



# THE BOOK OF THE STATES

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## Foreword

On behalf of The Council of State Governments, I am pleased to offer the 2008 edition of *The Book of the States*, a premier reference source for politics, policy and administration of the 50 states and U.S. territories. Publication of this edition of the annual reference book coincides with the celebration of our 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Since 1935, as directed by our founder Henry Toll, *The Book of the States* has been one of our core publications designed to assist state leaders and managers, as well as students of state government, in their policymaking with timely, accurate and reliable information and data.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all authors and the many state and federal officials, think tanks, academics and national organizations of state officials who have provided material for this volume. We know we could not have compiled all the most recent data without their help. We hope that readers will find the edition to be as informative and beneficial as in previous years.

As we celebrate the 75th anniversary of The Council of State Governments we would like to remember and express our gratitude to the visionary individuals who paved the way for this body of work. It has weathered many changes in both staff and format. Perhaps no change has been as great as the loss of our colleague, Keon Chi, in January of 2008. He served as senior editor for many years and his guidance and vision will impact the direction of *The Book of the States* and The Council of State Governments for years to come. We dedicate this edition to his memory.

May 2008

Daniel M. Sprague  
Executive Director  
The Council of State Governments

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# A History of The Council of State Governments through the pages of *The Book of the States*

By Jack Penchoff

"This volume is nothing but a lick and a promise. It is the meager and unorganized beginning of a periodical publication which may eventually become a very useful reference book."

How prescient are those words from the first edition of *The Book of the States* in 1935. For more than 70 years, as The Council of State Governments has identified and responded to changes in state government, *The Book of the States* has remained a constant, reliable compendium of information and data for state officials, academicians and students interested in how state government works.

Although first published in 1935, *The Book of the States* had been an integral part of CSG founder Henry Toll's plans for a new league of states. Section 1, Article VI of the 1933 Articles of Organization that established CSG reads: "*The Book of the States. It shall be the policy of the Council to publish a handbook of the state governments, known as The Book of the States, at least once every two years.*"

Toll envisioned the book as a series of 30 to 40 handbooks on such topics as health, education and taxation. These handbooks would be bound together in one book.

In the first volume he outlined a format that has remained essentially unchanged since Volume 1. "When this plan is carried out, this book will become an essential working tool for every state legislator, as well as for every important official of every state," he wrote "It also will be an essential reference book in every newspaper office, in every political science department, in every public library."

*The Book of the States* was published every two years until 2002 when it became an annual publication. And through the years, other directories have spun off the publication. For example, the first of CSG's Leadership Directories was printed as a stand-alone publication in 1947.

*The Book of the States* was a critical part of Toll's vision for CSG, which he saw as a facilitator for greater cooperation among the states.

CSG was organized in 1933 with the recognition that for states to cooperate, all branches of government need to be involved. Until that time, separate

organizations served the different branches of government. One of those organizations was the American Legislators Association, founded in 1925 by Toll, a Colorado state senator from 1922 to 1930.

In 1933, however, Toll and the ALA Board of Managers recognized that, as Toll wrote, "It is not only *proper* to have executive administrative state officials participate with the legislators—it is *absolutely* necessary."

President Franklin Roosevelt also recognized the need for greater government cooperation. In a letter to Toll dated Feb. 17, 1935, FDR told Toll: "I think to all students of government that there is urgent need for better machinery of cooperation between Federal, State and local governments in many fields."

Two of CSG's early successes in cooperation among states were in facilitating the interstate compact between New York and New Jersey that established a joint authority over the Palisades Interstate Park and the creation by five states of the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River.

Recognizing those successes and the cooperative nature of CSG, an editorial in *The New York Times* on Jan. 20, 1939, read: "Notice the fitness of the machinery for the job. The commission members of state legislatures will look after the necessary laws. The administrative members will execute them. COSGO (The Council of State Governments) is a practical machine of information and action, highly useful in a day of complex problems."

In its first couple of editions, *The Book of the States* contained a list of uniform state laws. While acknowledging that not every possible law was listed, "they are, however, the products of thought, study and research of trained minds, and will provide information for all legislators interested in these subjects."

But as the threat of World War II surfaced, a group of state and federal officials met in August 1940 to review and compile state laws related to internal security. The result of the meeting was *A Legislative Program for Defense*. The committee reconvened after the U.S. entered World War II and broadened its mission to produce *Suggested State War Legislation*.



## INTRODUCTION

The military focus gave way after 1946 to *Suggested State Legislation*, an annual volume of draft legislation about topics of major governmental interest, which continues to be published more than 60 years later.

Meanwhile, *The Book of the States* continues to provide state officials with the most current data available. A dedicated staff annually compiles information of comparable state data that fits into more than 600 pages. Much of the data is similar to that developed for earlier volumes. However, as CSG has responded to changes that impact state government, so has *The Book of the States*.

The 500 page 1943-44 edition, for example, contains tables, charts and articles on State Councils of Defense, a directory of federal war agencies and a table on the distribution of war supply contracts by agency and state.

More recent editions have valuable information on topics that were not envisioned 65 years ago. In

2007, *The Book of the States* contained tables on debt statistics among state retirement systems, data comparing lottery sales and profits, and a table on legislative turnover in states with term limits.

Henry Toll initiated *The Book of the States*, and a succession of editors and staff members have continued in his footsteps. For the past two decades, Dr. Keon Chi has been a guiding hand who fueled the growth of *The Book of the States*, and served as editor in chief since 2002.

Tragically, Dr. Chi died in an automobile accident in January. At the time of his death, he had already drawn up plans for this, the 2008 edition. This 40th volume of *The Book of the States* is dedicated to the life and work of Dr. Keon Chi.

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## **Chapter One**



# **STATE CONSTITUTIONS**







# State Constitutional Developments in 2007

By John Dinan

*Relatively few state constitutional amendments were proposed and adopted in 2007, although the number of amendments was generally in line with patterns seen in recent off-year elections. The amendments that did appear on the ballot proved relatively uncontroversial; only three amendments were defeated at the polls and those dealt with taxation and revenue changes. Legislators and political activists devoted a good deal of attention to qualifying amendments for the 2008 ballot, particularly regarding issues such as same-sex marriage, affirmative action, eminent domain and abortion, all of which have been the subject of significant amendment activity in recent years.*

As expected in an off-year election for most states, relatively few constitutional amendments appeared on the ballot and in a limited number of states in 2007. Most of these amendments proved relatively uncontroversial, with the notable exception of a failed Oregon measure to increase tobacco taxes to fund health care for uninsured children. That initiative was one of only three amendments defeated at the polls across the country. As a result, much of the attention focused on qualifying amendments for the 2008 ballot, especially regarding issues such as same-sex marriage, affirmative action, eminent domain and abortion.

## Constitutional Amendment and Revision Methods

Constitutional amendments were proposed in 2007 in eight states, far fewer than the 34 states that voted on amendments in 2006 and also fewer than the 11 states that voted on amendments in 2005, the last off-year election. All told, 34 amendments were submitted to voters and 33 amendments were adopted in 2007, with Texas accounting for half the proposals and adoptions—17 amendments were proposed and approved in Texas.<sup>1</sup> In 2006, 166 amendments were proposed and 125 were approved; and in 2005, 26 amendments were proposed and 14 were approved.

## Legislative Proposals and Constitutional Initiatives

All the amendments considered in 2007 were proposed by state legislatures. Thirty-four amendments were proposed by state legislatures and submitted to voters, who approved 31 amendments and rejected three. The Delaware state legislature approved two amendments, which took effect without being submitted to voters. Delaware is the only state that does not require voter approval of constitutional amendments. It is significant that no amendment in

2007 was proposed through the initiative process, a mechanism that is available in 18 states and is usually responsible for generating some amendment proposals in most years.

## Constitutional Conventions and Revision Commissions

For the fifth time, the U.S. Virgin Islands on Oct. 29, 2007, held a convention to draft a territorial constitution, the first since the last failed effort in 1980. Puerto Rico, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands have constitutions, but Guam and the Virgin Islands do not. The 30 convention delegates in the Virgin Islands have until October 2008 to draft a constitution, at which time the document would be submitted to the territorial governor, and then the U.S. president and Congress before being voted on by the residents of the territory.

Several states undertook efforts to prepare for votes in 2008 on whether to call constitutional conventions. Fourteen states require the question of calling a convention to be submitted to the people at periodic intervals, and votes will be held in 2008 in two states: Hawaii and Illinois. In Hawaii, Lt. Gov. James Aiona directed that the convention question appear on the 2008 ballot, pursuant to a constitutional provision authorizing a ballot question if nine years have elapsed without a convention question being submitted to voters. Meanwhile, the Illinois Constitution requires a convention question to be automatically placed on the ballot every 20 years; 2008 marks the 20th anniversary of the last (failed) convention vote in 1988. Additionally, Alabama Citizens for Constitutional Reform continued to advocate for a convention to revise Alabama's 1901 Constitution, which at over 350,000 words is by far the longest of any state constitution in the country. Legislation supported by the group to submit a convention question to the people passed committees in both the house

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

**Table A: State Constitutional Changes by Method of Initiation: 2002–03, 2004–05 and 2006–07**

Method of initiation	Number of states involved			Total proposals			Total adopted			Percentage adopted		
	2002–2003	2004–2005	2006–2007	2002–2003	2004–2005	2006–2007	2002–2003	2004–2005	2006–2007	2002–2003	2004–2005	2006–2007
All methods.....	38	40	37	232	166	200 (a)(d)	164	112	158 (b)(d)(e)	70.6	67.5	78.0 (c)
Legislative proposal.....	36	38	36	208	127	167 (a)(d)	155	95	147 (b)(d)	74.5	74.8	86.8 (c)
Constitutional initiative.....	11	13	12	24	39	33	9	17	11 (e)	37.5	43.6	33.3
convention.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
commission.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Based on surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan for the years 2005–2007.

Key:

(a) Excludes Delaware, where proposals are not submitted to voters.

(b) Includes Delaware.

(c) In calculating the percentages, the amendments adopted in Delaware (where proposals are not submitted to voters) are excluded (two amendments were adopted in 2007).

(d) Excludes one Alabama amendment that was proposed by the legis-

lature and appeared on the ballot but was determined by the governor's office prior to the vote not to have received enough votes in the legislature to properly appear on the ballot, and thus even though the amendment was approved by voters in November 2006 and the vote totals were certified by the state canvassing board, the governor did not proclaim the results for the amendment and so it has not received an official amendment number.

(e) These totals include one amendment approved in a first election, but not yet in a second election, in Nevada (where initiatives must be approved in two successive general elections).

and senate, and this year it was brought to the floor of the house, but the legislature again rejected it.

Constitutional revision commissions were operating in 2007 in several states, most notably Utah and Florida. The Utah Constitutional Revision Commission is the only state commission with an ongoing charge to propose constitutional amendments that are then considered by the legislature. In 2007 the Utah legislature approved a commission-recommended amendment clarifying the gubernatorial succession process; the amendment will be placed on the 2008 ballot. Florida gives even more power to its two constitutional revision commissions, which convene at periodic intervals and have the unique power to submit amendments directly to voters for approval. One of these commissions, the Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, was established by constitutional amendment in 1988 and met for the first time in 1990. By virtue of a 1998 constitutional amendment, this commission was then directed to meet in 2007 and every 20 years thereafter. The commission is comprised of 25 voting members—11 appointed by the governor, seven appointed by the senate president and seven appointed by the speaker of the house—and four nonvoting ex-officio members who are legislators appointed by the leaders of the two houses. These commission members are charged with considering revisions to revenue, tax, appropriations and budget processes. Members of the current commission were appointed in February 2007 and began meeting in March 2007 to consider constitutional and statutory reforms, with a deadline of May 2008 for submission of constitutional proposals to voters.

Meanwhile, the South Dakota legislature in 2007 rejected reforms offered by a constitutional revision commission charged with considering reforms of the legislative branch in 2005 and 2006.

### Constitutional Changes

Although voters in 2007 were asked to approve several controversial constitutional amendments, most notably regarding taxation, most of the attention focused on qualifying constitutional amendments for the 2008 ballot, especially regarding individual rights provisions but also concerning institutional reforms and policy matters.

### Rights

In contrast with each of the previous three years, voters in 2007 were not asked to vote on amendments prohibiting same-sex marriage. The number of state constitutional same-sex marriage provisions at year's end remained at 27. Twenty-six state constitutions prohibit same-sex marriages and in some cases civil unions; the Hawaii Constitution authorizes the legislature to reserve marriage to opposite-sex couples. Nevertheless, the Massachusetts Supreme Court's 2003 Goodridge decision legalizing same-sex marriage in that state continued to have repercussions for state constitutional revision.

Most importantly, Massachusetts legislators, meeting in constitutional convention in June 2007, effectively defeated an amendment to overturn the Goodridge decision when they failed to give the required second approval to the amendment; the action ensured the continued legality of same-sex marriage in the state.



## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

**Table B: Substantive Changes in State Constitutions: Proposed and Adopted:  
2002–03, 2004–05 and 2006–07**

Subject matter	Total proposed			Total adopted			Percentage adopted		
	2002– 2003	2004– 2005	2006– 2007	2002– 2003	2004– 2005	2006– 2007	2002– 2003	2004– 2005	2006– 2007
<b>Proposals of statewide applicability</b>	191	138	172 (a)	128	94	134 (b)(d)(e)	67.0	68.1	76.7 (c)
<b>Bill of Rights</b> .....	12	16	30 (e)	8	15	26 (d)(e)	66.6	93.8	86.7
<b>Suffrage &amp; elections</b> .....	6	14	7	3	6	4	50.0	42.9	57.1
<b>Legislative branch</b> .....	24	14	12	17	6	7	70.8	42.8	58.3
<b>Executive branch</b> .....	8	5	1	4	4	1	50.0	80.0	100.0
<b>Judicial branch</b> .....	19	10	8 (a)	11	5	6 (b)	57.8	50.0	50.0 (c)
<b>Local government</b> .....	5	4	1	5	3	0	100.0	75.0	0.0
<b>Finance &amp; taxation</b> .....	65	33	65	39	23	51	60.0	69.7	78.5
<b>State &amp; local debt</b> .....	10	7	10	5	6	9	50.0	85.7	90.0
<b>State functions</b> .....	16	14	5	13	8	4	81.2	57.1	80.0
<b>Amendment &amp; revision</b> .....	3	1	1	3	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>General revision proposals</b> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Miscellaneous proposals</b> .....	23	20	32	20	17	25	86.0	85.0	78.1
<b>Local amendments</b> .....	41	28	28 (f)	36	18	24 (f)	87.8	64.3	85.7

Source: Based on surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan for the years 2005–2007.

Key:

(a) Excludes Delaware, where amendments do not require popular approval.

(b) Includes Delaware.

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

(d) Includes one Nevada amendment that received approval in a first election, but not yet in a second election, as required for initiative amendments in that state.

(e) Includes amendments restricting the use of eminent domain, regardless of whether these protections were actually inserted in the bill of rights or in other articles.

(f) Excludes one Alabama amendment that was proposed by the legislature and appeared on the ballot but was determined by the governor's office prior to the vote not to have received enough votes in the legislature to properly appear on the ballot, and thus even though the amendment was approved by voters in November 2006 and the vote totals were certified by the state canvassing board, the governor did not proclaim the results for the amendment and so it has not received an official amendment number.

Under Massachusetts' indirect constitutional initiative process, amendments proposed through the initiative process must receive signatures equal to 3 percent of the votes cast in the last gubernatorial election. Then 25 percent of the members of the state house and senate assembled in constitutional convention in two consecutive legislative sessions must approve the amendments before they are submitted to voters. The signature requirement for a same-sex marriage ban amendment was met in December 2005, and the legislature in the 2005–2006 session initially approved the amendment on Jan. 2, 2007, the final day of the legislative session, by a 62 to 132 vote. Fifty votes are required to meet the 25 percent requirement. However, the amendment failed to meet the 25 percent requirement when legislators in the 2007–2008 session assembled in constitutional convention on June 14, 2007, to hold the required second vote, which was 45 to 151. The measure will not be submitted to voters in 2008.

Meanwhile, efforts to place amendments banning same-sex marriage on the 2008 ballot continued in Florida and Indiana. In Florida, supporters of a same-sex marriage ban were on target to gather enough signatures to place a constitutional initiative on the 2008 ballot. However, a 2006 Florida constitutional

amendment now requires all amendments to receive a supermajority of the popular vote, which means that 60 percent of the voters would have to approve the amendment for it to be added to the constitution. In Indiana, a same-sex-marriage ban amendment received the first of two required legislative approvals in the 2005–2006 session, but failed to come up for a second vote in the first year of the 2007–2008 session. If the legislature gives its second approval to the amendment this year, it will appear on the 2008 ballot.<sup>2</sup>

Another court ruling also continued to have implications for states in 2007, albeit not quite to the same degree as in the previous year. The U.S. Supreme Court in 2005 held in *Kelo v. City of New London, Conn.*, that the U.S. Constitution does not prohibit use of eminent domain for economic development purposes, but the justices stressed that state officials retain the power to provide higher levels of protection for private property. A number of state legislatures responded by enacting statutes limiting use of eminent domain for economic development or to improve blighted property. In several states, though, property-rights advocates sought to enact constitutional provisions to accomplish these goals. Voters in 2006 approved seven of these constitutional amend-

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

**Table C: State Constitutional Changes by Legislative Proposal and by Constitutional Initiative: 2007**

State	Legislative proposal			Constitutional initiative		
	Number of proposals	Number of adoptions	Percentage adopted	Number of proposals	Number of adoptions	Percentage adopted
Alabama .....	5	5	100.0%	...	...	...
Delaware.....	(a)	2	(a)	...	...	...
Louisiana.....	4	3	75.0	...	...	...
New Jersey.....	2	1	50.0	...	...	...
New York.....	1	1	100.0	...	...	...
Oregon.....	1	0	0.0	...	...	...
Texas.....	17	17	100.0	...	...	...
Washington.....	4	4	100.0	...	...	...
Totals.....	34	33	91.2 (b)	...	...	...

Source: Survey conducted by John Dinan in December 2007.  
(a) Amendments are not submitted to voters in Delaware.

(b) In calculating this percentage, the amendments adopted in Delaware are excluded.

ments; voters in Nevada, where initiated amendments must be approved by voters in two successive general elections, gave first approval to such an amendment. This Nevada amendment will appear again on the 2008 ballot and, if approved, will be added to the state constitution. Efforts to adopt similar eminent domain restriction amendments are also underway in several other states and could lead to additional measures being placed on the 2008 ballot. The one amendment concerning eminent domain that was approved by voters in 2007, in Texas, did not implement significant restrictions on the practice. It was instead a technical amendment and affects governmental entities that acquire property through eminent domain but for various reasons no longer want to use the property; these entities may now sell the property back to the original owner at the original price.

Meanwhile, buoyed by voter approval of a 2006 Michigan amendment, critics of affirmative action in 2007 expanded their efforts to use the initiative process to enact constitutional provisions prohibiting affirmative-action preferences in public employment, education and contracting. The American Civil Rights Institute, headed by Ward Connerly, has been the principal backer of these anti-affirmative action measures and has proceeded almost entirely through the initiative process. To date, the group has been successful in securing enactment of initiatives on a constitutional basis in California in 1996 and Michigan in 2006 (as well as in Washington in 1998 on a statutory basis). After public approval of the Michigan measure, Connerly announced plans to initiate affirmative action ban amendments in other states that have a constitutional initiative process. In particular, the institute and state-based affiliates began gathering signatures in 2007 in Arizona, Colorado,

Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma in support of constitutional amendments banning affirmative action, with the intent of qualifying these measures for the 2008 ballot.<sup>3</sup>

Abortion opponents also increased their efforts in 2007 to qualify fetal “personhood” amendments for the 2008 ballot, although these advocates have not yet succeeded in enacting such amendments. The intent is to stipulate that fetuses shall be considered persons from the moment of conception and shall have the same rights as all other persons. Such a definition is designed to address language in Justice Harry Blackmun’s majority opinion in the Supreme Court’s 1973 ruling in *Roe v. Wade* to the effect that if the personhood of the fetus is established, then the right to life of the unborn would be guaranteed. In November 2007, the Colorado Supreme Court permitted supporters of a personhood amendment to proceed with collecting signatures in an effort to qualify the measure for the 2008 ballot. Similar efforts are underway in other states that have a constitutional initiative process such as Michigan, Montana and Oregon, as well as in Georgia where the legislature is expected to take up a proposed amendment during its 2008 session.<sup>4</sup>

Voting rights amendments also attracted some attention in 2007, whether due to their appearance on the 2007 ballot or because of efforts to qualify them for the 2008 ballot. New Jersey voters in 2007 approved an amendment deleting outdated language denying the suffrage to any “idiot or insane person” and stipulating instead that voters can be disenfranchised upon a judicial determination that a person lacks “the capacity to understand the act of voting.” Legislatures in Arkansas and Iowa have placed similar amendments eliminating outdated language on the





## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

2008 ballot, and several other states are also re-examining the suitability of such language in the suffrage articles of their constitutions. Meanwhile, the Maryland legislature agreed to place on the 2008 ballot an amendment authorizing early voting in response to a 2006 state Court of Appeals ruling invalidating a statute seeking to permit the practice. Additionally, in Wisconsin, after Democratic Gov. Jim Doyle vetoed several statutory efforts to impose a photo ID requirement for voters, the Republican-controlled legislature had in a previous session turned to the amendment process—where the governor has no veto power—to achieve this goal and had given such an amendment the first of two required approvals. In 2007, the Republican-controlled state assembly gave its second approval to the measure, but the measure stalled in the now Democratic-controlled senate. The amendment would appear on the 2008 ballot if it is approved by the senate in the 2008 legislative session.

Finally, supporters of a Massachusetts constitutional initiative to guarantee “comprehensive, affordable and equitably financed health care coverage” were unable in 2007 to persuade the legislature to qualify the amendment for the ballot but filed suit in an effort to force the legislature to forward the measure to the people. This initiated amendment received the requisite first approval by Massachusetts legislators assembled in constitutional convention during the 2003–2004 session, by a 153 to 41 vote, far exceeding the 25 percent requirement. But the legislature voted in the 2005–2006 session to send the amendment to a special committee of the constitutional convention. Legislators then voted 101 to 92 on Jan. 2, 2007, the last day of the session, to keep the amendment in special committee, thereby preventing it from going before the people. However, supporters of the health care amendment filed suit in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and argued their case in November 2007 with the intent of securing a ruling that would force the legislature to vote on the amendment and thereby lead to its appearance on the 2008 ballot.

### *Governing Institutions*

Several amendments targeting legislative, judicial or executive branches of state government were approved in 2007 or considered for placement on the 2008 ballot, although the proposed changes to these institutions were less consequential than in recent years.

Whereas the 2006 elections featured several controversial amendments targeting the judicial branch, including an unsuccessful term-limit proposal in Colorado and a failed “Jail 4 Judges” initiative in

South Dakota, the court-related amendments in 2007 attracted considerably less attention. For instance, the Delaware legislature in its 2007 session gave its second and final approval—voter ratification of amendments is unnecessary in Delaware—to an amendment that would permit the Securities and Exchange Commission to certify questions about Delaware law to the Delaware Supreme Court. The intent is to allow the Commission to obtain answers to questions about Delaware corporate law, which is particularly important given that the state is home to more than half of U.S. corporations. Texas voters approved an amendment permitting judges who reach the mandatory retirement age while in office to serve out the remainder of their term before stepping down.

Several amendments concerning the legislative branch were approved in 2007 or considered for future ballot placement. Texas voters approved an amendment requiring that legislators’ votes be recorded for all nonlocal bills and nonceremonial resolutions and that these records be made available to the public via the Internet. The Arkansas legislature agreed to place on the 2008 ballot an amendment to make budgeting an annual, rather than biennial, process. This would also mean that the legislature would switch to annual sessions. Also, several states, including Arizona, where several initiated measures began circulating in 2007, are considering amendments that would alter the design of independent redistricting commissions or establish such commissions.

Several measures regarding the executive branch have been placed on the 2008 ballot or are under consideration for a 2008 vote. The Utah legislature, for instance, agreed to place on the 2008 ballot a commission-recommended amendment clarifying that in case of a gubernatorial vacancy, the lieutenant governor will assume the office not merely until the next general election but for the remainder of the four-year term. Meanwhile, the Wisconsin legislature agreed to place on the 2008 ballot an amendment restricting the governor’s veto power. Wisconsin governors have long enjoyed a veto power that is among the most expansive in the country. Before approval of a 1990 amendment, governors wielded what was called the “Vanna White veto,” which allowed the governor to cross out individual letters within words in legislation, leading to bills that were clearly contrary to legislative intent. Even after the Vanna White veto was banned, governors, including most recently Jim Doyle, have wielded what has been dubbed a “Frankenstein veto,” which involves crossing out entire words and stitching together words from multiple sentences to form a new sentence, thereby alter-



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ing the intent of legislation. An amendment approved for the April 2008 ballot would prohibit this use of the partial veto power.

Several state legislatures in 2007 debated amendments that would increase popular control over governmental institutions by adopting the initiative, referendum or recall, although none of these proposals qualified for the ballot. In Illinois, the lieutenant governor backed a proposal to give residents the power to recall executive, legislative and judicial officials. Eighteen states provide for the recall power in some fashion, with Minnesota in 1996 becoming the most recent state to do so. Meanwhile, legislators in Rhode Island, among other states, debated proposals to institute a statutory initiative and referendum process. Twenty-four states currently allow for the statutory initiative and/or referendum. Wyoming in 1968 is the most recent state to adopt the initiative procedure as applied to *statutes*; several other states since that time have adopted the initiative procedure as applied to constitutional amendments.

### Policy

Amendments dealing with tax and revenue policy attracted the most attention in 2007; in fact all three amendments voters rejected in 2007 were tax-related measures. The most controversial of these 2007 tax measures was an Oregon amendment that sought to increase tobacco taxes and dedicate the revenue to health care coverage for children. Tobacco tax-increase amendments were defeated in 2006 in both Missouri (an 80-cents-per-pack increase) and California (a \$2.60-per-pack increase). The Oregon amendment (an 84.5-cents-per-pack increase) met a similar fate at the polls in November 2007. Legislators originally proposed the Oregon tobacco tax hike as a statutory change in the 2007 legislative session, but supporters were unable to get a three-fifths legislative supermajority, required for tax increases under a 1996 constitutional amendment. Unable to secure that supermajority for a *statutory* tax increase, supporters turned to the *constitutional* amendment process, which permits amendments to be referred to voters upon a mere legislative majority. Although it may have proved easier for the legislature to advance the measure by turning it into a constitutional proposal, voters were apparently persuaded to some degree by critics' arguments that tax increases were ill-suited for a constitutional provision (an argument aided by a 4:1 spending advantage for the critics), as the amendment was soundly defeated.<sup>5</sup>

Another tax measure defeated at the polls in 2007 was a New Jersey amendment that would have dedi-

cated a full 1 cent of the state sales tax to property-tax relief. The amendment had its origin in Gov. Jon Corzine's success in persuading the legislature in 2006 to increase the state sales tax from 6 percent to 7 percent. In return for that increase, Assembly Speaker Joseph Roberts insisted that a constitutional amendment be placed on the 2006 ballot to dedicate half of the 1 cent increase to property-tax relief. Voters approved the amendment by an overwhelming margin in 2006. Then in 2007, Roberts persuaded the legislature to submit to the voters a second constitutional amendment, which would have dedicated the remaining half of the 1 cent sales tax increase to property-tax relief as well. In an unexpected development in light of pre-election polling, voters rejected this amendment in November 2007 by a 53 to 47 percent margin.<sup>6</sup>

In Washington, voters narrowly approved a notable tax-related measure that would eliminate a supermajority requirement for approval of school district excess property tax levies. The constitution previously stipulated that school districts seeking to exceed a threshold amount of taxation must receive the approval of a supermajority of voters, with the exact amount determined by the number of voters in the last general election. The purpose of the amendment was to eliminate the supermajority requirement and thereby permit school district excess tax levies to be approved by a mere majority of voters.

Finally, although voters in 2007 did not consider any amendments on gambling, one such amendment has already been approved for the 2008 ballot. The Maryland legislature placed on the 2008 ballot an amendment permitting the introduction of slot machines at five locations around the state. Initiated amendments are also circulating in Arkansas to establish a state lottery and in Ohio to establish a privately owned casino.

### Conclusion

Several trends can be identified from a review of state constitutional developments in 2007. First, the pace of constitutional change is on par with previous years. Relatively few amendments were proposed and adopted in 2007, similar to previous off-year elections. And, judging from the significant number of measures that have already qualified for the 2008 ballot, there is good reason to expect that the number of amendments on this year's ballot will be comparable to the numbers in previous presidential election years. Although scholars are still investigating whether ballot measures actually boosted turnout and potentially affected the 2004 presidential elec-



tion, political activists continue to operate under the assumption that controversial ballot measures such as same-sex marriage bans and minimum wage increases can and do have such an effect. This raises the possibility that some amendments that might have been proposed in 2007 were delayed until 2008 to maximize the turnout effects for congressional and presidential balloting.

Secondly, states increasingly are using the constitutional amendment mechanism rather than legislative action as a way to enact policy changes. As a result, measures that in previous years might have been enacted on a statutory basis are now occasionally proposed via the amendment process, whether to avoid legislative supermajority requirements for statutory tax increases, as in Oregon, or to bypass the gubernatorial veto power, as in Wisconsin.

Regarding mechanisms of state constitutional change, it is significant that every amendment considered in 2007 was proposed by the legislature, which may account for the impressive 91.2 percent success rate of amendment measures. Another year passed without any state calling a constitutional convention, although the Virgin Islands began a convention in 2007 and voters in two states will have a chance to vote on whether to call conventions in 2008. More surprisingly, no amendments were placed on the 2007 ballot via the constitutional initiative process. It should be noted, though, that efforts are well under way to qualify initiated amendments for the 2008 ballot concerning topics such as affirmative action and fetal personhood. Moreover, the constitutional initiative process is likely to continue to serve as a vehicle for generating amendments on numerous other issues legislators are disinclined to address.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>In addition, two amendments to the Constitution of the Northern Mariana Islands were proposed in 2007 and both were approved.

<sup>2</sup>Cheryl Wetzstein, "Gay 'marriage' legislation finds few '07 victories," *Washington Times*, Dec. 31, 2007.

<sup>3</sup>See "4 States are New Targets for Bans on Affirmative-Action Preferences," *Chronicle of Higher Education*, April 23, 2007, <http://chronicle.com/news/article/2144/4-states-are-new-targets-for-bans-on-affirmative-action-preferences>.

<sup>4</sup>Valerie Richardson, "Activist fights for unborn 'persons,'" *Washington Times*, Dec. 31, 2007, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071231/NATION/431977454/1001>.

<sup>5</sup>Steve Law, "Voters reject cigarette tax for health care," (Salem, Oregon) *Statesman Journal*, Nov. 7, 2007.

<sup>6</sup>James Ahearn, "Voters cry 'whoa!' on spending," *Bergen County Record*, Nov. 11, 2007, p. 2.

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## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

**Table 1.1**  
**GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS**  
**(As of January 1, 2008)**

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	350,000 (a)(c)	1,093	799
Alaska .....	1	1956	Jan. 3, 1959	15,988 (b)	41	29
Arizona .....	1	1911	Feb. 14, 1912	45,783 (b)	254	141
Arkansas .....	5	1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1874	Oct. 30, 1874	59,500 (b)	190	92 (d)
California .....	2	1849, 1879	July 4, 1879	54,645	870	514
Colorado .....	1	1876	Aug. 1, 1876	74,522 (b)	315	150
Connecticut .....	4	1818 (f), 1965	Dec. 30, 1965	17,256 (b)	30	29
Delaware .....	4	1776, 1792, 1831, 1897	June 10, 1897	19,000 (e)	140	
Florida .....	6	1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886, 1968	Jan. 7, 1969	51,456 (b)	141	110
Georgia .....	10	1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1982	July 1, 1983	39,526 (b)	86 (g)	66 (g)
Hawaii .....	1 (h)	1950	Aug. 21, 1959	20,774 (b)	128	108
Idaho .....	1	1889	July 3, 1890	24,232 (b)	206	119
Illinois .....	4	1818, 1848, 1870, 1970	July 1, 1971	16,510 (b)	17	11
Indiana .....	2	1816, 1851	Nov. 1, 1851	10,379 (b)	78	46
Iowa .....	2	1846, 1857	Sept. 3, 1857	11,500 (b)	57	52 (i)
Kansas .....	1	1859	Jan. 29, 1861	12,296 (b)	123	93 (i)
Kentucky .....	4	1792, 1799, 1850, 1891	Sept. 28, 1891	23,911 (b)	75	41
Louisiana .....	11	1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	54,112 (b)	214	151
Maine .....	1	1819	March 15, 1820	16,276 (b)	203	171 (j)
Maryland .....	4	1776, 1851, 1864, 1867	Oct. 5, 1867	44,000 (b)	257	221 (k)
Massachusetts .....	1	1780	Oct. 25, 1780	36,700 (l)	148	120
Michigan .....	4	1835, 1850, 1908, 1963	Jan. 1, 1964	34,659 (b)	66	28
Minnesota .....	1	1857	May 11, 1858	11,547 (b)	214	119
Mississippi .....	4	1817, 1832, 1869, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890	24,323 (b)	158	123
Missouri .....	4	1820, 1865, 1875, 1945	March 30, 1945	42,600 (b)	170	109
Montana .....	2	1889, 1972	July 1, 1973	13,145 (b)	54	30
Nebraska .....	2	1866, 1875	Oct. 12, 1875	34,220 (b)	344 (m)	224 (m)
Nevada .....	1	1864	Oct. 31, 1864	31,377 (b)	226	134
New Hampshire .....	2	1776, 1784	June 2, 1784	9,200	287 (n)	145
New Jersey .....	3	1776, 1844, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948	22,956 (b)	76	42
New Mexico .....	1	1911	Jan. 6, 1912	27,200	284	155
New York .....	4	1777, 1822, 1846, 1894	Jan. 1, 1895	51,700	292	217
North Carolina .....	3	1776, 1868, 1970	July 1, 1971	16,532 (b)	42	34
North Dakota .....	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	19,130 (b)	262	149 (o)
Ohio .....	2	1802, 1851	Sept. 1, 1851	48,521 (b)	275	163
Oklahoma .....	1	1907	Nov. 16, 1907	74,075 (b)	340 (p)	175 (p)
Oregon .....	1	1857	Feb. 14, 1859	54,083 (b)	478 (q)	238 (q)
Pennsylvania .....	5	1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, 1968 (r)	1968 (r)	27,711 (b)	36 (r)	30 (r)
Rhode Island .....	3	1842 (f), 1986 (s)	Dec. 4, 1986	10,908 (b)	11 (s)	10 (s)
South Carolina .....	7	1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	32,541 (b)	679 (t)	492 (t)
South Dakota .....	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	27,675 (b)	223	213
Tennessee .....	3	1796, 1835, 1870	Feb. 23, 1870	13,300	61	38
Texas .....	5 (u)	1845, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1876	Feb. 15, 1876	90,000	631 (v)	456
Utah .....	1	1895	Jan. 4, 1896	18,037	158	107
Vermont .....	3	1777, 1786, 1793	July 9, 1793	10,286 (b)	211	53
Virginia .....	6	1776, 1830, 1851, 1869, 1902, 1970	July 1, 1971	21,601 (b)	51	43
Washington .....	1	1889	Nov. 11, 1889	33,564 (b)	174	101
West Virginia .....	2	1863, 1872	April 9, 1872	26,000	121	71
Wisconsin .....	1	1848	May 29, 1848	14,749 (b)	193	144 (i)
Wyoming .....	1	1889	July 10, 1890	31,800	123	97
American Samoa .....	2	1960, 1967	July 1, 1967	6,000	14	7
No. Mariana Islands ....	1	1977	Jan. 9, 1978	11,000	57	53 (w)(x)
Puerto Rico .....	1	1952	July 25, 1952	9,281	6	6

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

### GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS—Continued (As of January 1, 2008)

Source: Based on surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan in 2005–2007.

**Key:**

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

\*\*Estimated word lengths are in some cases taken from the 2007 edition.

(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 Alabama amendments includes one that is commonly 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, six of nine.

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

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

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

(q) 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 the eight amendments and a “rewrite” of the Rhode Island Constitution in 1986, the constitution has been called the 1986 Constitution. Amendments since 1986 total eight proposed and eight adopted. Otherwise, the total is 106 proposals and 60 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 statewide 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.

## STATE 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	3/5 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.



## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE — Continued Constitutional Provisions

*Source:* Surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan in 2005–2007.

*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) Three-fifths vote on amendment, except amendment for “new state tax or fee” not in effect on November 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 effected 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 submitted, neither the same amendment nor one which would make substantially the same change for the constitution may be again submitted to the people before the third general election thereafter.

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



## STATE 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>
<b>Arizona</b> .....	15% of total votes cast for all candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	10% of voters for governor at last election.	Must include 5% of voters for governor in each of 15 counties.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>California</b> .....	8% of total voters for all candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	5% of total legal votes for all candidates for secretary of state at last general election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Florida</b> .....	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.	Three-fifths 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.
<b>Illinois (a)</b> .....	8% of total votes cast for candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority voting in election or 3/5 voting on amendment.
<b>Massachusetts (b)</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.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	10% of total voters for all candidates at last gubernatorial election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	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.
<b>Missouri</b> .....	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.
<b>Montana</b> .....	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 1/2 of the counties.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	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.
<b>Nevada</b> .....	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.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	4% of population of the state.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	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.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	15% of legal voters for state office receiving highest number of voters at last general state election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	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.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	10% of total votes for governor in last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> ...	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: Surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan in 2005–2007.

Key:

(a) Only Article IV, the Legislature Article, 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.





## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

**Table 1.4**  
**PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS**  
**Constitutional Provisions**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Provision for convention</i>	<i>Legislative vote for submission of convention question (a)</i>	<i>Popular vote to authorize convention</i>	<i>Periodic submission of convention question required (b)</i>	<i>Popular vote required for ratification of convention proposals</i>
Alabama .....	Yes	Majority	ME	No	Not specified
Alaska .....	Yes	No provision (c)(d)	(c)	10 years (c)	Not specified (c)
Arizona .....	Yes	Majority	(e)	No	MP
Arkansas .....	No	No			
California .....	Yes	2/3	MP	No	MP
Colorado .....	Yes	2/3	MP	No	ME
Connecticut .....	Yes	2/3	MP	20 years (f)	MP
Delaware .....	Yes	2/3	MP	No	No provision
Florida .....	Yes	(g)	MP	No	3/5 voting on proposal
Georgia .....	Yes	(d)	No	No	MP
Hawaii .....	Yes	Not specified	MP	9 years	MP (h)
Idaho .....	Yes	2/3	MP	No	Not specified
Illinois .....	Yes	3/5	(i)	20 years; 1988	MP
Indiana .....	No	No			
Iowa .....	Yes	Majority	MP	10 years; 1970	MP
Kansas .....	Yes	2/3	MP	No	MP
Kentucky .....	Yes	Majority (j)	MP (k)	No	No provision
Louisiana .....	Yes	(d)	No	No	MP
Maine .....	Yes	(d)	No	No	No provision
Maryland .....	Yes	Majority	ME	20 years; 1970	MP
Massachusetts .....	No	No	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	3/5	MP (o)	No	MP
Nevada .....	Yes	2/3	ME	No	No provision
New Hampshire .....	Yes	Majority	MP	10 years	2/3 voting on proposal
New Jersey .....	No	No			
New Mexico .....	Yes	2/3	MP	No	Not specified
New York .....	Yes	Majority	MP	20 years; 1957	MP
North Carolina .....	Yes	2/3	MP	No	MP
North Dakota .....	No	No			
Ohio .....	Yes	2/3	MP	20 years; 1932	MP
Oklahoma .....	Yes	Majority	(e)	20 years	MP
Oregon .....	Yes	Majority	(e)	No	No provision
Pennsylvania .....	No	No			
Rhode Island .....	Yes	Majority	MP	10 years	MP
South Carolina .....	Yes	(d)	ME	No	No provision
South Dakota .....	Yes	(d)	(d)	No	(p)
Tennessee .....	Yes (q)	Majority	MP	No	MP
Texas .....	No	No			
Utah .....	Yes	2/3	ME	No	MP
Vermont .....	No	No			
Virginia .....	Yes	(d)	No	No	MP
Washington .....	Yes	2/3	ME	No	Not specified
West Virginia .....	Yes	Majority	MP	No	Not specified
Wisconsin .....	Yes	Majority	MP	No	No provision
Wyoming .....	Yes	2/3	ME	No	Not specified
American Samoa .....	Yes	(r)	No	No	ME (s)
No. Mariana Islands ....	Yes	Majority (t)	2/3	10 years	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.



## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

### PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—Continued Constitutional Provisions

*Source:* Surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan in 2005–2007.

**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 votes cast at a general election or at a special election, a majority of the votes tallied which must be at least 30 percent of the total number of registered voters.

(i) Majority voting in the election, or three-fifths voting on the question.

(j) Must be approved during two legislative sessions.

(k) Majority must equal one-fourth of qualified voters at last general election.

(l) Majority of those voting on the proposal is assumed.

(m) The question of calling a constitutional convention may be submitted either by the legislature or by initiative petition to the secretary of state in the same manner as provided for initiated amendments (see Table 1.3).

(n) Two-thirds of all members of the legislature.

(o) Majority must be 35 percent of total votes cast at the election.

(p) Convention proposals are submitted to the electorate at a special election in a manner to be determined by the convention. Ratification by a majority of votes cast.

(q) Conventions may not be held more often than once in six years.

(r) Five years after effective date of constitutions, governor shall call a constitutional convention to consider changes proposed by a constitutional committee appointed by the governor. Delegates to the convention are to be elected by their county councils. A convention was held in 1972.

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

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



## **Chapter Two**

# **FEDERALISM AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**





# State-Federal Relations: Dueling Policies

By John Kincaid

*The 2008 elections will not alter the coercive course of American federalism. Given that little will be accomplished in Washington, D.C., before 2009, the new president and new congressional majority will likely address such long-simmering issues as education, entitlements, health insurance, immigration and infrastructure. However, centralizing trends—such as conditions of aid, mandates and preemptions—will endure because they have enjoyed bipartisan support since the late 1960s. Intergovernmental administrative relations will be mostly cooperative, and state policy activism will remain vigorous, but the Supreme Court will not resuscitate federalism.*

Public disenchantment with the Democratic Congress and Republican White House was evident throughout 2007 and will persist through 2008 as the two branches butt ideological heads. Partly because of this stalemate, state-federal policy duels have been prominent. States embark on new policy paths in response to federal inaction and also challenge federal policies deemed inadequate. Some policies respond to issues amenable to state action; others reflect partisan dueling for political advantage between state and federal officials. Fundamentally, though, neither federal officials nor most state and local officials value federalism as a constitutional end rather than a political means to partisan ends. On the rare occasions when federalism was mentioned during the 2008 presidential campaigns, it was couched in partisan terms of political expediency. Only Fred Thompson touted federalism as a core principle, but his campaign quickly flopped.

Policy dueling became strikingly visible Dec. 19, 2007, when the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ruled that under the new Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, signed by President George W. Bush on the same day, California and other states have no authority to set their own standards for greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles. "The Bush administration is moving forward with a clear national solution, not a confusing patchwork of state rules," said EPA Administrator Stephen L. Johnson. California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, a Republican, furiously vowed to challenge the EPA in federal court. Several other governors echoed his fury.

The administration previously refused to regulate greenhouse gases, and denied California waivers to regulate carbon dioxide emissions on the ground that the Clean Air Act did not cover such gases. This inaction motivated a number of states to sue the EPA to force action. In a major ruling in April 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court held, in a 5-4 decision, that the

EPA has authority under the Clean Air Act to regulate carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases.<sup>1</sup> The petitioners were 12 states—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington, as well as Baltimore, New York City and Washington, D.C.; American Samoa; and various nongovernmental organizations. In order to reach its decision, the court first had to rule that Massachusetts suffered an injury from the EPA's nonregulation that gave the commonwealth standing to sue. This was a rare expansion of standing to sue under the current court.

Some 300 bills were recently introduced in 40 states to curb greenhouse gases. California is becoming a leader in these efforts, first with a 2004 law regulating carbon dioxide from motor vehicle emissions. This law was based on the state's authority under the Clean Air Act of 1970 to enact air pollution standards stricter than those of the federal government so long as it obtains a federal waiver. California had never been denied a waiver. Then, in 2006, California mandated a 25 percent reduction of carbon dioxide emissions by 2020. The automobile industry, among others, lobbied the federal government to deny waivers for California's new regulations, especially in light of the new energy act's fleet-wide standard of 35 miles per gallon by 2020 compared to California's mandated fleet average of 36 miles a gallon by 2016.

If Democrats capture the White House and maintain control in Congress, they will likely reverse the EPA's California ruling, though they will do so for policy, not federalism, reasons. Whenever nationalization furthers policy objectives, Democrats, like Republicans, will advance coercive federalism, frequently with state and local support. Being parched for discretionary revenue, any new regime will be tempted to achieve objectives through mandates, preemptions and conditions of aid.



## STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS

### Another Fiscal Squeeze

Another major issue is the fiscal squeeze produced initially by the slumping housing market and the subprime mortgage crisis, which appeared to be propelling the nation's economy toward recession in 2008. Most state and local governments face revenue shortfalls as well as growing costs arising from mortgage foreclosures, unemployment and social-welfare demands.

Even without recessions, the U.S. Government Accountability Office estimates that during the next decade, state and local governments will experience sizable deficits requiring them "to make tough choices on spending and tax policy."<sup>2</sup> The principal deficit drivers will be increased Medicaid spending and heightened costs of health insurance for state and local employees and retirees.

### Characteristics of Coercive Federalism

Although American federalism remains cooperative in many ways, the predominant political, fiscal, statutory, regulatory and judicial trends feature federal dictates.

#### *Grants-in-Aid*

Federal aid to states and localities increased from \$443,797 billion in 2007 to about \$466,568 billion in 2008; however, grants declined from 16.3 percent to 15.9 percent of federal outlays. Bush proposed aid reductions for 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, but even congressional Republicans refused to cut deeply, and the new Democratic majority resisted cuts and proposed increases. Nevertheless, in the long term, federal aid for nonsocial-welfare programs will decline. Even aid for social welfare, such as Medicaid, will barely keep pace with inflation. The rising costs of the three major federal entitlements—Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid—will crowd out discretionary spending, which includes most grants-in-aid.<sup>3</sup>

Federal aid under coercive federalism exhibits three characteristics: a shift in where the money goes, an increase in the conditions for aid, and an increase in Congressional earmarking of funds.

First, aid shifted substantially from places to people; 64 percent of all aid is now dedicated for payments to individuals (i.e., social welfare).<sup>4</sup> Medicaid, which constitutes almost 45 percent of all aid, is the leading example. Among the long-term consequences of this shift are that place-based aid for infrastructure, economic development, education and the like has declined sharply; increased aid for social welfare has locked state budgets into programs ripe for escalating federal regulation and matching state

costs; and local governments have experienced a steep decline in federal aid.

The State Children's Health Insurance Program became contentious in 2007 because SCHIP was slated to expire Sept. 30, 2007. After expanding SCHIP as encouraged under waivers granted by Presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, some states faced funding shortfalls in 2007. Many state officials were disappointed by Bush's request for an additional allotment of only \$4.8 billion over the next five years, for a total of nearly \$30 billion. This amount, state officials complained, fell far short of some \$13 billion more needed to sustain current SCHIP benefits and eligibility levels. By contrast, House Democrats proposed to increase funding by \$50 billion, bringing the total to \$75 billion for five years. Additionally, the administration changed course on including adults. SCHIP covers about 6 million children and 639,000 adults. The president previously supported adult inclusion, which was implemented in 15 states, but sought to expel most adults in 2007.

In October, Bush vetoed an SCHIP bill adding \$35 billion over five years; he vetoed a second SCHIP bill in December. The bills, he argued, would expand SCHIP beyond its original purpose and constitute a "step toward federalization of health care." Finally, the SCHIP Extension Act of 2007, signed by Bush Dec. 21, reauthorized SCHIP and fully funded the existing program for another 18 months. However, New Jersey and several other states sued the administration for attempting to impose "mandatory, rigid and illegal" income limits on recipients.

States are also concerned about programs for children, specifically education and health care, which are vital to each state's future. Yet federal funding for children declined from 20.1 percent of the federal domestic budget in 1960 to 15.4 percent in 2006, with a further drop to 13.1 percent estimated for 2017.<sup>5</sup>

Occasionally, for policy or administrative reasons, states reject federal aid, especially small grants. In 2007, for example, the number of states refusing aid for abstinence-only sex education increased from four to 14, with several more states likely to refuse the money in 2008.

A second characteristic of federal aid under coercive federalism is increased use of conditions of aid to achieve federal objectives that are outside Congress's constitutionally enumerated powers and to extract more state-local spending on federal objectives. Such conditions, often mistakenly called unfunded or under-funded mandates, are a powerful federal policy tool.



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For example, the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 imposes various requirements on states, including establishment of a statewide registry of sex offenders that conforms to federal standards and is compatible with a new National Sex Offender Web site. All states must also have a three-tier system for classifying sex offenders. States failing to comply by July 2009 will lose 10 percent of their funding under the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

In an example of how the federal government changes rules and amends conditions to block grants, states in 2007 had to adapt to new rules governing Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. After failing to reauthorize the original welfare law, which had limped along on 12 temporary extensions, Congress reauthorized welfare for another five years by amending the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 to require at least half of each state's welfare recipients to work at least 30 hours per week by 2007. The law has a more restricted definition of work and also limits work credit that can be given to recipients for job training and counseling. States also must implement work-verification procedures, and a penalty of up to 5 percent can be imposed on a state's family-assistance grant for noncompliance.

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2002—commonly referred to as NCLB—is the states' current *bête noir* because of the act's costly testing and performance requirements. The NCLB was due for reauthorization in 2007, but a deadlocked Congress failed to act.

The third notable federal aid change has been congressional earmarking, sometimes referred to as state or local pork-barrel projects. Earmarks in appropriations bills increased from 1,439 in 1995 to 13,997 in 2005 and then dropped to 9,963 in 2006, according to Citizens Against Government Waste. The price of earmarks increased from \$27.3 billion in 2005 to \$29 billion in 2006. An estimated 11,610 earmarks costing \$17.2 billion were embedded in Congress's 2008 fiscal year spending bills.

Earmarks illustrate the bipartisanship of coercive federalism because in the lead-up to the 2006 elections, Democrats ridiculed Republicans for earmarking, but once in majority control in 2007, Democrats embraced earmarks. Upon assuming the chairmanship of the defense appropriations subcommittee, Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, said, in reference to the outgoing chair, Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska: "We pledged to each other that no matter what happens, we will continue with our tested system of [earmarking] bipartisanship and we've been doing this for 25 years."<sup>6</sup>

Finally, an enduring grant characteristic has been congressional unwillingness to funnel much aid through block grants. Instead, most aid flows through categorical grants.

### Mandates

Mandates also characterize coercive federalism. However, the 1995 Unfunded Mandates Reform Act reduced mandate enactments. Only seven intergovernmental mandates with costs above the threshold set in the act have been enacted since 1995.

The most recent mandate was a 2006 tax law requiring state and local governments that spend more than \$100 million annually to withhold 3 percent of their payments to vendors for federal taxes and to pass that money on to the federal government. The law, which takes effect in 2011, was opposed by state and local officials. However, pursuant to the Supreme Court's *Printz v. United States* (1997) ruling, the law could be challenged as an unconstitutional commandeering of state and local governments.

Beginning in 2008, the federal government will gradually eliminate funding for child-support enforcement. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that state administration costs will increase by at least \$100 million per year. Beginning on Oct. 1, 2007, however, federal law mandated that parents pay \$25 in any year in which states collect at least \$500 in child support for them. Two-thirds of the fee goes to federal deficit-reduction; one-third helps subsidize state child-support enforcement. States objected to this fee and are lobbying for its repeal.

A sizable new mandate is the REAL ID Act of 2005. States argue it is under-funded and could cost them \$11 billion to produce compliant driver's licenses. States, which must comply by May 2008, can opt out of REAL ID's rules, but their residents' licenses will be unacceptable for federal government purposes, including boarding an airplane, riding Amtrak, purchasing a firearm, opening a bank account, applying for federal benefits, and entering a federal building.

About 17 states—including Maine and Washington—enacted measures in which they refused to participate in REAL ID, expressed opposition to the law, and/or asked Congress to amend or repeal the law. In 2007, Sen. Susan Collins, R-Maine, introduced a bill in Congress to delay implementation. When it appeared that she had a veto-proof majority behind her bill, the Department of Homeland Security proposed to ease regulations.

In January 2008, DHS issued new rules and estimated that state implementation costs will not



## STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS

exceed \$3.9 billion. On May 11, 2008, state driver's licenses and identification cards will no longer be valid for federal purposes unless DHS rules that a state has complied with REAL ID or has received a DHS waiver authorizing a compliance extension. States had until March 31, 2008, to request an initial extension of compliance until the end of 2009. DHS expects all states to comply by 2011, but states will have until May 11, 2014, to issue compliant licenses to drivers born after 1964, and until Dec. 1, 2017, for drivers born before 1964. Congress has appropriated \$90 million to help states implement REAL ID, though only \$6 million has been obligated. Bush's 2009 fiscal year budget proposed \$50 million for verification system development and connectivity support, as well as a new \$100 million National Security and Terrorism Prevention Grant.

Many state officials also regard costly conditions of federal aid as unfunded mandates, and they lobbied in 2007 to amend the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act to include aid conditions. The National Conference of State Legislatures contends that the federal government shifted \$100 billion of costs to the states during the past four years.<sup>7</sup> However, the likelihood of persuading Congress to add aid conditions to the reform act is slim.

In a small counter to this trend, the U.S. Flag Code was amended in July 2007 to require federal buildings to lower the U.S. flag to half-staff when the governor of their resident state orders flags lowered to honor soldiers killed in military service.

### *Preemptions*

Federal preemptions of state laws also characterize coercive federalism. U.S. Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., reported in 2006 that during the previous five years, Congress voted at least 57 times to preempt state laws; 27 of those votes yielded preemption statutes. It also became evident by 2006 that the president will use executive rule-making to advance preemption when Congress drags its feet.

After Congress failed to pass a preemptive telecommunications bill, the Federal Communications Commission issued a rule in December 2006 preempting some aspects of local control of cable television franchising. The rule, issued on a 3-2 party-line vote, requires states and localities to complete negotiations with prospective providers within 90 days and prohibits unreasonable build-out requirements.

Legislatively, 2007 was a relatively quiet preemption year, but preemption is frequently upheld by the Supreme Court. Indeed, the former "Federalism Five" justices—Anthony M. Kennedy, Sandra

Day O'Connor, William Rehnquist, Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas—most often voted against the states in preemption cases.

### *Taxation*

Another characteristic of coercive federalism has been federal constraints on state taxation and borrowing, beginning especially with limits imposed on tax-exempt private activity bonds in 1984. Judicial and statutory prohibitions of state taxation of Internet services and mail-order sales are prominent constraints. In October 2007, President Bush signed a seven-year extension of the moratorium on state-local taxation of Internet access.

In response, a number of states negotiated the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement to collect sales taxes on interstate mail-order sales, but Congress has not endorsed the agreement and authorized states to require sales tax collections by out-of-state vendors. Obtaining congressional endorsement, even with a Democratic president, will be difficult.

### *Federalization of Criminal Law*

Another feature of coercive federalism is the federalization of criminal law. There are some 3,500 federal criminal offenses; more than half of them have been enacted since the mid-1960s. These laws cover a wide range of behavior. Another aspect of this federalization has been administration efforts to enforce federal death penalty statutes in states lacking capital punishment.

### *Demise of Intergovernmental Institutions*

Coercive federalism has also been marked by the demise of executive and congressional intergovernmental institutions established during the era of cooperative federalism. Most notable was the death of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in 1996 after 37 years of operation. Committees dedicated to intergovernmental relations disappeared from Congress.

### *Decline of Political Cooperation*

There has been a decline, too, in federal-state cooperation in major intergovernmental programs such as Medicaid and surface transportation. Congress earmarks and alters programs more in response to national and regional interest groups than to elected state and local officials, who themselves are viewed as interest groups.

Presidential depletion of National Guard personnel and equipment for the Iraq war also reflects diminished cooperation. All 50 governors have petitioned



the president for enhanced National Guard resources and for replacements of equipment left in Iraq.

### The Supreme Court's Federalism Blinders

In 2002, the Supreme Court halted its state-friendly federalism jurisprudence initiated in 1991. What became evident by the end of the court's 2006–07 term were ideological polarization and the emergence of Justice Kennedy as the new swing vote replacing retired Justice O'Connor. Thirty-five percent of the court's decisions were 5–4 votes, more than during any recent term. The four conservatives—Chief Justice John G. Roberts and Justices Samuel A. Alito Jr., Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas—were often arrayed against the four liberals—Stephen G. Breyer, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, David H. Souter and John Paul Stevens. Because Kennedy more often leans right than left, the court has a conservative bent. However, this bent has not resurrected federalism, partly because the court has befriended business.

In *Watters v. Wachovia Bank*, an important federalism case, the court ruled that the National Bank Act (originally enacted in 1863) preempts state regulation of the mortgage-lending subsidiaries of national banks. The bank regulators and attorneys general of all 50 states urged the court to sustain state regulation, especially because mortgage lending requires close oversight.<sup>8</sup> Yet, the ruling preempted, for example, the application of predatory lending laws in 37 states to national banks and might spur even broader administrative preemption of state regulation. The decision seriously wounded the historic dual-banking system.

Otherwise, the court ruled that school districts cannot assign students solely to promote racial integration and that racial balancing is not a compelling state interest.<sup>9</sup> The justices also held that parents of children with disabilities do not need a lawyer to challenge public schools' education plans for their children.<sup>10</sup> However, in the “Bong Hits 4 Jesus” case, the court ruled that schools can censor student speech deemed to advocate illegal drug use.<sup>11</sup>

Additionally, the court held that the U.S. Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act does not prevent New York City from suing foreign governments for failing to pay property taxes on diplomatic missions used to house sub-ambassadorial officials.<sup>12</sup>

### Endurance of Administrative Cooperation

Administratively, however, intergovernmental relations remain largely cooperative. For example, almost all the states now have a “fusion center” that assembles federal, state and local data on terrorism. The centers receive federal aid, although state and local

officials complain about declining aid and federal reluctance to share intelligence information. However, since 2002, the Department of Homeland Security has awarded \$16 billion in grants for anti-terrorism, but states have spent only \$11 billion. Cooperation can be bumpy, too. For instance, DHS did not solicit state and local input in developing a new National Response Plan to guide how federal, state and local officials, plus private and nonprofit entities, coordinate during emergencies. Yet, the Federal Aviation Administration is negotiating with local police and fire officials on the use of low-flying drones for rescues, manhunts, forest fires, searches for missing children, and the like.

The Food and Drug Administration announced in July 2007 that it will rely more on state regulatory agencies to ensure food safety, including imported foods inspected by the FDA. The FDA's turn toward better cooperation came in the wake of criticism of FDA's performance as well as substantial improvements in many state food-safety programs, with New York reputed to have the best program. Given reduced funding for the FDA and given that about one-third of the country's imported food enters through New York, the FDA's diminished New York staff of 380 (down from 531 in 2003) needs help from New York's 100 inspectors.<sup>13</sup>

In another show of intergovernmental cooperation, President Bush in December 2007 signed the Sudan Accountability and Divestment Act, which supports and shields from preemption state and local government decisions to divest from companies that do business in Sudan. Numerous states are divesting also from Iran and other countries deemed supportive of terrorism.

### State Activism

State policy activism has been a seemingly contradictory development under coercive federalism. However—especially since the early 1980s—this activism has been both a response to coercive federalism as states have bucked federal policies and filled federal policy voids and also a stimulant of coercive federalism as interest groups have sought federal tranquilization of hyperactive state policymaking. For example, most states have enacted laws requiring companies and governments that experience thefts or losses of personal information to disclose such losses to affected individuals.

Recently, states have been visibly active enacting immigration laws. After a federal immigration bill failed in Congress, Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., said the country “will see the states and cities scram-



## STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS

bling to pass their own laws and regulations, and you're going to get a completely contradictory set of policies."<sup>14</sup> Four days later, Gov. Janet Napolitano, a Democrat, signed an Arizona law to suspend or revoke the business licenses of employers who hire illegal immigrants. During 2007, some 1,500 immigration bills were introduced in the 50 state legislatures, and more than 40 states passed about 250 immigration laws covering such matters as education, public benefits, law enforcement, education, health, driver's licenses, identification and voting. The issue of sanctuary cities was raised in the run-up to the presidential primaries because a number of cities—including Houston, Los Angeles, New Haven, Conn., and New York—provide services to illegal immigrants and do not report them. Some localities also clashed with the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency over its raids on businesses and arrests of undocumented aliens.

In April 2007, Maryland became the first state—followed by New Jersey in January 2008—to approve an "Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote." More than 300 legislators in 47 states have introduced identical bills. This compact would replace the Electoral College with a de facto nationwide popular vote by obliging each member state to give all its electoral votes to the winner of the national popular vote regardless of who wins the state's vote. States that join the compact will award their electoral votes as they do now until the compact includes enough states to constitute a majority of the Electoral College (270 electoral votes). Then, the winner of the popular vote would have an Electoral College majority and, thus, capture the presidency. A potential downside is that the nation's 11 largest states holding 271 electoral votes, or some other combination of a minority of states, could implement the compact regardless of the views of the vast majority of states.

## Conclusion

A new regime in Washington, D.C., will institute near-term changes in federal policy-making, but the long-term trends in federalism will remain largely on course.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 549 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2007).

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Government Accountability Office, "State and Local Governments: Persistent Fiscal Challenges Will Likely Emerge within the Next Decade," Washington, D.C.: GAO-07-1080SP, July 18, 2007, 2.

<sup>3</sup> See also, Rudolph G. Penner, "The Coming Federal Budget Squeeze and Its Impact on State and Local Government," *Proceedings: 98th Annual Conference on Taxation* (Washington, D.C.: National Tax Association, 2005), 111–117.

<sup>4</sup> For explication, see John Kincaid, "The State of U.S. Federalism, 2000–2001," *Publius: The Journal of Federalism* 31 (Summer 2001): 1–69.

<sup>5</sup> C. Eugene Steuerle, Adam Carasso, and Gillian Reynolds, *Kids' Share 2007: How Children Fare in the Federal Budget* (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, March 2007).

<sup>6</sup> Quoted in Donald Kaul, "Better Get Used to 'Earmarks,'" *Progressive Populist* 13 (January 1–15, 2007): 23.

<sup>7</sup> Carl Tubbesing and Vic Miller, "Our Fractured Fiscal System," *State Legislatures* 33 (April 2007): 26.

<sup>8</sup> *Watters v. Wachovia Bank*, 550 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2007).

<sup>9</sup> *Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School District No. 1*, 551 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2007).

<sup>10</sup> *Winkelman v. Parma City School District*, 550 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2007).

<sup>11</sup> *Morse v. Frederick*, 551 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2007), 127 S. Ct. 2618 (2007).

<sup>12</sup> *The Permanent Mission of India v. City of New York*, 551 U.S. \_\_\_\_ (2007).

<sup>13</sup> Jane Zhang, "Strapped FDA Turns to States," *Wall Street Journal*, August 1, 2007, A6.

<sup>14</sup> Quoted in David Broder, "Congress failing states on immigration," *Express-Times* (Easton), July 8, 2007, A7.

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# Trends in Interstate Relations

By Joseph F. Zimmerman

*This article reviews interstate relations developments since 2005 pertaining to uniform state laws, interstate compacts, interstate administrative agreements, state attorneys general joint suits, same-sex marriages, civil unions and pertinent court decisions.*

The U.S. Constitution established the world's first federal system with the potential for conflicts between laws enacted by state legislatures and similar conflicts between state laws and congressional acts. Five clauses governing interstate relations were included in the constitution to solve potential interstate problems and to perfect the economic and political union: Full Faith and Credit (Art. IV, §1), Interstate Compacts (Art. 1, §10), Interstate Commerce (Art. I, §8), Interstate Rendition (Art. IV, §2), and Privileges and Immunities (Art. IV, §2).

Recent developments in interstate relations have been both minor and major—ranging from the registration reciprocity for snowmobiles in laws enacted in Maine and New Hampshire state legislatures in 2005 to interstate compacts and controversies over same-sex marriage.

## Uniform State Laws

The National Conference of Uniform State Law Commissioners was organized in 1892 to draft harmonized laws for enactment by state legislatures. Hundreds of uniform laws have been drafted pertaining to a wide variety of subjects with many enacted by only a small number of states and others enacted by all states after several decades. Three uniform laws were drafted in 2004 and by 2007 were enacted as follows: *Uniform Real Property Electronic Recording Act* (13 states), *Uniform Residential Mortgage Satisfaction Act* (two states) and *Uniform Wage Withholding and Unemployment Insurance Procedure Act* (no state).

Four uniform laws were drafted in 2005 and by 2007 were enacted as follows: *Uniform Debt Management Services Act* (four states), *Uniform Foreign Country Money Judgments Recognition Act* (two states), *Uniform Assignment of Rents* (one state) and *Uniform Certificate of Title Act* (no state).

Eight uniform acts were drafted in 2006 and by 2007 were enacted as follows: *Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act* (18 states), *Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act* (12 states), *Model Registered Agents Act* (six states), *Uniform Child Abduction Prevention Act* (six states), *Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act* (three states), *Uniform Power*

*of Attorney Act* (one state), *Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act* (no state), and *Uniform Representation of Children in Abuse, Neglect, and Custody Proceedings Act* (no state).

## Interstate Compacts

Section 10 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution authorizes states to enter into concordats with each other with Congressional consent. An 1893 U.S. Supreme Court decision (148 U.S. 503 at 520) held the required consent pertained only to compacts encroaching upon the powers of the national government. The 2004 Insurance Product Regulation Compact did not need the consent of Congress to become effective because the *McCarran-Ferguson Act of 1945* devolved authority upon states to regulate the business of insurance and exempted states from the antitrust acts. In 2007, a Surplus Lines Insurance Multi-State Compliance Compact was drafted with regulatory procedures similar to those contained in the Insurance Product Regulation compact.

Compacts, with one exception, were first utilized to settle boundary disputes until the New Jersey and New York state legislatures in 1921 enacted a compact creating the Port Authority of New York Commission. Subsequent compacts have been used for a wide variety of purposes. Recent developments include two 2005 state decisions: Massachusetts became the 50th state to join the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers, and Vermont decided to terminate the New Hampshire-Vermont Interstate Solid Waste Compact upon the expiration of the contract with Wheelabrator Claremont Company in 2007.

Developments in 2006 included Tennessee becoming the 24th state to join the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact, where a convicted violator loses his or her fishing and hunting privileges in the party states. The seven Colorado River Basin states agreed to new rules regulating the water levels of the river's two largest reservoirs in an attempt to end the annual controversy over the release of reservoir waters. Massachusetts paid \$600,000 in arrears to New Hampshire to compensate its towns that lost property tax revenues



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under the provisions of 1957 Merrimack River Valley Flood Control Compact. That compact provided for the construction of dams to prevent flooding in Massachusetts. And lastly, Congress enacted a statute containing a “Sense of Congress” section stating “the States should expeditiously ratify the revised Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children” (120 Stat 508). By 2007, the revised compact had been enacted only by Ohio.

### Compact Developments of 2007

Developments in 2007 include dissipation of Minnesota’s threat to terminate a university tuition reciprocity agreement with Wisconsin on the grounds that Wisconsin students attending Minnesota universities paid up to \$2,200 less in tuition than Minnesota students. An understanding was reached to continue the agreement in an amended form where Wisconsin students attending Minnesota universities are billed at the higher Minnesota rate, but receive credits that place their net tuition at the Wisconsin rate. Lastly, Congress granted its consent (121 Stat. 730) to The Great Plains Wildland Fire Protection Compact.

In another recent development, Arizona in October 2007 appealed to U.S. Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne to settle a dispute over a negotiated Colorado River drought plan or defer approval of the plan. Arizona contends the upper river basin states are attempting to rewrite the formula employed to balance water in the Lake Mead and Lake Powell reservoirs, and thereby created a shortage in Lake Mead when there is ample water in Lake Powell.

Thirty state legislatures also enacted the Insurance Product Regulation Compact that created a commission with authority to promulgate uniform rules and regulations relative to disability income, individual and group annuity, life insurance and long-term health care products. Before the compact, an insurance company had to obtain the approval of 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and United States territories prior to offering a new form of insurance to the public throughout the nation.

A 16-month dispute between New Jersey and Pennsylvania over the deepening of the Delaware River shipping channel from 40 feet to 45 feet to revive the Port of Philadelphia involved the interstate compact that created the Delaware River Port Authority. The dispute was terminated when the two governors reached an agreement that Pennsylvania would dispose of 26 million cubic yards of mud and silt in the commonwealth and not in three landfills in New Jersey as suggested by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Public dissatisfaction with the United States Electoral College increased sharply when the popular vote winner of the 2000 presidential election, Albert Gore, was not elected president. A similar result occurred in 1824, 1876 and 1888. An “Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote” has been introduced in 47 state legislatures and can be downloaded free of charge at [www.nationalpopularvote.com](http://www.nationalpopularvote.com). The compact obviates the need for a constitutional amendment by utilizing the provision in section 10 of Article I of the Constitution authorizing states to enter into compacts with each other. Section 1 of Article II of the Constitution stipulates: “Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress ...” The agreement will become effective when enacted by states collectively possessing a majority of the Electoral College votes (270 of the 538 votes).

The Minnesota State Legislature in 2007 became the first legislature to enact the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact, which is based upon an agreement signed by the governors of the eight concerned states and the premiers of Ontario and Quebec in 2005. The consent of Congress and enactment by eight state legislatures is required for the compact to become effective. It prohibits new withdrawal of water from the Great Lakes basin other than limited quantities for public water supply for nearby local governments and encourages economic development balanced with sustainable water use. In 2005, the U.S. Government Accountability Office issued a report (GAO-05-829) stressing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency needs to better ensure the complete and consistent implementation of water quality standards for the Great Lakes.

The GAO in 2007 released a report (GAO-07-519) providing an overview of the structure and governance of 59 natural resource compacts that received the consent of Congress. Forty-six of the compacts established a commission to administer the compact and the commissions reported no significant concerns had been raised regarding their structure and governance.

### Interstate Administrative Agreements

Each state legislature has enacted a series of statutes authorizing the heads of state departments and agencies to enter into administrative agreements with their counterparts in sister states. Many are formal written agreements and many more are informal



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verbal agreements. The consent of Congress is not required for these agreements as consent is required only for compacts enacted by state legislatures.

Nine northeastern states in 2005 launched the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative to keep emissions from electric power generating plants at their current levels and to reduce the emissions by 10 percent by 2020. But the governors of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in November decided not to sign the agreement. In 2007, however, both states signed the initiative and Maryland became the 10th state to join the initiative. Furthermore, the governors of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington, as well as the premiers of British Columbia and Manitoba, in 2007 signed the Western Regional Climate Action Initiative to reduce emissions from electric power generating plants. In a related environmental action, Connecticut, New York and the EPA signed an agreement to severely limit dumping dredged materials in Long Island Sound with the goal of eliminating such dumping.

Other 2005 developments in interstate administrative agreements include:

- California became the 12th member of the 1996 administrative agreement that established the Mega Millions Lottery;
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services approved the Maryland, Louisiana and West Virginia purchasing pool for prescription drugs for their Medicaid recipients, and a similar pool involving Iowa, Maine, Vermont and Utah;
- The governors of California, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming signed an agreement to expedite regulatory approvals for new electric power lines and plants;
- The governors of New Hampshire and Vermont initiated a joint tourist marketing campaign; and
- New Hampshire and Vermont formed a partnership to protect rare and endangered species, such as the dwarf wedge mussel, in their rivers.

In 2005, 19 states launched the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement involving a mechanism with uniform standards to capture uncollected sales and use tax revenues resulting from electronic commerce transactions with the voluntary assistance of sellers. In 2007, 15 states were full members and seven states were associate members of the project. An associate member is defined as either a state in compliance with the agreement but its laws and rules will not be in effect within 12 months, or a state substantially in compliance with the terms of the agreement as a

whole, but not necessarily with each provision. Associate memberships were scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 2007, but have been extended. The agreement's destination sourcing is a difficult requirement for a number of states to adopt—including Kansas, Ohio, Tennessee, Utah and Washington—and for all sellers. It may even result in several states discontinuing their participation in the program.

More recently in 2007, the six New England states and New York announced the formation of a regional pact, drafted with assistance from the interstate compact-created New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, to pressure Congress to enact stricter mercury emission standards. In a completely different field, Florida in 2007 was leading an effort to persuade other coastal states to establish a regionally-backed reinsurance pool, similar to its 1993 one, to lower the cost of insurance.

New Hampshire and Vermont in July 2007 initiated a two-month "Stop Rock Spot" radio advertising and public information campaign to prevent the spread of an invasive aquatic algae, discovered in the Connecticut and White Rivers, that threatens aquatic insects and fish populations. The algae produce a mat four to five inches thick and miles in length in states such as Arkansas and Tennessee.

### Full Faith and Credit

The drafters of the U.S. Constitution sought to promote a national legal system by including a clause stipulating: "Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State," and empowered Congress to "prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof." Congressional statutes enacted in 1790, 1804, 1980, 1994, 1996 and 1999 clarified the full faith and credit clause.

The 1994 decision of the Hawaiian Supreme Court upholding the right of same-sex couples to marry in *Baehr v. Milke* (852 P.2d 44 at 57-72) induced Congress to enact the Defense of Marriage Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 2419, 1 U.S.C. §1) defining a marriage as a union of one man and one woman, thereby allowing states to decline to extend full faith and credit to a same-sex couple who were married in a sister state. The Hawaiian court decision was not effective immediately and voters ratified a constitutional amendment overturning the court's decision. Currently, 39 states have a defense of marriage act and three states have statutes or court decision banning such marriages.

The issue was re-opened in 2003 by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruling in *Goodridge*





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*v. Department of Health* (440 Mass. 309, 798 N.E.2d 943) sanctioning same-sex marriages and raising the question of whether sister states would recognize the marriages. No state has done so to date. Although the Massachusetts General Court (legislature) approved a constitutional amendment reversing the judicial court's decision in 2004, the General Court rejected the proposal in 2007 when it came up for a required second vote. In 2006, the Massachusetts high court opined a 1913 Massachusetts law making same-sex couples who live in states where such marriages are prohibited ineligible to marry in the commonwealth. The commonwealth's Registrar of Vital Statistics in 2007 instructed city and town clerks to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples from New Mexico and Rhode Island because neither state has prohibited same-sex marriages.

In December 2006, a Rhode Island family court judge asked the Supreme Court whether his court had jurisdiction to hear a divorce case involving two women who were married in Massachusetts. The high court directed the family court to answer factual questions and clarify the question of law, and subsequently invited interested parties to file *amicus curia* briefs.

Judge Robert Hanson of the Polk County Court in Iowa on Aug. 30, 2007, opined the state law permitting marriage only between a man and a woman violates the due process of law and equal protection of the laws guarantees of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The decision has been appealed. An attempt in Oregon to use the initiative to place the question of repealing a 2007 law authorizing domestic partnerships for same-sex couples on the referendum ballot failed. Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger of California vetoed a bill which would have allowed same-sex marriages.

Vermont in 2000 enacted a statute authorizing civil unions of same-sex couples and its lead has been followed by four other state legislatures. These laws created problems for sister states as some couples joined in a civil union in Vermont have sought a divorce in states that lack a statute authorizing such a divorce. A Vermont court in 2006 dissolved the first civil union in the state, and a family court in 2007 dissolved the civil union of two Virginia women who traveled to Vermont to enter into a union and who subsequently were engaged in a legal dispute over the custody of a child conceived by one of the woman through in-vitro fertilization. In 2006, a Vermont court issued a decree terminating the civil union of two women who were the first in the nation to enter into such a union.

## Interstate Legal Actions

Citizens and states can file suits challenging the constitutionality of actions taken by sister states that affect adversely interstate commerce or have external negative effects. Each attorney general can file an original jurisdiction suit in the U.S. Supreme Court against a sister state(s) to settle an interstate dispute, such as boundary lines, or file a suit in the U.S. District Court to seek an injunction to prevent a sister state from initiating a specific action.

In 2005:

- The U.S. Supreme Court at the request of New Jersey invoked its original jurisdiction to allow the state to sue Delaware by re-opening a boundary dispute the court settled in 1935;
- The U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit affirmed the judgment of the U.S. District Court for Rhode Island upholding the authority of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management to impose a daily limit on the number of lobsters caught by trawlers; and
- A U.S. District Court judge in Delaware invalidated the state's *Freedom of Information Act* because it denied nonresidents access to the state's public records.

Attorneys general have been active in cooperatively filing suits and reaching settlements with defendants. In 2005:

- Ohio Edison settled an emission suit brought by Connecticut and New Jersey;
- Phillip Morris USA reached a settlement with 33 attorneys general involving supplying cigarettes to illegal Internet and mail order dealers;
- Western Union Financial Services reached a settlement with 47 attorneys general to prevent wire transfer fraud; and
- Bayer Corporation reached a settlement with 30 attorneys general for failure to adequately warn the public of the health risks associated with Baycol.

In 2007, Montana employed a section of the 1950 Yellowstone River Compact to invoke the U.S. Supreme Court's original jurisdiction to solve a water rights dispute with Wyoming involving diversion of water from the Tongue and Powder rivers. Also in 2007, American Electric Power of Ohio agreed to spend \$4.6 billion to reduce air pollution that causes acid rain as part of a settlement of a lawsuit brought by eight states and the EPA in 1999. The agreement also provides for the company to pay \$15 million in civil penalties and \$60 million for cleanup and other



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mitigation costs to improve parks and waterways. The U.S. Supreme Court in 2007 also invoked its original jurisdiction to hear a dispute between Delaware and New Jersey (No. 134) over the question of whether Delaware possesses authority to veto BP's proposal to build liquefied natural gas storage and processing plant in New Jersey on the shore of the Delaware River.

### Summary and Conclusions

Relations between states generally continue to be cooperative as reflected in new interstate compacts and administrative agreements which, among other goals, are designed to harmonize state regulations and thereby reduce the pressures on Congress to enact pre-emption laws removing powers from subnational governments. Nevertheless, we anticipate Congress will enact new pre-emption statutes because of the continuing globalization of the economy, foreign trade agreements, technological developments and lobbying by interest groups.

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### About the Author

**Joseph F. Zimmerman** is a professor of political science at Rockefeller College of the State University of New York at Albany. He is the author of more than 30 books and numerous articles.

**Table 2.1**  
**SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES: 1944–2006**  
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal year	Total	To Federal government (a)	To local governments					
			For general local government support	For specified purposes				
			Total	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	Miscellaneous and combined
1944.....	\$1,842,000	...	\$1,842,000	\$861,000	\$368,000	\$298,000	...	\$41,000
1946.....	2,092,000	...	2,092,000	953,000	376,000	339,000	...	67,000
1948.....	3,283,000	...	3,283,000	428,000	648,000	507,000	...	146,000
1950.....	4,217,000	...	4,217,000	482,000	792,000	610,000	...	279,000
1952.....	5,044,000	...	5,044,000	549,000	976,000	728,000	...	268,000
1953.....	5,384,000	...	5,384,000	592,000	981,000	803,000	...	271,000
1954.....	5,679,000	...	5,679,000	600,000	1,004,000	871,000	...	274,000
1955.....	5,986,000	...	5,986,000	591,000	1,046,000	911,000	...	288,000
1956.....	6,538,000	...	6,538,000	631,000	1,069,000	984,000	...	313,000
1957.....	7,440,000	...	7,440,000	668,000	1,136,000	1,082,000	...	342,000
1958.....	8,089,000	...	8,089,000	687,000	1,247,000	1,167,000	...	390,000
1959.....	8,689,000	...	8,689,000	725,000	1,409,000	1,207,000	...	391,000
1960.....	9,443,000	...	9,443,000	806,000	1,483,000	1,247,000	...	446,000
1962.....	10,906,000	...	10,906,000	839,000	1,777,000	1,327,000	...	489,000
1963.....	11,885,000	...	11,885,000	1,012,000	1,919,000	1,416,000	...	545,000
1964.....	12,968,000	...	12,968,000	1,053,000	2,108,000	1,524,000	...	619,000
1965.....	14,174,000	...	14,174,000	1,102,000	2,436,000	1,630,000	...	655,000
1966.....	16,928,000	...	16,928,000	1,361,000	2,882,000	1,725,000	...	783,000
1967.....	19,056,000	...	19,056,000	1,585,000	2,897,000	1,861,000	...	868,000
1968.....	21,950,000	...	21,950,000	1,993,000	3,527,000	2,029,000	...	1,080,000
1969.....	24,779,000	...	24,779,000	2,135,000	4,402,000	2,109,000	...	1,275,000
1970.....	28,892,000	...	28,892,000	2,958,000	5,003,000	2,439,000	...	1,407,000
1971.....	32,640,000	...	32,640,000	3,258,000	5,760,000	2,507,000	...	1,823,000
1972.....	36,759,246	...	36,759,246	3,752,327	6,943,634	2,633,417	...	2,234,523
1973.....	40,822,135	...	40,822,135	4,279,646	7,531,738	2,953,424	...	2,741,676
1974.....	45,941,111	\$341,194	45,999,917	4,803,875	7,028,750	3,211,455	...	3,449,025
1975.....	51,978,324	974,780	51,003,544	5,129,333	7,136,104	3,224,861	...	4,403,009
1976.....	57,858,242	1,179,580	56,678,662	5,673,843	8,307,411	3,240,806	...	5,372,891
1977.....	62,459,903	1,386,237	61,073,666	6,372,543	8,756,717	3,631,108	...	5,348,992
1978.....	67,287,260	1,472,378	65,814,882	6,819,438	8,585,558	3,821,135	...	6,463,263
1979.....	75,962,980	1,493,215	74,469,765	8,224,338	8,675,473	4,148,573	...	7,225,683
1980.....	84,504,451	1,746,301	82,758,150	8,643,789	9,241,551	4,382,716	...	7,801,993
1981.....	93,179,549	1,872,980	91,306,569	9,570,248	11,025,445	4,751,449	...	8,702,054
1982.....	98,742,976	1,793,284	96,949,692	10,044,372	11,965,123	5,028,072	...	9,228,542
1983.....	100,886,902	1,764,821	99,122,081	10,364,144	10,919,847	5,277,447	...	9,442,292
1984.....	108,373,188	1,722,115	106,651,073	10,744,740	11,923,430	5,686,834	...	10,811,143
1985.....	121,571,151	1,963,468	119,607,683	12,319,623	12,673,123	6,019,069	...	13,658,898
1986.....	131,966,258	2,105,831	129,860,427	81,929,467	14,214,613	6,470,049	...	13,862,386
1987.....	141,278,672	2,455,362	138,823,310	88,253,298	14,753,727	6,784,699	...	14,786,497
1988.....	151,661,866	2,652,981	149,008,885	95,390,536	15,032,315	6,949,190	...	16,739,853
1989.....	165,415,415	2,929,622	162,485,793	15,749,681	16,697,915	7,376,173	...	18,060,733

See footnotes at end of table.



# SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES: 1944–2006 — Continued (In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal year	Total	To Federal government (a)	For general local government support					For specified purposes					Miscellaneous and combined
			Total	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	To local governments					
1990.....	175,027,632	3,243,634	171,783,998	109,438,131	18,403,149	7,784,316	...	19,593,296					
1991.....	186,398,234	3,464,364	182,933,870	116,179,860	20,903,400	8,126,477	...	20,747,101					
1992.....	201,313,434	3,608,911	197,704,523	124,919,686	25,942,234	8,480,871	...	21,993,593					
1993.....	214,094,882	3,625,051	210,469,831	131,179,517	31,339,777	9,298,624	...	20,960,927					
1994.....	225,635,410	3,603,447	222,031,963	135,861,024	30,624,514	9,622,849	...	27,879,561					
1995.....	240,978,128	3,616,831	237,361,297	148,160,436	30,772,525	10,481,616	...	28,926,886					
1996.....	252,079,335	3,896,667	248,182,668	156,954,115	31,180,345	10,707,338	10,790,396	18,530,703					
1997.....	264,207,209	3,839,942	260,367,267	164,147,715	35,754,024	11,431,270	11,772,189	15,453,241					
1998.....	278,853,409	3,515,734	275,337,675	176,250,998	32,327,325	11,648,853	12,379,498	20,037,843					
1999.....	308,734,917	3,801,667	304,933,250	192,416,987	35,161,151	12,075,195	13,611,228	26,173,293					
2000.....	327,069,829	4,021,471	323,048,358	208,135,537	40,206,513	12,473,052	15,067,156	19,690,737					
2001.....	350,326,546	4,290,764	346,035,782	222,092,587	41,926,990	12,350,136	16,518,461	21,454,592					
2002.....	364,789,480	4,370,330	360,419,150	227,336,087	47,112,496	12,949,850	20,816,777	23,276,887					
2003.....	382,781,397	4,391,095	378,390,302	240,788,692	49,302,737	13,337,114	20,241,742	23,953,537					
2004.....	389,706,202	4,720,728	384,985,474	248,356,196	42,802,564	13,972,060	20,366,508	28,460,611					
2005.....	408,528,723	4,675,517	403,853,206	263,171,516	46,859,165	14,486,020	17,656,423	33,395,230					
2006.....	428,924,716	6,503,840	422,420,876	279,403,028	53,891,394	15,230,034	18,127,028	25,784,570					

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

Key:

... — Not available. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

## FEDERAL AID

**Table 2.2**  
**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE: 1999–2006**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Expenditure amounts							
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
United States .....	\$428,924,716	\$403,467,210	\$389,706,202	\$382,781,397	\$364,789,480	\$350,326,546	\$327,069,829	\$304,933,250
Alabama .....	5,000,116	4,494,345	4,164,719	4,074,005	4,095,562	3,892,653	3,908,350	3,631,426
Alaska .....	1,217,110	1,145,159	1,049,706	1,091,391	1,055,596	986,921	1,026,962	1,028,890
Arizona .....	8,606,646	8,069,461	7,544,080	6,936,753	6,968,635	6,439,144	5,940,651	5,944,003
Arkansas .....	3,866,226	3,869,400	3,233,499	3,210,582	3,071,214	2,941,918	2,725,242	2,649,550
California .....	88,317,088	80,948,431	80,132,150	84,468,847	74,687,370	69,747,365	65,389,054	58,350,134
Colorado .....	5,621,254	5,187,799	4,860,577	4,666,350	4,295,239	3,909,362	3,702,849	3,519,783
Connecticut .....	3,428,482	3,513,039	3,396,810	3,030,485	3,734,962	3,252,917	3,362,551	2,810,990
Delaware .....	1,129,736	945,950	922,710	903,476	822,544	788,160	856,008	720,975
Florida .....	19,345,077	17,328,518	16,473,396	14,460,722	14,053,858	15,010,631	14,073,445	13,437,789
Georgia .....	9,753,253	9,521,119	9,335,405	9,016,458	8,644,827	8,383,261	7,179,698	6,677,041
Hawaii .....	157,863	147,201	134,452	125,434	130,387	124,448	157,902	153,220
Idaho .....	1,606,232	1,519,654	1,496,785	1,449,076	1,407,058	1,363,445	1,277,688	1,213,378
Illinois .....	13,946,155	14,212,799	13,303,609	13,369,662	13,090,976	12,770,065	12,050,100	10,802,562
Indiana .....	8,081,787	7,993,289	7,963,397	6,760,945	6,556,774	7,052,415	6,735,704	6,247,767
Iowa .....	3,881,967	3,642,335	3,529,971	3,442,552	3,326,499	3,284,057	3,211,878	2,872,879
Kansas .....	3,596,388	3,281,217	2,878,801	2,925,220	2,971,413	2,953,527	2,853,333	2,806,135
Kentucky .....	4,384,427	3,915,278	3,967,334	3,693,634	3,559,669	3,620,278	3,280,144	3,249,308
Louisiana .....	5,654,409	4,588,748	4,410,251	4,329,053	4,168,290	3,800,785	3,721,576	3,644,823
Maine .....	1,217,377	1,093,027	1,049,160	1,051,164	1,009,582	976,233	912,376	858,131
Maryland .....	6,916,136	5,801,050	5,632,520	5,358,342	5,235,506	5,003,670	4,355,724	4,063,814
Massachusetts .....	6,814,813	6,475,520	6,202,583	6,435,841	6,283,972	6,886,054	6,240,692	6,751,995
Michigan .....	19,407,575	18,679,748	19,035,055	19,851,778	19,067,058	18,145,167	17,201,031	16,030,447
Minnesota .....	10,867,738	10,108,813	9,638,153	9,618,471	8,271,462	8,196,532	7,610,072	7,004,803
Mississippi .....	4,826,721	4,005,786	3,880,446	3,665,580	3,456,588	3,354,226	3,248,019	3,018,675
Missouri .....	5,386,306	5,485,698	5,260,101	5,159,094	5,073,185	4,802,371	4,528,746	4,441,636
Montana .....	1,088,009	1,005,091	955,378	938,000	910,845	863,553	760,511	708,248
Nebraska .....	1,721,265	1,770,897	1,695,613	1,784,749	1,820,137	1,684,159	1,585,847	1,487,295
Nevada .....	3,667,299	3,272,860	2,948,274	2,648,660	2,432,909	2,271,654	2,250,330	2,088,730
New Hampshire .....	1,385,014	1,245,235	1,278,988	1,283,091	1,178,642	1,040,566	1,053,267	477,913
New Jersey .....	11,060,423	11,394,615	9,813,688	8,997,417	9,320,357	9,081,634	8,639,491	7,798,959
New Mexico .....	3,745,089	3,608,081	3,031,473	2,951,328	2,768,420	2,561,979	2,447,354	2,366,077
New York .....	45,615,561	43,731,212	44,112,115	40,874,514	38,982,253	34,712,602	31,273,000	30,383,315
North Carolina .....	11,260,558	10,675,563	10,326,743	10,356,152	9,450,766	9,309,537	9,301,095	8,542,460
North Dakota .....	735,705	701,125	613,513	1,190,923	585,521	569,034	589,807	557,238
Ohio .....	17,131,020	16,368,355	15,730,201	15,249,395	15,052,078	14,594,220	12,932,081	12,015,358
Oklahoma .....	3,857,145	3,748,031	3,715,417	3,395,494	3,377,045	3,486,043	3,089,257	2,981,699
Oregon .....	4,947,578	4,764,615	4,637,052	4,071,501	4,212,673	4,027,505	3,919,771	3,672,493
Pennsylvania .....	13,650,400	13,307,866	12,156,969	11,943,470	12,787,590	13,120,752	11,369,795	10,947,652
Rhode Island .....	998,505	908,479	868,929	828,198	749,034	711,439	677,552	594,894
South Carolina .....	4,699,299	4,246,231	4,159,942	4,155,920	4,241,010	4,168,449	3,806,116	3,355,056
South Dakota .....	633,891	614,371	576,215	514,949	506,347	480,960	448,131	471,786
Tennessee .....	5,910,319	5,705,768	5,301,665	4,952,923	4,477,936	4,582,883	4,364,404	4,175,192
Texas .....	19,264,517	17,489,900	17,032,016	17,332,957	16,680,780	17,204,468	16,231,378	15,023,666
Utah .....	2,384,403	2,189,527	2,112,921	2,165,151	2,170,884	2,100,657	1,977,703	1,811,906
Vermont .....	1,357,660	1,266,715	981,307	938,085	918,858	919,865	931,604	699,231
Virginia .....	10,019,166	9,720,400	8,819,067	8,352,635	8,369,313	7,869,121	7,132,350	6,499,840
Washington .....	7,820,778	7,228,017	6,911,826	6,785,341	6,806,350	6,576,757	6,370,710	6,117,069
West Virginia .....	2,077,950	2,015,637	1,942,069	1,544,758	1,453,707	988,322	1,359,668	1,577,358
Wisconsin .....	9,561,057	9,200,766	9,285,137	9,478,166	9,523,191	8,895,941	8,170,504	7,887,652
Wyoming .....	1,301,223	1,314,469	1,204,014	952,705	974,608	818,841	838,308	762,009

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

Note: Includes payments to the federal government, primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program.

Editor's note: The Census Bureau no longer provides the per capita portion of this table.



## FEDERAL AID

**Table 2.3**  
**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2006**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions				Miscellaneous and combined
			Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
United States .....	\$428,924,716	\$29,984,822	\$279,403,028	\$53,891,394	\$15,230,034	\$18,127,028	\$32,288,410
Alabama .....	5,000,116	228,456	4,274,593	33,664	207,513	7,060	248,830
Alaska .....	1,217,110	24,177	845,599	61,857	2,309	49,889	233,279
Arizona .....	8,606,646	1,718,986	5,022,020	933,272	645,136	66,687	220,545
Arkansas .....	3,866,226	28,227	3,414,413	13,584	162,158	7,269	240,575
California .....	88,317,088	1,887,637	49,087,935	23,030,814	3,279,839	7,635,805	3,395,058
Colorado .....	5,621,254	65,848	3,549,393	1,121,419	301,395	68,251	514,948
Connecticut .....	3,428,482	116,700	2,414,517	394,926	0	237,745	264,594
Delaware .....	1,129,736	0	990,371	14,183	12,407	21,119	91,656
Florida .....	19,345,077	1,942,668	13,808,833	108,162	554,966	7,245	2,923,203
Georgia .....	9,753,253	410,072	8,465,913	494,491	0	187,760	195,017
Hawaii .....	157,863	99,320	0	4,213	0	24,648	29,682
Idaho .....	1,606,232	181,075	1,261,690	7,028	120,711	3,749	31,979
Illinois .....	13,946,155	1,612,116	8,126,362	1,824,456	704,792	150,465	1,527,964
Indiana .....	8,081,787	2,379,584	4,775,466	356,093	185,278	41,696	343,670
Iowa .....	3,881,967	131,412	2,697,039	227,009	439,537	94,785	292,185
Kansas .....	3,596,388	44,343	3,165,832	20,985	168,852	32,833	163,543
Kentucky .....	4,384,427	0	3,542,934	119,577	184,898	129,920	407,098
Louisiana .....	5,654,409	189,222	3,698,810	122,918	78,307	0	1,565,152
Maine .....	1,217,377	121,387	984,031	28,326	26,086	0	57,547
Maryland .....	6,916,136	96,578	5,079,784	35,478	538,217	557,511	608,568
Massachusetts .....	6,814,813	1,696,931	3,638,531	475,516	148,592	14,218	841,025
Michigan .....	19,407,575	1,119,763	12,975,793	2,763,296	1,254,390	339,152	955,181
Minnesota .....	10,867,738	1,362,162	7,371,013	644,822	698,665	130,409	660,667
Mississippi .....	4,826,721	745,894	3,014,987	153,659	201,325	40,524	670,332
Missouri .....	5,386,306	4,911	4,640,654	93,857	285,997	24,179	336,708
Montana .....	1,088,009	191,411	744,566	29,066	22,588	14,308	86,070
Nebraska .....	1,721,265	285,682	1,189,575	37,993	0	73,691	134,324
Nevada .....	3,667,299	1,146,577	2,219,177	96,758	101,085	14,790	88,912
New Hampshire .....	1,385,014	73,332	1,038,863	114,525	28,820	32,141	97,333
New Jersey .....	11,060,423	1,763,152	7,135,547	1,032,080	247,623	35,260	846,761
New Mexico .....	3,745,089	1,155,115	2,582,680	7,091	0	0	203
New York .....	45,615,561	1,376,648	24,245,143	10,483,518	14,923	4,351,745	5,143,584
North Carolina .....	11,260,558	628,665	7,944,470	1,582,783	215,451	304,497	584,692
North Dakota .....	735,705	109,206	459,726	15,277	79,453	11,712	60,331
Ohio .....	17,131,020	2,016,991	10,337,189	1,995,149	962,095	1,026,535	793,061
Oklahoma .....	3,857,145	46,989	3,095,654	67,507	279,839	158,487	208,669
Oregon .....	4,947,578	155,219	3,485,958	347,473	443,082	119,066	396,780
Pennsylvania .....	13,650,400	29,387	8,164,386	2,102,458	483,286	965,083	1,905,800
Rhode Island .....	998,505	102,589	855,813	38,272	0	0	1,831
South Carolina .....	4,699,299	1,024,833	3,279,950	78,725	97,358	15,991	202,442
South Dakota .....	633,891	48,029	486,738	13,454	34,694	879	50,097
Tennessee .....	5,910,319	472,097	3,831,930	677,706	361,875	3,877	562,834
Texas .....	19,264,517	0	17,037,662	771,574	0	199,336	1,255,945
Utah .....	2,384,403	0	2,172,476	34,538	57,004	40,196	80,189
Vermont .....	1,357,660	17,959	1,241,881	6,996	57,206	3,214	30,404
Virginia .....	10,019,166	729,809	6,410,688	710,425	403,197	266,789	1,498,258
Washington .....	7,820,778	83,026	6,323,002	59,142	582,401	200,517	572,690
West Virginia .....	2,077,950	86,617	1,741,461	38,050	1,288	51,284	159,250
Wisconsin .....	9,561,057	1,786,564	5,834,785	464,213	554,434	352,504	568,557
Wyoming .....	1,301,223	447,456	697,195	3,016	962	12,207	140,387

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, March 2008.

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

# FEDERAL AID

**Table 2.4**  
**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE OF RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 2006**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental expenditure	Federal	School districts	Other local governments
United States .....	\$428,924,716	\$6,503,840	\$229,495,431	\$192,925,445
Alabama .....	5,000,116	33,664	4,274,593	691,859
Alaska .....	1,217,110	4,895	0	1,212,215
Arizona .....	8,606,646	16,405	4,602,595	3,987,646
Arkansas .....	3,866,226	13,487	3,414,413	438,326
California .....	88,317,088	3,663,047	46,188,002	38,466,039
Colorado .....	5,621,254	33,070	3,544,963	2,043,221
Connecticut .....	3,428,482	44,837	24,339	3,359,306
Delaware .....	1,129,736	6,297	986,299	137,140
Florida .....	19,345,077	105,769	13,408,537	5,830,771
Georgia .....	9,753,253	39,981	8,465,913	1,247,359
Hawaii .....	157,863	4,213	0	153,650
Idaho .....	1,606,232	6,796	1,261,690	337,746
Illinois .....	13,946,155	61,713	8,073,307	5,811,135
Indiana .....	8,081,787	32,354	4,775,465	3,273,968
Iowa .....	3,881,967	117,262	2,694,433	1,070,272
Kansas .....	3,596,388	9,410	3,165,832	421,146
Kentucky .....	4,384,427	16,139	3,542,934	825,354
Louisiana .....	5,654,409	30,429	3,698,012	1,925,968
Maine .....	1,217,377	22,597	0	1,194,780
Maryland .....	6,916,136	34,295	0	6,881,841
Massachusetts .....	6,814,813	272,304	493,340	6,049,169
Michigan .....	19,407,575	85,471	12,974,224	6,347,880
Minnesota .....	10,867,738	35,875	7,355,865	3,475,998
Mississippi .....	4,826,721	11,689	2,999,116	1,815,916
Missouri .....	5,386,306	67,053	4,640,654	678,599
Montana .....	1,088,009	2,076	744,566	341,367
Nebraska .....	1,721,265	37,993	1,189,575	493,697
Nevada .....	3,667,299	6,336	2,219,177	1,441,786
New Hampshire .....	1,385,014	8,603	406	1,376,005
New Jersey .....	11,060,423	49,906	5,219,389	5,791,128
New Mexico .....	3,745,089	7,091	2,582,680	1,155,318
New York .....	45,615,561	629,000	12,526,176	32,460,385
North Carolina .....	11,260,558	91,999	0	11,168,559
North Dakota .....	735,705	2,492	459,726	273,487
Ohio .....	17,131,020	92,724	10,337,189	6,701,107
Oklahoma .....	3,857,145	66,175	3,094,905	696,065
Oregon .....	4,947,578	18,704	3,480,481	1,448,393
Pennsylvania .....	13,650,400	260,797	8,164,386	5,225,217
Rhode Island .....	998,505	38,272	51,349	908,884
South Carolina .....	4,699,299	27,722	3,254,061	1,417,516
South Dakota .....	633,891	8,659	486,737	138,495
Tennessee .....	5,910,319	92,606	228,727	5,588,986
Texas .....	19,264,517	136,186	16,868,277	2,260,054
Utah .....	2,384,403	8,337	2,172,476	203,590
Vermont .....	1,357,660	6,996	1,241,881	108,783
Virginia .....	10,019,166	48,364	0	9,970,802
Washington .....	7,820,778	45,160	6,317,604	1,458,014
West Virginia .....	2,077,950	19,713	1,739,236	319,001
Wisconsin .....	9,561,057	26,501	5,834,785	3,699,771
Wyoming .....	1,301,223	2,376	697,116	601,731

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

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



**Table 2.5**  
**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2006**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State	Total intergovernmental revenue				From federal government				From local governments						
	Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
United States .....	\$419,143,477	\$397,597,199	\$73,493,091	\$222,915,684	\$21,144,110	\$33,535,989	\$21,546,278	\$2,449,417	\$9,419,396	\$762,631	\$4,623,813	\$2,449,417	\$9,419,396	\$762,631	\$4,623,813
Alabama .....	7,587,663	6,977,227	1,479,762	3,766,507	283,665	658,991	610,436	13,696	508,413	37,018	18,141	13,696	508,413	37,018	18,141
Alaska .....	2,155,908	2,152,024	1,322,616	722,173	74,955	369,438	3,884	3,884	0	0	0	3,884	0	0	0
Arizona .....	8,093,916	7,607,086	1,355,616	5,114,041	247,406	441,404	486,830	15,953	374,871	54,528	4,995	15,953	374,871	54,528	4,995
Arkansas .....	4,288,097	4,267,300	704,470	2,347,224	90,953	431,719	20,797	9,105	0	710	0	20,797	9,105	710	0
California .....	53,685,005	48,286,650	10,687,655	25,013,445	2,351,263	3,145,857	5,398,355	164,717	971,577	8,546	3,489,206	164,717	971,577	8,546	3,489,206
Colorado .....	4,725,831	4,657,421	1,133,973	1,951,067	694,174	462,523	68,410	8,115	180	427	24,142	8,115	180	427	24,142
Connecticut .....	4,176,892	4,160,525	424,280	2,543,096	355,439	455,402	16,367	811	0	0	0	16,367	811	0	0
Delaware .....	1,218,950	1,176,604	139,107	644,558	91,272	115,986	42,346	42,346	0	0	0	42,346	0	0	0
Florida .....	20,003,686	19,709,285	3,214,021	10,334,571	1,383,665	1,647,502	294,401	24,546	0	131,939	0	24,546	0	131,939	0
Georgia .....	10,609,465	10,335,726	3,782,644	4,262,287	452,655	857,786	273,739	135,923	0	0	37,555	135,923	0	0	37,555
Hawaii .....	1,834,393	1,833,188	493,828	831,293	99,140	114,069	1,205	1,205	0	0	0	1,205	0	0	0
Idaho .....	1,836,357	1,823,377	317,120	880,710	160,483	263,108	12,980	1,167	8,114	0	3,293	1,167	8,114	0	3,293
Illinois .....	13,387,270	12,848,714	2,620,395	7,524,774	524,201	1,031,656	538,556	27,861	429,383	0	56,046	27,861	429,383	0	56,046
Indiana .....	7,270,493	7,059,038	1,354,210	4,307,693	240,841	553,141	211,455	16,602	94,381	8,544	32,076	16,602	94,381	8,544	32,076
Iowa .....	4,296,014	4,089,091	820,509	2,466,312	134,622	273,720	206,923	1,272	167,757	26,625	5,649	1,272	167,757	26,625	5,649
Kansas .....	3,314,770	3,228,955	684,567	1,648,198	98,803	373,522	85,815	10,000	0	0	30,610	10,000	0	0	30,610
Kentucky .....	6,374,951	6,354,046	1,180,522	3,743,173	217,425	553,690	20,905	13,154	0	0	0	13,154	0	0	0
Louisiana .....	9,079,426	9,026,421	1,418,495	4,392,582	272,014	627,175	53,005	4,497	0	2,886	6,864	4,497	0	2,886	6,864
Maine .....	2,580,118	2,572,822	239,049	1,693,393	69,630	200,279	7,296	0	0	0	0	7,296	0	0	0
Maryland .....	6,967,769	6,737,906	1,340,798	3,096,415	773,186	713,532	229,863	29,053	23,734	94,551	17,209	29,053	23,734	94,551	17,209
Massachusetts .....	8,801,349	8,431,197	1,357,325	4,836,292	831,102	394,460	370,152	8,393	9,444	0	99	8,393	9,444	0	99
Michigan .....	12,551,526	12,329,094	2,601,626	6,653,527	635,680	845,812	222,432	18,207	75,002	40,065	43,223	18,207	75,002	40,065	43,223
Minnesota .....	6,660,890	6,479,317	1,034,442	4,178,618	214,769	477,978	181,573	17,079	42,199	23,486	89,773	17,079	42,199	23,486	89,773
Mississippi .....	6,973,204	6,854,953	1,202,556	3,474,935	171,053	721,431	118,251	7,541	27,434	67	40,615	7,541	27,434	67	40,615
Missouri .....	7,936,489	7,772,682	1,116,917	4,395,080	886,433	783,317	163,807	1,836	104,877	10,603	26,991	1,836	104,877	10,603	26,991
Montana .....	1,825,693	1,819,303	306,393	798,532	97,428	316,088	6,390	386	4,560	0	592	386	4,560	0	592
Nebraska .....	2,472,030	2,416,906	169,209	1,725,537	73,334	254,212	55,124	35,906	861	203	17,117	35,906	861	203	17,117
Nevada .....	1,980,326	1,826,672	409,531	885,044	126,833	195,464	153,654	16,691	96,618	1,216	29,612	16,691	96,618	1,216	29,612
New Hampshire .....	1,717,500	1,522,250	239,842	675,293	26,539	167,586	195,250	1,739	174,524	271	6,703	1,739	174,524	271	6,703
New Jersey .....	11,378,454	10,828,458	1,602,709	5,884,964	438,396	1,297,873	549,996	203,768	981	47,767	172,770	203,768	981	47,767	172,770
New Mexico .....	3,854,734	3,750,380	757,129	2,256,206	183,637	319,639	104,354	31,239	0	71,797	0	31,239	0	71,797	0
New York .....	45,772,844	39,168,076	4,155,777	28,440,864	2,151,810	1,615,544	6,604,768	135,286	4,896,635	0	0	135,286	4,896,635	0	0
North Carolina .....	12,905,941	12,183,355	1,867,368	7,947,526	477,154	952,328	722,586	98,735	551,953	19,493	15,588	98,735	551,953	19,493	15,588
North Dakota .....	1,213,472	1,188,223	244,176	472,141	36,744	258,610	25,249	9	5,590	1,949	13,373	9	5,590	1,949	13,373
Ohio .....	16,524,695	16,120,294	2,327,313	10,450,411	647,598	1,227,889	404,401	22,541	141,955	23,523	56,800	22,541	141,955	23,523	56,800
Oklahoma .....	5,150,393	5,044,898	994,224	2,263,093	879,946	535,999	105,495	214	2,540	616	15,011	214	2,540	616	15,011
Oregon .....	4,639,898	4,610,851	1,132,398	2,107,216	323,927	326,452	29,047	9,012	0	0	15,673	9,012	0	0	15,673
Pennsylvania .....	15,326,716	15,100,157	2,771,278	9,219,386	553,520	1,421,697	226,559	198,705	0	939	17,046	198,705	0	939	17,046
Rhode Island .....	2,148,174	2,027,665	241,878	1,126,673	238,417	233,224	120,509	3,849	0	0	0	3,849	0	0	0
South Carolina .....	6,867,415	6,463,003	1,188,404	3,717,166	269,689	769,876	404,412	58,605	253,305	9,322	29,391	58,605	253,305	9,322	29,391

See footnotes at end of table.

# FEDERAL AID

## STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2006 — Continued (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government				From local governments					
		Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways	Total	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
South Dakota.....	1,251,314	1,235,712	204,544	499,275	71,552	232,967	15,602	6,228	0	4,109	4,750
Tennessee.....	8,202,128	8,024,312	1,225,411	5,087,029	281,032	748,227	177,816	76,848	122	3,776	29,227
Texas.....	28,708,710	27,814,334	6,258,175	13,682,327	1,242,594	3,445,792	894,376	415,654	437,031	41,184	0
Utah.....	3,235,660	3,157,491	789,321	1,537,854	176,191	269,607	78,169	77,696	0	408	0
Vermont.....	1,288,175	1,287,546	211,284	715,535	67,676	126,310	629	0	0	0	629
Virginia.....	6,673,248	6,196,362	1,532,834	3,320,997	216,518	476,776	476,886	317,421	0	55,430	84,996
Washington.....	7,729,139	7,438,238	1,915,290	3,345,315	890,392	589,224	290,901	118,865	0	21,191	93,751
West Virginia.....	3,224,309	3,156,821	514,218	1,837,252	136,592	401,473	67,488	2,025	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	6,632,773	6,487,668	1,282,142	3,764,294	153,855	599,724	145,105	11,571	11,919	17,201	80,987
Wyoming.....	2,009,304	1,957,575	156,138	333,790	27,907	239,910	51,729	31,026	3,436	2,241	13,310

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2008.

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

**Table 2.6**  
**SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA:**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
**(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 .....	\$2,284,760	\$702,758	\$499,928	\$469,579	\$380,984	\$231,511
Alabama .....	42,061	13,657	8,919	7,346	8,557	3,581
Alaska .....	9,230	1,154	684	3,131	2,412	1,848
Arizona .....	44,639	13,760	7,752	8,603	10,756	3,768
Arkansas .....	20,387	7,835	5,128	4,682	1,154	1,589
California .....	242,023	67,208	53,841	55,334	43,267	22,373
Colorado .....	31,173	9,291	5,498	5,433	6,253	4,697
Connecticut .....	30,774	8,122	6,136	5,439	9,364	1,712
Delaware .....	5,495	2,226	1,201	1,265	292	511
Florida .....	134,544	50,477	36,557	22,552	14,296	10,662
Georgia .....	59,846	18,804	12,322	11,166	8,964	8,589
Hawaii .....	12,699	3,319	1,652	2,168	2,322	3,238
Idaho .....	9,598	3,260	1,706	2,093	1,619	920
Illinois .....	80,778	27,356	22,279	16,635	7,321	7,188
Indiana .....	42,347	14,818	11,135	8,065	5,771	2,559
Iowa .....	20,345	7,294	6,057	4,035	1,636	1,312
Kansas .....	20,492	6,678	4,954	3,618	2,964	2,278
Kentucky .....	34,653	11,277	7,127	6,634	6,130	3,485
Louisiana .....	39,628	10,520	9,846	11,389	5,074	2,800
Maine .....	11,356	3,766	1,955	2,773	1,917	945
Maryland .....	66,720	14,829	10,611	8,643	21,843	10,794
Massachusetts .....	55,830	14,903	13,057	13,749	10,430	3,692
Michigan .....	64,787	24,369	17,533	13,313	5,849	3,722
Minnesota .....	31,067	10,640	7,708	7,484	2,863	2,372
Mississippi .....	26,181	7,718	5,738	6,567	4,145	2,012
Missouri .....	48,273	14,824	11,515	8,930	8,762	4,242
Montana .....	7,814	2,515	1,678	2,140	561	920
Nebraska .....	12,785	4,224	3,839	2,596	793	1,334
Nevada .....	14,089	5,394	2,440	2,926	1,912	1,417
New Hampshire .....	8,331	3,184	1,479	1,795	1,185	688
New Jersey .....	58,617	19,846	15,239	11,124	7,965	4,442
New Mexico .....	20,604	4,947	2,585	4,564	6,402	2,105
New York .....	144,876	43,459	36,590	45,631	9,604	9,592
North Carolina .....	59,162	21,478	12,103	12,959	4,912	7,711
North Dakota .....	6,608	1,531	2,102	1,666	504	806
Ohio .....	77,881	27,558	19,252	17,152	8,195	5,724
Oklahoma .....	27,637	9,629	6,212	5,502	2,767	3,527
Oregon .....	22,792	8,954	5,008	5,466	1,427	1,936
Pennsylvania .....	99,503	34,732	27,764	19,869	10,398	6,739
Rhode Island .....	8,423	2,727	1,990	2,325	554	827
South Carolina .....	32,044	11,446	6,129	6,324	4,844	3,301
South Dakota .....	7,481	1,929	2,423	1,742	590	798
Tennessee .....	48,288	15,499	10,200	9,985	9,080	3,524
Texas .....	148,683	44,113	32,394	28,912	28,117	15,146
Utah .....	14,823	4,384	2,178	3,038	2,978	2,244
Vermont .....	4,645	1,496	873	1,423	523	429
Virginia .....	95,097	21,705	11,037	7,745	38,610	16,001
Washington .....	46,338	15,199	8,166	9,047	7,795	6,132
West Virginia .....	16,087	6,198	3,469	3,809	1,188	1,423
Wisconsin .....	33,749	12,753	7,898	7,538	3,607	1,053
Wyoming .....	4,782	1,248	642	1,899	452	541
Dist. of Columbia .....	37,859	2,046	2,353	4,325	13,324	15,811
American Samoa .....	243	46	8	148	32	10
Fed. States of Micronesia .....	115	1	1	114	0	0
Guam .....	1,413	224	81	368	411	328
Marshall Islands .....	215	1	1	68	145	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	167	26	11	120	4	7
Palau .....	46	0	1	45	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	16,174	5,973	2,662	5,973	506	1,061
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	625	169	91	275	24	66
Undistributed .....	21,839	17	107	18	17,617	4,080

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

Note: All amounts are aggregates. Total expenditure does not include data on contingent liabilities (loans and insurance). For additional information see the complete report at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>.

# FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

**Table 2.7**  
**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS FOR RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY,**  
**FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State and outlying area	Social Security payments					Veterans 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			
United States .....	\$702,757,714	\$331,266,392	\$101,268,605	\$90,179,029	\$40,946,687	\$55,936,825	\$35,780,634	\$24,295,874	\$7,528,238	\$15,537,431
Alabama .....	13,657,474	5,174,627	1,984,738	2,240,257	925,097	1,367,527	927,562	526,306	253,670	257,691
Alaska .....	1,154,233	398,665	135,960	131,662	36,041	182,227	143,170	102,222	9,899	14,387
Arizona .....	13,759,548	625,900	1,712,613	1,687,159	599,015	1,136,560	1,009,347	596,213	142,944	250,249
Arkansas .....	7,834,644	3,253,333	1,114,418	1,340,283	479,530	527,869	405,837	390,065	129,560	191,749
California .....	67,208,143	31,891,069	9,075,042	8,080,354	6,088,326	4,863,299	3,626,426	2,059,137	591,610	932,880
Colorado .....	9,291,294	4,030,355	1,197,254	983,320	323,518	1,018,303	990,146	447,020	105,437	195,941
Connecticut .....	8,122,439	4,854,828	1,179,976	943,811	335,743	335,626	178,745	162,921	39,271	91,517
Delaware .....	2,226,369	1,108,605	301,505	295,005	80,872	186,547	128,400	63,427	16,689	45,318
Florida .....	50,477,147	25,247,087	6,319,266	5,328,738	2,544,804	3,795,077	3,826,269	1,934,500	601,987	879,420
Georgia .....	18,804,208	7,681,389	2,587,491	2,650,913	1,151,785	1,753,939	1,497,265	783,544	292,294	405,588
Hawaii .....	3,318,653	1,526,871	334,907	268,361	135,531	557,398	300,635	136,052	27,175	31,725
Idaho .....	3,259,937	1,528,606	441,299	387,642	129,180	296,891	200,356	147,696	33,025	95,242
Illinois .....	27,356,144	13,997,530	4,433,181	3,221,485	1,703,560	1,459,734	565,935	500,309	169,238	1,305,171
Indiana .....	14,817,993	7,745,695	2,442,079	1,966,508	611,682	767,114	337,324	361,533	100,354	485,706
Iowa .....	7,294,044	4,012,611	1,236,320	800,160	238,906	429,180	155,343	180,353	64,094	177,076
Kansas .....	6,678,291	3,312,374	1,005,623	720,297	230,834	521,277	356,125	205,604	65,951	260,206
Kentucky .....	11,277,269	4,301,666	1,745,609	2,158,306	1,063,294	727,800	398,290	412,137	141,670	328,496
Louisiana .....	10,520,163	4,018,471	2,071,227	1,670,706	992,402	563,569	445,297	394,162	175,925	188,404
Maine .....	3,765,683	1,649,301	486,674	584,294	181,198	312,842	189,622	242,597	49,841	69,313
Maryland .....	14,829,319	5,574,623	1,701,735	1,292,762	579,220	3,759,285	992,361	392,188	108,539	425,606
Massachusetts .....	14,902,827	7,616,433	2,053,390	2,145,096	953,847	958,535	308,296	479,005	123,731	264,485
Michigan .....	24,369,349	12,800,382	4,099,863	3,611,742	1,403,181	929,755	383,489	531,370	176,787	432,780
Minnesota .....	10,640,126	5,731,641	1,612,908	1,219,338	435,981	574,441	236,786	400,679	94,114	334,239
Mississippi .....	7,718,471	2,963,866	1,150,075	1,412,245	694,652	550,617	422,206	267,236	123,351	136,222
Missouri .....	14,823,961	6,995,345	2,224,186	2,157,345	682,644	1,158,434	562,950	463,068	169,148	410,842
Montana .....	2,514,679	1,130,270	353,281	275,667	81,683	273,120	127,471	128,404	28,692	116,090
Nebraska .....	4,224,363	2,065,666	630,032	428,477	127,247	276,461	238,434	210,798	49,066	198,181
Nevada .....	5,393,831	2,554,399	610,962	640,096	200,586	485,397	510,058	235,114	60,451	96,768
New Hampshire .....	3,183,817	1,617,313	397,342	446,458	79,846	271,634	175,832	126,120	28,985	40,287
New Jersey .....	19,846,453	11,320,146	2,909,492	2,370,498	910,451	208,805	329,880	412,753	106,099	278,329

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 2005 — Continued**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Total	Social Security payments				Veterans 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
						Civilian	Military		
New Mexico .....	4,947,225	1,903,678	616,655	594,926	298,474	618,396	400,703	338,755	68,000
New York .....	43,458,640	23,048,912	6,184,205	6,036,056	3,796,193	2,019,397	500,131	913,652	289,483
North Carolina .....	21,478,203	9,873,709	2,719,439	3,285,655	1,084,287	1,516,122	1,405,552	986,085	273,121
North Dakota .....	1,530,662	738,133	282,030	138,947	39,223	132,061	61,778	63,616	15,922
Ohio .....	27,558,091	13,587,570	4,927,755	3,373,693	1,607,335	1,629,820	688,616	673,781	264,431
Oklahoma .....	9,628,519	4,053,316	1,391,792	1,193,341	454,214	1,051,683	539,085	604,961	192,577
Oregon .....	8,953,932	4,532,882	1,221,243	1,035,239	348,905	740,346	358,393	426,253	112,971
Pennsylvania .....	34,731,904	17,620,881	5,575,905	4,124,133	1,986,241	2,306,238	759,144	789,624	301,699
Rhode Island .....	2,727,385	1,388,894	331,080	391,115	170,954	194,520	106,704	96,186	26,346
South Carolina .....	11,445,585	4,938,870	1,485,200	1,774,735	598,583	911,444	936,517	461,513	171,712
South Dakota .....	1,928,709	925,231	297,881	184,956	69,966	203,124	99,551	93,326	29,066
Tennessee .....	15,498,995	6,782,076	2,275,171	2,396,621	933,010	1,236,192	787,390	557,637	212,723
Texas .....	44,113,340	18,811,639	6,988,215	5,076,214	2,549,143	3,512,718	3,412,339	2,171,454	657,357
Utah .....	4,384,287	1,943,991	562,988	395,753	162,885	797,336	236,932	130,435	29,858
Vermont .....	1,495,813	775,510	212,881	205,082	63,916	92,372	54,030	54,880	13,721
Virginia .....	21,704,770	7,554,483	2,309,185	2,283,021	764,882	3,819,974	3,512,909	799,296	222,166
Washington .....	15,199,272	6,921,962	1,866,047	1,687,123	728,055	1,468,758	1,280,573	789,912	163,858
West Virginia .....	6,198,157	2,324,465	1,039,444	1,177,846	466,713	377,859	149,184	263,244	82,858
Wisconsin .....	12,752,794	7,130,489	1,986,465	1,523,277	549,255	559,866	254,686	411,564	106,501
Wyoming .....	1,247,681	584,389	171,100	130,026	32,757	128,816	76,041	53,326	11,184
Dist. of Columbia .....	2,046,188	432,497	135,566	140,112	136,309	1,060,077	58,315	37,619	17,788
American Samoa .....	45,742	11,717	12,272	11,207	0	1,664	3,202	4,545	1,069
Fed. States of Micronesia .....	578	116	99	25	0	187	0	147	5
Guam .....	224,244	75,215	31,689	18,103	0	53,448	29,290	13,950	2,634
Marshall Islands .....	1,183	750	298	77	0	30	0	10	18
No. Mariana Islands .....	25,788	6,123	4,760	1,508	4,930	6,031	1,597	727	97
Palau .....	484	205	71	20	0	138	0	15	36
Puerto Rico .....	5,972,830	2,472,435	1,083,596	1,618,817	0	233,308	92,931	263,415	180,770
Virgin Islands .....	168,675	96,175	25,125	21,416	0	15,482	5,184	3,415	1,139
Undistributed .....	17,169	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

Note: Reported amounts represent obligations of federal funds during the fiscal year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For additional information see the complete report at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>.

**Table 2.8**  
**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR DIRECT PAYMENTS OTHER THAN FOR RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY,**  
**FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Medicare benefits			Excess earned income tax credits	Unemployment compensation	Food stamp payments	Housing assistance	Agricultural assistance	Federal employees	
	Hospital insurance	Supplementary medical insurance	Total						life and health insurance	Other
United States .....	\$499,927,763	\$184,605,158	\$151,309,351	\$35,918,795	\$29,325,902	\$28,645,047	\$4,559,221	\$20,710,763	\$19,200,234	\$25,653,293
Alabama .....	8,918,543	3,458,024	2,460,729	932,421	213,850	616,091	120,667	223,650	309,030	584,082
Alaska .....	684,251	154,275	105,463	55,068	113,581	80,407	9,880	10,381	1,976	153,220
Arizona .....	7,751,550	2,664,739	2,459,594	666,484	233,425	633,810	23,901	123,109	232,070	714,418
Arkansas .....	5,127,547	1,844,519	1,385,434	491,768	225,012	401,412	32,896	474,103	104,054	168,349
California .....	53,841,133	20,204,942	18,669,410	3,791,255	4,371,212	2,312,775	213,084	625,903	1,459,861	2,192,690
Colorado .....	5,498,083	1,843,475	1,549,635	381,963	319,815	313,225	32,946	402,384	308,118	346,622
Connecticut .....	6,136,069	2,677,402	2,159,048	242,326	519,586	223,197	65,238	10,963	116,341	121,968
Delaware .....	1,200,899	469,728	386,172	92,712	87,899	65,232	11,811	20,244	41,612	25,489
Florida .....	36,536,614	13,944,132	14,004,407	2,552,150	824,781	1,597,912	132,750	359,018	866,165	2,275,298
Georgia .....	12,322,398	4,301,854	3,313,599	1,555,921	498,361	1,047,842	139,617	550,350	459,067	455,786
Hawaii .....	1,652,189	546,597	525,861	126,801	85,161	155,900	13,814	4,722	158,531	34,802
Idaho .....	1,705,765	531,884	435,241	156,605	118,036	102,973	1,256	187,250	61,996	110,524
Illinois .....	22,279,244	8,394,255	62,926,406	1,389,528	1,754,635	1,400,093	290,204	1,680,808	485,155	588,159
Indiana .....	11,134,629	3,766,222	2,817,274	684,740	633,125	626,608	53,420	829,026	238,024	1,486,189
Iowa .....	6,067,185	1,622,569	1,516,831	246,014	283,833	219,762	8,502	1,793,740	143,945	231,990
Kansas .....	4,953,873	1,618,673	1,417,481	274,407	208,413	180,001	18,751	1,046,195	86,290	103,661
Kentucky .....	7,127,377	2,673,360	1,966,719	542,913	355,742	611,491	61,943	431,000	170,636	313,575
Louisiana .....	9,845,818	3,922,453	2,506,878	1,059,426	177,916	978,767	91,412	321,811	179,482	607,672
Maine .....	1,955,272	769,527	595,826	116,407	108,526	162,203	13,637	30,048	78,435	80,663
Maryland .....	10,610,827	3,341,224	2,858,203	530,204	368,429	320,135	98,407	68,111	2,860,539	165,575
Massachusetts .....	13,057,057	5,987,945	3,987,785	427,784	1,302,181	363,164	162,281	13,794	311,560	509,564
Michigan .....	17,533,398	6,606,612	5,893,000	1,034,496	1,704,703	1,098,818	68,261	353,117	266,306	508,083
Minnesota .....	7,708,202	2,420,081	1,915,047	357,377	599,915	287,908	67,511	1,353,524	230,483	476,356
Mississippi .....	5,737,947	2,040,976	1,390,351	735,081	133,508	462,962	31,263	398,560	133,660	410,866
Missouri .....	11,515,219	4,032,534	3,138,988	703,309	420,579	735,758	51,656	632,739	1,390,743	408,913
Montana .....	1,678,208	465,685	389,773	106,353	58,360	89,232	4,375	385,688	62,668	116,073
Nebraska .....	3,838,518	846,765	743,458	167,876	108,031	119,524	16,789	1,185,027	95,038	556,008
Nevada .....	2,439,938	869,416	789,199	251,169	215,177	129,028	17,000	13,204	78,760	76,984
New Hampshire .....	1,479,273	633,251	467,137	81,965	66,807	50,570	8,637	5,066	99,809	66,030
New Jersey .....	15,238,793	6,139,211	5,310,050	751,702	1,751,942	437,425	228,443	14,037	284,067	322,916

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 2005 — Continued**  
(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 life and health insurance		Other
		Hospital insurance	Supplementary medical insurance								
New Mexico.....	2,584,885	768,271	691,817	330,762	107,829	251,415	1,111,314	74,990	147,545	200,943	
New York.....	36,590,035	14,722,224	12,205,853	2,247,852	2,256,978	2,135,869	1,042,662	107,219	631,813	1,239,565	
North Carolina.....	12,102,997	4,354,208	3,278,677	1,299,169	692,799	856,163	131,921	693,801	315,615	480,644	
North Dakota.....	2,101,750	370,392	314,966	56,712	33,467	44,675	3,370	1,116,893	41,287	119,987	
Ohio.....	19,251,751	7,727,572	6,223,021	1,262,082	1,056,035	1,177,614	218,719	587,173	429,990	569,544	
Oklahoma.....	212,078	2,469,297	1,651,436	519,180	153,194	439,600	34,809	277,388	312,852	354,321	
Oregon.....	5,008,252	1,683,138	1,510,340	329,723	493,731	474,227	22,045	107,822	203,390	183,337	
Pennsylvania.....	27,764,255	11,569,538	9,019,641	1,170,896	2,017,931	1,104,841	306,688	130,185	1,195,744	1,248,793	
Rhode Island.....	1,990,080	838,218	611,033	100,618	200,111	78,518	29,145	2,439	54,483	75,516	
South Carolina.....	6,128,668	2,128,147	1,701,171	756,945	312,581	565,811	36,479	193,810	178,154	255,569	
South Dakota.....	2,423,371	406,981	333,788	82,201	23,946	61,479	3,851	741,220	25,142	744,763	
Tennessee.....	10,199,725	4,263,198	2,660,835	907,387	413,734	941,639	107,556	266,210	227,894	411,272	
Texas.....	32,394,413	11,615,689	8,326,266	3,970,848	1,249,616	2,659,291	146,580	1,706,043	1,015,086	1,704,994	
Utah.....	2,178,440	726,292	548,345	221,398	118,131	144,518	10,929	30,022	189,224	189,581	
Vermont.....	873,360	329,520	233,712	47,524	71,846	52,501	3,113	11,474	25,891	97,779	
Virginia.....	11,036,755	3,394,427	2,817,123	788,021	315,170	499,712	74,211	170,119	1,271,923	1,706,048	
Washington.....	8,165,992	2,715,800	2,401,295	533,129	768,841	539,049	64,057	267,214	432,273	444,333	
West Virginia.....	3,469,328	1,441,471	1,102,864	225,030	123,250	258,050	19,615	15,744	104,329	178,974	
Wisconsin.....	7,897,690	2,830,680	2,366,039	431,363	744,118	317,078	24,656	490,312	196,126	497,317	
Wyoming.....	642,454	240,301	182,237	48,529	32,621	26,977	1,868	42,926	37,257	29,739	
Dist. of Columbia.....	2,352,799	513,055	431,746	79,471	73,635	103,297	47,402	104,385	758,368	241,440	
American Samoa.....	7,713	0	0	0	0	5,600	0	1	0	2,112	
Fed. States of Micronesia..	999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	999	
Guam.....	80,825	978	757	0	0	53,637	3,725	0	17,884	3,845	
Marshall Islands.....	1,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,396	
No. Mariana Islands.....	11,197	0	0	0	0	8,439	0	0	0	2,758	
Palau.....	669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	669	
Puerto Rico.....	2,661,962	686,325	1,236,803	3,010	199,187	0	104,850	17,220	73,541	341,027	
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	91,050	17,205	13,588	0	5,611	20,823	19,301	8,578	0	5,944	
Undistributed.....	107,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107,058	

*Source:* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

*Note:* These amounts generally represent obligations incurred during the fiscal year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For additional information see the complete report at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>.

# FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

**Table 2.9**  
**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA:**  
**FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State and outlying area	Total	Dept. of Agriculture	Appalachian Regional Commission	Dept. of Commerce	Corporation for National and Community Service	Corporation for Public Broadcasting	Dept. of Defense	Dept. of Education
United States .....	\$469,579,029	\$29,106,572	\$77,287	\$1,704,187	\$684,645	\$411,970	\$3,161,336	\$38,053,238
Alabama .....	7,346,245	429,445	7,411	17,145	10,197	2,582	62,908	613,336
Alaska .....	3,131,207	199,335	0	121,416	4,795	8,698	42,948	306,817
Arizona .....	8,603,017	488,840	0	7,780	8,564	4,118	68,647	855,247
Arkansas .....	4,681,690	392,812	12	6,154	5,778	1,722	45,249	386,623
California .....	55,334,202	3,174,286	0	128,486	75,523	41,919	375,279	4,613,968
Colorado .....	5,433,177	349,811	0	67,951	10,805	4,724	45,419	475,650
Connecticut .....	5,438,709	174,349	25	17,542	7,729	2,459	56,863	366,474
Delaware .....	1,265,225	71,740	0	9,648	2,094	1	22,524	119,362
Florida .....	22,552,241	1,613,474	1	60,031	20,462	13,314	94,808	1,851,893
Georgia .....	11,165,966	856,306	3,493	16,242	15,506	5,342	49,431	1,075,668
Hawaii .....	2,167,856	119,092	0	52,797	2,598	2,177	37,635	213,363
Idaho .....	2,092,900	188,363	0	13,097	3,736	2,281	26,313	178,209
Illinois .....	16,634,795	890,540	0	23,662	24,024	12,481	100,879	1,531,680
Indiana .....	8,064,847	416,163	0	8,649	8,027	6,626	31,177	652,897
Iowa .....	4,035,419	310,846	0	7,359	7,121	3,922	36,812	329,551
Kansas .....	3,617,795	410,987	0	4,559	7,667	2,867	26,874	354,695
Kentucky .....	6,633,970	387,400	9,122	18,015	8,407	4,664	19,895	562,013
Louisiana .....	11,388,684	545,949	0	26,585	11,727	3,483	55,252	716,375
Maine .....	2,773,126	105,243	0	19,733	4,003	1,652	3,340	174,123
Maryland .....	8,643,028	332,657	13,078	57,882	20,521	5,074	206,636	589,413
Massachusetts .....	13,748,662	485,477	40	56,272	30,771	14,133	148,664	747,337
Michigan .....	13,313,206	691,840	0	28,246	15,357	8,652	37,876	1,168,870
Minnesota .....	7,483,670	511,510	0	12,704	13,045	13,700	67,750	545,652
Mississippi .....	6,567,356	439,089	5,228	44,396	16,993	2,101	51,914	467,203
Missouri .....	8,930,488	495,914	0	11,729	8,248	4,988	35,476	645,758
Montana .....	2,139,765	185,910	0	3,984	7,021	1,113	47,326	213,571
Nebraska .....	2,595,784	261,828	25	1,638	4,172	4,065	23,349	220,723
Nevada .....	2,925,545	128,360	0	4,224	4,789	2,357	32,254	231,079
New Hampshire .....	1,795,266	60,442	0	71,245	5,014	1,954	20,176	147,320
New Jersey .....	11,124,122	471,623	0	34,533	14,179	3,567	68,094	890,179
New Mexico .....	4,564,332	276,838	0	9,122	3,640	3,498	20,223	508,571
New York .....	45,631,397	1,584,208	2,671	61,333	36,604	37,777	150,766	2,674,829
North Carolina .....	12,958,870	786,124	3,441	40,595	11,948	82,720	75,636	951,450
North Dakota .....	1,666,287	357,624	0	6,673	2,776	1,211	24,304	138,017
Ohio .....	17,151,707	76,606	5,155	147,810	15,591	11,168	89,030	1,239,866
Oklahoma .....	5,501,741	424,794	0	19,269	7,287	2,634	31,135	538,914
Oregon .....	5,466,310	571,641	0	54,917	13,334	4,810	58,429	454,015
Pennsylvania .....	19,868,667	772,645	5,810	28,265	22,066	11,741	189,076	1,338,208
Rhode Island .....	2,325,111	70,930	0	10,858	4,991	710	17,441	146,373
South Carolina .....	6,323,699	365,154	3,435	81,627	5,768	3,311	61,136	543,606
South Dakota .....	1,741,877	265,084	0	2,107	1,936	1,426	26,964	173,836
Tennessee .....	9,985,336	478,458	5,966	7,199	9,669	5,062	37,458	678,739
Texas .....	28,912,208	2,485,531	0	56,303	30,404	13,115	131,561	3,221,991
Utah .....	3,038,268	200,505	0	5,778	5,850	5,556	28,501	296,116
Vermont .....	1,324,142	67,476	0	3,123	4,899	1,714	10,979	106,796
Virginia .....	7,745,362	491,212	3,289	53,678	25,391	8,650	73,940	799,341
Washington .....	9,046,698	526,598	24	79,195	30,509	6,621	59,745	695,425
West Virginia .....	3,808,971	181,066	8,268	11,588	6,925	1,347	17,876	272,646
Wisconsin .....	7,538,150	434,688	0	24,594	12,936	6,900	39,029	610,854
Wyoming .....	1,898,954	72,831	0	1,882	3,205	836	13,439	121,919
Dist. of Columbia .....	4,325,307	88,216	793	26,687	44,712	6,351	40,359	408,011
American Samoa .....	148,241	7,982	0	2,062	915	427	0	36,698
Fed. States								
of Micronesia .....	113,669	2,325	0	17	0	0	0	9,956
Guam .....	367,817	20,418	0	2,285	1,387	665	0	60,571
Marshall Islands .....	67,531	905	0	0	0	0	0	5,468
No. Mariana Islands ....	119,670	8,040	0	1,685	0	0	0	18,916
Palau .....	44,913	348	0	137	0	0	0	4,236
Puerto Rico .....	5,972,527	2,591,671	0	9,913	2,128	3,647	17,153	721,364
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	275,006	19,025	0	1,784	907	609	5,388	31,437
Undistributed .....	18,297	0	0	0	0	2,528	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA:  
FISCAL YEAR 2005—Continued  
(In thousands of dollars)**

State and outlying area	Election Assistance Commission	Dept. of Energy	Environmental Protection Agency	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	Dept. of Health and Human Services	Dept. of Homeland Security	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	Institute of Museum and Library Services
United States .....	\$927,242	\$2,271,238	\$3,972,392	\$30,618	\$276,352,384	\$10,454,170	\$33,786,246	\$267,723
Alabama .....	0	32,674	53,366	0	3,934,254	510,384	403,224	3,259
Alaska .....	11,597	8,488	101,021	158	1,321,234	16,181	187,412	2,903
Arizona .....	40,585	14,239	61,308	469	5,457,773	33,270	417,228	5,255
Arkansas .....	0	5,503	31,133	0	2,933,378	29,581	249,928	1,774
California .....	169,678	267,414	312,186	2,677	34,997,223	367,844	4,344,298	24,550
Colorado .....	0	64,729	63,271	338	2,682,837	20,917	403,828	3,882
Connecticut .....	0	47,693	34,677	716	3,377,354	25,469	582,537	3,555
Delaware .....	0	11,104	27,974	296	661,022	3,478	95,821	978
Florida .....	85,085	49,222	104,705	1,580	11,699,806	2,420,195	1,294,327	12,055
Georgia .....	0	40,810	44,181	182	6,317,744	47,492	773,556	6,334
Hawaii .....	4,150	7,986	29,597	140	1,022,177	10,223	153,043	2,821
Idaho .....	0	17,226	41,443	305	1,039,421	8,013	8,633	1,922
Illinois .....	98,595	94,897	129,838	1,657	9,636,578	46,143	1,866,308	13,486
Indiana .....	0	45,264	67,649	537	4,905,919	76,665	526,459	4,371
Iowa .....	0	27,127	73,047	870	2,358,362	21,736	241,725	4,571
Kansas .....	13,748	12,065	44,838	338	1,869,708	101,898	194,646	2,193
Kentucky .....	0	21,183	52,212	206	4,111,657	51,381	476,256	2,688
Louisiana .....	0	10,417	49,283	51	5,082,396	3,380,689	468,531	3,892
Maine .....	7,447	511	32,484	216	1,891,964	29,992	194,443	1,668
Maryland .....	0	28,233	95,172	613	5,350,761	29,555	683,496	4,501
Massachusetts .....	0	146,497	112,379	1,700	8,822,429	72,177	1,674,041	7,943
Michigan .....	14,778	117,557	166,638	721	8,220,031	25,671	882,237	8,029
Minnesota .....	0	48,126	71,294	556	4,708,816	33,689	583,328	4,203
Mississippi .....	0	19,243	46,294	0	3,533,567	834,082	274,465	2,059
Missouri .....	0	30,594	101,748	798	5,799,930	34,853	518,222	5,893
Montana .....	0	8,415	44,436	254	883,416	10,731	106,990	1,583
Nebraska .....	8,829	6,195	31,951	514	1,428,059	19,512	146,764	295
Nevada .....	10,381	86,742	49,961	988	1,079,572	22,047	159,706	1,830
New Hampshire .....	0	6,469	37,510	123	981,105	14,131	143,170	1,599
New Jersey .....	43,709	39,441	89,819	524	6,397,656	33,108	1,273,098	5,888
New Mexico .....	0	62,125	38,779	318	2,473,963	8,982	159,018	1,653
New York .....	153,414	173,620	293,632	2,308	32,364,871	160,435	3,720,291	20,578
North Carolina .....	0	29,755	82,040	93	8,428,677	117,937	707,344	7,096
North Dakota .....	7,447	17,124	40,308	175	570,013	18,631	102,556	987
Ohio .....	0	79,687	157,037	1,787	11,057,199	212,049	1,323,892	9,849
Oklahoma .....	27,660	10,508	79,502	373	2,947,723	21,093	391,628	5,473
Oregon .....	17,876	24,183	68,276	487	295,329	27,327	355,169	2,806
Pennsylvania .....	0	138,266	55,599	2,028	12,866,514	230,647	1,524,175	12,925
Rhode Island .....	7,447	6,054	29,749	190	1,467,433	8,946	233,411	1,552
South Carolina .....	0	33,300	48,379	752	3,810,768	43,945	337,899	2,974
South Dakota .....	11,597	4,040	28,481	178	664,026	7,501	11,448	1,129
Tennessee .....	29,690	27,564	44,316	264	6,814,522	37,723	515,507	8,013
Texas .....	103,187	79,637	257,803	898	15,901,213	527,260	1,733,050	14,481
Utah .....	16,467	25,388	36,723	348	1,640,721	27,715	146,293	2,035
Vermont .....	0	5,440	20,674	59	795,922	8,018	79,232	1,290
Virginia .....	36,916	60,569	97,253	262	3,788,133	80,694	652,898	6,474
Washington .....	0	50,840	103,394	643	5,356,936	41,241	639,958	5,087
West Virginia .....	0	10,653	82,613	244	2,191,826	54,764	173,549	1,678
Wisconsin .....	0	71,947	57,456	1,091	4,579,319	31,716	475,502	4,937
Wyoming .....	0	7,743	22,733	87	373,094	2,943	37,077	776
Dist. of Columbia .....	0	29,452	73,527	100	1,682,697	12,040	309,662	3,547
American Samoa .....	0	232	1,954	0	19,338	12,574	844	110
Fed. States of Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	3,640	2,515	0	6
Guam .....	2,319	94	3,977	0	39,618	37,829	37,859	121
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	2,582	-146	0	6
No. Mariana Islands ....	0	231	2,194	0	13,373	6,120	5,059	119
Palau .....	0	-26	0	0	4,555	0	0	44
Puerto Rico .....	2,319	2,100	38,186	399	998,610	381,202	578,153	2,288
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	2,319	-1	6,392	11	43,618	1,365	25,110	1,109
Undistributed .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,226	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 2005—Continued (In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Dept. of the Interior	Dept. of Justice	Dept. of Labor	NASA	National Archives and Records Admin.	National Endowment for the Arts	National Endowment for the Humanities	National Science Foundation
United States .....	\$4,730,763	\$6,074,154	\$7,852,666	\$967,960	\$6,111	\$96,713	\$113,450	\$4,978,417
Alabama .....	30,521	65,806	108,019	34,472	0	910	1,021	32,683
Alaska .....	118,192	56,303	47,501	1,342	0	699	1,077	31,551
Arizona .....	94,383	107,311	112,346	12,197	37	992	1,242	81,324
Arkansas .....	23,311	42,706	69,227	856	0	616	1,739	9,578
California .....	211,129	640,662	533,832	171,459	564	8,879	10,545	779,528
Colorado .....	156,947	85,549	110,307	33,849	54	2,317	738	237,467
Connecticut .....	5,464	63,904	99,750	3,683	141	1,207	1,521	46,439
Delaware .....	3,484	26,491	23,423	2,225	0	1,152	500	19,579
Florida .....	42,179	290,884	318,890	27,987	113	1,692	2,401	140,209
Georgia .....	16,381	211,135	161,864	15,445	458	2,798	1,501	101,954
Hawaii .....	31,214	47,471	41,913	20,415	0	935	1,208	34,442
Idaho .....	47,835	33,407	44,478	4,100	10	699	531	11,345
Illinois .....	32,135	206,139	401,598	9,312	302	2,946	5,678	223,412
Indiana .....	20,712	76,039	156,966	7,158	17	956	2,575	99,908
Iowa .....	19,260	59,283	73,056	4,899	0	777	906	41,923
Kansas .....	20,376	49,069	54,289	2,131	0	767	861	34,109
Kentucky .....	25,072	95,194	118,606	6,080	87	1,021	1,577	23,481
Louisiana .....	45,531	109,550	140,643	7,942	206	1,151	2,077	37,410
Maine .....	9,154	32,399	57,551	1,125	0	957	1,021	17,956
Maryland .....	12,710	129,369	179,134	112,089	160	2,593	2,621	117,956
Massachusetts .....	10,609	112,513	183,753	40,994	354	4,579	7,322	362,544
Michigan .....	27,030	148,169	351,787	16,614	111	1,323	3,048	166,046
Minnesota .....	29,167	84,958	130,405	3,263	272	3,544	1,463	66,066
Mississippi .....	18,435	53,704	109,356	3,100	25	702	867	19,977
Missouri .....	23,508	99,156	129,596	11,567	52	2,252	1,934	51,500
Montana .....	109,768	34,289	32,473	8,134	40	818	662	27,842
Nebraska .....	14,088	43,590	34,888	1,293	10	748	783	20,847
Nevada .....	683,743	66,360	53,895	1,610	0	683	528	18,380
New Hampshire .....	11,223	52,624	27,795	7,354	0	682	744	24,818
New Jersey .....	9,579	130,135	243,616	13,255	334	1,193	2,223	109,804
New Mexico .....	54,582	69,063	61,116	5,402	20	1,195	1,601	41,419
New York .....	39,114	555,099	391,649	57,758	535	17,164	133,245	389,772
North Carolina .....	18,728	118,814	305,327	10,548	72	1,546	2,436	124,992
North Dakota .....	40,285	34,050	25,973	3,745	0	648	779	10,332
Ohio .....	25,388	159,344	324,831	41,587	67	1,822	2,190	88,074
Oklahoma .....	25,972	87,181	72,326	14,736	60	829	761	26,644
Oregon .....	168,315	74,803	148,528	5,163	45	1,188	1,222	60,137
Pennsylvania .....	95,363	206,035	304,300	13,372	62	3,146	5,971	219,399
Rhode Island .....	5,732	37,889	37,320	4,650	0	806	1,235	33,513
South Carolina .....	8,748	105,121	126,872	10,259	0	946	770	37,228
South Dakota .....	71,111	33,087	27,542	788	0	666	508	7,894
Tennessee .....	23,033	102,005	124,103	2,932	172	803	1,397	47,773
Texas .....	56,357	425,793	590,326	69,889	91	2,731	3,653	159,405
Utah .....	149,819	43,047	69,148	3,340	7	1,065	1,109	38,020
Vermont .....	2,724	29,435	22,630	1,622	0	874	1,180	10,406
Virginia .....	67,050	171,669	265,859	70,646	452	1,200	4,272	102,126
Washington .....	82,050	130,674	241,040	8,518	283	2,092	1,195	115,151
West Virginia .....	19,788	55,052	59,814	28,917	0	638	578	6,988
Wisconsin .....	20,722	89,246	179,275	7,960	305	1,163	2,189	148,881
Wyoming .....	963,764	21,749	19,235	1,014	143	657	503	10,850
Dist. of Columbia .....	15,645	201,903	162,032	17,004	433	3,056	3,583	285,951
American Samoa .....	33,257	7,382	1,376	0	18	250	237	0
Fed. States								
of Micronesia .....	90,590	50	3,321	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	78,426	8,535	4,671	0	0	258	607	0
Marshall Islands .....	57,168	0	548	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	32,566	6,324	4,385	0	0	420	284	0
Palau .....	32,206	0	314	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	2,118	38,563	119,487	2,158	0	671	655	21,003
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	91,368	8,158	8,360	0	0	294	294	2,382
Undistributed .....	5,635	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA:  
FISCAL YEAR 2005—Continued  
(In thousands of dollars)**

State and outlying area	Small Business Admin.	Social Security Admin.	Dept. of State	State Justice Institute	Tennessee Valley Authority (a)	Dept. of Transportation	Dept. of the Treasury (b)	Dept. of Veterans Affairs	Other
United States .....	\$69,353	\$6,575	\$208,346	\$2,070	\$364,897	\$41,146,849	\$879,676	\$730,868	\$88,912
Alabama .....	453	0	597	2	89,239	891,539	443	10,156	199
Alaska .....	530	0	192	29	0	537,548	85	2,406	548
Arizona .....	882	0	3,430	10	0	712,630	6,344	5,531	1,035
Arkansas .....	411	0	825	1	0	435,771	110	6,457	436
California .....	1,536	0	23,103	58	0	4,000,705	5,461	35,877	15,533
Colorado .....	603	0	3,386	33	0	595,647	265	9,364	2,577
Connecticut .....	0	0	2,849	0	0	507,432	204	7,247	1,426
Delaware .....	19	0	1,131	8	0	140,991	41	19,478	658
Florida .....	1,726	0	4,387	90	0	2,364,264	6,413	27,931	2,116
Georgia .....	447	0	3,969	11	5,944	1,373,966	1,265	13,844	2,696
Hawaii .....	95	0	1,079	0	0	309,643	270	20,916	439
Idaho .....	46	0	495	30	0	335,979	826	6,075	412
Illinois .....	3,446	68	9,832	51	348	1,241,528	1,284	24,619	1,326
Indiana .....	520	0	3,638	3	0	937,807	1,001	5,891	1,253
Iowa .....	2,006	0	2,662	29	0	392,421	176	14,598	375
Kansas .....	152	0	1,657	3	0	401,699	76	4,810	712
Kentucky .....	1,095	0	1,604	0	29,552	591,543	1,538	11,921	493
Louisiana .....	873	0	2,319	1	0	646,107	288	39,657	299
Maine .....	310	0	677	23	0	171,509	134	8,671	170
Maryland .....	1,125	0	4,772	145	0	654,638	1,946	4,493	1,688
Massachusetts .....	712	4,233	12,651	1	0	653,233	821	29,049	5,436
Michigan .....	1,106	2,275	4,803	297	0	1,185,101	1,375	17,199	418
Minnesota .....	1,496	0	2,890	4	0	529,678	145	14,268	1,675
Mississippi .....	971	0	838	2	19,657	588,248	487	13,988	366
Missouri .....	273	0	3,131	1	0	880,629	237	31,942	558
Montana .....	1,392	0	1,004	15	0	404,448	112	3,539	477
Nebraska .....	205	0	902	5	0	293,236	48	24,423	198
Nevada .....	261	0	652	25	0	275,037	153	9,608	319
New Hampshire .....	75	0	760	15	0	171,780	54	5,759	1,326
New Jersey .....	2,140	0	3,455	10	0	1,216,468	3,191	22,569	732
New Mexico .....	1,255	0	1,797	2	0	305,766	148	3,608	630
New York .....	7,031	0	29,111	270	0	2,642,815	16,232	25,382	8,805
North Carolina .....	2,190	0	4,844	17	1,819	1,032,462	3,962	4,813	1,447
North Dakota .....	220	0	253	0	0	257,349	29	4,476	305
Ohio .....	2,032	0	6,012	9	0	1,363,161	851	17,134	4,477
Oklahoma .....	820	0	1,042	2	0	731,787	257	30,470	871
Oregon .....	561	0	2,276	2	0	399,255	1,080	3,889	1,247
Pennsylvania .....	1,571	0	8,491	10	0	1,777,051	1,045	33,669	1,217
Rhode Island .....	618	0	990	22	0	190,408	734	3,999	1,107
South Carolina .....	8,052	0	1,563	4	0	675,414	1,097	5,569	2
South Dakota .....	245	0	333	0	0	292,855	99	3,704	257
Tennessee .....	1,444	0	1,906	209	218,209	734,789	602	24,635	1,175
Texas .....	1,684	0	8,907	59	0	2,989,307	11,471	32,452	3,652
Utah .....	128	0	1,071	10	0	289,912	36	3,206	353
Vermont .....	424	0	741	5	0	143,265	167	2,975	2,074
Virginia .....	4,030	0	4,015	380	129	847,605	4,070	21,065	2,094
Washington .....	201	0	3,504	8	0	851,290	714	12,777	986
West Virginia .....	1,205	0	591	7	0	617,930	416	1,459	543
Wisconsin .....	187	0	2,903	0	0	695,710	250	37,337	1,053
Wyoming .....	224	0	121	6	0	220,533	15	1,321	252
Dist. of Columbia .....	10,917	0	23,958	128	0	492,762	378,731	915	2,854
American Samoa .....	128	0	0	18	0	22,439	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	0	0	0
Guam .....	0	0	0	0	0	68,180	0	0	0
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	18,287	0	1,667	0
Palau .....	0	0	0	0	0	3,100	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	143	0	0	13,230	422,879	2,057	430
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	0	0	83	0	0	24,994	0	0	0
Undistributed .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,719	0	0	7,186

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

(a) Payments in lieu of taxes have been categorized as "grants."

(b) Includes Treasury payments to recipients that are separate from the

government of the District of Columbia and Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority (WMATA), as well as distributions to state and local governments of seized cash assets and proceeds from the sale of other seized assets.

# FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

**Table 2.10**  
**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE**  
**AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Dept. of Defense and nondefense	Department of Defense				
		Total	Army	Navy	Air Force	Other defense
United States .....	\$380,984,449	\$245,471,507	\$78,450,018	\$64,796,209	\$53,479,275	\$48,746,005
Alabama .....	8,557,144	7,075,238	3,227,441	348,525	442,055	3,057,217
Alaska .....	2,411,972	1,919,759	1,097,589	66,990	410,274	344,906
Arizona .....	10,756,295	9,487,748	3,477,401	2,265,985	968,766	2,775,596
Arkansas .....	1,153,615	798,187	463,362	19,193	170,514	145,119
California .....	43,266,555	31,195,946	5,056,680	7,975,748	12,751,236	5,412,281
Colorado .....	6,252,843	3,695,607	918,274	123,599	1,967,098	686,635
Connecticut .....	9,363,921	8,746,669	1,786,275	4,247,087	2,053,079	660,228
Delaware .....	291,531	178,062	77,360	15,093	62,411	23,198
Florida .....	14,295,825	10,378,135	3,234,094	2,955,371	3,147,314	1,041,357
Georgia .....	8,964,374	5,772,441	2,103,224	503,649	2,622,860	542,707
Hawaii .....	2,322,270	1,988,146	519,431	555,908	408,716	504,091
Idaho .....	1,619,092	156,259	74,377	11,584	55,672	14,627
Illinois .....	7,320,514	3,567,430	1,415,722	474,690	710,806	966,212
Indiana .....	5,770,604	4,438,523	3,018,968	531,958	139,424	748,173
Iowa .....	1,636,119	867,692	272,186	184,375	336,618	74,513
Kansas .....	2,964,486	1,882,802	813,690	15,995	935,147	117,970
Kentucky .....	6,129,775	4,306,792	871,114	221,262	110,674	3,103,742
Louisiana .....	5,073,952	3,008,743	1,478,934	964,484	63,202	502,123
Maine .....	1,916,639	1,748,571	154,700	1,440,992	10,637	142,242
Maryland .....	21,842,609	10,887,459	3,886,586	3,201,588	1,294,704	2,504,580
Massachusetts .....	10,429,538	8,335,083	2,390,462	2,724,488	2,268,101	952,032
Michigan .....	5,849,034	3,963,876	3,174,476	158,632	158,019	472,750
Minnesota .....	2,863,077	1,722,351	543,765	694,973	111,160	372,453
Mississippi .....	4,144,601	3,300,546	630,406	2,201,866	357,472	110,803
Missouri .....	8,761,876	6,946,952	1,582,769	3,268,795	1,521,312	574,076
Montana .....	561,340	232,669	86,336	3,850	99,861	42,622
Nebraska .....	792,983	479,365	95,124	10,891	298,609	74,740
Nevada .....	1,912,237	516,102	169,116	129,445	181,004	36,538
New Hampshire .....	1,184,818	943,674	506,676	150,084	167,907	119,007
New Jersey .....	7,965,149	6,095,552	2,512,655	1,853,730	334,861	1,394,276
New Mexico .....	6,402,460	1,154,476	519,470	66,963	407,360	160,683
New York .....	9,603,860	5,978,427	1,606,184	2,719,127	894,948	758,169
North Carolina .....	4,911,571	2,855,322	1,202,020	675,910	344,122	633,271
North Dakota .....	503,699	269,413	95,190	613	116,012	57,598
Ohio .....	8,195,324	5,457,679	1,720,541	528,594	1,791,934	1,416,609
Oklahoma .....	2,767,166	2,009,252	485,842	152,393	847,157	523,859
Oregon .....	1,427,382	589,948	425,359	89,755	28,767	46,067
Pennsylvania .....	10,398,453	7,606,294	4,107,880	1,615,701	432,306	1,450,407
Rhode Island .....	554,160	415,968	33,263	367,443	2,807	12,455
South Carolina .....	4,844,153	1,945,929	607,565	819,530	222,318	296,516
South Dakota .....	589,603	368,302	84,125	46,158	44,608	193,410
Tennessee .....	9,079,649	2,810,440	632,377	94,883	1,663,087	420,093
Texas .....	28,116,905	20,638,508	6,259,245	6,014,829	482,026	3,882,409
Utah .....	2,978,157	2,165,263	416,668	96,750	1,414,956	236,889
Vermont .....	552,540	410,663	313,384	64,617	11,618	21,044
Virginia .....	38,609,904	26,813,580	7,092,391	8,690,837	3,133,538	7,896,814
Washington .....	7,794,519	4,418,151	625,180	1,391,050	1,306,569	1,095,352
West Virginia .....	1,188,165	393,756	241,883	45,136	47,324	59,412
Wisconsin .....	3,606,782	2,568,847	1,420,505	596,544	42,527	509,271
Wyoming .....	451,631	184,383	11,674	1,058	98,889	72,763
Dist. of Columbia .....	13,324,192	3,571,985	1,130,783	1,494,293	313,899	633,010
American Samoa .....	32,075	12,737	12,263	474	0	0
Fed. States						
of Micronesia .....	120	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	411,426	392,332	317	299,076	58,719	34,219
Marshall Islands .....	145,180	145,180	145,180	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	3,831	2,902	2,047	845	0	10
Palau .....	6	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	505,980	319,522	74,463	41,885	319	202,855
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	24,268	10,230	4,346	3	0	5,881
Undistributed (a) .....	17,616,571	7,325,667	3,540,678	1,560,909	1,613,957	610,124

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.



**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE  
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005—Continued**  
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>Nondefense agencies</i>								
<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Dept. of Agriculture</i>	<i>Dept. of Commerce</i>	<i>Dept. of Education</i>	<i>Dept. of Energy</i>	<i>Environmental Protection Agency</i>	<i>General Services Admin.</i>	<i>Dept. of Health and Human Services</i>
United States .....	\$135,512,942	\$4,065,500	\$1,993,969	\$1,161,896	\$22,399,718	\$1,299,839	\$13,699,241	\$8,559,750
Alabama .....	1,481,906	25,689	1,953	8	1,990	2,662	232,597	57,320
Alaska .....	492,213	35,767	58,199	116	272	1,542	61,848	19,416
Arizona .....	1,268,547	24,867	3,408	5,851	15,000	1,420	85,714	121,655
Arkansas .....	355,428	27,034	105	98	873	406	36,884	39,725
California .....	12,070,609	399,642	42,054	142,321	2,354,780	56,383	813,374	247,782
Colorado .....	2,557,236	116,189	48,048	6,286	835,503	21,857	222,152	61,174
Connecticut .....	617,253	4,336	2,260	32,192	7,745	6,685	35,217	14,961
Delaware .....	113,469	6,305	1,154	153	-10	22,150	9,597	2,239
Florida .....	3,917,690	25,199	19,715	443	49,571	35,046	396,458	28,507
Georgia .....	3,191,933	69,123	36,020	69,465	14,660	45,381	552,116	875,669
Hawaii .....	334,124	33,782	15,676	4,270	14	41	73,706	5,643
Idaho .....	1,462,833	97,171	683	135	1,087,169	233	22,845	4,866
Illinois .....	3,753,083	131,409	13,587	38,835	840,628	46,918	249,104	58,452
Indiana .....	1,332,081	17,106	7,563	135	196	888	44,519	33,150
Iowa .....	768,427	53,042	2,520	101,662	30,513	99	32,156	150,058
Kansas .....	1,081,685	156,255	1,430	847	135	19,643	59,887	11,512
Kentucky .....	1,822,983	20,009	570	169	7,866	5,981	181,597	8,039
Louisiana .....	2,065,209	90,705	21,647	98	178,068	945	221,832	15,740
Maine .....	168,068	6,672	2,762	110	7	728	15,051	12,266
Maryland .....	10,955,151	56,690	587,644	136,293	227,776	99,815	861,945	3,414,481
Massachusetts .....	2,094,455	9,426	43,110	12,514	6,792	110,160	236,490	128,238
Michigan .....	1,885,158	64,596	2,092	1,172	77	29,691	828,303	167,642
Minnesota .....	1,140,726	346,876	1,625	2,318	6,324	6,532	69,560	65,457
Mississippi .....	844,055	25,404	29,884	105	424	2,282	342,139	9,950
Missouri .....	1,814,924	221,393	7,082	728	514,778	22,163	250,083	60,199
Montana .....	328,671	71,321	607	109	11,758	588	17,766	32,375
Nebraska .....	313,618	59,125	2,548	2,908	1,928	6,655	30,039	20,510
Nevada .....	1,396,135	14,198	498	126	971,296	3,849	33,807	5,866
New Hampshire .....	241,144	1,999	4,297	10,935	795	584	40,171	2,771
New Jersey .....	1,869,626	22,857	17,860	29,921	83,162	70,594	340,599	68,781
New Mexico .....	5,247,985	33,306	1,114	108	4,619,704	1,823	36,728	118,150
New York .....	3,625,433	20,947	7,447	36,079	862,756	22,966	423,395	118,922
North Carolina .....	2,056,248	53,116	27,330	28,241	317,077	77,313	162,101	363,254
North Dakota .....	234,286	28,259	342	92	5,306	630	24,674	12,292
Ohio .....	2,737,645	18,807	2,873	304	697,223	94,477	193,290	141,136
Oklahoma .....	757,915	13,458	2,968	2,362	10,888	6,360	156,176	33,126
Oregon .....	837,434	255,259	7,277	11,728	3,230	5,460	141,769	16,607
Pennsylvania .....	2,792,159	58,993	95,114	24,152	499,949	60,662	267,919	131,249
Rhode Island .....	138,191	14	5,476	-3,200	1,216	10,001	15,925	4,138
South Carolina .....	2,898,224	18,963	21,349	110	1,514,483	956	93,904	108,578
South Dakota .....	221,301	14,688	772	1,587	4,222	3	11,645	34,049
Tennessee .....	6,269,208	75,963	1,377	176	3,035,220	360	101,175	66,306
Texas .....	7,478,397	181,161	19,506	12,100	529,414	21,232	600,862	173,801
Utah .....	812,894	27,081	969	270	3,029	1,645	57,328	25,495
Vermont .....	111,877	967	149	134	0	317	22,898	375
Virginia .....	11,796,324	106,371	415,382	63,579	615,503	213,430	2,579,221	510,852
Washington .....	3,376,368	90,292	54,476	744	2,123,436	16,860	184,439	69,234
West Virginia .....	794,410	23,463	18,024	5,475	98,637	133	61,447	10,454
Wisconsin .....	1,037,935	114,716	3,914	10	3,301	6,839	60,935	109,004
Wyoming .....	267,247	11,063	351	0	353	345	6,409	3,996
Dist. of Columbia .....	9,752,207	247,595	171,968	373,722	85,531	101,703	1,955,541	342,607
American Samoa .....	19,338	18,638	33	0	0	0	304	0
Fed. States of Micronesia .....	120	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	19,094	116	235	0	0	0	7,006	15
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	929	0	14	0	0	0	49	0
Palau .....	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	186,386	3,129	535	184	0	98	32,724	1,134
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	14,038	0	201	0	0	11	2,838	202
Undistributed (a) .....	10,290,903	414,947	158,188	3,614	119,151	34,294	100,980	420,329

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 2005—Continued (In thousands of dollars)

Nondefense agencies—continued								
State and outlying area	Dept. of Homeland Security	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	Dept. of the Interior	Dept. of Justice	Dept. of Labor	NASA	National Archives and Records Admin.	National Science Foundation
United States .....	\$10,204,727	\$807,789	\$5,056,088	\$4,365,563	\$1,520,505	\$13,472,952	\$118,875	\$147,857
Alabama .....	147,474	3,587	25,662	23,461	14,209	337,529	0	5
Alaska .....	61,715	120	106,464	8,050	8,973	12,729	3,281	0
Arizona .....	219,727	4,088	242,771	72,713	17,010	86,118	0	0
Arkansas .....	1,203	676	13,274	15,647	8,705	2,318	1,630	57
California .....	458,117	39,334	398,953	334,364	135,450	3,176,178	1,784	2,820
Colorado .....	53,126	31,361	288,010	33,949	8,670	334,299	1,697	7,307
Connecticut .....	38,110	1,479	5,334	38,724	18,470	163,852	0	9
Delaware .....	5,341	121	559	2,187	128	7,586	0	0
Florida .....	488,315	38,937	57,208	134,613	26,724	1,110,142	16	24
Georgia .....	558,263	31,730	45,966	43,252	138,711	33,559	6,317	89
Hawaii .....	24,879	2,042	29,398	4,185	12,062	40,320	0	0
Idaho .....	5,656	736	51,232	3,690	16	10,453	0	37
Illinois .....	114,402	17,107	30,748	56,988	28,701	32,917	61	692
Indiana .....	615,447	1,311	15,196	30,427	20,032	106,363	0	-1
Iowa .....	14,388	106	4,320	1,559	10,106	12,671	826	5
Kansas .....	14,841	817	10,562	22,816	7,259	10,079	983	0
Kentucky .....	18,933	876	19,634	43,465	60,208	7,698	0	0
Louisiana .....	816,257	2,390	31,547	48,377	19,106	341,477	0	0
Maine .....	4,614	93	9,446	4,109	11,065	3,184	0	0
Maryland .....	523,813	100,350	298,235	179,051	80,218	1,653,474	59,241	8,111
Massachusetts .....	118,937	1,112	52,678	42,237	27,896	217,988	4,563	1,388
Michigan .....	19,799	681	28,989	360	31,368	30,085	1,264	213
Minnesota .....	27,216	627	15,260	55,578	11,018	11,397	63	8
Mississippi .....	46,053	349	12,173	15,972	27,280	161,701	0	0
Missouri .....	80,947	25,682	41,783	27,268	33,130	25,632	2,837	352
Montana .....	3,231	30	51,636	7,784	6,487	14,116	0	32
Nebraska .....	1,222	39	9,343	5,702	1,310	2,759	0	0
Nevada .....	6,799	2,404	56,534	8,778	21,934	7,131	0	0
New Hampshire .....	5,152	10,084	4,180	5,195	2	35,501	16	11
New Jersey .....	135,038	1,046	52,318	77,592	7,567	52,179	970	182
New Mexico .....	44,076	864	156,025	9,818	13,471	94,897	0	0
New York .....	93,032	16,062	55,616	121,407	40,351	112,394	4,470	414
North Carolina .....	79,726	4,931	21,941	89,459	4,986	26,041	0	185
North Dakota .....	54,104	2,529	30,696	538	5,533	6,635	0	0
Ohio .....	37,459	33,025	45,424	167,183	37,122	234,999	0	0
Oklahoma .....	7,617	36,046	49,531	37,052	8,581	19,991	0	0
Oregon .....	18,933	592	82,242	11,574	17,940	14,463	0	0
Pennsylvania .....	100,784	75,234	82,117	98,414	76,153	45,279	2,697	1
Rhode Island .....	6,799	265	2,016	3,742	6,328	7,759	61	0
South Carolina .....	47,002	112	4,549	50,920	8,110	8,044	0	0
South Dakota .....	589	64	68,151	5,205	723	2,382	0	0
Tennessee .....	125,442	1,720	22,389	30,766	8,575	34,392	272	0
Texas .....	660,881	48,602	112,821	208,535	84,011	3,125,380	3,925	537
Utah .....	1,992	3,178	62,406	7,482	45,280	394,740	0	0
Vermont .....	18,193	0	4,549	346	3,385	3,375	0	4
Virginia .....	2,120,586	74,854	983,613	591,716	110,279	705,608	3,781	71,246
Washington .....	188,507	1,862	83,440	14,952	16,737	35,181	525	463
West Virginia .....	81,014	-4,525	19,210	54,506	15,896	145,292	0	0
Wisconsin .....	75,470	369	15,497	92,431	2,740	27,236	0	0
Wyoming .....	4,424	234	21,011	2,683	2	2,145	0	0
Dist. of Columbia .....	1,354,025	186,230	533,599	722,309	194,572	301,589	4,305	49,564
American Samoa .....	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Fed. States								
of Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	1,427	0	285	50	0	7,542	0	0
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	0	0	268	354	0	0	0	0
Palau .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	16,536	57	713	16,995	7,116	8,138	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	2,027	14	1,253	1,237	0	0	0	0
Undistributed (a) .....	435,064	6,136	587,311	641,791	18,801	68,014	13,290	4,101

See footnotes at end of table.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE  
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005—Continued**  
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>Nondefense agencies—continued</i>								
<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>U.S. Postal Service (b)</i>	<i>Small Business Admin.</i>	<i>Social Security Admin.</i>	<i>Dept. of State</i>	<i>Dept. of Transportation</i>	<i>Dept. of the Treasury</i>	<i>Dept. of Veterans Affairs</i>	<i>Other nondefense (c)</i>
United States .....	\$14,351,999	\$51,563	\$582,232	\$1,570,769	\$5,115,842	\$3,606,125	\$14,936,364	\$6,423,781
Alabama .....	182,059	12	4,935	34,279	20,237	3,650	50,095	312,493
Alaska .....	38,295	0	216	19,097	46,923	-10,668	19,702	156
Arizona .....	225,626	0	91	3,467	31,015	2,274	103,030	2,702
Arkansas .....	116,983	45	34	110	1,746	1,785	85,875	216
California .....	1,527,952	1,882	10,211	19,013	374,832	575,440	923,977	33,966
Colorado .....	247,066	1,273	255	11,197	53,112	13,179	96,127	65,397
Connecticut .....	196,429	7	4,496	3,428	11,403	1,432	27,025	3,659
Delaware .....	40,446	0	26	108	1,343	726	11,930	1,379
Florida .....	780,214	147	399	37,318	350,529	9,148	296,218	32,798
Georgia .....	390,654	249	4,906	2,801	24,355	61,151	147,807	39,689
Hawaii .....	53,087	0	44	333	16,186	2,294	15,459	701
Idaho .....	52,647	0	60	561	2,862	82,592	38,334	856
Illinois .....	715,332	793	11,057	7,158	224,741	128,391	938,960	66,104
Indiana .....	279,613	20	108	1,464	27,769	5,642	102,279	22,850
Iowa .....	166,650	988	352	89	13,274	140,522	25,814	6,708
Kansas .....	167,126	0	49	121	43,827	1,736	549,464	2,295
Kentucky .....	173,737	43	437	4,413	5,242	11,434	60,642	1,191,992
Louisiana .....	179,979	0	649	2,142	26,134	310	56,464	11,342
Maine .....	77,683	0	9	55	6,337	52	13,507	316
Maryland .....	302,939	4,876	360,985	49,020	923,187	712,725	179,065	135,216
Massachusetts .....	402,361	185	1,712	14,783	325,032	27,026	298,570	11,276
Michigan .....	504,022	16	8,075	3,099	8,722	22,406	93,800	2,686
Minnesota .....	290,808	0	490	11,979	31,528	5,745	153,251	27,064
Mississippi .....	99,440	64	258	1	10,893	2,098	50,353	7,232
Missouri .....	344,019	296	10,014	16,404	29,262	7,671	91,484	1,718
Montana .....	48,521	0	204	98	38,761	-1,813	24,784	278
Nebraska .....	102,137	32	327	2,107	4,741	676	47,208	12,301
Nevada .....	95,208	0	185	1,304	122,039	894	42,912	373
New Hampshire .....	78,811	0	270	28,224	5,420	410	2,579	3,738
New Jersey .....	559,419	286	6,424	6,627	239,694	17,413	53,428	25,668
New Mexico .....	70,525	0	27	452	7,421	1,072	37,239	1,145
New York .....	1,072,645	449	9,106	26,478	106,976	180,129	260,663	32,605
North Carolina .....	376,990	0	778	33,892	28,625	1,758	120,189	238,314
North Dakota .....	39,617	0	82	18	1,511	7,324	13,867	236
Ohio .....	569,046	204	1,189	4,177	30,537	16,809	399,351	13,009
Oklahoma .....	152,227	0	705	170	153,037	5,800	56,402	5,419
Oregon .....	151,910	2	93	3,404	24,722	1,541	67,116	1,570
Pennsylvania .....	683,842	1,686	13,241	18,525	59,384	38,558	263,055	95,151
Rhode Island .....	62,961	0	40	54	1,095	6,962	6,038	501
South Carolina .....	148,684	0	159	37,872	56,899	1,246	753,786	22,496
South Dakota .....	43,690	0	44	706	589	383	30,218	1,640
Tennessee .....	271,255	0	433	318	43,533	57,206	674,795	1,717,536
Texas .....	918,654	429	2,847	108,269	155,319	52,697	404,406	53,009
Utah .....	104,782	0	419	164	17,298	16,884	56,811	-14,359
Vermont .....	41,363	0	1,141	80	583	2,025	11,754	239
Virginia .....	373,023	8,855	43,905	363,719	667,078	265,695	444,963	463,066
Washington .....	279,472	584	1,637	9,466	97,251	8,566	92,661	5,584
West Virginia .....	90,236	0	147	1,246	-313	90,407	70,130	13,531
Wisconsin .....	261,100	0	1,846	1,192	15,895	2,105	235,968	7,368
Wyoming .....	24,454	9	25	9	21,870	4,582	22,568	140,713
Dist. of Columbia .....	108,749	21,919	10,081	609,408	414,079	896,348	325,493	741,269
American Samoa .....	194	0	0	0	162	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia .....	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	2,151	0	3	0	254	10	0	0
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	194	0	0	0	20	0	30	0
Palau .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	60,669	16	192	13	1,522	488	35,522	605
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	4,302	0	0	0	1,856	7	78	11
Undistributed (a) .....	0	6,195	66,809	70,242	187,674	121,202	5,953,119	859,651

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 2005—Continued

*Source:* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

*Note:* Statistics covering federal government 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 U.S. Department of Defense. Data on the procurement contracts of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) are obtained directly from that agency. 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 provided by the FPDC; however, multiple-year obligations may be reflected for contract actions of less than three years' duration.

(a) For all agencies, this line includes procurement purchases made using government-issued purchase cards.

(b) Data shown for U.S. Postal Service represent actual outlays for contractual commitments, while all other amounts shown represent the value of contract actions, and do not reflect federal government expenditures. Nonpostal data generally involve only current actions; however, multiple obligations may be reflected for contract actions of less than three years' duration. Negative amounts represent the deobligation of prior year contracts.

(c) Includes Fiscal Year 2000 procurement data for the Tennessee Valley Authority, which did not provide Fiscal Year 2005 procurement data.

**Table 2.11**  
**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE**  
**AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Department of Defense									
	Military services									
	Total	Nondefense civilian (a)	Total	Other defense civilian	Total	Active military	Inactive military	Civilian	Army	
									Total	Active military
United States .....	\$231,511,399	\$141,722,233	\$89,789,166	\$4,900,745	\$84,888,421	\$50,702,379	\$11,371,734	\$22,814,308	\$34,051,562	\$16,632,388
Alabama .....	3,581,487	1,866,591	1,714,896	74,823	1,640,073	497,976	404,183	737,914	1,255,509	237,062
Alaska .....	1,848,001	736,591	1,111,410	12,556	1,098,854	911,820	30,486	156,548	470,153	372,772
Arizona .....	3,768,172	2,333,179	1,434,993	56,170	1,378,823	988,300	90,974	299,549	443,366	248,295
Arkansas .....	1,589,411	976,427	612,984	5,030	607,954	242,907	252,602	112,445	325,530	9,963
California .....	22,373,211	12,447,237	9,925,974	390,568	9,535,406	6,508,878	697,264	2,329,264	1,117,890	319,349
Colorado .....	4,697,285	2,737,177	1,960,108	143,497	1,816,611	1,327,237	149,102	340,272	940,364	733,613
Connecticut .....	1,712,385	1,171,369	541,016	46,159	494,857	327,380	99,795	67,682	100,093	1,230
Delaware .....	510,689	251,794	258,895	2,581	256,314	162,286	39,824	54,204	40,616	287
Florida .....	10,661,715	637,181	4,290,334	138,648	4,151,686	2,737,821	376,215	1,037,650	511,607	101,475
Georgia .....	8,589,490	4,040,745	4,548,745	100,796	4,447,949	2,995,834	344,084	1,108,031	2,807,460	2,167,424
Hawaii .....	3,238,353	549,440	2,688,913	41,647	2,647,266	1,911,604	122,983	612,679	879,047	658,009
Idaho .....	920,062	625,180	294,882	1,854	293,028	186,528	56,856	49,644	73,260	1,517
Illinois .....	7,187,754	5,010,291	2,177,463	75,925	2,101,538	1,301,769	343,947	455,822	561,592	24,928
Indiana .....	2,558,579	1,732,483	826,096	168,039	658,057	52,687	360,154	245,216	399,474	20,869
Iowa .....	1,312,107	1,016,703	295,404	2,930	292,474	24,641	220,866	46,969	246,720	7,626
Kansas .....	2,277,909	1,275,123	1,002,786	14,772	988,014	639,563	169,619	178,832	760,625	486,793
Kentucky .....	3,484,509	1,544,410	1,940,099	41,893	1,898,206	1,590,551	140,086	167,569	1,846,407	1,565,216
Louisiana .....	2,799,554	1,615,366	184,188	17,693	1,166,495	682,229	262,038	222,228	687,637	395,790
Maine .....	945,150	512,582	432,568	17,169	415,399	94,422	71,163	249,814	78,007	9,020
Maryland .....	10,794,321	7,624,688	3,169,633	84,404	3,085,229	1,443,845	200,841	1,440,543	954,060	285,319
Massachusetts .....	3,691,792	3,026,538	665,254	74,976	590,278	148,985	192,535	248,758	261,304	10,701
Michigan .....	3,721,995	3,080,739	641,256	103,451	537,805	66,713	206,621	264,471	414,833	18,368
Minnesota .....	2,371,709	1,961,717	409,992	14,994	394,998	38,578	277,727	78,693	316,685	1,701
Mississippi .....	2,012,364	917,628	1,094,736	11,082	1,083,654	531,769	225,085	326,800	336,425	18,327
Missouri .....	4,241,529	2,811,464	1,430,065	98,979	1,331,086	677,573	419,450	234,063	993,906	449,360
Montana .....	919,581	664,130	255,451	1,275	254,176	142,681	68,605	42,890	71,811	1,107
Nebraska .....	1,333,779	723,601	610,178	13,131	597,047	358,764	101,818	136,465	140,449	6,027
Nevada .....	1,417,419	851,048	566,371	6,144	560,227	431,134	48,534	80,559	56,450	4,305
New Hampshire .....	687,558	534,073	153,485	10,811	142,674	35,885	79,273	27,516	92,135	328
New Jersey .....	4,442,142	3,290,624	1,151,518	49,021	1,102,497	315,746	209,989	576,762	631,567	38,048
New Mexico .....	2,105,059	1,228,998	876,061	23,487	852,574	503,064	85,249	264,261	183,295	10,619
New York .....	9,592,088	7,653,436	1,938,652	85,722	1,852,930	1,082,609	435,103	335,218	1,492,956	882,648
North Carolina .....	7,710,726	2,643,147	5,067,579	81,426	4,986,153	4,088,747	387,896	509,510	2,290,218	1,746,805
North Dakota .....	805,634	384,822	420,812	2,352	418,460	279,855	76,524	62,081	80,263	902
Ohio .....	5,723,931	3,716,591	2,007,340	468,283	1,539,057	432,964	345,123	760,970	356,627	18,737
Oklahoma .....	3,527,123	1,432,970	2,094,153	55,891	2,038,262	986,663	206,148	845,451	795,848	474,247
Oregon .....	1,936,075	1,626,766	309,309	1,752	307,557	48,679	146,064	112,814	215,652	8,815
Pennsylvania .....	6,739,268	5,049,943	1,689,325	416,810	1,272,515	141,639	449,825	681,051	699,435	42,517
Rhode Island .....	826,645	407,734	418,911	4,012	414,899	119,951	64,712	230,236	66,077	4,264
South Carolina .....	3,301,430	1,140,106	2,161,324	47,152	2,114,172	1,554,180	254,055	305,937	744,205	432,099
South Dakota .....	797,694	515,225	282,469	1,485	280,984	136,135	105,254	39,595	109,827	1,763
Tennessee .....	3,523,833	2,861,033	662,800	36,666	626,134	128,536	289,606	207,992	410,727	13,653
Texas .....	15,146,024	8,546,774	6,599,250	192,491	6,406,759	4,552,431	593,027	1,261,301	3,713,625	2,609,527
Utah .....	2,244,135	1,115,514	1,128,621	46,217	1,082,404	236,592	233,156	612,656	302,879	12,136
Vermont .....	428,786	354,556	74,230	2,433	71,797	8,836	45,792	17,169	52,757	820
Virginia .....	16,000,655	5,602,116	10,398,539	1,491,199	8,907,340	5,914,321	309,912	2,683,107	2,108,266	1,016,349
Washington .....	6,131,933	2,791,388	3,340,545	42,736	3,297,089	2,039,335	347,169	911,305	1,484,619	990,068
West Virginia .....	1,422,803	1,199,738	223,065	1,070	221,995	32,293	134,093	55,609	169,864	6,478
Wisconsin .....	1,953,426	1,625,093	328,333	5,805	322,528	37,955	204,299	80,274	239,437	9,389
Wyoming .....	541,484	329,658	211,826	1,183	210,643	144,273	28,091	38,279	32,419	164
Dist. of Columbia .....	15,810,678	14,262,499	1,548,179	59,361	1,488,818	623,680	83,251	781,887	391,277	197,661
American Samoa .....	9,512	4,948	4,564	0	4,564	0	4,515	49	4,564	0
Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	328,460	38,386	290,074	4,921	285,153	211,239	23,544	50,370	16,295	1,558
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	6,611	6,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	1,061,248	751,820	309,428	7,273	302,155	20,919	246,009	35,327	263,433	7,339
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	66,129	52,045	14,084	0	14,084	1,477	10,600	2,007	12,015	0
Undistributed .....	4,079,995	4,079,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

# FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005—Continued (In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Department of Defense—continued									
	Military services—continued									
	Army—continued			Navy			Air Force			
	Inactive military	Civilian	Total	Active military	Inactive military	Civilian	Total	Active military	Inactive military	Civilian
United States .....	\$10,301,847	\$7,117,237	\$27,876,230	\$19,080,224	\$485,601	\$8,310,405	\$22,960,629	\$14,989,767	\$584,286	\$7,386,576
Alabama .....	391,782	626,665	32,163	24,263	5,963	1,937	352,401	236,651	6,438	109,312
Alaska .....	22,242	75,139	7,017	5,640	613	764	621,684	533,408	7,631	80,645
Arizona .....	67,352	127,718	206,017	178,338	8,556	19,123	729,440	561,666	15,066	152,708
Arkansas .....	240,087	75,480	3,627	1,694	1,708	225	278,797	231,250	10,807	36,740
California .....	577,042	221,499	6,856,713	5,188,675	71,032	1,597,006	1,560,803	1,000,854	49,190	510,759
Colorado .....	127,276	79,475	48,505	39,495	6,976	2,034	827,742	554,129	14,850	258,763
Connecticut .....	87,623	11,240	367,210	317,809	4,039	45,362	27,554	8,341	8,133	11,080
Delaware .....	34,624	5,705	2,075	871	1,134	70	213,623	161,128	4,066	48,429
Florida .....	322,463	87,669	1,901,742	1,364,387	35,923	501,432	1,738,337	1,271,959	17,829	448,549
Georgia .....	312,490	327,546	474,343	307,220	9,510	157,613	1,166,146	521,190	22,084	622,872
Hawaii .....	100,398	120,640	1,329,766	928,638	4,807	396,321	438,453	324,957	17,778	95,718
Idaho .....	53,822	17,921	8,838	4,494	1,601	2,743	210,930	180,517	1,433	28,980
Illinois .....	305,989	230,675	1,016,719	939,213	18,231	59,275	523,227	337,628	19,727	165,872
Indiana .....	335,996	42,609	175,968	15,340	5,182	155,446	82,615	16,478	18,976	47,161
Iowa .....	214,416	24,678	8,111	5,146	2,832	133	37,643	11,869	3,616	22,158
Kansas .....	144,256	129,576	8,623	6,869	1,729	25	218,766	145,901	23,634	49,231
Kentucky .....	135,309	145,882	23,496	8,676	3,112	11,708	28,303	16,659	1,665	9,979
Louisiana .....	248,477	103,370	123,949	70,038	6,465	47,446	354,909	276,401	7,096	71,412
Maine .....	61,786	7,201	314,310	76,737	5,922	231,651	23,082	8,665	3,455	10,962
Maryland .....	192,025	476,716	1,547,231	687,670	4,144	855,417	583,938	470,856	4,672	108,410
Massachusetts .....	168,602	82,001	36,851	21,317	3,254	12,280	292,123	116,967	20,679	15,477
Michigan .....	187,225	209,240	30,656	22,655	7,079	922	92,316	25,690	12,317	54,309
Minnesota .....	265,024	40,960	20,500	12,011	7,855	634	57,813	15,866	4,848	37,099
Mississippi .....	214,184	103,914	316,825	206,611	3,516	106,698	430,404	306,831	7,385	116,188
Missouri .....	377,407	167,139	102,939	64,704	28,560	9,675	234,241	163,509	13,483	57,249
Montana .....	57,367	13,337	1,673	1,075	598	0	180,692	140,499	10,640	29,553
Nebraska .....	87,861	46,561	29,897	26,302	3,045	550	426,701	326,435	10,912	69,354
Nevada .....	42,114	10,031	63,578	49,133	3,349	11,096	440,199	377,696	3,071	59,432
New Hampshire .....	76,054	15,753	28,039	24,334	1,190	2,515	11,223	2,029	9,248	9,248
New Jersey .....	191,032	402,487	150,484	37,773	3,859	108,852	320,446	239,925	15,098	65,423
New Mexico .....	75,194	97,482	12,530	8,298	2,211	2,021	656,749	484,147	7,844	164,758
New York .....	401,955	208,353	142,164	117,159	18,617	6,388	217,810	82,802	14,531	120,477
North Carolina .....	366,411	177,002	2,189,409	1,904,496	7,315	277,598	506,526	437,446	14,170	54,910
North Dakota .....	67,014	12,347	846	256	488	102	337,351	278,697	9,022	49,632
Ohio .....	301,621	36,269	43,425	24,664	15,337	3,204	1,139,185	389,563	28,125	721,497
Oklahoma .....	195,562	126,039	97,334	88,487	5,160	3,687	1,145,080	423,929	5,426	715,725
Oregon .....	133,610	73,227	21,754	15,939	5,028	787	70,151	23,925	7,426	38,800
Pennsylvania .....	412,167	244,751	445,975	62,369	13,739	369,867	127,105	36,753	23,919	66,433
Rhode Island .....	55,135	6,678	322,688	102,403	5,749	214,536	26,134	13,284	3,828	9,022
South Carolina .....	239,519	72,587	868,408	699,462	6,367	162,579	501,559	422,619	8,169	70,771
South Dakota .....	95,523	12,541	1,011	353	627	31	170,146	134,019	1,904	27,023
Tennessee .....	276,638	120,436	130,839	84,079	8,080	38,680	84,568	30,804	4,888	48,876
Texas .....	543,461	560,637	452,118	366,405	34,345	51,368	2,241,016	1,576,499	15,221	649,296
Utah .....	226,709	64,034	11,014	6,239	3,449	1,332	768,511	218,217	3,004	547,290
Vermont .....	44,063	7,874	1,384	1,141	214	29	17,656	6,875	1,515	9,266
Virginia .....	262,034	829,883	5,495,663	3,896,405	32,439	1,566,819	1,303,411	1,001,567	15,439	286,405
Washington .....	311,296	183,255	1,375,150	711,727	16,989	646,434	438,040	337,540	18,884	81,616
West Virginia .....	129,166	34,220	18,967	14,271	1,616	3,080	33,164	11,544	3,311	18,309
Wisconsin .....	183,548	46,500	13,916	7,958	5,526	432	69,175	20,608	15,225	33,342
Wyoming .....	25,919	6,336	442	0	442	0	177,782	144,109	1,730	31,943
Dist. of Columbia .....	44,830	148,786	829,901	206,815	37,707	585,379	267,640	219,204	714	47,722
American Samoa .....	4,515	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	14,435	302	149,832	117,602	0	32,230	119,026	92,079	9,109	17,838
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	239,189	16,905	13,557	6,350	2,338	4,869	25,165	7,130	4,482	13,553
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	10,008	2,007	218	218	0	0	1,851	1,259	592	0
Undistributed .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE  
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005—Continued**  
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>Nondefense agencies</i>									
<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>Total (a)</i>	<i>Dept. of Agriculture</i>	<i>Dept. of Commerce</i>	<i>Dept. of Education</i>	<i>Dept. of Energy</i>	<i>Environmental Protection Agency</i>	<i>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</i>	<i>General Services Admin.</i>	<i>Dept. of Health and Human Services</i>
United States .....	\$141,722,233	\$5,893,836	\$2,670,263	\$375,182	\$1,300,633	\$1,536,903	\$471,545	\$966,038	\$4,578,653
Alabama .....	1,866,591	72,004	6,671	86	0	2,937	2,108	3,719	3,903
Alaska .....	736,591	59,945	34,652	0	186	2,394	0	2,696	26,907
Arizona .....	2,333,179	108,714	11,376	96	16,500	353	1,750	4,087	205,963
Arkansas .....	976,427	115,413	2,960	0	2,704	0	1,491	25,247	19,927
California .....	12,447,237	480,088	66,593	15,093	35,196	79,320	25,737	70,327	88,726
Colorado .....	2,737,177	215,922	94,759	5,548	56,232	61,185	3,031	26,390	33,668
Connecticut .....	1,171,369	10,982	3,856	0	145	578	2,146	931	1,726
Delaware .....	251,794	14,288	543	0	0	0	967	177	789
Florida .....	6,371,381	106,042	57,467	542	107	6,999	4,728	7,323	17,640
Georgia .....	4,040,745	162,841	13,546	15,302	6,706	90,848	15,249	49,668	495,991
Hawaii .....	549,440	30,848	19,349	0	302	481	0	3,082	1,831
Idaho .....	625,180	149,345	7,102	0	29,674	1,980	0	957	2,618
Illinois .....	5,010,291	105,517	16,123	13,994	28,029	105,718	23,029	52,739	53,120
Indiana .....	1,732,483	53,122	56,185	110	0	81	3,047	2,346	2,630
Iowa .....	1,016,703	127,489	4,682	79	814	308	5,034	1,299	1,414
Kansas .....	1,275,123	66,215	10,504	0	0	43,873	2,648	1,044	11,555
Kentucky .....	1,544,410	71,108	7,227	0	2,481	272	3,974	1,038	1,312
Louisiana .....	1,615,366	174,004	10,682	0	6,635	839	3,544	2,774	11,352
Maine .....	512,582	17,782	5,426	0	0	0	0	478	1,521
Maryland .....	7,624,688	259,739	817,123	0	121,665	7,938	1,913	11,027	2,476,207
Massachusetts .....	3,026,538	27,794	39,639	7,471	1,304	61,491	16,468	19,783	41,422
Michigan .....	3,080,739	78,224	18,832	0	0	26,860	2,731	5,280	8,531
Minnesota .....	1,961,717	117,730	8,481	169	64	6,398	4,433	2,471	23,251
Mississippi .....	917,628	115,917	15,114	0	0	1,995	2,238	911	943
Missouri .....	2,811,464	271,809	30,799	7,328	8,057	899	18,277	60,554	30,089
Montana .....	664,130	173,601	7,479	0	10,079	2,891	915	1,154	51,758
Nebraska .....	723,601	91,914	5,753	0	1,256	93	2,941	1,153	5,998
Nevada .....	851,048	24,667	7,328	0	25,527	13,069	0	1,783	4,035
New Hampshire .....	534,073	23,160	2,333	0	148	0	2,214	1,265	646
New Jersey .....	3,290,624	32,648	17,151	0	1,644	19,113	3,105	14,525	12,119
New Mexico .....	1,228,998	99,145	4,875	0	85,144	193	1,406	2,580	140,321
New York .....	7,653,436	67,688	29,671	7,332	12,288	62,856	16,681	50,404	63,996
North Carolina .....	2,643,147	124,716	32,214	0	125	102,582	3,456	3,023	64,393
North Dakota .....	384,822	2,872	4,250	0	3,918	0	2,591	905	21,169
Ohio .....	3,716,591	60,258	10,494	2,309	8,304	47,962	2,263	7,120	40,220
Oklahoma .....	1,432,970	62,097	21,630	0	8,965	4,501	3,837	3,158	76,806
Oregon .....	1,626,766	254,960	21,447	0	106,050	9,509	1,495	3,194	11,990
Pennsylvania .....	5,049,943	104,413	16,781	8,619	29,463	73,182	5,130	41,755	64,804
Rhode Island .....	407,734	3,246	3,612	0	0	6,141	0	715	581
South Carolina .....	1,140,106	57,626	19,211	0	35,327	88	1,752	1,599	1,842
South Dakota .....	515,225	56,031	5,867	0	12,093	76	2,128	917	58,878
Tennessee .....	2,861,033	72,670	8,645	104	53,528	512	10,386	2,596	6,970
Texas .....	8,546,774	230,518	41,814	10,009	15,120	73,386	66,006	74,178	54,221
Utah .....	1,115,514	107,284	8,176	0	1,464	150	3,262	1,775	2,975
Vermont .....	354,556	18,728	2,402	0	0	83	0	271	549
Virginia .....	5,602,116	153,291	638,057	0	1,378	113,442	509	123,511	4,265
Washington .....	2,791,388	137,960	91,362	5,421	172,737	43,999	4,016	33,748	50,386
West Virginia .....	1,199,738	48,865	3,045	0	23,449	2,005	877	1,515	26,378
Wisconsin .....	1,625,093	106,915	7,770	0	0	155	4,954	1,540	3,592
Wyoming .....	329,658	50,265	3,917	0	4,518	0	0	653	4,790
Dist. of Columbia .....	14,262,499	627,905	289,352	275,156	371,307	452,922	186,442	256,320	228,942
American Samoa .....	4,948	223	953	0	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	38,386	3,092	1,946	0	0	191	0	0	0
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	6,611	537	0	0	0	89	0	0	0
Palau .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	751,820	32,864	3,036	334	0	3,847	726	1,934	7,633
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	52,045	795	0	80	0	119	0	105	40
Undistributed .....	4,079,995	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 2005—Continued (In thousands of dollars)

Nondefense agencies—continued								
State and outlying area	Dept. of Homeland Security	Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	Dept. of the Interior	Dept. of Justice	Dept. of Labor	NASA	National Archives and Records Admin.	National Science Foundation
United States .....	\$9,127,682	\$829,490	\$4,157,836	\$10,791,471	\$1,255,220	\$1,709,392	\$151,620	\$119,841
Alabama .....	44,506	6,210	8,435	72,753	10,043	231,239	50	0
Alaska .....	45,083	2,956	137,999	13,326	996	0	371	177
Arizona .....	322,782	8,892	237,606	132,313	3,597	180	0	130
Arkansas .....	18,189	4,823	16,596	52,123	3,148	0	1,406	0
California .....	1,163,741	52,926	389,663	647,244	67,904	202,856	6,405	0
Colorado .....	122,239	26,677	476,109	137,449	29,290	783	2,019	250
Connecticut .....	53,248	5,465	3,444	52,852	5,274	89	0	0
Delaware .....	2,672	277	2,438	12,087	676	0	0	0
Florida .....	669,928	20,420	77,840	404,181	33,010	169,492	78	0
Georgia .....	294,872	32,027	63,578	184,629	39,857	0	4,349	0
Hawaii .....	83,634	1,804	28,001	26,684	1,458	0	0	0
Idaho .....	18,619	1,001	120,867	16,921	2,261	0	0	0
Illinois .....	246,357	36,667	14,081	235,462	58,881	86	1,983	0
Indiana .....	48,640	5,995	13,107	76,893	7,757	112	0	0
Iowa .....	15,909	2,358	7,355	20,607	2,530	0	913	0
Kansas .....	19,179	13,099	21,487	62,093	3,741	0	2,711	0
Kentucky .....	49,885	4,829	19,245	141,591	28,401	0	0	0
Louisiana .....	85,148	7,546	66,987	121,186	6,608	1,228	0	0
Maine .....	47,332	539	10,471	8,881	1,879	0	0	157
Maryland .....	239,762	10,916	44,475	314,165	6,627	276,448	63,150	0
Massachusetts .....	184,169	17,404	68,407	103,075	35,186	151	4,597	139
Michigan .....	185,361	13,257	22,834	114,610	7,886	117	1,446	0
Minnesota .....	90,249	7,455	46,669	92,172	3,652	81	0	0
Mississippi .....	19,281	4,177	23,931	47,812	3,329	24,146	0	0
Missouri .....	94,465	8,689	42,892	102,112	27,448	0	27,183	0
Montana .....	38,218	735	112,052	13,633	2,026	112	0	0
Nebraska .....	49,350	3,049	25,447	17,546	2,385	0	0	0
Nevada .....	77,684	1,943	107,806	38,931	2,300	0	0	0
New Hampshire .....	13,081	3,417	5,177	13,236	2,912	107	0	0
New Jersey .....	230,666	10,786	19,831	218,065	14,837	90	0	0
New Mexico .....	83,475	2,364	258,084	39,183	2,172	5,723	83	0
New York .....	604,477	41,531	54,133	388,177	49,589	2,650	2,065	47
North Carolina .....	121,235	8,006	33,157	120,308	5,373	0	0	61
North Dakota .....	29,412	528	45,619	7,812	1,313	0	0	0
Ohio .....	101,764	18,772	16,784	107,688	32,231	158,558	3,010	0
Oklahoma .....	33,318	10,155	57,480	84,110	3,835	0	0	0
Oregon .....	60,461	4,211	185,207	53,428	3,075	104	0	31
Pennsylvania .....	163,010	32,627	67,096	318,689	71,724	0	2,513	0
Rhode Island .....	36,120	2,286	3,157	10,150	1,744	0	0	0
South Carolina .....	45,688	5,284	11,852	92,933	2,821	0	0	0
South Dakota .....	7,363	479	76,516	17,112	1,056	0	0	0
Tennessee .....	55,507	11,715	35,026	82,665	7,488	0	0	0
Texas .....	1,118,635	47,450	63,071	599,442	61,160	294,901	5,818	0
Utah .....	31,527	1,894	106,463	30,911	8,863	982	0	0
Vermont .....	103,010	453	3,471	7,754	349	0	0	0
Virginia .....	588,720	7,350	287,489	814,181	37,606	202,637	0	118,879
Washington .....	211,861	15,139	139,058	78,869	19,121	0	1,560	31
West Virginia .....	21,374	1,721	43,539	238,629	33,974	3,358	0	0
Wisconsin .....	28,687	5,544	36,246	50,899	7,337	114	0	0
Wyoming .....	4,353	203	94,799	8,414	1,365	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia .....	951,007	289,159	291,074	1,729,286	484,366	133,048	19,910	0
American Samoa .....	867	0	679	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	13,836	67	1,052	5,071	64	0	0	0
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	2,409	0	583	1,365	117	0	0	0
Palau .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	115,267	6,213	6,837	66,618	2,578	0	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	18,312	0	4,534	7,804	0	0	0	0
Undistributed .....	0	0	0	2,334,907	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.



**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE  
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005—Continued**  
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>Nondefense agencies—continued</i>								
<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>U.S. Postal Service</i>	<i>Small Business Admin.</i>	<i>Social Security Admin.</i>	<i>Dept. of State</i>	<i>Dept. of Transportation</i>	<i>Dept. of the Treasury</i>	<i>Dept. of Veterans Affairs</i>	<i>All other nondefense (a)</i>
United States .....	\$53,931,998	\$304,750	\$4,113,888	\$163,232	\$5,648,765	\$6,992,934	\$13,421,328	\$8,316,585
Alabama .....	684,144	3,369	146,126	238	27,839	32,490	227,287	238,141
Alaska .....	143,905	1,168	2,868	61	111,349	6,851	25,780	1,118
Arizona .....	847,858	1,774	34,810	900	56,367	43,963	273,588	18,092
Arkansas .....	439,598	2,986	28,147	82	21,742	15,835	216,210	3,430
California .....	5,741,745	39,232	395,723	12,496	482,544	757,902	1,265,663	124,721
Colorado .....	928,424	10,660	44,972	593	139,290	105,852	176,589	37,139
Connecticut .....	738,141	1,403	25,581	1,250	21,466	49,306	131,805	6,006
Delaware .....	151,988	457	5,513	0	3,215	11,213	42,907	682
Florida .....	2,931,893	13,081	146,424	24,715	288,921	203,188	920,449	35,707
Georgia .....	1,468,000	21,706	104,039	967	245,089	327,324	324,078	62,518
Hawaii .....	199,492	1,450	6,312	1,367	35,629	10,200	33,107	4,300
Idaho .....	197,836	689	7,742	0	12,299	8,515	46,062	500
Illinois .....	2,688,076	5,966	204,097	4,839	243,008	180,443	538,006	146,231
Indiana .....	1,050,730	1,481	48,363	0	113,474	56,637	179,036	10,438
Iowa .....	626,237	1,450	21,928	0	19,874	16,373	135,221	1,782
Kansas .....	628,026	1,260	21,231	98	100,152	101,470	149,024	5,132
Kentucky .....	652,871	2,367	46,021	261	40,936	225,033	166,035	73,247
Louisiana .....	676,326	1,487	50,805	4,572	33,298	41,162	239,294	9,435
Maine .....	191,917	1,172	11,538	75	16,847	8,675	63,065	966
Maryland .....	1,138,384	2,117	858,243	2,639	46,889	386,090	190,562	311,690
Massachusetts .....	1,511,993	2,806	76,032	3,534	117,485	217,044	335,892	39,125
Michigan .....	1,894,017	2,292	85,146	530	76,050	137,208	326,696	15,772
Minnesota .....	1,092,801	1,986	30,333	157	115,361	55,214	245,571	10,997
Mississippi .....	373,675	1,211	37,281	0	15,975	16,010	184,800	12,306
Missouri .....	1,292,757	5,244	148,260	44	105,395	194,712	312,504	13,705
Montana .....	182,332	836	7,720	169	15,255	6,907	34,726	1,299
Nebraska .....	383,812	1,108	11,752	0	15,875	18,012	83,057	2,201
Nevada .....	357,774	1,499	11,629	0	36,770	23,175	112,013	2,367
New Hampshire .....	296,157	831	8,867	5,513	86,201	13,274	37,224	1,356
New Jersey .....	2,102,188	2,888	61,525	1,054	161,483	100,282	188,527	11,607
New Mexico .....	265,018	1,268	44,416	475	70,630	11,352	106,186	4,437
New York .....	4,030,789	18,285	270,031	21,455	290,662	518,602	895,131	100,089
North Carolina .....	1,416,653	2,559	66,453	3,201	49,782	62,491	336,168	16,077
North Dakota .....	148,874	1,066	6,012	0	12,761	6,157	38,920	643
Ohio .....	2,138,363	3,379	96,064	0	149,462	174,206	491,467	23,907
Oklahoma .....	572,041	1,058	29,433	133	257,653	36,899	15,108	3,595
Oregon .....	570,848	1,759	28,383	0	28,458	36,949	196,202	2,788
Pennsylvania .....	2,569,746	5,122	239,174	3,264	91,476	439,472	585,906	97,992
Rhode Island .....	236,595	885	10,041	566	9,702	11,282	53,149	1,403
South Carolina .....	558,724	1,073	35,802	19,432	26,755	17,859	165,411	5,145
South Dakota .....	164,179	699	5,765	0	7,875	5,910	91,399	993
Tennessee .....	1,019,325	1,588	60,668	133	112,350	216,861	359,108	735,752
Texas .....	3,452,123	31,581	184,563	15,727	436,017	578,827	938,722	76,422
Utah .....	393,750	1,340	11,084	0	72,047	235,065	92,082	4,257
Vermont .....	155,433	1,035	3,820	0	7,855	5,161	42,659	387
Virginia .....	1,401,746	7,939	129,844	3,563	244,861	109,607	278,726	121,404
Washington .....	1,050,200	3,891	87,799	3,200	193,747	84,603	278,715	16,249
West Virginia .....	339,090	785	26,892	0	15,317	168,691	194,051	2,761
Wisconsin .....	981,162	1,986	40,904	0	27,942	39,774	254,030	6,544
Wyoming .....	91,895	993	2,529	0	7,901	4,447	47,921	483
Dist. of Columbia .....	408,658	77,176	21,152	925,623	703,629	830,744	458,630	4,123,740
American Samoa .....	729	0	187	0	999	0	56	0
Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	8,083	258	538	0	3,438	0	573	19
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	729	0	219	306	183	0	0	9
Palau .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	227,982	2,660	22,347	0	20,277	27,151	151,543	23,567
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	16,166	389	740	0	908	464	687	14
Undistributed .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,745,088

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007. For additional information see the complete report at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>.

Note: Department of Defense data represent salaries, wages and compensation, such as housing allowances; distributions by state are based on duty

station. State details for all other federal government agencies are estimates, based on place of employment.

(a) The "undistributed" amount includes the salaries and wages for the Federal Judiciary that could not be geographically allocated.

# FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

**Table 2.12**

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT LOAN PROGRAMS — VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005 (In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Total	Department of Agriculture		Federal direct student loans	Other direct loans
		Commodity loans— price supports	Other agriculture loans		
United States .....	\$28,703,414	\$4,484,663	\$4,879,844	\$16,681,396	\$2,657,510
Alabama .....	808,368	299,097	83,384	267,862	158,025
Alaska .....	18,588	0	17,671	-2,967	3,883
Arizona .....	395,600	0	67,225	325,522	2,853
Arkansas .....	206,756	89,486	119,026	-1,840	84
California .....	2,588,480	777,222	183,900	1,584,625	42,734
Colorado .....	439,875	706	60,493	377,246	1,430
Connecticut .....	109,527	0	12,576	96,327	624
Delaware .....	96,714	0	22,091	74,521	102
Florida .....	2,514,776	0	140,338	568,446	1,805,993
Georgia .....	881,559	0	114,502	741,727	25,331
Hawaii .....	10,724	0	7,997	386	2,341
Idaho .....	292,123	416	70,285	221,337	85
Illinois .....	1,206,782	0	109,103	1,075,813	21,866
Indiana .....	175,478	0	65,689	102,194	7,595
Iowa .....	864,207	0	141,357	721,525	1,325
Kansas .....	230,450	1,185	126,652	97,823	4,790
Kentucky .....	382,238	27,056	145,924	206,207	3,052
Louisiana .....	165,946	0	130,954	26,376	8,616
Maine .....	90,458	0	61,646	25,357	3,455
Maryland .....	430,473	0	37,516	332,632	60,326
Massachusetts .....	780,325	0	39,392	728,548	12,385
Michigan .....	1,261,431	0	156,711	1,097,047	7,673
Minnesota .....	778,666	1	164,859	595,147	18,658
Mississippi .....	2,252,720	2,001,482	164,546	53,838	32,854
Missouri .....	430,877	0	109,193	318,346	3,338
Montana .....	47,958	357	60,723	-13,508	386
Nebraska .....	171,970	149	90,118	74,957	6,745
Nevada .....	106,262	10	8,557	96,412	1,283
New Hampshire .....	74,695	0	38,425	32,148	4,120
New Jersey .....	461,861	0	30,214	404,637	27,010
New Mexico .....	118,878	0	51,040	67,814	25
New York .....	1,156,582	0	61,014	1,064,076	31,493
North Carolina .....	924,535	341,341	317,238	233,904	32,053
North Dakota .....	85,645	33	84,258	0	1,354
Ohio .....	1,397,014	0	96,373	1,271,141	29,500
Oklahoma .....	254,624	136	127,124	127,059	305
Oregon .....	467,235	0	75,398	391,803	34
Pennsylvania .....	317,678	0	146,145	69,824	101,709
Rhode Island .....	165,343	0	5,436	155,421	4,486
South Carolina .....	218,451	0	80,824	134,541	3,087
South Dakota .....	144,338	9	137,725	6,156	449
Tennessee .....	1,117,137	6,783	140,033	967,494	2,827
Texas .....	1,431,542	938,299	269,246	200,467	23,530
Utah .....	136,503	0	124,688	7,376	4,440
Vermont .....	45,192	0	26,490	17,897	805
Virginia .....	606,018	57	108,854	482,883	14,224
Washington .....	612,249	357	94,853	469,370	47,670
West Virginia .....	447,237	0	63,407	368,663	15,168
Wisconsin .....	411,292	477	168,374	238,277	4,165
Wyoming .....	24,198	5	22,025	641	1,528
Dist. of Columbia .....	219,896	0	0	172,720	47,177
American Samoa .....	209	0	0	0	209
Fed. States of Micronesia .....	2,293	0	2,293	0	0
Guam .....	4,535	0	1,067	3,322	145
Marshall Islands .....	1,796	0	1,796	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	9,243	0	139	0	9,104
Palau .....	139	0	139	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	66,706	0	53,672	-33	13,067
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	41,019	0	39,128	1,891	0
Undistributed .....	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT LOAN PROGRAMS—VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY STATE  
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005—Continued**

*Source:* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

*Note:* Amounts represent dollar volume of direct loans made during the fiscal year. 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 part or all of any defaults by those responsible for the repayment of loans." Loan program amounts reflect the volume of loan activities. These amounts represent either direct loans made to certain categories of borrowers, or the federal government contingent liability for loans guaranteed. Loan data does not represent actual expenditures associated with the loan programs. Any actual outlays under these programs, 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 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 do not necessarily represent future outlays.
2. All amounts reflect the dollar value of loans 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 otherwise similar can vary in the share of the total liability that 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 contingent liability is less than the total value of the loan or insured policy agreement.

# FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

**Table 2.13**  
**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAMS—VOLUME OF COVERAGE PROVIDED BY STATE**  
**AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State and outlying area	Total	Mortgage insurance for homes	Federal Family Education Loan program	Veterans housing guaranteed and insured loans— VA home loans	Mortgage insurance— condominiums	U.S.D.A. guaranteed loans	Small business loans	Other guaranteed loans
United States .....	\$164,631,590	\$58,779,680	\$49,955,994	\$22,544,000	\$3,690,816	\$11,717,814	\$16,094,555	\$1,848,731
Alabama .....	2,326,963	869,644	740,303	385,361	7,200	198,964	125,492	0
Alaska .....	816,219	255,727	58,788	188,056	77,300	199,202	37,145	0
Arizona .....	6,258,454	1,337,591	3,235,144	1,048,520	61,552	118,808	456,840	0
Arkansas .....	1,741,233	596,037	484,355	177,320	1,842	381,432	100,247	0
California .....	10,159,358	1,413,660	3,830,407	1,255,327	154,329	220,383	3,285,254	35,000
Colorado .....	5,463,085	2,678,888	981,232	869,840	372,893	143,039	417,194	0
Connecticut .....	1,737,912	716,039	573,072	77,386	165,059	17,892	173,937	14,528
Delaware .....	397,970	168,971	94,160	99,763	1,901	12,123	21,052	0
Florida .....	8,740,942	2,607,483	2,858,184	1,750,948	312,473	225,005	979,349	7,500
Georgia .....	6,954,179	3,627,021	1,290,924	923,307	91,601	481,379	539,823	124
Hawaii .....	341,954	74,263	129,690	64,235	24,325	14,124	35,317	0
Idaho .....	957,695	447,254	86,791	172,171	2,557	114,896	134,026	0
Illinois .....	6,749,874	2,616,766	2,354,635	570,513	337,667	309,817	560,476	0
Indiana .....	4,362,906	2,083,863	1,442,753	372,640	33,376	192,151	238,123	0
Iowa .....	1,328,410	299,182	491,246	118,005	16,241	245,109	158,627	0
Kansas .....	1,610,447	498,593	519,110	217,311	4,082	250,982	120,368	0
Kentucky .....	2,219,747	788,530	650,037	238,942	36,287	408,024	97,927	0
Louisiana .....	2,243,014	716,320	840,052	203,818	10,243	356,497	116,084	0
Maine .....	539,521	139,049	217,236	57,513	4,573	58,285	62,867	0
Maryland .....	3,701,580	1,620,643	539,269	1,042,081	207,136	55,139	237,311	0
Massachusetts .....	2,401,925	571,648	1,181,170	98,159	65,587	23,158	262,203	200,000
Michigan .....	4,828,438	2,177,923	1,336,850	375,710	111,540	409,569	416,846	0
Minnesota .....	3,539,684	847,528	1,248,162	237,842	171,183	499,381	535,588	0
Mississippi .....	1,560,503	564,327	488,082	185,451	767	226,736	95,139	0
Missouri .....	3,986,832	1,375,930	1,292,057	434,216	34,070	590,997	259,561	0
Montana .....	710,010	227,127	184,780	66,303	6,637	164,529	60,634	0
Nebraska .....	1,196,206	345,009	354,617	244,701	1,283	162,852	87,743	0
Nevada .....	1,457,295	538,127	82,397	549,153	52,673	23,380	211,565	0
New Hampshire .....	642,555	114,831	281,841	59,458	28,708	31,951	125,767	0
New Jersey .....	4,162,501	2,402,698	655,191	245,855	255,519	10,407	502,831	90,000
New Mexico .....	1,271,458	557,952	251,868	268,029	14,936	79,023	99,651	0
New York .....	7,698,553	1,777,865	3,704,293	196,402	21,290	84,776	747,727	1,166,200
North Carolina .....	4,972,761	2,031,892	1,032,631	1,144,610	61,197	329,496	240,937	132,000
North Dakota .....	692,090	138,465	221,422	51,649	5,450	216,682	58,421	0
Ohio .....	6,178,423	2,503,844	1,769,060	675,528	124,393	557,590	468,774	79,235
Oklahoma .....	2,161,334	826,898	623,686	279,531	6,499	279,670	145,049	0
Oregon .....	1,756,413	557,454	521,676	347,424	19,904	114,416	195,539	0
Pennsylvania .....	6,239,243	1,380,732	3,543,623	485,031	44,123	192,671	593,063	1
Rhode Island .....	579,168	192,248	280,538	24,199	9,466	2,222	70,495	0
South Carolina .....	2,010,353	580,105	647,387	322,495	7,432	330,593	122,341	0
South Dakota .....	799,525	126,094	218,230	63,424	850	349,589	41,338	0
Tennessee .....	3,511,267	1,573,385	980,453	528,880	38,896	248,853	140,800	0
Texas .....	14,918,418	7,794,497	3,444,191	2,133,294	62,059	297,879	1,186,497	0
Utah .....	2,749,290	1,526,978	397,379	280,331	170,539	125,848	248,216	0
Vermont .....	334,798	23,932	217,195	20,696	3,971	24,720	44,284	0
Virginia .....	6,045,821	1,665,865	924,205	1,825,774	195,183	1,161,968	268,683	4,143
Washington .....	3,751,714	1,351,566	616,850	1,133,867	126,104	137,382	385,945	0
West Virginia .....	505,467	168,087	151,574	59,035	87	101,709	24,976	0
Wisconsin .....	2,747,309	588,064	830,600	286,793	18,116	640,010	383,726	0
Wyoming .....	401,132	124,345	133,420	52,781	1,255	57,179	32,151	0
Dist. of Columbia .....	913,736	72,279	650,073	8,433	7,457	0	20,495	155,000
American Samoa .....	116	0	0	0	0	0	116	0
Fed. States of Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	39,625	970	5,364	1,811	107	26,428	4,944	0
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands...	239	0	239	0	0	0	239	0
Palau .....	75	0	75	0	0	0	75	0
Puerto Rico .....	1,077,959	489,513	267,743	23,769	99,831	85,451	111,652	0
U.S. Virgin Islands ...	137,891	5,977	0	306	1,069	127,451	3,089	0
Undistributed .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAMS — VOLUME OF COVERAGE PROVIDED BY STATE  
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005 — Continued**

*Source:* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

*Note:* Amounts represent dollar volume of loans guaranteed during the fiscal year. The CFDA defines "Guaranteed/Insured Loans" as "Programs in which the federal government makes an arrangement to indemnify a lender against part or all of any defaults by those responsible for the repayment of loans." Loan and program amounts reflect the volume of loan activities. These amounts represent the federal government contingent liability for loans guaranteed. 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. All 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 otherwise similar can vary in the share of the total liability that 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 contingent liability is less than the total value of the loan or insured policy agreement.

# FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

**Table 2.14**  
**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS—VOLUME OF COVERAGE PROVIDED BY STATE**  
**AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>Insurance programs by volume of coverage provided</i>						
<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Flood insurance</i>	<i>Crop insurance</i>	<i>Foreign investment insurance</i>	<i>Life insurance for veterans</i>	<i>Other insurance</i>
United States .....	\$859,279,427	\$811,733,695	\$44,061,624	\$1,275,066	\$1,807,696	\$401,346
Alabama .....	6,861,192	6,570,769	263,595	0	24,672	2,155
Alaska .....	449,567	442,313	420	0	2,481	4,354
Arizona .....	5,741,575	5,544,985	150,709	0	41,157	4,724
Arkansas .....	1,922,449	1,425,100	478,852	0	15,499	2,998
California .....	54,636,463	51,115,775	3,255,897	169	186,061	78,562
Colorado .....	3,563,808	2,893,356	580,373	5,000	29,072	56,007
Connecticut .....	5,843,537	5,739,878	70,333	0	28,786	4,539
Delaware .....	3,603,341	3,549,953	45,232	0	5,619	2,537
Florida .....	351,202,354	347,978,543	3,009,503	35,800	166,831	11,676
Georgia .....	15,216,456	14,420,743	729,297	0	40,966	25,450
Hawaii .....	7,175,491	7,074,256	80,125	0	15,691	5,420
Idaho .....	1,622,490	1,034,545	525,375	54,250	7,999	321
Illinois .....	9,821,628	5,828,431	3,909,271	0	74,774	9,152
Indiana .....	5,156,244	3,128,924	1,996,593	0	27,161	3,566
Iowa .....	5,630,839	1,100,422	4,508,046	0	22,241	131
Kansas .....	3,025,375	1,105,118	1,885,220	4,208	17,898	12,933
Kentucky .....	2,541,048	2,129,233	391,293	0	17,876	2,647
Louisiana .....	57,894,610	57,486,906	372,444	0	21,464	13,796
Maine .....	1,212,313	1,141,235	61,282	0	9,796	0
Maryland .....	9,170,845	8,941,309	175,505	2,322	38,276	13,432
Massachusetts .....	7,813,057	7,711,543	46,853	0	48,065	6,596
Michigan .....	4,387,035	3,405,675	925,955	119	49,199	6,087
Minnesota .....	4,552,424	1,369,246	3,134,539	10,030	37,176	1,433
Mississippi .....	6,128,035	5,704,664	408,581	0	12,931	1,859
Missouri .....	3,727,285	2,715,527	962,794	0	34,509	14,455
Montana .....	1,104,013	417,587	671,483	0	7,318	7,626
Nebraska .....	4,310,911	1,571,146	2,723,036	0	13,454	3,274
Nevada .....	3,270,890	3,241,020	14,102	0	12,587	3,181
New Hampshire .....	911,320	892,209	9,562	0	9,549	0
New Jersey .....	35,882,285	35,720,069	86,923	9,000	62,025	4,268
New Mexico .....	1,661,125	1,569,100	77,096	0	13,838	1,092
New York .....	19,935,137	18,865,425	222,284	728,439	117,364	1,625
North Carolina .....	22,357,230	21,406,981	897,062	0	47,045	6,142
North Dakota .....	2,735,405	700,168	2,025,186	0	4,615	5,436
Ohio .....	5,737,837	4,331,639	1,333,212	0	66,439	6,547
Oklahoma .....	1,983,508	1,552,124	407,352	0	20,572	3,460
Oregon .....	5,337,098	4,764,210	545,501	0	23,303	4,084
Pennsylvania .....	9,073,631	8,716,253	246,247	12,506	93,452	5,173
Rhode Island .....	2,213,215	2,203,776	767	0	7,530	1,143
South Carolina .....	31,703,906	31,390,200	276,200	6,469	25,423	5,614
South Dakota .....	2,011,297	388,290	1,615,159	0	5,910	1,938
Tennessee .....	3,316,063	2,641,958	643,447	216	27,342	3,100
Texas .....	93,636,207	91,190,910	1,982,120	345,254	104,797	13,126
Utah .....	797,340	755,671	21,502	0	11,306	8,861
Vermont .....	431,368	410,613	16,522	0	4,233	0
Virginia .....	15,902,499	15,564,351	270,765	8,621	53,033	5,730
Washington .....	6,160,842	5,057,417	1,049,202	212	40,113	13,898
West Virginia .....	1,952,418	1,929,775	11,275	0	10,088	1,281
Wisconsin .....	2,533,858	1,632,080	854,834	0	38,839	8,105
Wyoming .....	448,112	350,702	92,700	0	3,388	1,321
Dist. of Columbia .....	184,171	127,927	0	52,452	3,302	491
American Samoa .....	492	492	0	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam .....	36,077	36,077	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	73	73	0	0	0	0
Palau .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	41,435,327	4,431,179	0	0	4,148	0
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	315,625	315,142	0	0	483	0
Undistributed .....	684	684	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS — VOLUME OF COVERAGE PROVIDED BY STATE  
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005 — Continued**

*Source:* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

*Note:* Amounts represent dollar volume of the face value of insurance coverage provided during the fiscal year. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. 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. All data on insurance programs of the federal government, with the exception of data on flood insurance, come from the FAADS. National Flood Insurance data (CFDA number 97.022), reflecting insurance in force on September 30, 2005, are from FEMA, Department of Homeland Security. Insurance program amounts reflect the volume of insurance activities. 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 insured do not necessarily represent future outlays.
2. All amounts reflect the dollar value of insurance coverage provided during the fiscal year, and not the cumulative totals of such activity over the life of the program.
3. Programs otherwise similar can vary in the share of the total liability that the federal government guarantees or insures.

# FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

**Table 2.15**  
**PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY MAJOR OBJECT CATEGORY,**  
**BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
**(In dollars)**

State and outlying area	United States resident population— July 1, 2005 (a)	Total	Retirement and disability	Other direct payments	Grants	Procurement	Salaries and wages
United States totals*	296,507,061	\$7,567.85	\$2,348.35	\$1,676.06	\$1,559.66	\$1,221.71	\$762.07
Alabama	4,548,327	9,247.55	3,002.75	1,960.84	1,615.15	1,881.38	787.43
Alaska	663,253	13,915.75	1,740.26	1,031.66	4,720.98	3,636.58	2,786.27
Arizona	5,953,007	7,498.49	2,311.36	1,402.12	1,445.15	1,806.87	632.99
Arkansas	2,775,708	7,344.76	2,822.58	1,847.29	1,686.67	415.61	572.61
California	36,154,147	6,694.20	1,858.93	1,489.21	1,530.51	1,196.72	618.83
Colorado	4,663,295	6,684.69	1,992.43	1,179.01	1,165.09	1,340.86	1,007.29
Connecticut	3,500,701	8,790.67	2,320.23	1,752.81	1,553.61	2,674.87	489.15
Delaware	841,741	6,527.79	2,644.96	1,426.69	1,503.11	346.34	606.71
Florida	17,768,191	7,572.16	2,840.87	2,057.42	1,269.25	804.57	600.05
Georgia	9,132,553	6,553.09	2,059.03	1,349.28	1,222.66	981.58	940.54
Hawaii	1,273,278	9,973.72	2,606.39	1,297.59	1,702.58	1,823.85	2,543.32
Idaho	1,429,367	6,714.69	2,280.69	1,193.37	1,464.21	1,132.73	643.68
Illinois	12,765,427	6,327.91	2,142.99	1,745.28	1,303.11	573.46	563.06
Indiana	6,266,019	6,758.14	2,364.82	1,776.99	1,287.08	920.94	408.33
Iowa	2,965,524	6,860.47	2,459.61	2,045.91	1,360.78	551.71	442.45
Kansas	2,748,172	7,456.72	2,430.08	1,802.61	1,316.44	1,078.71	828.88
Kentucky	4,172,608	8,304.85	2,702.69	1,708.13	1,589.89	1,469.05	835.09
Louisiana	4,507,331	8,791.94	2,334.01	2,184.40	2,526.70	1,125.71	621.11
Maine	1,318,220	8,614.55	2,856.64	1,483.27	2,103.69	1,453.96	716.99
Maryland	5,589,599	11,936.47	2,653.02	1,898.32	1,546.27	3,907.72	1,931.14
Massachusetts	6,433,367	8,678.17	2,316.49	2,029.58	2,137.09	1,621.16	573.85
Michigan	10,100,833	6,414.02	2,412.61	1,735.84	1,318.03	579.06	368.48
Minnesota	5,126,739	6,059.76	2,075.42	1,503.53	1,459.73	558.46	462.62
Mississippi	2,908,496	9,001.47	2,653.77	1,972.82	2,257.99	1,425.00	691.89
Missouri	5,797,703	8,326.24	2,556.87	1,986.17	1,540.35	1,511.27	731.59
Montana	934,737	8,359.11	2,690.25	1,795.38	2,289.16	600.53	983.79
Nebraska	1,758,163	7,272.04	2,402.71	2,183.25	1,476.42	573.03	758.62
Nevada	2,412,301	5,840.47	2,235.97	1,011.46	1,212.76	792.70	587.58
New Hampshire	1,306,819	6,374.82	2,436.31	1,131.96	1,373.77	906.64	526.13
New Jersey	8,703,150	6,735.11	2,280.38	1,750.95	1,278.17	915.20	510.41
New Mexico	1,925,985	10,697.88	2,568.67	1,342.11	2,369.87	3,324.25	1,092.98
New York	19,315,721	7,500.42	2,249.91	1,894.31	2,362.40	497.20	496.59
North Carolina	8,672,459	6,821.87	2,476.60	1,395.57	1,494.26	566.34	899.10
North Dakota	634,605	10,412.83	2,411.99	3,311.90	2,625.71	793.72	1,269.50
Ohio	11,470,685	6,789.55	2,402.48	1,678.34	1,495.26	714.46	499.01
Oklahoma	3,543,442	7,799.37	2,717.28	1,753.12	1,552.65	780.93	995.39
Oregon	3,638,871	6,263.47	2,460.63	1,376.32	1,502.20	392.26	532.05
Pennsylvania	12,405,348	8,020.94	2,799.75	2,238.09	1,601.62	838.22	543.26
Rhode Island	1,073,579	7,846.07	2,540.46	1,853.69	2,165.76	516.18	769.99
South Carolina	4,246,933	7,545.10	2,695.02	1,443.08	1,489.00	1,140.62	777.37
South Dakota	774,883	9,654.69	2,489.03	3,127.40	2,247.92	760.89	1,029.44
Tennessee	5,955,745	8,107.72	2,602.36	1,712.59	1,676.59	1,524.52	591.67
Texas	22,928,508	6,484.63	1,923.95	1,412.84	1,260.97	1,226.29	660.58
Utah	2,490,334	5,952.33	1,760.52	874.76	1,220.02	1,195.89	901.14
Vermont	622,387	7,462.63	2,403.35	1,403.24	2,127.52	839.57	688.94
Virginia	7,564,327	12,571.83	2,869.36	1,459.05	1,023.93	5,104.21	2,115.28
Washington	6,291,899	7,364.77	2,415.69	1,297.86	1,437.83	1,238.82	974.58
West Virginia	1,814,083	8,868.07	3,416.69	1,912.44	2,099.67	654.97	784.31
Wisconsin	5,527,644	6,105.47	2,307.09	1,428.76	1,363.72	652.50	353.39
Wyoming	508,798	9,399.02	2,452.21	1,262.69	3,732.24	887.64	1,064.24
District of Columbia	582,049	65,044.63	3,515.49	4,042.27	7,431.17	22,891.87	27,163.83
American Samoa	57,881	4,203.15	790.27	133.25	2,561.13	554.16	164.34
Fed. States of Micronesia...	108,105	1,067.17	5.35	9.24	1,051.47	1.11	0.00
Guam	168,564	8,381.22	1,330.32	479.49	2,182.06	2,440.77	1,948.58
Marshall Islands	59,071	3,644.60	20.03	23.64	1,143.22	2,457.72	0.00
No. Mariana Islands	80,362	2,079.30	320.90	139.33	1,489.14	47.67	82.26
Palau	20,303	2,269.20	23.83	32.93	2,212.13	0.32	0.00
Puerto Rico	3,912,054	4,134.52	1,526.78	680.45	1,526.70	129.32	271.28
U.S. Virgin Islands	108,708	5,750.52	1,551.63	837.56	2,529.77	223.24	608.32

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

Note: U.S. total population and per capita figures in the top row include only

the 50 states and the District of Columbia; the U.S. Outlying Areas represented at the bottom of the table are excluded from this figure.

(a) All population figures represent resident population as of July 1, 2005.



**Table 2.16**  
**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY MAJOR OBJECT CATEGORY,**  
**BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005**  
**(In dollars)**

<i>State and outlying area</i>	<i>Percent distribution of United States resident population— July 1, 2005 (a)</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 .....	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.5
Alaska .....	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
Arizona .....	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.8	1.6
Arkansas .....	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.7
California .....	12.0	10.6	9.6	10.8	11.8	11.4	9.7
Colorado .....	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.0
Connecticut .....	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.5	0.7
Delaware .....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Florida .....	5.9	5.9	7.2	7.3	4.8	3.8	4.6
Georgia .....	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.7
Hawaii .....	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.4
Idaho .....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Illinois .....	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.5	3.5	1.9	3.1
Indiana .....	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.1
Iowa .....	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.6
Kansas .....	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
Kentucky .....	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
Louisiana .....	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.2
Maine .....	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Maryland .....	1.9	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	5.7	4.7
Massachusetts .....	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.6
Michigan .....	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.6
Minnesota .....	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.0
Mississippi .....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9
Missouri .....	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.8
Montana .....	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
Nebraska .....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6
Nevada .....	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
New Hampshire .....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
New Jersey .....	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.9
New Mexico .....	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.9
New York .....	6.4	6.3	6.2	7.3	9.7	2.5	4.1
North Carolina .....	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.8	1.3	3.3
North Dakota .....	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Ohio .....	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	2.2	2.5
Oklahoma .....	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.5
Oregon .....	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.8
Pennsylvania .....	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.6	4.2	2.7	2.9
Rhode Island .....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
South Carolina .....	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
South Dakota .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Tennessee .....	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.5
Texas .....	7.6	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	7.4	6.5
Utah .....	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Vermont .....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Virginia .....	2.5	4.2	3.1	2.2	1.6	10.1	6.9
Washington .....	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.6
West Virginia .....	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6
Wisconsin .....	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.8
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	0.9	3.5	6.8
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	0.1	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	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.5
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Undistributed .....	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Values for the 50

states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Outlying Areas were used in calculating these distributions.

(a) All population figures represent resident population as of July 1, 2005.

# FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

**Table 2.17**  
**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AND ALL OTHER AGENCIES,**  
**BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2005**

State and outlying area	Federal expenditure (millions of dollars)		Per capita federal expenditure (dollars) (a)		Percent distribution of federal expenditure		Exhibit Dept. of Energy, defense-related activities (millions of dollars) (b)
	Dept. of Defense	All other federal agencies	Dept. of Defense	All other federal agencies	Dept. of Defense	All other federal agencies	
United States .....	374,203	1,910,558	1,231.75	6,336.11	100%	100%	16,673
Alabama .....	9,781	32,280	2,150.37	7,997.18	2.6	1.7	1
Alaska .....	3,217	6,012	4,850.77	9,064.98	0.9	0.3	0
Arizona .....	12,001	32,638	2,015.91	5,482.58	3.2	1.7	0
Arkansas .....	1,862	18,525	670.91	6,673.85	0.5	1.0	0
California .....	45,124	196,900	1,248.09	5,446.11	12.1	10.3	1,317
Colorado .....	6,691	24,481	1,434.88	5,249.81	1.8	1.3	680
Connecticut .....	9,523	21,250	2,720.40	6,070.28	2.5	1.1	0
Delaware .....	588	4,907	698.41	5,829.38	0.2	0.3	0
Florida .....	18,590	115,954	1,046.23	6,525.93	5.0	6.1	8
Georgia .....	11,868	47,979	1,299.51	5,253.58	3.2	2.5	0
Hawaii .....	5,015	7,684	3,938.91	6,034.81	1.3	0.4	0
Idaho .....	678	8,920	474.20	6,240.49	0.2	0.5	760
Illinois .....	6,412	74,367	502.27	5,825.64	1.7	3.9	491
Indiana .....	5,633	36,714	898.99	5,859.15	1.5	1.9	0
Iowa .....	1,355	18,990	457.00	6,403.46	0.4	1.0	0
Kansas .....	3,269	17,224	1,189.37	6,267.35	0.9	0.9	0
Kentucky .....	6,665	27,988	1,597.34	6,707.51	1.8	1.5	13
Louisiana .....	4,693	34,935	1,041.30	7,750.64	1.3	1.8	0
Maine .....	2,374	8,982	1,800.99	6,813.56	0.6	0.5	0
Maryland .....	15,256	51,464	2,729.37	9,207.10	4.1	2.7	208
Massachusetts .....	9,457	46,373	1,470.04	7,208.14	2.5	2.4	0
Michigan .....	5,026	59,760	497.63	5,916.39	1.3	3.1	0
Minnesota .....	2,437	28,630	475.33	5,584.43	0.7	1.5	0
Mississippi .....	4,869	21,311	1,674.20	7,327.27	1.3	1.1	0
Missouri .....	8,975	399,298	1,548.10	6,778.14	2.4	2.1	402
Montana .....	663	7,151	709.20	7,649.91	0.2	0.4	0
Nebraska .....	1,351	11,434	768.60	6,503.44	0.4	0.6	0
Nevada .....	1,625	12,464	673.54	5,166.93	0.4	0.7	650
New Hampshire .....	1,293	7,038	989.55	5,385.26	0.3	0.4	0
New Jersey .....	7,645	50,972	878.42	5,856.69	2.0	2.7	0
New Mexico .....	2,451	18,152	1,272.84	9,425.05	0.7	1.0	3,869
New York .....	8,568	136,308	443.58	7,056.84	2.3	7.1	362
North Carolina .....	9,404	49,758	1,084.36	5,737.51	2.5	2.6	0
North Dakota .....	776	5,832	1,223.29	9,189.53	0.2	0.3	0
Ohio .....	8,243	69,638	718.59	6,070.97	2.2	3.6	504
Oklahoma .....	4,674	22,963	1,318.95	6,480.42	1.2	1.2	0
Oregon .....	1,316	21,476	361.67	5,901.80	0.4	1.1	0
Pennsylvania .....	10,244	89,259	825.76	7,195.18	2.7	4.7	400
Rhode Island .....	959	7,464	893.30	6,952.78	0.3	0.4	0
South Carolina .....	5,105	26,939	1,202.02	6,343.08	1.4	1.4	1,813
South Dakota .....	777	6,704	1,003.10	8,651.59	0.2	0.4	0
Tennessee .....	4,298	43,989	721.67	7,386.05	1.1	2.3	1,451
Texas .....	30,782	117,901	1,342.51	5,142.12	8.2	6.2	537
Utah .....	3,559	11,264	1,429.25	4,523.08	1.0	0.6	0
Vermont .....	550	4,095	883.54	6,579.09	0.1	0.2	0
Virginia .....	40,799	54,298	5,393.60	7,178.23	10.9	2.8	0
Washington .....	9,099	37,239	1,446.15	5,918.63	2.4	1.9	2,264
West Virginia .....	784	15,304	432.11	8,435.97	0.2	0.8	10
Wisconsin .....	3,191	30,558	577.26	5,528.20	0.9	1.6	0
Wyoming .....	486	4,297	954.58	8,444.44	0.1	0.2	9
Dist. of Columbia .....	5,219	32,640	8,966.32	56,078.31	1.4	1.7	924
American Samoa .....	21	223	354.22	3,848.93	0.0	0.0	0
Fed. States							
of Micronesia .....	0	115	0.00	1,067.17	0.0	0.0	0
Guam .....	712	701	4,222.11	4,159.11	0.2	0.0	0
Marshall Islands .....	145	70	2,457.72	1,186.88	0.0	0.0	0
No. Mariana Islands .....	4	163	55.99	2,023.32	0.0	0.0	0
Palau .....	0	46	0.00	2,269.20	0.0	0.0	0
Puerto Rico .....	739	15,435	188.91	3,945.61	0.2	0.8	0
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	35	590	320.92	5,429.60	0.0	0.0	0
Undistributed .....	7,326	14,513	0.00	0.00	2.0	0.8	23

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For additional information see the complete report at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>.

(a) All population figures represent resident population as of July 1, 2005.

(b) These data are presented for illustrative purposes only. They were compiled from preliminary state budget allocation tables that were prepared for submission to Congress and that were found on the Department of Energy Web site.

**Table 2.18**  
**STATE RANKINGS FOR PER CAPITA AMOUNTS**  
**OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE: FISCAL YEAR 2005**

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2005, September 2007.

Note: States are ranked from largest per capita amount of federal funds (1) to smallest per capita amount of federal funds (50). Rankings are based upon

per capita amounts shown in Table 2.10. Federal funds for loans and insurance coverage are excluded from consideration in this table. Also excluded are per capita amounts from the District of Columbia and the U.S. Outlying Areas.





## **Chapter Three**

# **STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**





# 2007 Legislative Elections

By Tim Storey

*In the limited November 2007 election, voters delivered once again for Democrats although Republicans made gains in one key Southern state. Democrats won control of two state legislative chambers and have the majority in 23 state legislatures, more than they have held since 1994—the year that Republicans drew to parity with Democrats at the state legislative level. Incremental gains in 2007 added to big wins in 2006 give Democrats a healthy lead in both total legislative chambers controlled and total legislative seats.*

## Democrats Continue Gains in Off-Year Elections

Voters casting ballots in the odd-year 2007 legislative elections in Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia delivered more good news for Democrats, as the party built on 2006 gains by adding two legislative chambers to its majority control column. Hard-fought gains in Mississippi and Virginia allowed Democrats to retake majority control in the senates of those two Southern legislatures. Democrats now control 57 legislative chambers, as opposed to 39 where Republicans have the majority. Two legislative chambers, the Oklahoma and Tennessee senates, remained tied as 2008 legislative sessions commenced.

Overall, Democrats netted only one seat in the November 2007 elections and small numerical gains in New Jersey, Mississippi and Virginia were offset by Republican pick-ups in Louisiana. The Democratic Party boasts 3,994 state legislators, which is slightly less than 55 percent of all legislative seats that are held by the two major parties. Republicans control 45 percent of the seats, with third party and independent legislators holding a fraction of 1 percent at 21 seats. The 49 senators in the unicameral Nebraska Legislature are nonpartisan.

## Eight Chambers in Play in 2007

Voters in the four states that traditionally hold odd-year elections in 2007 cast ballots in 578 legislative races, just under 8 percent of the 7,382 state legislative seats across the country. The eight legislative chambers in these states elected all their members in 2007.

In the Bayou State, Democrats lost nine seats—two in the senate and seven in the house. The Republican surge in the Louisiana House was not enough to establish numerical control, but the body did select a Republican, Rep. Jim Tucker, as speaker. It is not the first time a Louisiana House controlled by Democrats has elected a Republican as its leader. The new speaker will preside over a chamber where more than half the

members—59 of 105—have never served in the legislature; term limits took effect for the Louisiana House with the 2007 election. The Louisiana Senate also had unprecedented turnover due to term limits, with 18 of 39 seats being filled by new senators. However, 13 of the 18 new senators were former House members.

Louisiana became the 14th state where legislative term limits have taken effect and prevented incumbents from running. Term limits will take effect in Nevada in the 2010 election, and some incumbent legislators will be prevented from seeking office at that time.

In Mississippi, Democrats managed to win back the state senate by winning 28 of the chamber's 52 seats. The Magnolia State senate shifted to the GOP between elections due to senators switching parties. That trend continued following the 2007 election when another senator left the Democratic Party to join the GOP, leaving the partisan control margin at 27 Democrats and 25 Republicans. Mississippi's Republican lieutenant governor is the leader of the senate, so Republicans continue to wield majority influence in the body despite the numerical advantage for Democrats.

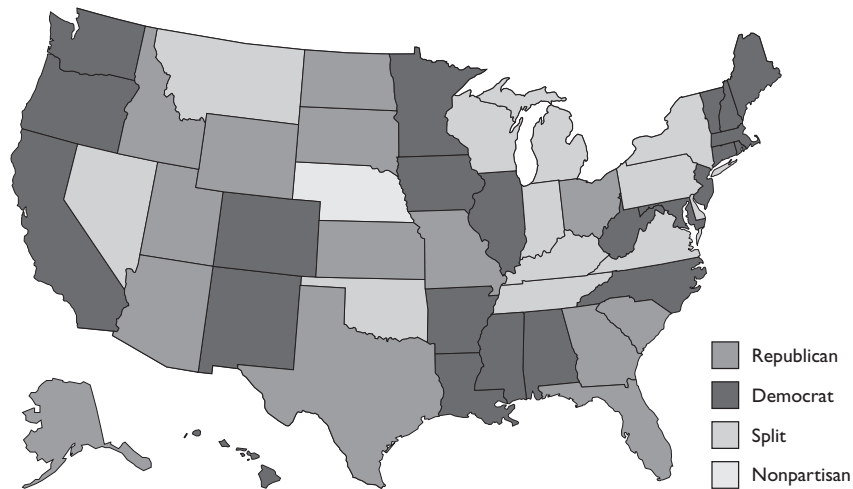
The 2007 elections brought no change to the overall party numbers in the Mississippi House, where Democrats hold 75 seats to 47 held by Republicans. There was, however, a fierce challenge to incumbent Democratic House Speaker Billy McCoy by a Republican member who almost pulled enough Democratic legislators to his side to upset the returning speaker. In the end, McCoy won the election for the top leadership post, so the Mississippi House did not follow in the footsteps of its neighbors in Louisiana and choose a member from the minority party as the leader.

In New Jersey, a substantial turnover during the 2007 legislative elections did not bring a party control shift. Democrats continue to control both the assembly and senate, although they lost two seats in the assembly, where the margin stands at 48 Democrats



## STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

**Figure A: State Legislative Party Control, 2007–2008**



Source: National Conference of State Legislators, 2008.

to 32 Republicans. Due to large numbers of retirements and some incumbent primary defeats, more than a third of New Jersey legislators were new in the job in 2008.

Democrats in Virginia regained control of the state senate with a slim two-seat margin after picking up four seats in 2007. They lost control in the 1999 election, when Republicans seized control of both the house and the senate. Democrats defeated several Republican incumbents in northern Virginia where population growth has been substantial since the last senate elections in 2003. Democrats also made gains in the Virginia House of Delegates, but Republicans maintain a majority of 53 to 45, with two independents.

### Overall Political Landscape

After winning legislative chamber majorities in the Mississippi and Virginia senates, Democrats now have a healthy advantage in overall control of legislatures. Democrats control both legislative chambers in 23 states, while Republicans control both chambers in 14 states. Control is split in 12 states, with each party controlling one chamber.

From a regional perspective, neither party can claim complete dominance of legislatures in any one region. That is in stark contrast to just 20 years ago when Democrats held all Southern legislatures and Republicans were strong in the Midwest and moun-

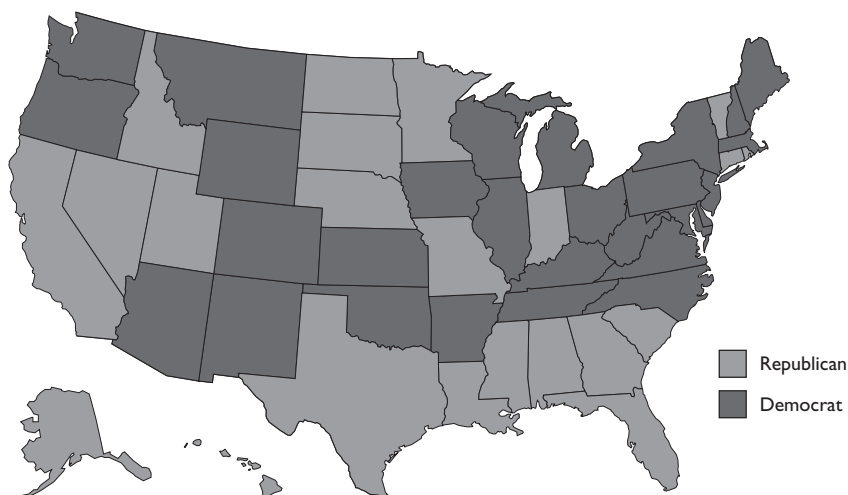
tain West. Democrats come close to dominance in the northeastern U.S. today and actually control all six state legislatures in New England. Republican control of the Pennsylvania and New York senates is all that stands between Democrats and a complete sweep of the Northeast. Democratic gains in the South in 2007 may have stopped a nearly two-decade hemorrhaging of Democratic strength in that region. In 1990, Republicans did not control a single legislative body in the South. They now hold the majority of seats in 12 of the 30 Southern legislative chambers. Figure A shows the partisan landscape in legislatures following 2007 elections.

### Divided Government

In addition to the legislative elections, three states held gubernatorial races in 2007. In Louisiana, Republican Bobby Jindal picked up the governor's mansion for the GOP with Democratic incumbent Kathleen Blanco retiring. However, Democrats offset that loss by winning in Kentucky where Democrat Steve Beshear defeated Republican incumbent Ernie Fletcher by a more than 17 percent margin in the total votes cast. In Mississippi, incumbent Gov. Haley Barbour cruised to re-election. That left the overall governor numbers unchanged; 28 governors are Democrats and 22 are Republicans.

If one considers the state house, state senate and party affiliation of the governor, political control of



**Figure B: Governor Party Control, 2007–2008**

Source: National Conference of State Legislators, 2008.

all state government is divided in exactly half the states. It has become almost a guarantee that 25 or more states will have divided government. Following every election cycle since 1982, the party control of states has been divided in 25 or more states. On two occasions, after the 1988 and 1996 elections, 31 states were divided. As 2008 legislative sessions began following the 2007 elections, Democrats controlled a few more states than Republicans. In 14 states, Democrats controlled the house, senate and governor's office; while Republicans controlled all three in 10 states. Figure C shows the overall control of state government.

### 2008 Legislative Election Outlook and Trends

The trend of very competitive legislative elections will continue in 2008. A large number of legislatures will be close and in the battleground category headed into 2008 elections, when voters will fill slightly below 80 percent of all legislative seats. Elections in November 2008 will fill 5,823 legislative seats.

On average, 12 legislative chambers switch party control in every two-year legislative election cycle. As a result of the 2007 elections, two chambers have already switched in this cycle, pointing to volatility in the 2008 election. Sixteen states will hold elections in 2008 where at least one legislative chamber has a majority that comprises 55 percent or fewer of

all seats—the classic definition of a battleground. In Montana, Tennessee and Wisconsin—the epicenters of competitiveness for 2008—both chambers have narrow margins between majority and minority parties. Historically, the Montana House has changed party control more than any other U.S. legislative body, switching hands 16 times since 1938. That body is essentially tied going into 2008 with 50 Republican members, 49 Democrats and one independent.

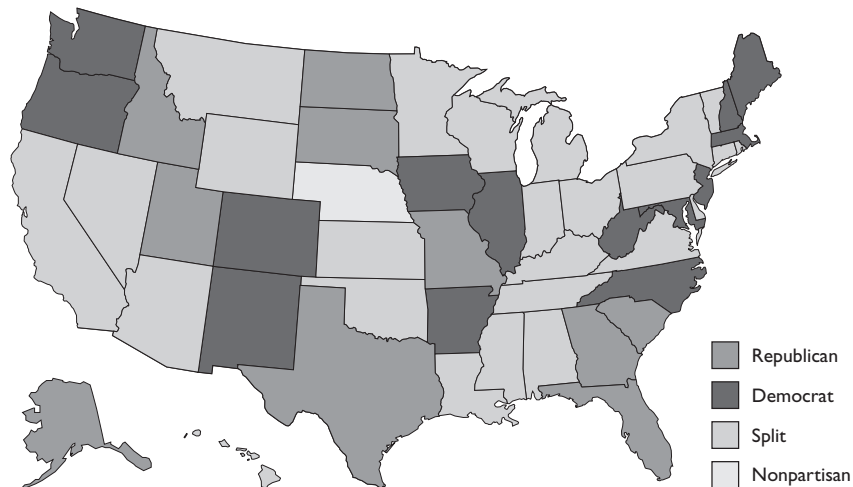
For the 2008 battleground states, Democrats will be defending narrow majorities in 10 legislative chambers, compared to nine chambers where Republicans will be seeking to maintain control. Democrats have taken 350 seats from the GOP over the past year and turned a deficit in legislative control to a significant lead. But Democrats will be playing more defense in 2008 than Republicans, putting them in a familiar position. For 50 years, from 1952 to 2002, Democrats held more state legislative seats than the Republican Party. In the 1994 election, the GOP surged to near parity with the Democrats and eventually surpassed them in legislative control in 2002. After wins in 2006 and 2007, however, Democrats are back to pre-1994 numbers and may have trouble gaining more ground.

The party that wins the White House in 2008 will most likely gain ground in legislatures as well. On average, historically, the party winning the White House in a presidential year gains 124 seats in state legislatures across the country. Since the 1940 elec-



## STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

**Figure C: State Government Control, 2007–2008**



Source: National Conference of State Legislators, 2008.

tion of Franklin Roosevelt, the party of the winning president has gained legislative seats in 11 of 17 presidential election years. The biggest gain was in 1948 when President Harry Truman's Democrats picked up 667 seats. But in 1960 when Democrat John F. Kennedy was elected president, Democrats lost 302. Despite the losses during Kennedy's election in 1960, the fact that the winning presidential candidate gained seats in legislatures in 11 out of 17 presidential election years suggests that presidential coattails do often exist at the state legislative level. That means the 2008 race for the White House will likely have major down-ballot implications at the state level. In 2008, only 11 of the 50 governors are up for election, so winning state legislative seats will be the main front in the parties' efforts to gain ground in the states.

### Conclusion

The 2008 election will be critical for the parties as they position for control of the states. States continue to take the lead in innovative policymaking on the most intractable issues such as health care and immigration. The 2008 election is also crucial in the parties' efforts to establish an advantage going into the final election before the redistricting process following the 2010 election. For Louisiana and Mississippi, the 2007 elections were the last regular legislative elections before redistricting begins in 2011. Legis-

lators and governors in 44 states will draw new lines for the United States House districts that will be used throughout the next decade. Legislators in 38 states will also redraw their own district lines, while in other states, a board or commission conducts redistricting. As usual, the stakes are very high in 2008 legislative elections for both parties.

### About the Author

**Tim Storey** is a senior fellow in the Legislative Management Program of the Denver, Colorado-based National Conference of State Legislatures. He specializes in the areas of elections and redistricting as well as legislative organization and management. He has staffed NCSL's Redistricting and Elections Committee since 1990 and authored numerous articles on the topics of elections and redistricting. Every two years, he leads NCSL's StateVote project to track and analyze legislative election results. He graduated from Mars Hill College in North Carolina and received his master's degree from the University of Colorado's Graduate School of Public Affairs.

# Gender, Race, Ethnicity and Representation: The Changing Landscape of Legislative Diversity

By Kathleen A. Bratton, Kerry L. Haynie and Beth Reingold

*Using data from 17 state legislatures, we provide an overview of some of the changes in the representation of women, Latinos and African-Americans over the past 30 years. We find that there is variation in the pace at which diversity in state legislatures manifests. We also find that racial and ethnic diversity is more evident among women than among men, and that gender diversity is more evident among African-American and Latino legislators.*

## Introduction

Turn the clock of gender equity back to the turn of the century, when legislatures were largely bastions of white men. On the second day of the new year of 1895, in the Colorado House of Representatives, the first women ever elected to a state legislature took their oaths of office. Carrie Clyde Holly, Frances Klock and Clara Cressingham went on to use their positions to press for new policies that promoted the welfare of children and the rights of mothers. And, they were soon joined by other women in Colorado and other states, many coming from the suffrage and prohibition movements, and many focusing on health, welfare and family policy.

Throughout the 20th century, the number of African-American men serving in state legislatures has similarly grown at a slow but steady pace. Like women legislators, these officeholders tended to bring new views to the legislative policy agenda, proposing policies that would address racial discrimination and poverty.

Until the second half of the 20th century, women of color remained largely unrepresented in state legislative office, but by the 1960s and 1970s, this too began to change. African-American women began to take their place in state legislative office: Cora Brown in Michigan, Gwen Cherry in Florida and Bessie Buchanan in New York all brought a new viewpoint to the legislative institution.

Fast forward to 2008.

More than 1,700 women and 600 African-Americans serve in state legislative office, and the two most successful candidates for the Democratic party's presidential nomination are a female U.S. senator and former first lady and an African-American U.S. senator and former state senator. This year, California's Karen Bass became the first African-American woman to lead a state house as speaker.

The landscape of political representation has undergone profound changes, and the changes have

been particularly marked in the last three decades, especially with respect to the election of women of color. And state legislatures in particular have been at the forefront of these changes in diversity—and the concomitant changes in the set of issues that are brought to public policy agendas.

This essay provides an overview of changes in the representation of women, Latinos and African-Americans in state legislatures. It will look at how the landscape of political representation changed and whether changes are more marked in some states than in others. This essay will explore how gender diversity has changed within racial and ethnic groups and how racial and ethnic diversity among women—and among men—have changed over time. Finally, it will look at whether changes in racial, ethnic and gender diversity reflect changes in background and experience.

Much of the discussion will focus on changes in the representation of Latinos, African-Americans and women in 17 state legislatures.<sup>1</sup> Included is information on the sex, race and ethnicity of legislators at four-year intervals from 1981 to 2005. Information is also included on the partisanship and length of service in the legislatures, and the legislators' occupational and political experience. The changes in diversity over the last two and a half decades within these 17 state legislatures are representative of the changes that have taken place nationwide, so these legislatures serve as a useful basis for an overview of the increasing diversity of representation.

## Changes in State Legislatures: 1981–2005

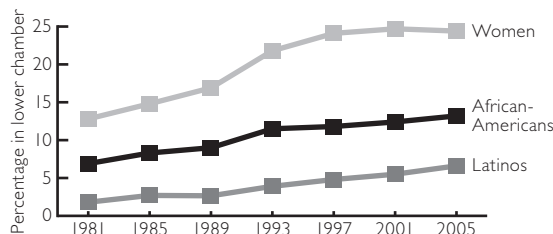
Figure A demonstrates changes in the percentage of African-Americans, Latinos and women in the 17 state legislatures under consideration. Legislatures have become substantially more diverse in all three dimensions. Not surprisingly, state legislatures in 1981 were more gender diverse than racially or eth-

## STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

nically diverse, and this is even more true by 2005. The most substantial absolute change in representation since 1981 occurred among women. Proportionally, the number of women and the number of African-American representatives roughly doubled from 1981 to 2005. The number of Latino representatives more than tripled.

The degree to which the numbers of women, Latino and African-American legislators grew in the last two and a half decades varies substantially across groups and over time. For women, 1992 is often labeled “the year of the woman” in conventional wisdom and in academic scholarship, reflecting a sharp increase in the number of women in state legislative office from the late 1980s to the early 1990s. For Latinos, in most states with a significant Latino population, the number of Latino legislators increased from 1981 to 2005, reflecting similar changes in the

**Figure A: Representation of Women, African-Americans and Latinos in Selected State Houses, 1981–2005**



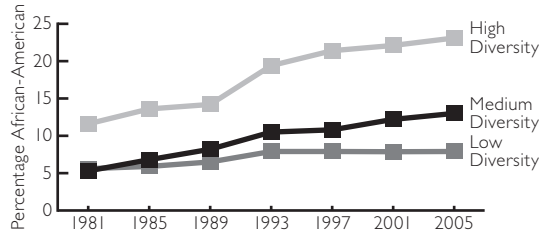
Source: Kathleen A. Bratton, Kerry L. Haynie and Beth Reingold, unpublished state legislative dataset.

Note: States include Ark., Ariz., Calif., Conn., Fla., Idaho, Ill., La., Md., Miss., Nev., Ohio, S.C., Tenn., Texas, Wash. and Wis.

Americans in the legislature is substantially below the proportion of African-Americans in the overall population. And, in a handful of states, the proportion of African-Americans has actually dropped in the last decade; the state in which this is most clearly significant is California, where the proportion of African-Americans in both the legislature and the state’s population has dropped.

We can see, too, that the greatest growth in diversity exists within groups or within states where, at the beginning of the time period under consideration, there is substantial diversity within the mass public (Figure B). This is likely because under-representation of a particular group is most marked when the mass public is relatively diverse. So, for example, since women make up approximately half of the population, women are the most under-represented group in state legislatures—and though that remains true in 2005, the percentage of

**Figure B: Increase in Percentage African-American, Lower House, Selected States, 1981–2005**

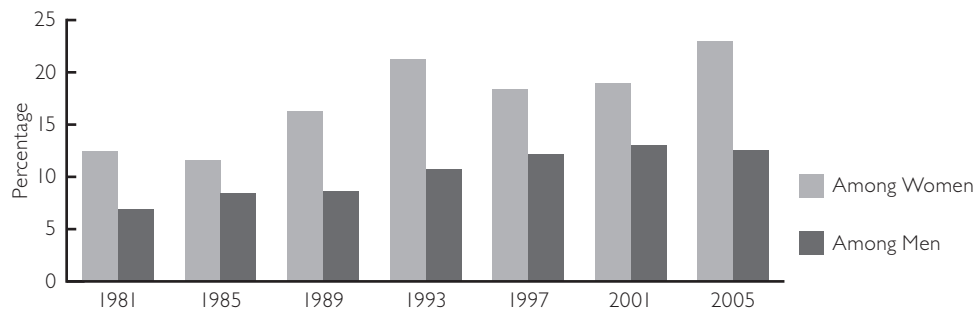


Source: Kathleen A. Bratton, Kerry L. Haynie and Beth Reingold, unpublished state legislative dataset.

Note: Low diversity states: Calif., Conn., Ohio and Wis.; Medium diversity states: Ark., Fla., Ill. and Texas; High diversity states: La., Md., Miss. and S.C.

overall population. For African-Americans, changes in the percentage of African-Americans elected to office were most likely to occur during the 1980s, and the biggest shift occurred after the redistricting based on the 1990 census. In several states across the country, the proportion of African-Americans in the legislature did not change significantly after 1993. Indeed, by 2005, in some states—Nevada, Ohio, Colorado and Illinois—the percentage of African-Americans in the state legislature was greater than the percentage of African-Americans within the state population. In other states, such as Delaware, Massachusetts and Oklahoma, the proportion of African-

women in these chambers grew sharply across the 24-year period. Figure B shows that the percentage of African-Americans in state legislatures grew most noticeably in states where African-Americans were most under-represented relative to their presence in the mass public—Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Some of these states are Southern states, and certainly even as late as the 1980s, changes in the legal and political environment (e.g. court-mandated redistricting) brought about sharp increases in representation. Similar growth is seen in non-Southern states, such as Illinois, where about 10–15% of the population is African-American across

**Figure C: African-Americans in State Legislatures, by Gender, 1981–2005**

Source: Kathleen A. Bratton, Kerry L. Haynie and Beth Reingold, unpublished state legislative dataset.

Note: States include Ark., Ariz., Calif., Conn., Fla., Idaho, Ill., La., Md., Miss., Nev., Ohio, S.C., Tenn., Texas, Wash. and Wis.

the time period, and where at the beginning of the time period, there was noticeable under-representation of African-Americans in the legislature.

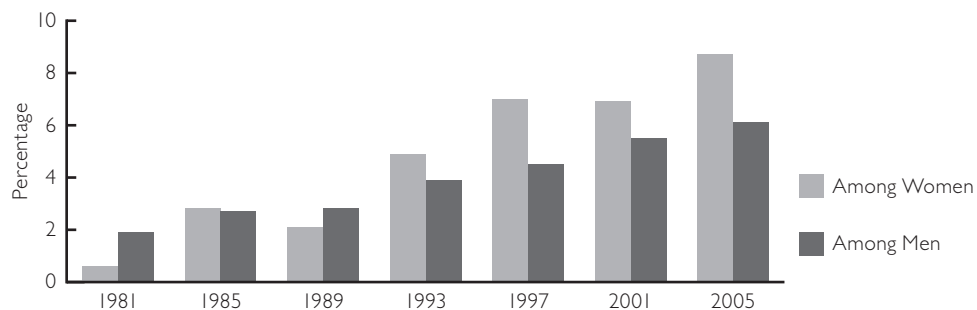
### The Intersection of Race, Gender and Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic diversity has occurred at a slower pace for men than for women in state legislatures. Figures C and D show, respectively, important differences in racial and ethnic diversity in women and men state legislators. It is clear from Figure C that women are more racially diverse than are men. The figure also shows that African-Americans make up a higher proportion of women than of men in state legislatures, and that difference remains fairly consistent from 1981 through 2005. And, as Figure D demonstrates, Latina representatives were once relatively under-

represented among women, but by the 1990s, female legislators were more ethnically diverse than men.

Both non-academic political observers and academic scholars have observed that there are clear gender, racial and ethnic differences in policy interests among legislators, and that the race, gender or ethnicity of a legislator influences behavior independently of the effects of partisan and electoral factors. For example, women are more likely than men to focus on policymaking involving education, health, welfare and children (e.g. Bratton and Haynie 1999; Bratton, Haynie, and Reingold 2006; Reingold 2000; Swers 2002).

Although the differences in policy interests between white men and white women are clear, at least some of what is often attributed to the gender gap in state legislative preferences and behavior is due to

**Figure D: Latinos in State Legislatures, by Gender, 1981–2005**

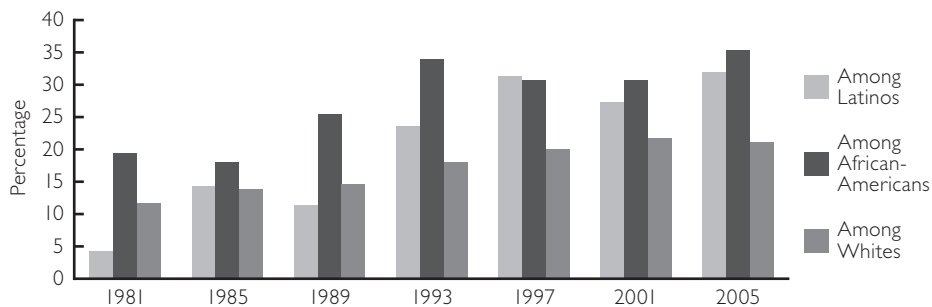
Source: Kathleen A. Bratton, Kerry L. Haynie and Beth Reingold, unpublished state legislative dataset.

Note: States include Ark., Ariz., Calif., Conn., Fla., Idaho, Ill., La., Md., Miss., Nev., Ohio, S.C., Tenn., Texas, Wash. and Wis.



## STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

**Figure E: Women in State Legislatures, by Ethnicity and Race, 1981–2005**



Source: Kathleen A. Bratton, Kerry L. Haynie and Beth Reingold, unpublished state legislative dataset.

Note: States include Ark., Ariz., Calif., Conn., Fla., Idaho, Ill., La., Md., Miss., Nev., Ohio, S.C., Tenn., Texas, Wash. and Wis.

the relatively high degree of racial diversity among women. White female legislators are more diverse in terms of partisanship than either African-American female representatives or Latina representatives, the vast majority of whom are Democratic. This suggests that the gender gap in interests and priorities that exists among all representatives is due in part to overlapping differences in race, ethnicity, and partisan orientations.

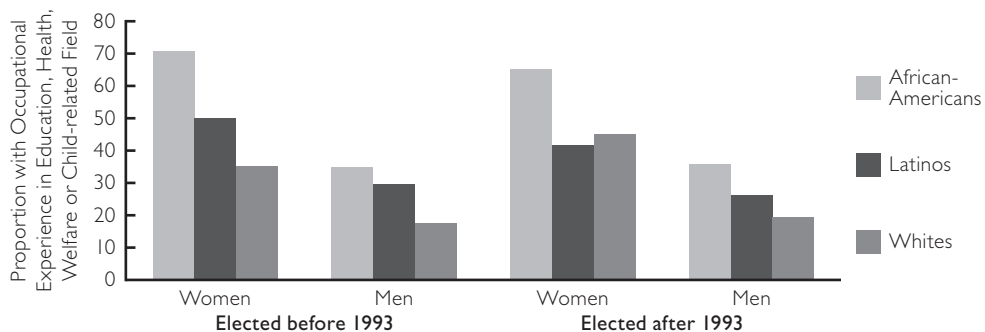
A similar story can be found in Figure E. While the differences are not enormous, fewer women are found among white legislators, and the proportion of women is generally greatest among African-Americans. This is likely because gender differences have traditionally been less marked among African-Americans in employment outside the home, and gender differences among African-Americans in the overall

population in terms of political participation, have been more muted than gender differences within other groups. Indeed, research finds that in African-American families, women are more likely than their white counterparts to be employed, and gender roles are relatively egalitarian (James, Tucker and Mitchell-Kernan 1996). Another likely explanation for why women make up larger proportions of African-American and Latino legislators is the creation of new majority-minority districts and the opportunities they offer for women of color to compete for open seats in their state legislatures (Smooth 2006; Tate 2003).

### Background: Occupation and Prior Political Experience

As noted above, much has been made of the gender gap in policy priorities and interests among legisla-

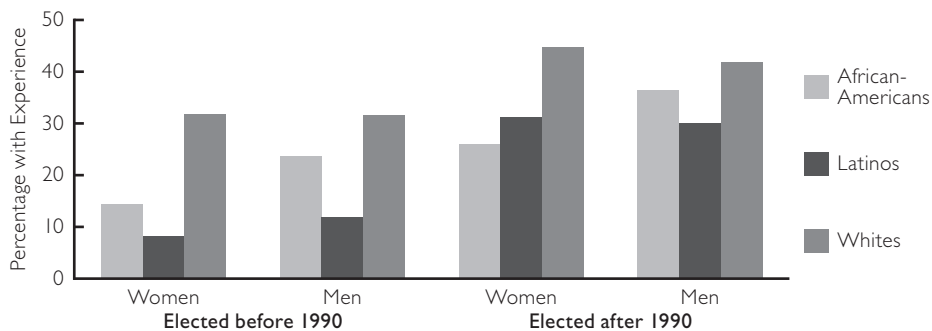
**Figure F: Occupational Differences by Race, Ethnicity and Gender**



Source: Kathleen A. Bratton, unpublished dataset. Kathleen A. Bratton, Kerry L. Haynie and Beth Reingold, unpublished state legislative dataset.

Note: States include Ark., Ariz., Calif., Conn., Fla., Ill., La., Md., Miss., Nev., Ohio, S.C. and Texas.



**Figure G: Prior Political Experience, by Race, Ethnicity and Gender**

Source: Kathleen A. Bratton, unpublished dataset. Kathleen A. Bratton, Kerry L. Haynie and Beth Reingold, unpublished state legislative dataset.  
 Note: States include Ark., Ariz., Calif., Conn., Fla., Ill., La., Md., Miss., Nev., S.C. and Texas.

tors. Scholars have found few consistent substantial differences between women and men in roll call voting on legislative proposals, but have found substantial differences in the types of proposals men and women introduce to the legislative agenda. Women are more likely than their male colleagues to focus on issues that are particularly relevant to women, as well as policies generally involving health, welfare and education (Bratton and Haynie 1999; Bratton, Haynie, and Reingold 2006; Reingold 2000; Swers 2002). Researchers continue to debate the cause of these differences—and whether they reflect biological differences or are rooted in fundamental differences in socializations, or whether they reflect educational and occupational paths. All three factors likely play a role; indeed, a legislator's occupational background likely has a substantial influence over policy interests expressed at the state legislative level, where legislators are likely to combine political service with some additional occupational pursuit in the private or public sector.

Much has been made of the increase in the presence of women in traditionally male-dominated fields such as law, business and medicine. And, while there has been less of an increase in the number of men entering into female-dominated occupations such as nursing and teaching, occupational segregation is less evident even in those professions. Figure F presents information regarding the percentage of legislators who have some occupational background as an educator or health-care/social services provider, or in a field that focuses on children. It also shows the degree to which legislators' occupational backgrounds differ based on sex, race, and ethnicity, and the degree to which gender, racial, and ethnic

differences in occupational experience have changed in the last two and a half decades.

Several observations are in order. First, gender differences in occupation are more apparent for those elected before 1993, at least among Latino representatives and among African-American representatives. This makes sense; in the overall population, occupations were more sex segregated in the 1970s and 1980s than they are now. Nonetheless, gender differences in occupational background remain, and they are conspicuous. For that reason, it is unlikely that gender differences in legislative policy interests will disappear. Indeed, among white legislators, both men and women are somewhat more likely today to have experience in health, education, welfare or children-related occupations than in the past. Gender differences in occupational background have stayed roughly consistent over time. Among Latinos and African-Americans, occupational differences have narrowed, in large part because Latino men are more likely to have some background in these types of professions and because African-American women are less likely to come to office from that type of occupational background.

There are also distinct gender, racial and ethnic differences in the likelihood that a state legislator will have prior political experience. Figure G demonstrates that men are—not surprisingly—relatively more likely to have such experience, although these gender differences are particularly noticeable among legislators of color during the early decades of our study. Interestingly, the type of experience varies among men and women, and among African-American, Latino and white legislators, particularly during the 1980s. Among legislators elected before 1990, virtually all women of color who had some level of





## STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

prior experience had served on a school board, as did about one-third of white women. Such experience, while common, was not as omnipresent among men, although Latino legislators were more likely than both white men and African-American men to have served on school boards.

In the 1990s, prior political experience became more common across all groups of state legislators. As a result, gender and racial differences in prior political experience were reduced, but not eliminated altogether. However, in the 1990s, Latina legislators remain the most likely to have served on school boards. This likely reflects the specific interests that Latino legislators and their constituents may have in education policy. This is due to the fact that Latinos are more likely than non-Latinos to face challenges in education (DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, and Mills 2004). Some studies have found that Latino students are more segregated than any other group (Martinez-Ebers et al. 2000), and this is particularly true for students with limited proficiency in English. Such students face substantial deficits in educational resources and achievement, and it is therefore not surprising that political activity for many Latina legislators begins with education-related policymaking.

### Seniority and Exit

When it comes to female and minority representatives, political scientists have focused more attention on how they enter public office and less on how they leave office. Yet, in some ways, the decision to leave elective office is as important as the decision to pursue elective office in the first place. Moreover, some prior research (e.g., Fox and Lawless 2005; Lawless and Theriault 2005) indicates that women may be less politically ambitious than men, and more likely to leave office relatively early.

Table A provides information on tenure in office for legislators who are no longer in the legislature. Clearly, on average, legislators elected more recently remain in office for a shorter period of time. It should be noted that this is not merely due to the shorter period of time available to retire after 1990 until the present. In addition, among white legislators, there are few gender differences in legislative tenure; there are few gender differences in legislative tenure among African-Americans and Latinos who were elected after 1989. The most obvious difference in legislative tenure is seen in the unusually long service of the few women of color elected during the 1980s, who were serving in relatively homogeneous legislative institutions. This raises the intriguing question of whether legislators from very under-represented groups are more likely to stay in office for a relatively long period of time, in order to provide that representation. As the proportion of a group within the legislature becomes more similar to the proportion of that group within the state population, female and/or minority legislators may be less likely to see a need to remain in office.

### Conclusion

Our examination of the 17 state legislatures indicates that though the number of women and minorities in legislatures has grown substantially, there are important differences in the pace at which diversity in state legislatures manifests. When groups are markedly under-represented, there is more opportunity for numbers to grow. Moreover, changes in the number of legislators of color tend to reflect changes in the overall population. Racial and ethnic diversity is more evident among women than among men, and that gender diversity is more evident among African-American and Latino legislators. And, despite the

**Table A: Seniority by Race, Ethnicity and Gender of Legislator**  
(Number of legislators in parentheses)

<i>Legislators</i>	<i>Average tenure, elected before 1990</i>	<i>Average tenure, elected after 1989</i>
African-American female legislators	19.4 (97)	10.7 (128)
Latina (female) legislators	18.7 (9)	8.2 (48)
White female legislators	14.3 (444)	9.1 (450)
African-American male legislators	16.8 (343)	10.5 (279)
Latino (male) legislators	11.7 (76)	8.3 (98)
White male legislators	14.5 (2,686)	9.6 (1,496)

*Source:* Kathleen A. Bratton, unpublished dataset. Kathleen A. Bratton, Kerry L. Haynie and Beth Reingold, unpublished state legislative dataset. *States included:* Conn., Ill., La., Md., Miss., S.C. and Texas, 1981–2005 (Term-Limited States Not Included).



profound changes in the number of women and the number of minorities within state legislative chambers, important gender, racial and ethnic differences in occupational background and political experience exist, and have remained somewhat consistent over recent decades. Indeed, these differences are reflected in historical accounts of the political interests of the very first women, African-American and Latino legislators to seek state legislative office. These differences likely play a significant role in the differences that continue in policy interests and agenda-setting behavior among legislators, and this pattern suggests that as numbers grow—but also as differences remain—the increased presence of women, African-Americans and Latinos may translate into changes in policy outcomes that affect the day-to-day lives of constituents across the country.

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## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Because of the low numbers of Native American and Asian American legislators across the states under consideration, this discussion focuses only on African-American, Latino and white legislators.

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## STATE 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* 2007.

Key:

(a) Unicameral legislature. Except in the District 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	Month	Legislature convenes Day	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Annual	Jan. Mar. Feb.	2nd Tues. (b) 1st Tues. (c)(d) 1st Tues. (e)	30 L in 105 C	No	Yes (f)
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	3rd Tues. (g)	121 C; 90 Statutory (g)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Biennial – odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C (i)	No	No (j)
<b>California</b> .....	Biennium (k)	Jan.	1st Mon. (d)	None	No	No
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	No later than 2nd Wed.	120 C	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (odd-years) Wed. after 1st Mon. (even-years)	(m)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house (n) Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	June 30	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	No
<b>Florida</b> .....	Annual	Mar.	1st Tues. after 1st Mon. (o)	60 C (i)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses or by petition	Yes
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 L	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	No (p)
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	60 L (i)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	Mon. on or nearest 9th day	None	No	No
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None (q)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes (l)
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (r)	odd – 61 C or Apr. 29; even – 30 C or Mar. 14	No	Yes
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd – None; even – 90 C (i)	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	Yes
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues. after 1st Mon.	even – 60 L; odd – 30 L (s)	No	No
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Annual	Mar. (even-years) Apr. (odd-years)	last Mon. (even-years) last Mon. (odd-years)	even – 60 L in 85 C; odd – 45 L in 60 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes
<b>Maine</b> .....	(t)	Dec. (even-years) Jan. (subsequent even-year)	1st Wed. (quadrennial election year) Wed. after 1st Tues.	Calendar days set by statute (u)	Joint call, presiding officers of both houses with the consent of a majority of the members of each political party	Yes
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	90 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

## LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions			Special sessions		
	Year	Month	Legislature convenes Day	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject
Massachusetts.....	Biennium	Jan.	1st Wed.	(v)	By petition (w)	Yes
Michigan.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	No	No
Minnesota.....	Biennium	Feb.	Feb. 12, 2008	120 L	No (x)	Yes
Mississippi.....	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	125 C (y); 90 C (y)	No	No
Missouri.....	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	May 30	By petition, 3/4 members, each house	Yes (l)
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; even–60 L	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
Nevada.....	Biennial – odd year	Feb.	1st Mon.	120 C	No	No
New Hampshire.....	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues.	45 L	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
New Jersey.....	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Tues. of even year	None	By petition, majority, each house (cc)	Yes
New Mexico.....	Annual	Jan.	3rd Tues.	odd–60 C; even–30 C	By petition, 3/5 members, each house (l)	Yes (l)
New York.....	Annual	Jan. (dd)	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)
North Carolina.....	(ee)	Jan.	3rd Wed. after 2nd Mon. (odd-years)	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	80 L in the biennium	Yes (ff)	Yes
Ohio.....	Biennium	Jan.	1st Mon. (gg)	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes
Oklahoma.....	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon.	last Fri. in May	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
Oregon.....	Biennial – odd year	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	By petition, majority, each house	Yes
Pennsylvania.....	Biennium (hh)	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	Governor may call	No
Rhode Island.....	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes
South Carolina.....	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Tues.	(ii)	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes
South Dakota.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	odd–40 L; even–35 L	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (jj)
Tennessee.....	Biennium (kk)	Jan.	2nd Tues.	90 L (ll)	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.....	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	No	Yes

See footnotes at end of table.

# LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions			Special sessions			
	Year	Month	Legislature convenes Day	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
Virginia.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	odd—30 C (i); even—60 C (i)	(tt)	Yes	None (mm)
Washington.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd—105 C; even—60 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 C
West Virginia.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	60 C (i)	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (l)	None
Wisconsin.....	Biennium	Jan.	1st Mon.	None	(nn)	No	None
Wyoming.....	Biennium	Jan. (odd-years)	2nd Tues. (odd-years)	odd—40 L; even—20 L; biennium—60 L	By petition, majority members, each house	Yes	20 L
Dist. of Columbia .....	(oo)	Feb. (even-years)	2nd Mon. (even-years)	None	...	...	...
		Jan.	2nd day		No	No	None
American Samoa .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	45 L	Only Governor may call	No	None (pp)
		July	2nd Mon.	45 L			
Guam .....	(pp)	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None (pp)	Upon request of presiding officers, both houses	Yes (l)	10 C
No. Mariana Islands ...	Annual	(rr)	(d)(rr)	90 L (qq)	No	No	20 C
Puerto Rico.....	Annual (rr)	Jan. Aug.	2nd Mon. 3rd Mon.	5 mo. 4 mo.	No	No	None
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	Annual	Jan. (ss)	2nd Mon. (ss)	None	No, Governor calls	No	None

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

Key:

Annual — Holds legislative sessions every year.

Biennium—odd year — Holds legislative sessions every other year.

Biennium — Holds legislative sessions in a two-year term of activity.

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. Indiana—third Tuesday after first Monday in November. No. Mariana Islands—in year after general election, second Monday in January.

(e) Other years.

(f) By 2/3 vote each house.

(g) Convening date is statutory. Length of session is 121 calendar days, 90 by statute.

(h) No constitutional or statutory provision; however, by legislative rule regular sessions shall be adjourned sine die no later than Saturday of the week during which the 100th day from the beginning of each regular session falls. The Speaker/President may by declaration authorize the extension of the session for a period not to exceed seven additional days. Thereafter the session can be extended only by a majority vote of the House/Senate.

(i) Session may be extended by vote of members in both houses. 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. Virginia—2/3 vote for 30 C extension. West Virginia—may be extended by the governor.

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

(k) Regular sessions begin after general election, in December of even-numbered year. In 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.

(l) Only if legislature convenes itself. In Illinois, governor may call a special session and determine its subject. The Constitution does not mention limiting the subject(s) of a special session called by legislative leaders. In New York, special sessions may also be called by the governor. Legislature may determine subject only if it has convened itself. In New Mexico, special sessions may only be called by the governor and subjects are limited to issues included in governor's proclamation; extraordinary session may only be called by the legislature and have no limitations on subject.

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

(n) Notice sent to secretary of state.

(o) A regular session of the legislature shall convene on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of each odd-numbered year, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, or such other date as may be fixed by law, of each even-numbered year.

(p) If 3/5 of the General Assembly certifies to governor that an emergency exists, governor must convene a special session for all purposes.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

- (q) Constitution encourages adjournment by May 31.
- (r) 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.
- (s) During the odd-year session, the members convene for four days, then break until February.
- (t) Regular session begins after general election in even-numbered years. Session which begins in December of general election year runs into the following year (odd-numbered); second session begins in next even-numbered year. The second session is limited to budgetary matters; legislation in the governor's call; emergency legislation; legislation referred to committee for study.
- (u) Statutory adjournment for the First Regular Session (beginning in December of even-numbered years and continuing into the following odd-numbered year) is the third Wednesday of June; statutory adjournment for the Second Regular Session (beginning in January of the subsequent even-numbered year) is the third Wednesday in April. The statutes provide for up to two extensions of up to five legislative days each for each session.
- (v) Legislative rules say formal business must be concluded by November 15 of the first session in the biennium, or by July 31 of the second session for the biennium.
- (w) Joint rules provide for the submission of a written statement requesting special session by a specified number of members of each chamber.
- (x) Special session is called by the governor.
- (y) 90 C sessions every year, except the first year of a gubernatorial administration during which the legislative session runs for 125 C.
- (z) 30 C if called by governor.
- (aa) No limit, however legislators are only paid up to 20 calendar days during a special session.
- (bb) Limitation is on legislative pay and mileage.
- (cc) Or by joint call, presiding officers, both houses.
- (dd) Session officially begins on the first Wednesday following the first Monday of the new legislative term (commencing the first of the year), and lasts until the legislature completes its business and adjourns sine die. However, over the past several years, both houses have adopted the tactic of declaring a recess at the call of the leaders, in order to facilitate easy recall of the legislature to override vetoes, etc. Over time the custom has become to formally adjourn both houses just before the new session opens. This leads to the rather interesting convention that when the governor calls the legislature into session, it is considered "special" or "executive," even though the regular session is ongoing.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

- (ee) 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.
- (ff) 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.
- (gg) Unless Monday is a legal holiday, in second year, the General Assembly convenes on the same date.
- (hh) Sessions are two years and begin on the first 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.
- (ii) The regular session ends the first Thursday in June (June 7, 2007); it can be extended with a 2/3 majority vote.
- (jj) Legislators must address topic for which the special session was called.
- (kk) Each General Assembly convenes for a First and Second Regular Session over a two-year period.
- (ll) Ninety legislative days over a two-year period. During special sessions, members will be paid up to 30 legislative days; further days will be without pay or per diem.
- (mm) No limitation, but the convening of the new General Assembly following an election would by operation end the special session.
- (nn) The legislature may call itself into Extraordinary Session on any subject by a majority vote of the organizing committees of each house, by joint resolution, or by a petition of a majority of each house.
- (oo) Each Council period begins on January 2 of each odd-numbered year and ends on January 1 of the following odd-numbered year.
- (pp) Legislature meets on the first Monday of each month following its initial session in January. One legislative day or one special session day may become several calendar days. Special sessions may address only one subject.
- (qq) 60 L before April 1 and 30 L after July 31.
- (rr) Legislature meets twice a year. During general election years, the legislature only convenes on the January session.
- (ss) The legislature convenes in January on the second Monday; March, June and September, the third Wednesday.
- (tt) The Constitution provides that the governor must call a special session upon "application" of 2/3 of the members of each house.

**Table 3.3**  
**THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS: 2008**

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 and territory totals	1,066	919	15	1	2,068*	...	3,018	2,433	25	6	5,502*	...	7,570*
State totals.....	1,020	898	3	1	1,971*	...	2,985	2,403	17	6	5,411*	...	7,382*
Alabama.....	23	12	...	...	35	4	62	43	...	...	105	4	140
Alaska.....	9	11	...	...	20	4	17	23	...	...	40	2	60
Arizona.....	13	17	...	...	30	2	27	33	...	...	60	2	90
Arkansas.....	27	8	...	...	35	4	75	25	...	...	100	2	135
California.....	25	15	...	...	40	4	47	32	...	1	80	2	120
Colorado.....	20	15	...	...	35	4	40	25	...	...	65	2	100
Connecticut.....	24	12	...	...	36	2	107	44	...	...	151	2	187
Delaware.....	13	8	...	...	21	4	19	22	...	...	41	2	62
Florida.....	14	26	...	...	40	4	42	78	...	...	120	2	160
Georgia.....	22	34	...	...	56	2	72	107	...	1	180	2	236
Hawaii.....	21	4	...	...	25	4	44	7	...	...	51	2	76
Idaho.....	7	28	...	...	35	2	19	51	...	...	70	2	105
Illinois.....	37	22	...	...	59	(a)	67	51	...	...	118	2	177
Indiana.....	17	33	...	...	50	4	51	49	...	...	100	2	150
Iowa.....	30	20	...	...	50	4	53	47	...	...	100	2	150
Kansas.....	10	30	...	...	40	4	47	78	...	...	125	2	165
Kentucky.....	15	22	1 (b)	...	38	4	64	36	...	...	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	25	14	...	...	39	4	60	43	1 (b)	1	105	4	144
Maine.....	18	17	...	...	35	2	90	59	2 (c)	...	151	2	186
Maryland.....	33	14	...	...	47	4	104	37	...	...	141	4	188
Massachusetts.....	35	5	...	...	40	2	140	19	...	1	160	2	200
Michigan.....	17	21	...	...	38	4	58	52	...	...	110	2	148
Minnesota.....	45 (d)	22	...	...	67	4	85 (d)	48	1	...	134	2	201
Mississippi.....	27	25	...	...	52	4	75	47	...	...	122	4	174
Missouri.....	14	20	...	...	34	4	71	92	...	...	163	2	197
Montana.....	26	24	...	...	50	4	49	50	1 (e)	...	100	2	150
Nebraska.....	Nonpartisan election.....						Unicameral.....						49
Nevada.....	10	11	...	...	21	4	27	15	...	...	42	2	63
New Hampshire.....	14	10	...	...	24	2	237	158	1 (b)	4	400	2	424
New Jersey.....	23	17	...	...	40	4 (f)	48	32	...	...	80	2	120
New Mexico.....	24	18	...	...	42	4	42	28	...	...	70	2	112
New York.....	29	33	...	...	62	2	108	42	...	...	150	2	212
North Carolina.....	31	19	...	...	50	2	68	52	...	...	120	2	170
North Dakota.....	21	26	...	...	47	4	33	61	...	...	94	4	141
Ohio.....	12	21	...	...	33	4	46	53	...	...	99	2	132
Oklahoma.....	24	24	...	...	48	4	44	57	...	...	101	2	149
Oregon.....	18	10	1 (b)	1	30	4	31	29	...	...	60	2	90
Pennsylvania.....	21	29	...	...	50	4	102	101	...	...	203	2	253
Rhode Island.....	33	5	...	...	38	2	61	13	1 (b)	...	75	2	113
South Carolina.....	19	27	...	...	46	4	51	73	...	...	124	2	170
South Dakota.....	15	20	...	...	35	2	20	50	...	...	70	2	105
Tennessee.....	16	16	1 (b)	...	33	4	53	46	...	...	99	2	132
Texas.....	11	20	...	...	31	4	71	79	...	...	150	2	181
Utah.....	8	21	...	...	29	4	20	55	...	...	75	2	104
Vermont.....	23	7	...	...	30	2	93	49	8 (g)	...	150	2	180
Virginia.....	21	19	...	...	40	4	44	54	2 (b)	...	100	2	140
Washington.....	32	17	...	...	49	4	63	35	...	...	98	2	147
West Virginia.....	23	11	...	...	34	4	72	28	...	...	100	2	134
Wisconsin.....	18	15	...	...	33 (h)	4	47	52	...	...	99 (h)	2	132
Wyoming.....	7	23	...	...	30	4	17	43	...	...	60	2	90
Dist. of Columbia (i).....	11	1	1 (b)	...	13	4	Unicameral.....						13
American Samoa.....	Nonpartisan election.....						Nonpartisan election.....						20 (j)
Guam.....	7	8	...	...	15	2	Unicameral.....						15
No. Mariana Islands.....	2	3	4 (k)	...	9	4	1	12	7 (l)	...	20	2	27
Puerto Rico.....	17 (m)	9 (n)	1 (o)	...	27 (p)	4	32 (m)	18 (n)	1 (o)	...	51 (p)	4	78
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	9	...	6 (q)	...	15	2	Unicameral.....						15

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS: 2008 — Continued

*Source:* The Council of State Governments, March 2008.

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

*Key:*

. . . — Does not apply

(a) The entire Senate comes up for election in every year ending in “2” with districts based on the latest decennial census. 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.

(b) Independent.

(c) Unenrolled (2).

(d) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

(e) Constitution Party.

(f) All 40 Senate terms are on a 10-year cycle which is made up of a two-year term, followed by two consecutive four-year terms, beginning after the decennial census.

(g) Independent (2); Progressive (6).

(h) All House seats contested in even-numbered years; in the Senate 17 seats contested in gubernatorial years; 16 seats contested in presidential years.

(i) Council of the District of Columbia.

(j) Senate: senators are not elected by popular vote, but by county council chiefs. House: 21 seats; 20 are elected by popular vote and one is an appointed, nonvoting delegate from Swains Island.

(k) Independent (1); Covenant (3).

(l) Covenant (4); Independent (3).

(m) New Progressive Party.

(n) Popular Democratic Party.

(o) Puerto Rico Independent Party.

(p) An extra seat is granted to the opposition if necessary to limit any party's control to 2/3.

(q) Independent (2); Independent Citizens Movement (4).





## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.3A**  
**THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS BY REGION: 2008**

State	Senate						House/Assembly						Senate and House/Assembly totals
	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term	Democrats	Republicans	Other	Vacancies	Total	Term	
<b>State totals.....</b>	1,020	898	3	1	1,971*	...	2,985	2,403	17	6	5,411*	...	7,382*
<b>Eastern Region</b>													
Connecticut.....	24	12	...	...	36	2	107	44	...	...	151	2	187
Delaware.....	13	8	...	...	21	4	19	22	...	...	41	2	62
Maine.....	18	17	...	...	35	2	90	59	2 (a)	...	151	2	186
Massachusetts.....	35	5	...	...	40	2	141	19	...	1	160	2	200
New Hampshire.....	14	10	...	...	24	2	237	158	1 (g)	4	400	2	424
New Jersey.....	23	17	...	...	40	4 (b)	48	32	...	...	80	2	120
New York.....	29	33	...	...	62	2	108	42	...	...	150	2	212
Pennsylvania.....	21	29	...	...	50	4	102	101	...	...	203	2	253
Rhode Island.....	33	5	...	...	38	2	61	13	1 (g)	...	75	2	113
Vermont.....	23	7	...	...	30	2	93	49	8 (c)	...	150	2	180
Regional total.....	233	143	0	0	376	...	1,006	539	12	5	1,561	...	1,937
<b>Midwestern Region</b>													
Illinois.....	37	22	...	...	59	(d)	67	51	...	...	118	2	177
Indiana.....	17	33	...	...	50	4	51	49	...	...	100	2	150
Iowa.....	30	20	...	...	50	4	53	47	...	...	100	2	150
Kansas.....	10	30	...	...	40	4	47	78	...	...	125	2	165
Michigan.....	17	21	...	...	38	4	58	52	...	...	110	2	148
Minnesota.....	45 (e)	22	...	...	67	4	85 (e)	48	1	...	134	2	201
Nebraska.....	Nonpartisan election				49	4	Unicameral				49		
North Dakota.....	21	26	...	...	47	4	33	61	...	...	94	4	141
Ohio.....	12	21	...	...	33	4	46	53	...	...	99	2	132
South Dakota.....	15	20	...	...	35	2	20	50	...	...	70	2	105
Wisconsin.....	18	15	...	...	33 (f)	4	47	52	...	...	99 (f)	2	132
Regional total.....	212	200	0	0	501	...	507	541	1	0	1,049	...	1,550
<b>Southern Region</b>													
Alabama.....	23	12	...	...	35	4	62	43	...	...	105	4	140
Arkansas.....	27	8	...	...	35	4	75	25	...	...	100	2	135
Florida.....	14	26	...	...	40	4	42	78	...	...	120	2	160
Georgia.....	22	34	...	...	56	2	72	107	...	1	180	2	236
Kentucky.....	15	22	1 (g)	...	38	4	64	36	...	...	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	25	14	...	...	39	4	60	43	1 (g)	1	105	4	144
Maryland.....	33	14	...	...	47	4	104	37	...	...	141	4	188
Mississippi.....	27	25	...	...	52	4	75	47	...	...	122	4	174
Missouri.....	14	20	...	...	34	4	71	92	...	...	163	2	197
North Carolina.....	31	19	...	...	50	2	68	52	...	...	120	2	170
Oklahoma.....	24	24	...	...	48	4	44	57	...	...	101	2	149
South Carolina.....	19	27	...	...	46	4	51	73	...	...	124	2	170
Tennessee.....	16	16	1 (g)	...	33	4	53	46	...	...	99	2	132
Texas.....	11	20	...	...	31	4	71	79	...	...	150	2	181
Virginia.....	21	19	...	...	40	4	44	54	2 (g)	...	100	2	140
West Virginia.....	23	11	...	...	34	4	72	28	...	...	100	2	134
Regional total.....	345	311	2	0	658	...	1,029	897	3	1	1,930	...	2,588
<b>Western Region</b>													
Alaska.....	9	11	...	...	20	4	17	23	...	...	40	2	60
Arizona.....	13	17	...	...	30	2	27	33	...	...	60	2	90
California.....	25	15	...	...	40	4	47	32	...	1	80	2	120
Colorado.....	20	15	...	...	35	4	40	25	...	...	65	2	100
Hawaii.....	21	4	...	...	25	4	44	7	...	...	51	2	76
Idaho.....	7	28	...	...	35	2	19	51	...	...	70	2	105
Montana.....	26	24	...	...	50	4	49	50	1 (h)	...	100	2	150
Nevada.....	10	11	...	...	21	4	27	15	...	...	42	2	63
New Mexico.....	24	18	...	...	42	4	42	28	...	...	70	2	112
Oregon.....	18	10	1 (g)	1	30	4	31	29	...	...	60	2	90
Utah.....	8	21	...	...	29	4	20	55	...	...	75	2	104
Washington.....	32	17	...	...	49	4	63	35	...	...	98	2	147
Wyoming.....	7	23	...	...	30	4	17	43	...	...	60	2	90
Regional total.....	220	214	1	1	436	...	443	426	2	0	871	...	1,307

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2008.

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

Key:

... — Does not apply

(a) Unenrolled (2).

(b) All 40 Senate terms are on a 10-year cycle which is made up of a two-year term, followed by two consecutive four-year terms, beginning after the decennial census.

(c) Independent (2); Progressive (6).

(d) The entire Senate comes up for election in every year ending in "2" with districts based on the latest decennial census. Senate districts are divided into three groups. One group elects senators for terms of four years, four years and two years; the second group for terms of four years, two years and four years; the third group for terms of two years, four years and four years.

(e) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

(f) All House seats contested in even-numbered years; in the Senate 17 seats contested in gubernatorial years; 16 seats contested in presidential years.

(g) Independent.

(h) Constitution Party.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.4**  
**MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 2007**

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	1	3%	105	1	1%
Alaska .....	20	0	0	40	1	3
Arizona .....	30	0	0	60	1	2
Arkansas .....	35	0	0	100	0	0
California .....	40	0	0	80	1	1
Colorado .....	35	3	9	65	4	6
Connecticut .....	36	0	0	151	1	1
Delaware .....	21	1	5	41	3	7
Florida .....	40	1	3	120	7	6
Georgia .....	56	1	2	180	3	2
Hawaii .....	25	0	0	51	0	0
Idaho .....	35	0	0	70	4	6
Illinois .....	59	0	0	118	1	1
Indiana .....	50	1	2	100	2	2
Iowa .....	50	0	0	100	0	0
Kansas .....	40	0	0	125	1	1
Kentucky .....	38	1	3	100	2	2
Louisiana .....	39	18	46	105	63	60
Maine .....	35	0	0	151	5	3
Maryland .....	47	2	4	141	4	3
Massachusetts .....	40	3	8	160	4	3
Michigan .....	38	0	0	110	0	0
Minnesota .....	67	1	2	134	1	1
Mississippi .....	52	15	29	122	20	16
Missouri .....	34	2	6	163	0	0
Montana .....	50	0	0	100	1	1
Nebraska .....	49	1	2	..... Unicameral .....		
Nevada .....	21	0	0	42	9	21
New Hampshire .....	24	0	0	400	6	2
New Jersey .....	40	16	40	80	28	35
New Mexico .....	42	2	5	70	2	3
New York .....	62	1	2	150	4	3
North Carolina .....	50	2	4	120	3	3
North Dakota .....	47	0	0	94	0	0
Ohio .....	33	2	21	99	3	3
Oklahoma .....	48	0	0	101	0	0
Oregon .....	30	1	3	60	2	3
Pennsylvania .....	50	0	0	203	0	0
Rhode Island .....	38	0	0	75	2	3
South Carolina .....	46	3	7	124	2	2
South Dakota .....	35	0	0	70	1	1
Tennessee .....	33	3	9	99	2	2
Texas .....	31	0	0	150	1	1
Utah .....	29	1	3	75	3	4
Vermont .....	30	0	0	150	2	1
Virginia .....	40	9	23	100	10	10
Washington .....	49	2	4	98	3	3
West Virginia .....	34	0	0	100	3	3
Wisconsin .....	33	0	0	99	0	0
Wyoming .....	30	2	7	60	1	2
Dist. of Columbia .....	13	0	0	..... Unicameral .....		
American Samoa .....	18	0	0	21	0	0
Guam .....	15	0	0	..... Unicameral .....		
No. Mariana Islands .....	9	10	111	18	1	6
Puerto Rico .....	28	0	11	51	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	15	0	0	..... Unicameral .....		

Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2008.

Note: Turnover calculated after 2007 legislative elections.

**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	★	25	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	1	★	25	★	1	1	★
Connecticut .....	18	★	★	★	★	18	★	★	★	★
Delaware .....	24	★	3	1	★	27	★	3 (c)	1	★
Florida .....	21	...	2	2	...	21	...	2	2	...
Georgia .....	21	★	2 (c)	1	★	25	★	2 (c)	1	★
Hawaii .....	18	★	3	★	★	18	★	3	★	★
Idaho .....	21	★	30 days	1	★	21	★	30 days	1	★
Illinois .....	21	★	2	2 (n)	...	21	2	2	2 (n)	...
Indiana .....	21	★	2	1	★	25	2	2	1	...
Iowa .....	21	★	1	60 days	...	25	★	1	...	...
Kansas .....	18	★	★(c)	★	★	18	★	★(c)	★	★
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	5	★
Michigan .....	21	★	★	(d)	★	21	★	★	(d)	★
Minnesota .....	18	...	1	6 mo.	★	21	...	1	6 mo.	★
Mississippi .....	21	...	4 (c)	2	★	25	...	4 (c)	2	★
Missouri .....	24	★	★	1	2	30	★	★	1	3
Montana .....	18	...	1	6 mo. (g)	...	18	...	1	6 mo. (g)	...
Nebraska .....	U	U	U	U	U	21	★	★(c)	1	★
Nevada .....	21	★	1 (c)	30 days (l)	★	21	★	1 (c)	30 days (l)	★
New Hampshire .....	18	...	2 (c)	★	★	30	...	7 (c)	★	★
New Jersey .....	21	★	2 (c)	1	★	30	★	2 (c)	1	★
New Mexico .....	21	★	★	★	★	25	★	★	★	★
New York .....	18	★	5	1 (h)	...	18	★	5	1 (h)	...
North Carolina .....	21	...	...	1	...	25	...	2	1	...
North Dakota .....	18	...	1	★	★	18	...	1	★	★
Ohio .....	18	★	30 days	1	★	18	★	30 days	1	★
Oklahoma .....	21	★	★(c)	★	★	25	★	★(c)	★	★
Oregon .....	21	★	...	1	...	21	★	★	1	...
Pennsylvania .....	21	...	4 (c)	4	...	25	...	4 (c)	4	...
Rhode Island .....	18	★	30 days	30 days	★	18	★	30 days	30 days	★
South Carolina .....	21	...	...	★(e)	...	25	...	...	★(e)	...

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

## 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	★	★	21	★	2	★	★
Tennessee.....	21	★	(c)	1	★	30	★	3	1	★
Texas.....	21	★	2	1	★	26	★	5	1	★
Utah.....	25	★	3 (c)	6 mo.	...	25	★	3 (c)	6 mo.	...
Vermont.....	18	★	2	1	...	18	★	2	1	...
Virginia.....	21	★	★	★	★	21	★	★	★	★
Washington.....	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
West Virginia.....	18	1	1 (c)	1	★	25	5	5 (c)	1	★
Wisconsin.....	18	★	1	★(m)	★(m)	18	★	1	★(m)	★(m)
Wyoming.....	21	★	★(c)	1	★	25	★	★(c)	1	★
Dist. of Columbia.....	U	U	U	U	U	18	...	1	★	★
American Samoa.....	25	★(f)	5	1	...	30 (j)	★(f)	5	1	...
Guam.....	U	U	U	U	U	25	★	5	...	★
No. Mariana Islands.....	21	...	3	(d)	★	25	...	5	(d)	★
Puerto Rico.....	25	★	2	1 (k)	...	30	★	2	1 (k)	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	U	U	U	U	U	21	...	3 (c)	3	★

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2007.

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 candidate must be a U.S. citizen to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.

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

(c) State citizenship requirement. In Tennessee—must be a citizen for three years.

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

(e) At the time of filing.

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

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

(h) Must have been a resident of the county in which the district is contained for one year immediately preceding election.

(i) Or U.S. national.

(j) Must be registered matai.

(k) The district legislator must live in the municipality he/she represents.

(l) Thirty days prior to close of filing for declaration of candidacy.

(m) Ten days prior to election.

(n) In the first election after a redistricting, a candidate may be elected from any district that contains a part of the district in which (s)he resided at the time of redistricting, and may be re-elected if a resident of the district (s)he represents for 18 months before re-election.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

**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 minority leader</i>	<i>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 (b).....	(a)	ES	(b)	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	(b)	...	...	...
Alaska.....	ES	...	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Arizona.....	ES	AP	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas.....	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
California.....	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	EC	...	EC	...
Colorado.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Connecticut (c).....	(a)	ES	AP	AP	AP	...	AP	EC	AL	AL	...	...	AL
Delaware.....	(a)	ES	EC	...	AP or AL	EC	AP or AL	EC	AL	AL	...	...	...
Florida.....	EC/ES	AP	AP	AL	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia.....	(a)	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii (d).....	ES	ES (e)	EC	...	EC	...	EC (f)	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Idaho.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois (g).....	ES	ES	AP (g)	AP/5	...	AP/3	AP	EC	AL/5	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	(a)	ES	...	EC	AT	AT	EC	EC	...	EC	(h)	...	...
Iowa.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas.....	ES	ES (e)	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Kentucky (f).....	ES	ES	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	...	...
Louisiana.....	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine.....	ES	AP	EC	EC	(j)	(k)	...	EC	...	(l)	(m)	...	...
Maryland.....	ES	ES	AP (n)	AP (n)	(n)	AP	...	EC (o)	...	(o)	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	EC	...	AP	AP	...	EC	(p)	EC	...	EC	...	...	(p)
Michigan (q).....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC/5	...
Minnesota.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	AL/7	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...
Nevada (s).....	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire.....	ES	AP	AP	AP	MA	MA	MA	EC	AL	...	MI	...	...
New Jersey.....	ES	ES	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MI	MI	MI	MI	...	...
New Mexico.....	(a)	ES	EC (t)	...	EC (t)	EC	EC	EC (t)	...	EC (t)	...	...	...
New York (u).....	(a)	ES (v)	(v)	AT (v)	...	AT	AT (v)	EC	AT (v)	EC (v)	...	...	...
North Carolina.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio (w)(x).....	ES (x)	ES	...	...	ES	ES	EC	ES (x)	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Oregon.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Rhode Island (y).....	ES	ES	EC	AL	...	AL	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	EC	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	ES	AP	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Utah (z).....	ES	...	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC (aa)	EC	EC (aa)	EC	EC	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)

See footnotes at end of table.

## SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	President	President pro tem	Majority leader	Assistant minority leader	Majority whip	Majority caucus chair	Minority leader	Assistant minority leader	Minority floor leader	Assistant minority floor leader	Minority whip	Minority caucus chair
Virginia.....	(a)	ES	EC (bb)	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	...	EC
Washington (cc).....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...	...	EC
West Virginia.....	ES	AP	AP	...	AP	...	EC	...	...	...	AL	EC
Wisconsin.....	ES (dd)	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming.....	ES	ES (e)	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	...	EC
Dist. of Columbia (U).....	(ee)	(ff)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam (U)(gg).....	ES (r)	ES (e)	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...
No. Mariana Islands.....	ES (hh)	...	(hh)	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico.....	ES (p)	ES	EC	...	EC (j)	(kk)	EC (p)	...	EC (j)	...	...	(p)
U.S. Virgin Islands (U).....	ES	...	ES	...	...	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	ES

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2007.

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.

AP — Appointed by president.

AL — Appointed by party leader.

ML — Elected by minority party.

... — 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) Majority leader and majority floor leader appointed by president pro tempore and the Senate Democratic Caucus. Minority leader and minority floor leader elected by active members of the minority party. Additional leadership positions: deputy president pro tempore—appointed by Committee on Assignments, and Dean of Senate—appointed by Committee on Assignments.

(c) Position titles are as follows: 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 (AP); a minority leader pro tem, two chief deputy minority leaders, a deputy minority leader-at-large, and three deputy minority leaders (AL).

(d) An additional position of President Emeritus exists.

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

(f) Official title is majority caucus leader.

(g) The president can appoint a majority leader, and has done so in the current General Assembly. Additional leadership positions: the minority leader appoints a deputy minority leader and four assistant minority leaders.

(h) Appointed by minority leader.

(i) In each chamber, the membership elects Chief Clerk; Assistant Clerk; Enrolling Clerk; Sergeant-at-Arms; Doorkeeper; Janitor; Cloakroom Keeper; and Pages.

(j) Same position as majority leader.

(k) Same position as assistant majority leader.

(l) Same position as minority leader.

(m) Same position as assistant minority leader.

(n) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; deputy majority leader is official title and serves as assistant majority floor leader. There is also an assistant deputy majority leader, a majority whip, deputy majority whip, and two assistant majority whips.

(o) Minority leader also serves as the minority floor leader.

(p) President and minority floor leader are also caucus chairs. In Puerto Rico, president and minority leader. In Oregon, majority leader and minority leader.

(q) Senate Rule 1.104 provides that the president pro tempore (ES), assistant president pro tempore (ES), and the associate president pro tempore (ES) are elected by a majority of the Senate. The rules also provide for the selection of additional positions: assistant majority caucus whip (EC), assistant minority caucus whip (EC), assistant majority caucus chairperson (EC), and assistant minority caucus chairperson (EC).

(r) Official title is speaker. In Guam, the Speaker is elected on the Floor by majority and minority members on Inauguration Day. In Tennessee, official also has the statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(s) Additional leadership positions: Assistant Majority and Minority Whips, elected by caucus.

(t) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader. Minority leader also serves as minority floor leader. (u) Additional positions appointed by the majority leader: Senate Finance Committee Chair, Vice President pro tem, Majority Program Development Committee Chair, Majority Steering Committee Chair, two assistant majority leaders, various deputies and assistants. Additional positions appointed by the minority leader: Senate Finance Committee Ranking Member, Minority Policy Committee Chair, Minority Program Development Chair, three additional assistant minority leaders, various deputies and assistants.

(v) President pro tempore is also majority leader by virtue of the office. The assistant majority leader bears the title of senior assistant majority leader; majority floor leader bears the title of deputy majority leader for legislative operations; majority caucus chair bears the title of majority conference chair; assistant minority leader bears the title of deputy assistant minority leader; minority floor leader bears the title of assistant minority leader for floor operations; minority caucus chair bears the title of minority conference chair.

(w) While the entire membership actually votes on the election of leaders, selections generally have been made by the members of each party prior to the date of this formal election.

(x) In Ohio, president acts as majority leader and caucus chair; minority leader also acts as minority caucus chair; the fourth ranking minority leadership position is assistant minority whip (ES).

(y) Additional positions include deputy president pro tempore.

(z) Additional positions include assistant majority whip (EC), minority whip (EC), assistant minority whip (EC) and minority caucus leader (EC).

(aa) Majority leader serves as majority floor leader and majority caucus chair. Assistant majority leader serves as assistant majority floor leader and majority whip. Minority leader serves as minority floor leader and minority caucus chair. Assistant minority leader serves as assistant minority floor leader and minority whip.

(bb) Majority party and Minority party in Senate elect caucus officers.

(cc) Washington Senate also has the leadership position of vice-president pro tem.

(dd) Caucus nominee elected by whole membership.

(ee) Chair of the Council, which is an elected position.

(ff) Appointed by the chair; official title is chair pro tem.

(gg) Additional positions include: Parliamentarian, elected by majority caucus, and Senior Senator, elected by majority caucus.

(hh) Speaker also serves as majority leader.

(ii) Official title is floor leader.

(jj) Official title is alternate floor leader.

(kk) Official title is caucus chair.

**Table 3.7**  
**HOUSE/ASSEMBLY 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 minority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority 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 .....	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Arizona .....	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	...
Arkansas .....	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	...
California .....	EH	AS	AS	...	AS	...	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC
Colorado (a) .....	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	EC	AS (b)	EC	EC	AL (b)	...	EC	EC
Connecticut .....	EH	AS/4 (b)	EC	EC/4 (b)	...	AS (b)	AS	AS (b)	EC	EC	...	AL (b)	AL (b)	AL (b)
Delaware .....	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Florida .....	EH	EH	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	EC	EC	AL	AL	AL	AL
Georgia .....	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii (c) .....	EH	EH (d)	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...
Idaho .....	EH	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois .....	EH	...	EC	AS (e)	...	...	...	AS (e)	EC	EC	...	...	...	AL (e)
Indiana .....	EH	AL	EC	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	EC	AL	EC	AL	AL	AL
Iowa .....	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Kansas (f) .....	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky (g) .....	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Louisiana .....	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	EH	AS (h)	EC (h)	EC (h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	...	EC (h)	EC (h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	...
Maryland (bb) .....	EH	EH (i)	AS (j)	AS (j)	AS (j)	AS	AS	...	EC (i)	EC (i)	EC (i)	...	EH	(k)
Massachusetts .....	EC	...	AS	AS	...	EC	EC	(m)	EC (m)	EC (m)	...	EC	EC	(m)
Michigan (n) .....	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota .....	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	AL	AL	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	...	EC
Montana .....	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	EH	...	...	...	EH	...	EH	...
Nebraska .....	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	EH	(o)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada .....	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire .....	EH	AS (d)	AS	AS	MA	MA	AS	...	AS	AL	...	...	AL	...
New Jersey .....	EH	EH	EC	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MI	MI	...	MI	MI	MI
New Mexico .....	EH	...	EC	...	EC (m)	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC (m)	...	EC	EC
New York (p) .....	EH	EH	AS	AS (q)	AS	AS	AS	AS (q)	EC (q)	...	AL	...	AL	AL (q)
North Carolina .....	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
North Dakota .....	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Ohio (r) .....	EH (k)	...	...	...	EH	EH	EH	...	EH (k)	...	...	...	EH	...
Oklahoma .....	EH	EH	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...
Oregon .....	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Pennsylvania .....	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Rhode Island .....	EH	EH	EC	AL	...	...	AL	...	EC	EC	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina .....	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Tennessee .....	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Texas .....	EH	AS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	EH	AS	EC	EC (s)	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Vermont .....	EH	...	EC	EC	(t)	(t)	EC	(t)	EC	EC	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)

See footnotes at end of table.

## HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERSHIP POSITIONS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Speaker	Speaker pro tem	Majority leader	Assistant minority leader	Majority floor leader	Majority whip	Minority caucus chair	Minority leader	Assistant minority leader	Minority floor leader	Assistant minority floor leader	Minority whip	Minority caucus chair
Virginia (u).....	EH	...	EC (v)	...	EC (v)	EC	EC	EC (w)	...	EC (w)	...	AL	EC
Washington.....	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC
West Virginia.....	EH	AS	AS	AS	...	AS	AS	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	EH (x)	EH (x)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming.....	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Dist. of Columbia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	EH	EH (d)	...	...	...	...	(6)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands.....	EH (y)	...	(y)	...	EH (z)	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico.....	EH (k)	EH (d)	EC	...	EC (aa)	...	(6)	EC (k)	...	EC (y)	...	...	(k)
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2007.

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.

MA — Elected by majority party.

MI — Elected by minority party.

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

(a) Additional positions include deputy majority whip (EC) and assistant majority caucus chair (EC).

(b) Official titles: speaker pro tem—deputy speaker; assistant majority leader—deputy majority leader.

(c) Other positions in Hawaii include Speaker Emeritus.

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

(e) The two deputy majority leaders appointed by the speaker are among eight assistant majority leaders; and the two deputy Republican (minority) leaders appointed by the Republican (minority) leader are among the eight assistant leaders. (The term "Minority" is in the state constitution, but has not been recently used by the leadership of the Republican (Minority) party.)

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

(g) In each chamber, the membership elects Chief Clerk; Assistant Chief Clerk; Enrolling Clerk; Sergeant-at-Arms; Doorkeeper; Janitor; Cloakroom Keeper; and Pages.

(h) Speaker pro tem each occurrence. Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; assistant majority leader also serves as assistant majority floor leader and majority whip; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader; assistant minority leader also serves as assistant minority floor leader and minority whip.

(i) There is also a deputy speaker pro tem.

(j) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader. Official title of assistant majority leader is deputy majority leader. There are also an assistant majority floor leader, majority whip, chief deputy majority whips, and deputy majority whips.

(k) Speaker and minority leader are also caucus chairs.

(l) Minority leader also serves as the minority floor leader. There are also a minority whip, assistant minority leader, a chief deputy minority whip, an assistant minority whip, and several deputy minority whips.

(m) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader. Other positions include: two associate speakers pro tempore (EH); majority caucus chair (EC); assistant majority whip (EC); assistant associate minority floor leader (EC); minority assistant caucus chair (EC); assistant minority whip (EC).

(n) Unicameral legislature: see entries in Table 3.6, "Senate Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection."

(p) Additional majority positions appointed by the speaker: Deputy Speaker (AS), Deputy Majority Leader, Ways and Means Committee Chair, Democratic Program Committee Chair, Democratic Steering Committee Chair, various deputies and assistants. Additional minority positions appointed by the minority leader: Deputy Minority Leader, Ways and Means Committee Ranking Member, Republican Steering Committee Chair, Republican Program Committee Chair, various deputies and assistants.

(q) Official titles: the assistant majority leader assists in floor debate and so could also be considered the assistant majority floor leader; the majority caucus chair is majority conference chair; minority floor leader is the minority leader pro tem (this person is second to the minority leader); minority caucus chair is Republican conference chair.

(r) While the entire membership actually votes on the election of leaders, selections generally have been made by the members of each party prior to the date of this formal election. Additional positions include assistant majority whip, the sixth ranking majority leadership position (EH) and assistant minority whip, the fourth ranking minority leadership position (EH).

(s) Assistant majority floor leader known as assistant majority whip; assistant minority floor leader known as assistant minority whip.

(t) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; assistant majority leader also serves as assistant majority floor leader and majority whip; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader; assistant minority leader also serves as assistant minority floor leader and minority whip.

(u) The majority caucus also has a secretary, who is appointed by the speaker; the minority caucus has two vice-chairs, one vice-chair/treasurer and an interim sergeant-at-arms.

(v) The title of majority leader is not used in Virginia; the title is majority floor leader.

(w) The title of minority leader is not used in Virginia; the title is minority floor leader.

(x) Caucus nominee elected by whole membership.

(y) Speaker also serves as majority leader.

(z) Official title is floor leader.

(aa) Official title is alternate floor leader.

(bb) There is a parliamentarian for the majority appointed by the Speaker and a minority parliamentarian elected by the minority party caucus.





## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.8**  
**METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION**

<i>State</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Constitutional Amendment 57.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Alaska Stat. §24.10.100, §24.10.101.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Art. V, §12; A.R.S. §41-1901 thru §41-1904. Commission recommendations are put on the ballot for a vote of the people.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Amendment 70, Ark. Stat. Ann. §10-2-212 et seq.
<b>California</b> .....	Art. IV, §4; Proposition 112; Cal. Gov. Code §8901 et seq.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Colorado Stat. 2-2-301(1).
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §2-9a; The General Assembly takes independent action pursuant to recommendations of a Compensation Commission.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Del. Code Ann. Title 29, §710 et seq.; §§3301-3304, are implemented automatically if not rejected by resolution.
<b>Florida</b> .....	§11.13(1), Florida Statutes; Statute provides members same percentage increase as state employees.
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Ga. Code Ann. §45-7-4 and §28-1-8; Statute authorizes annual cost of living adjustment via General Appropriations Act.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Art. III, §9; 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.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Idaho Code 67-406a and 406b.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	25 ILCS 120; Salaries set by Compensation Review Board. 25 ILCS 115; Tied to employment cost index, wages and salaries for state and local government workers.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Ind. Code Ann. §2-3-1-1.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Iowa Code Ann. §2.10; Iowa Code Ann. §2A.1 thru 2A.5.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Kan. Stat. Ann. §46-137a et seq.; §75-3212.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §6.226-229; The Kentucky committee has not met since 1995. The most recent pay raise was initiated and passed by the General Assembly.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	La. Rev. Stat. 24:31 & 31.1.
<b>Maine</b> .....	Maine Constitution Article IV, Part Third, §7 and 3 MRSA, §2 and 2-A; Increase in compensation is presented to the legislature as legislation; the legislature must enact and the governor must sign into law; takes effect only for subsequent legislatures.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Art. III, §15; Commission meets before each four-year term of office and presents recommendations to the General Assembly for action. Recommendations may be reduced or rejected.
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 3, §§9, 10; In 1998, the voters passed a legislative referendum that, starting with the 2001 session, members will receive an automatic increase or decrease according to the median household income for the commonwealth for the preceding two-year period.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Art. IV §12; Compensation Commission recommends, legislature by majority vote must approve or reduce for change to be effective the session immediately following the next general election.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Minn. Stat. Ann. §3.099 et seq.; §15A.082; By May 1 in odd-numbered years the Council submits salary recommendations to the presiding officers.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Miss. Code Ann. 5-1-41.
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Art. III, §§16, 34; Mo. Ann. Stat. §21.140; Recommendations are adjusted by legislature or governor if necessary.
<b>Montana</b> .....	Mont. Laws 5-2-301; Tied to executive broadband pay plan.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Neb. Const. Art. III, §7; Neb. Rev. Stat. 50-123.01.
<b>Nevada</b> .....	§218.210-§218.225.
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Art. XV, part second.
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Art. IV, Sec. IV 7 & 8; NJSA 52:10A-1; NJSA 52:14-15.111 to 52:14-15.114.
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Art. IV, §10; 2-1-8 NMSA.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>New York</b> .....	Art. 3, §6; Consolidated Laws of NY Ann. 32-2-5a.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	N.C.G.S. 120-3.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Statutes 54-03-10 and 54-03-20; Legislative Compensation Commission 54-03-19.1.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Art. II, §31; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. title 1 ch. 101.27 thru 101.272.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Okla. Stat. Ann. title 74, §291 et seq.; Art. V, §21; Title 74, §291.2 et seq.; Legislative Compensation Board.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Or. Rev. Stat. §171.072—Requires commission to establish salaries of specified elective officers and members of Legislative Assembly. Provides that salaries established by the commission take effect unless bill is enacted that rejects salaries.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. 46 PS §5; 65 PS §366.1 et seq. Legislators receive annual cost of living increase that is tied to the Consumer Price Index.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Art. VI, §3.
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	S.C. Code Ann. 2-3-20 and the annual General Appropriations Act.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Art. III, §6 and Art. XXI, §2; S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §20402 et seq.
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Art. II, §23; Tenn. Code Ann. §3-1-106 et seq.
<b>Texas</b> .....	Art. III, §24; In 1991 a constitutional amendment was approved by voters to allow Ethics Commission to recommend the salaries of members. Any recommendations must be approved by voters to be effective. The provision has yet to be used.
<b>Utah</b> .....	Art. VI, §9; Utah Code Ann. §36-2-2 et seq.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 32, §1051 and §1052.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Art. IV, §5; Va. Code Ann. §30-19.11 thru §30-19.14.
<b>Washington</b> .....	Art. II, §23; §43.03.060; Wash. Rev. Code Ann. §43.03.028; Salary Commission sets salaries of legislature and other state officials based on market study and input from citizens.
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Art. 6, §33; W. Va. Code §4-2A-1 et seq.; 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.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Sections 20.923 and 230.12, Wis. Statutes, created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and amended by 1983 Wis. Act 27 and Wis. Act 33, provide the current procedure for setting salaries of elected state officials. Generally, compensation is determined as part of the state compensation plan for non-represented employees and is approved by vote of the joint committee on employment relations. Per diem authorized under 13.123 (1), Wis. Statutes, and Leg. Joint Rule 85. 20.916(8) State Statutes and Joint Committee on Employment Relations (JCOER) establishes the maximum amount, according to the recommendations of the Director of the Office of State Employment Relations. The leadership of each house then determines, within that maximum, what amount to authorize for the session.
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Wyo. Stat. §28-5-101 thru §28-5-105.

*Source:* National Conference of State Legislatures, 2008.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.9**  
**LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION AND LIVING EXPENSE ALLOWANCES DURING SESSIONS**

State	Salaries			Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Regular sessions		Annual salary		
	Per diem salary	Limit on days			
Alabama .....	\$10 C	...	...	10/mile for a single round-trip per session. 50.5/mile interim cmte. attendance.	\$3,850/m adjusted annually to reflect any increase in the cost of living as indicated by U.S. Dept. of Labor Consumer Price Index plus \$50/d for three days during each week that the legislature actually meets during any session (U).
Alaska .....	...	...	\$24,012	50.5/mile for approved travel.	\$163 or \$218/d (depending on the time of year) tied to federal rate. Legislators who reside in the capitol area receive 75% of the federal rate.
Arizona .....	...	...	\$24,000	44.5/mile on actual miles.	\$35/d for the 1st 120 days of regular session and for special session and \$10/d thereafter. Members residing outside Maricopa County receive an additional \$25/d for the 1st 120 days of regular session and for special session and an additional \$10/d thereafter (V). Set by statute.
Arkansas.....	...	...	\$15,060	50.5/mile.	\$136/d (V) plus mileage tied to federal rate.
California .....	...	...	\$116,208	Members are provided a vehicle. Mileage is not reimbursed.	\$170/d for each day they are in session.
Colorado.....	...	...	\$30,000	46/mile or 48/mile for 4wd vehicle. Actual miles paid.	\$45/d for members living in the Denver metro area. \$150/d for members living outside Denver (V). Set by the legislature.
Connecticut .....	...	...	\$28,000	48.5/mile.	No per diem is paid.
Delaware.....	...	...	\$42,750	40/mile.	\$7,334 expense allowance annually.
Florida .....	...	...	\$31,932	44.5/mile for business travel.	\$126/d for House and \$133/d for Senate (V) tied to federal rate. Earned based on the number of days in session. Travel vouchers are filed to substantiate.
Georgia .....	...	...	\$17,342	Set by legislature, tied to federal rate.	\$173/d (U) set by the Legislative Services Committee.
Hawaii.....	...	...	\$36,700	...	\$150/d for members living outside Oahu; \$10/d for members living on Oahu (V) set by the legislature.
Idaho.....	...	...	\$16,116	One round-trip per week at state rate.	\$122/d for members establishing second residence in Boise; \$49/d if no second residence is established and up to \$25/d travel (V) set by Compensation Commission.
Illinois.....	...	...	\$65,353	48.5/mile, tied to federal rate.	\$129 per session day.
Indiana.....	...	...	\$11,600	50.5/mile.	\$141/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Iowa .....	...	...	\$25,000	39/mile.	\$124/d (U). \$93.00/d for Polk County legislators (U) set by the legislature to coincide with federal rate. State mileage rates apply.
Kansas .....	\$86.50 C	...	...	47/mile, set by Dept. of Administration.	\$109/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Kentucky .....	\$184.88 C	...	...	50.5/mile.	\$108.90/d (U) tied to federal rate. (110% federal per diem rate.)
Louisiana .....	...	...	\$16,800	50.5/mile, tied to federal rate.	\$143/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Maine.....	...	...	\$12,713 for first session; \$9,316 for second regular session.	40/mile.	\$38/d housing, or mileage and tolls in lieu of housing (at rate of \$0.40/mile up to \$38/d) plus \$32/d for meals. Per diem limits are set by statute.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION AND LIVING EXPENSE ALLOWANCES DURING SESSIONS—Continued

State	Salaries		Annual salary	Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Regular sessions				
	Per diem salary	Limit on days			
Maryland .....	...	...	\$43,500	50.5/mile, \$500 allowance for in-district travel as taxable income; members may decline the allowance.	Lodging \$123/d; meals \$41/d maximum.
Massachusetts.....	...	...	\$58,237.15	Between \$10 and \$100, determined by distance from State House.	From \$10/d – \$100/d, depending on distance from State House (V) set by the legislature.
Michigan.....	...	...	\$79,650	50/mile.	\$12,000 yearly expense allowance for session and interim (V) set by compensation commission.
Minnesota .....	...	...	\$31,140.90	House: range of \$100-\$850 for in-district mileage, plus additional amount for 11 largest districts. Senate: a reasonable allowance. Both bodies: mileage reimbursement to capitol as needed.	Senators receive \$96/d and Representatives receive \$77/L (U) set by the legislature/Rules Committee.
Mississippi.....	...	...	\$10,000	48.5/mile; determined by Federal Register and Legislature.	\$109/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Missouri.....	...	...	\$31,351	45.5/mile.	\$87.20/d tied to federal rate. Verification of per diem is by roll call.
Montana .....	\$82.67 L	...	...	50.5/mile; rate is based on IRS rate. Reimbursement for actual mileage traveled in connection with legislative business.	\$98.75/d (U).
Nebraska.....	...	...	\$12,000	50.5/mile, tied to federal rate.	\$109/d outside 50-mile radius from capitol; \$39/d if member resides within 50 miles of capitol (V) tied to federal rate.
Nevada .....	\$130/d max. of 60 days of session for holdover Senators, \$137.90/d for all other legislators.	60 days	...	Federal rate, currently 50.5/mile.	Federal rate for capitol area (U). Legislators who live more than 50 miles from the capitol, if require lodging, will be paid at HUD single-room rate for Carson City area for each month of session.
New Hampshire.....	...	2-yr. term	\$200	Round-trip home to Statehouse at 38/mile for first 45 miles and 19/mile thereafter; or members will be reimbursed for actual expenses and mileage will be paid at the maximum IRS mileage rate.	No per diem is paid.
New Jersey.....	...	...	\$49,000	...	No per diem is paid.
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	50.5/mile, tied to federal rate.	\$144/d (V) tied to federal rate and the constitution.
New York .....	...	...	\$79,500	50.5/mile.	Varies (V) tied to federal rate.
North Carolina.....	...	...	\$13,951	29/mile, 1 round-trip/w during session; 1 round-trip for attendance at interim committee meetings.	\$104/d (U) set by statute. \$559/m expense allowance.
North Dakota.....	\$130 C	...	...	45/mile; 1 round-trip/w during session.	Lodging reimbursement up to \$900/m (V).
Ohio .....	...	...	\$60,584	40/mile; 1 round-trip/w from home to Statehouse for legislators outside Franklin County only.	No per diem is paid.
Oklahoma .....	...	...	\$38,400	50.5/mile, tied to federal rate.	\$130/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Oregon .....	...	...	\$19,884	48.5/mile.	\$109/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	\$76,163	50.5/mile, tied to federal rate.	\$152 High/Low Method, \$133 GSA Method.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION AND LIVING EXPENSE ALLOWANCES DURING SESSIONS—Continued

State	Salaries			Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Regular sessions		Annual salary		
	Per diem salary	Limit on days			
Rhode Island .....	...	...	\$13,089	40.5/mile to and from session.	No per diem is paid.
South Carolina .....	...	...	\$10,400	34.5/mile.	\$131/d for meals and housing for each state-wide session day and committee meeting; tied to federal rate.
South Dakota.....	...	2-yr. term	\$12,000	32/mile for 1 round-trip from Pierre to home each weekend. One trip is also paid at 5/mile. During the interim, 32/mile for scheduled committee meetings.	\$110/L (U) set by the legislature.
Tennessee .....	...	...	\$18,123	35/mile.	\$161/L (U) tied to the federal rate.
Texas .....	...	...	\$7,200	50.5/mile set by General Appropriations bill; an allowance for single, twin and turbo engines at \$1.07/mile is also given.	\$151/d (U) set by Ethics Commission.
Utah .....	\$130 C	...	...	48.5/mile, round-trip from home to capitol.	\$107/d (U) lodging allotment for each calendar day, tied to federal rate, \$54/d meals (U).
Vermont .....	...	...	\$614.30/w during session; \$118/d for special sessions or interim cmte. meetings.	Federal mileage rate, now about 48.5/mile, state employee reimbursement rate.	Federal per diem rate for Montpelier is \$83/d for lodging and \$54/d for meals for non-commuters; commuters receive \$54/d for meals plus mileage.
Virginia .....	...	...	House – \$17,640 Senate – \$18,000	50.5/mile.	House – \$135/d (U) tied to federal rate. Senate – \$169/d (U) tied to federal rate.
Washington.....	...	...	\$41,280	50.5/mile.	House – \$100/d; Senate – \$90/d.
West Virginia.....	...	...	\$15,000	48.5/mile based on Dept. of Administration travel regulations.	\$115/d (U) during session set by compensation commission.
Wisconsin.....	...	...	\$47,413	46.5/mile for in-district business mileage plus 1 round-trip/w to capitol.	\$88/d maximum (U) set by Compensation Commission (90% of federal rate).
Wyoming.....	\$150 L	...	...	35/mile.	\$85/d (V) set by the legislature, includes travel days for those outside of Cheyenne.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2008.

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

# STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.10**  
**LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: OTHER PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS**

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Phone allowance	Transportation offered to legislators	Insurance benefits				
				Health	Dental	Optical	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
<b>Alabama</b> .....	None, although annual appropriation to certain positions may be so allocated.	Yes (a)	No	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Senators receive \$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.	Yes (a)	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	O.P.; unless included in health insurance.	Optional; if selected, is included in health insurance.	Small policy available; additional is optional at legislator's expense.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	None.	Yes (b)	(c)	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	O.P.	S.P.P.—through the retirement system.	State pays 15K policy; additional amount is paid by legislator.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Legislators may receive reimbursement of up to \$14,400 annually for legislative expenses incurred. Standing subcommittee chairs and committee chairs may receive additional annual expense reimbursements of up to \$1,800 and \$3,600, respectively. Legislators who formally decline to receive per diem and mileage reimbursements may receive additional annual expense reimbursements of up to \$10,200.	No	No	S.A.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	State provides \$10,000 coverage with option to purchase greater amount.
<b>California</b> .....	Based on the size of their districts.	Yes (a)	(d)	S.P.P.	S.P.	S.P.	S.P.	S.P.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	None.	Yes (a)	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	N.A.	N.A.	State pays full amount for \$12,000 policy; additional is optional at legislator's expense.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Senators receive \$5,500 and Representatives receive \$4,500 in unvouchered expense allowance.	Yes (e)	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	Some health insurance plans include discounts on eyewear.	O.P.	O.P.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Reimbursement provided for office expenses.	Yes (a)	No	S.P.P.—After three months the state pays entire amount for basic plan.	O.P.	O.P.	N.A.	O.P.
<b>Florida</b> .....	Senate \$2,921/m for district office expenses. House \$2,324/m for district office expenses. Speaker \$3,246 and Senate President \$3,567.	Yes (a)	(f)	S.P.	S.P.	O.P.	S.P.	S.P.

See footnotes at end of table.

# LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: OTHER PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS — Continued

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Phone allowance	Transportation offered to legislators	Insurance benefits				
				Health	Dental	Optical	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
<b>Georgia</b> .....	\$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.	No	No	S.A., S.P.P.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	There is no set dollar amount for office supplies. All supplies are provided by the House Supply Room. Any item not carried in the Supply Room may be purchased with statutory legislative allowance funds which are currently \$7,500/y. House members do not have district offices. With the exception of the Speaker's Office and Majority and Minority Leadership offices, the House Finance, Judiciary and Consumer Protection offices, each House Majority and Minority member is allowed one permanent full-time Office Manager. During the session each Majority member receives \$6,000/m for temporary staff salaries, and each Minority member receives \$5,500/m.	Yes (a)	(g)	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	O.P.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	\$1,700/y for unvouchered constituent expense. No staffing allowance.	Yes (h)	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	N.A.	S.P.P.	O.P.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Senators receive \$83,063/y and Representatives \$69,409/y for office expenses, including district offices and staffing.	No	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.	O.P.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	40% of per diem for district offices during interim only. No staffing allowance.	Yes	No	S.P., legislator pays dep. portion.	S.P.	S.P., legislator pays dep. portion.	N.A.	O.P.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	\$300/m to cover district constituency postage, travel, telephone and other expenses. No staffing allowance.	No	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	N.A.	S.P.	State pays first \$20,000, additional at legislator expense.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	\$6,910/y which is taxable income to the legislators. Staffing allowances vary for leadership who have their own budget. Legislators provided with secretaries during session only.	Yes (i)	No	S.P.P.	S.P., legislator pays dep. portion.	O.P.	S.P.	150% of annual salary if part of KPERS. Additional insurance is optional at legislator's expense.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	\$1,756.75 for district expenses during interim.	No	Yes	S.P., legislator pays dep. portion.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	State pays \$20,000; extra available at legislator's expense.

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: OTHER PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS — Continued

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Phone allowance	Transportation offered to legislators	Insurance benefits				Life insurance benefits
				Health	Dental	Optical	Disability insurance	
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	\$500/m; Senators and Representatives receive an additional \$1,500 supplemental allowance for vouchers office expenses, rent, travel mileage in district. Senators and Representatives staff allowance \$2,000/m starting salary up to \$3,000 with annual increases.	Yes (j)	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.—Senators pay 100%.	O.P.	O.P.	State pays half; legislator pays half.
<b>Maine</b> .....	None. However, supplies for staff offices are provided and paid for out of general legislative account.	Yes (k)	No	S.A.	S.A.	O.P.	N.A.	O.P.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Members, \$18,265/y for normal office expenses with limits on postage, telephone and publications, and an additional \$1,400 to \$2,000 for certain leadership positions. Members must document expenses. Members receive an additional allowance for district office staff salaries. Senators receive one administrative assistant.	No	No	S.A.	S.A., O.P.	Covered under medical plan.	N.A.	Term insurance; optional at legislator's expense.
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	\$7,200/y for office expenses.	No	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	O.P.	\$5,000 policy provided; additional up to 8 times salary at Legislator's expense.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	\$61,359 per majority Senator for office budget; \$61,359 for minority Senator for office budget.	Yes (a)	No	Health, vision, life, cancer, prescription, offered via cafeteria plan.			N.A.	Offered at different levels as part of cafeteria plan.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	None.	\$125/m; (V)	(I)	State pays: 100% single, 85% family.	State pays: 90% single, 50% family.	S.A.	O.P.	State pays premium for benefit of \$35,000.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	A total of \$1,500/m out of session.	Yes	No	S.P.—legislator only premiums.	O.P.	N.A.	None	S.P.P.
<b>Missouri</b> .....	\$800/m to cover all reasonable and necessary business expenses.	Yes (m)	No	S.P.P.	O.P.	O.P.	S.P.	S.P.—Additional amounts are optional at legislator's expense.
<b>Montana</b> .....	None.	Yes (n)	No	S.P.	S.P.	O.P.	N.A.	State pays \$14,000 term policy. Additional at legislator's expense.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	No allowance; however, each member is provided with two full-time capitol staff year-round.	Yes (a)	No	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.
<b>Nevada</b> .....	None.	\$2,800 allowance	(c)	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.

See footnotes at end of table.



# LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: OTHER PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS — Continued

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Phone allowance	Transportation offered to legislators	Insurance benefits				Life insurance benefits
				Health	Dental	Optical	Disability insurance	
<b>New Hampshire.....</b>	None.	No	No	O.P.	O.P.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	\$750 for supplies, 12 cartons of copy paper, equipment and furnishings supplied through a district office program. \$110,000/y for district office personnel. State provides stationery for each legislator. 12,500 postage stamps for Assembly Members; 10,000 postage stamps for Senate Members.	None for Assembly	(p)	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	N.A.	State pays 1 1/2 times salary. Also available additional coverage of 1 1/2 times salary which is optional at legislator's expense.
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	None.	No	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>New York.....</b>	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.	Yes (a)	(q)	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	No cost if participating provider used.	S.P.	O.P.
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	Non-leaders receive \$6,708/y for any legislative expenses not otherwise provided. Full-time secretarial assistance is provided during session.	Yes (r)	No	S.P.; O.P. family coverage	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	None.	Yes (s)	No	S.A., S.P.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	State pays for \$1,300 term life policy.
<b>Ohio.....</b>	None.	Yes (a)	No	S.P.P.	S.P.	S.P.	N.A.	Amount equal to salary; premium paid by state. Member may purchase a supplemental policy, which is also offered to state employees.
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	\$350/y for unvouchered office supplies plus five rolls of stamps.	Yes (t)	No	\$262.19 allowance per month for all benefits.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
<b>Oregon.....</b>	Session office supplies; \$15.50/d Interim office allowance. No Interim district office expense allowance \$450-750/m depending on geographic size of district. Session staffing allowance, \$4,292/m; Interim staffing allowance, \$3,454/m.	Yes (u)	No	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	O.P.	O.P.
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	Staffing is determined by leadership.	No	(v)	Medical/hospital, dental, vision, prescription. Employee pays 1% of salary for health benefits.				Equal to salary to maximum of \$150,000.

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: OTHER PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS — Continued

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Phone allowance	Transportation offered to legislators	Insurance benefits				
				Health	Dental	Optical	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
<b>Rhode Island .....</b>	None.	No	No	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	O.P.	O.P.
<b>South Carolina .....</b>	Senate \$3,400/y for postage, stationery and telephone. House \$1,800/y for telephone and \$600/y for postage. Legislators also receive \$1,000/m for in-district expenses that are treated as income.	Yes (a)	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	N.A.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.
<b>South Dakota .....</b>	None.	Yes (w)	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	S.P. for accidental death/dismemberment ins. only.	N.A.
<b>Tennessee .....</b>	\$1,000/m for expenses in district (U).	Yes (x)	(y)	State pays 80%, legislator pays 20%.	O.P.	N.A.	N.A.	State pays \$15,000; legislator pays \$7,000.
<b>Texas .....</b>	Approved allowance for staff salaries, supplies, stationery, postage, district office rental, telephone expense, etc.	No	No	S.P.	O.P.	Included in health coverage.	O.P.	O.P.
<b>Utah .....</b>	None.	No (z)	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.	S.P.
<b>Vermont .....</b>	None.	(aa)	No	O.P.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>Virginia .....</b>	Legislators receive \$1,250/m; leadership receives \$1,750/m office expense allowance. Legislators receive a staffing allowance of \$37,871/y; leadership receives \$56,804/y.	Yes	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.—only permanent disability retirement through retirement system.	S.P.P.
<b>Washington .....</b>	\$1,950/quarter for legislative expenses, for which the legislator has not been otherwise entitled to reimbursement. No staffing allowance.	Yes (a)	No	S.P.P.	S.P.	Included in medical.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.
<b>West Virginia .....</b>	None.	Yes	No	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	N.A.	O.P.
<b>Wisconsin .....</b>	\$12,000 for two-year session in the Assembly. N/A staffing. DO, \$45,000 for two-year period for office expenses. In Senate, \$54,063 office budget for two-year session and \$198,417 staff salary budget.	(bb)	No	S.A.	Some HMOs cover.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.
<b>Wyoming .....</b>	Up to \$750 quarter through the constituent service allowance.	(cc)	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table.

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: OTHER PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS — Continued

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2008.

Key:

(U) — Unvouchered

(V) — Vouchered

d — day

m — month

w — week

y — year

N.A. — Not available.

S.P. — State pays full amount.

S.P.P. — State pays portion and legislator pays portion.

S.A. — Same as state employees.

O.P. — Optional at legislator's expense.

(a) Official state business only.

(b) Phone cards are allowed for certain districts.

(c) Access to motor pool for legislative trips only.

(d) Members are provided a vehicle, on which they pay a portion of the payment.

(e) Official business only; charges for personal calls are reimbursed by legislator.

(f) Rental cars for official business.

(g) Neighbor Island members are allowed one round-trip from their home island every week—during session and during the interim. Additional trips are allowed when authorized by the Speaker.

(h) During session only.

(i) If monthly bill exceeds \$200, leadership is notified.

(j) District office line with one extension.

(k) Pre-paid phone cards are issued to members of the Senate and the House.

(l) Car Rental is available with prior approval. Mileage reimbursement is available when using personal vehicles.

(m) Phone cards issued but expenditures deducted from monthly expense allowance.

(n) Leadership positions only.

(o) Motor pool or private; legislative police shuttle to/from Reno airport.

(p) Automobiles for Speaker, Majority Leader and Minority Leader in the Assembly. None for Senate.

(q) Top leadership has access to vehicles.

(r) Allowance of \$2,275 for postage, stationery and telephone.

(s) Only Legislative Council members or chairs of interim committees.

(t) Senate members receive phone credit card for state-related business use away from Capitol.

(u) State-provided office and district office phone for legislative business only.

(v) Business mileage reimbursement or use fleet lease vehicle from Department of General Services.

(w) Telephone allowance: \$600/6 m for legislators and \$900/6 m for leadership.

(x) Phone cards for in-state long distance (only).

(y) In lieu of mileage, members residing greater than 100 miles from the seat of government may be reimbursed for coach class airline fare for attendance at session or committee meetings. Limited to one round-trip per week during session.

(z) All members are issued BlackBerry phones.

(aa) Leaders for legislative business.

(bb) Members' office expenses, including phone expense, are limited to the amount of each legislator's office budget, as established by the committee on Senate and Assembly organizations.

(cc) Telephone credit card for official business only with a \$2,000 limit during two years.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.11**  
**ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS**

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	\$2/day plus \$1,500/mo expense allowance	None	None	Committee chairs: Senate Finance and Taxation Cmte. Chair, \$150/mo.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	\$500	None	None	None
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Generally approved for additional interim per diem.			None
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	None	None	None	\$3,600/yr for committee chairs; \$1,800/yr for sub-cmte. chairs.
<b>California</b> .....	\$133,639/yr (a)	\$124,923/yr (a)	\$133,639/yr (a)	None
<b>Colorado</b> .....	All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership meetings.			
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	\$10,689	\$8,835	\$8,835	Leaders: Dep. min. and maj. ldrs., \$6,446/yr; asst. maj. and min. ldrs. and maj. and min. whips, \$4,241/yr. Committee chairs: All cmte. chairs, \$4,241/yr.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	\$19,983	\$12,376	\$12,376	Leaders: Maj. and min. whips, \$7,794. Committee chairs: Joint Finance Cmte. Chair, \$11,459; Capital Improvement Chair and Vice-Chair, \$4,578; Sunset Cmte. Chair, \$4,578.
<b>Florida</b> .....	\$12,348	None	None	None
<b>Georgia</b> .....	None	\$200/mo	\$200/mo	Pres. pro tem, \$400/mo; admin. flr. ldr., \$200/mo; asst. admin. flr. ldr., \$100/mo.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	\$7,500	None	None	None
<b>Idaho</b> .....	\$4,000	None	None	None
<b>Illinois</b> .....	\$26,471	\$19,893	\$26,471	Asst. maj. and min. ldr., \$19,893; maj. and min. caucus chair, \$19,893. All cmte. chairs and min. spokespersons, \$9,948.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	\$7,000	Maj. flr. ldr., \$5,500; asst. maj. flr. ldr., \$3,500.	Min. flr. ldr., \$6,000; asst. min. flr. ldr., \$5,000; min. ldr. pro tem emeritus, \$1,500.	Leaders: Asst. pres. pro tem, \$3,000; maj. caucus chair, \$5,500; asst. maj. caucus chair, \$1,500; maj. whip, \$4,000; asst. maj. whip, \$2,000; min. caucus chair, \$5,000; asst. min. caucus chair, \$1,000; mem., \$2,000; tax and fiscal policy ranking min. mem., \$2,000; min. whip, \$3,000; asst. min. whip, \$1,000. Committee chairs: Appropriations Cmte. Chair, \$5,500; Tax and Fiscal Policy Chair, \$5,500; Ag. and Sm. Business Cmte. Chair, \$1,000; Commerce, Public Policy and Interstate Chair, \$1,000; Corrections, Criminal, and Civil Matters Chair, \$1,000; Energy and Environmental Affairs Chair, \$1,000; Pensions and Labor Cmte. Chair, \$1,000; Health and Provider Services Cmte. Chair, \$1,000; Insurance and Financial Institutions Chair, \$1,000; Nat. Resource Cmte. Chair, \$1,000.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	\$11,593	\$11,593	\$11,593	Pres. pro tem, \$1,243.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

## ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
<b>Kansas .....</b>	\$13,696.80/yr	\$12,356.76/yr	\$12,356.76/yr	Leaders: Asst. maj., min. ldrs., vice pres., \$6,990.62/yr. Committee chairs: Senate Ways and Means Cmte., \$11,014.64.
<b>Kentucky .....</b>	\$46.51/day	\$36.73/day	\$36.73/day	Leaders: Maj., min. caucus chairs and whips, \$28.15/day. Committee chairs: For standing cmtes. only, \$18.38/day.
<b>Louisiana .....</b>	\$32,000	None	None	Pres. pro tem, \$24,500. Joint Budget Cmte., \$28,000/yr for chair and vice-chair.
<b>Maine.....</b>	150% of base salary	125% of base salary	112.5% of base salary	None
<b>Maryland .....</b>	\$13,000/yr	None	None	None
<b>Massachusetts.....</b>	\$35,000	\$22,500	\$22,500	Leaders: Asst. maj. and min. ldr. (and 2nd and 3rd asst.), pres. pro tem, each \$15,000. Committee chairs: \$7,500–\$15,000/yr.
<b>Michigan.....</b>	\$5,513	\$26,000	\$22,000	Leaders: Maj. flr. ldr., \$12,000; min. flr. ldr., \$10,000. Committee chairs: Appropriation Cmte. Chairs, \$7,000.
<b>Minnesota .....</b>	None	\$43,596 (a)	\$43,596 (a)	Maj. whip, \$35,291. Senate Tax Cmte. Chair, \$35,292.
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	Lt. Gov. – \$60,000 (a) Pres. pro tem, \$15,000	None	None	None
<b>Missouri.....</b>	None	None	None	None
<b>Montana .....</b>	\$5/day during session	None	None	None
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	None	None	None	None
<b>Nevada .....</b>	\$900	\$900	\$900	Leaders: Pres. pro tem, \$900. Committee chairs: Standing cmte. chairs, \$900.
<b>New Hampshire.....</b>	\$50/two-yr term	None	None	None
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	1/3 above annual salary	None	None	None
<b>New Mexico .....</b>	None	None	None	None
<b>New York .....</b>	\$41,500	None	\$34,500	Leaders: 22 other ldrs. with compensation ranging from \$13,000 to \$34,000. Committee chairs: Between \$9,000 and \$34,000.
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	\$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.
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	None	\$10/day during session; \$260/mo during term of office.	\$10/day during session; \$260/mo during term of office.	Leaders: Asst. ldrs., \$5/day during session. Committee chairs: Substantive standing cmte. chairs, \$5/day.
<b>Ohio .....</b>	\$87,698 (a)	Pres. pro tem, \$80,016; maj. flr. ldr., \$75,371; asst. maj. flr. ldr., \$70,733; maj. whip, \$66,094; asst. maj. whip, \$61,452 (a).	\$80,016 (a)	Committee leaders: \$6,500 for all cmte. chairs except Finance Chair, who receives \$10,000. Vice-chair receives \$5,000, with the Vice-chair of Finance receiving \$5,500.
<b>Oklahoma .....</b>	\$17,932	\$12,364	\$12,364	\$12,364 for Appropriations and Budget Committee Chairs.
<b>Oregon .....</b>	\$19,884/yr	None	None	None
<b>Pennsylvania .....</b>	\$42,732/yr	\$34,187/yr	\$34,187/yr	Maj. and min. whip, \$25,945; maj. and min. caucus chair, \$16,177; maj. and min. caucus secretaries, \$10,683; maj. and min. caucus admin., \$10,683.
<b>Rhode Island .....</b>	Double the base salary	None	None	None

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
<b>South Carolina .....</b>	Lt. Gov. holds this position.	None	None	Leaders: Pres. pro tem, \$11,000. Committee chairs: \$600/interim expense allowance for cmte. chairs of the Senate.
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	None	None	None	None
<b>Tennessee .....</b>	\$54,369	None	None	None
<b>Texas .....</b>	None	None	None	None
<b>Utah .....</b>	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	Leaders: Maj. whip, asst. maj. whip, min. whip and asst. min. whip, \$2,000. Committee chairs: \$2,000 for Executive Appropriations Chair (Co-chair).
<b>Vermont.....</b>	Lt. Gov., \$63,701/yr	None	None	None
<b>Virginia .....</b>	None	\$200/day for interim business	\$200/day for interim business	Pres. pro tem, \$200/day for interim business.
<b>Washington.....</b>	Lt. Gov. holds this position.	\$49,280 (\$4,000 add'l to base salary) (a)	\$45,280 (\$4,000 add'l to base salary) (a)	None
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	\$50/day during session	\$25/day during session	\$25/day during session	Up to four add'l people named by presiding officer receive \$150 for a maximum of 30 days. \$150/day (max. 30 days) for Finance and Judiciary chair.
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	None	None	None	None
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	\$3/day	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2008.

(a) Total annual salary for this leadership position.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.12**  
**ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERS**

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	\$2/day plus \$1,500/mo expense allowance	None	None	\$150/mo for House Ways and Means chair.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	\$500	None	None	None
<b>Arizona</b> .....	None	None	None	None
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	None	None	None	\$3,600/yr for committee chairs; \$1,800/yr for sub-cmte. chairs.
<b>California</b> .....	\$133,639/yr (a)	\$124,923/yr (a)	\$133,639/yr (a)	2nd ranking min. ldrs. receive \$124,923/yr.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.			
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	\$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.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	\$19,893	\$12,376	\$12,376	Leaders: Maj. and min. whips, \$7,794. Committee chairs: \$11,459 for Joint Finance Cmte. Chair; \$4,578 for Capital Improvement Chair and Vice-Chair; \$4,578 for Sunset Cmte. Chair.
<b>Florida</b> .....	\$12,348	None	None	None
<b>Georgia</b> .....	\$6,812/mo	\$200/mo	\$200/mo	Gov.'s flr. ldr., \$200/mo; asst. flr. ldr., \$100/mo; spkr. pro tem, \$400/mo.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	\$7,500	None	None	None
<b>Idaho</b> .....	\$4,000	None	None	None
<b>Illinois</b> .....	\$26,471	\$22,379	\$26,471	Leaders: Dep. maj. and min., \$19,066; asst. maj. and asst. min., maj. and min. conference chairs, \$19,405. Cmte. chairs and min. spokespersons: \$9,948.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	\$6,500	\$5,000	\$5,500	Leaders: Spkr. pro tem, \$5,000; maj. caucus chair, \$5,000; min. caucus chair, \$4,500; asst. min. flr. ldr., \$3,500; asst. maj. flr. ldr., \$1,000; maj. whip, \$3,500; min. whip, \$1,500. Committee chairs: Appropriations Cmte. Chair, \$5,500; Tax and Fiscal Policy Chair, \$5,500; Ag. and Sm. Business Cmte. Chair, \$1,000; Commerce, Public Policy and Interstate Chair, \$1,000; Corrections, Criminal, and Civil Matters Chair, \$1,000; Energy and Environmental Affairs Chair, \$1,000; Pensions and Labor Cmte. Chair, \$1,000; Health and Provider Services Cmte. Chair, \$1,000; Insurance and Financial Institutions Chair, \$1,000; Nat. Resource Cmte. Chair, \$1,000.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	\$11,593	\$11,593	\$11,593	Spkr. pro tem, \$1,243.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	\$13,696.80/yr	\$12,356.76/yr	\$12,356.76/yr	Leaders: Asst. maj. and min. ldrs., spkr. pro tem, \$6,990.62/yr. Committee chairs: \$11,014.64/yr for House Appropriations Cmte.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	\$46.51/day	\$36.73/day	\$36.73/day	Leaders: Maj. and min. caucus chairs and whips, \$28.15/day. Committee chairs: \$18.38/day for standing cmtes. only.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
<b>Louisiana .....</b>	\$32,000 (a)	None	None	Leaders: Spkr. pro tem, \$24,500 (a). Committee chairs: \$28,000/yr for chairman and vice-chairman of Joint Budget Cmte.
<b>Maine.....</b>	150% of base salary	125% of base salary	112.5% of base salary	None
<b>Maryland .....</b>	\$13,000/yr	None	None	None
<b>Massachusetts.....</b>	\$35,000	\$22,500	\$22,500	Leaders: Asst. maj. and min. ldr. (and 2nd and 3rd asst.), and spkr. pro tem, \$15,000 each. Committee chairs: \$7,500–\$15,000/yr.
<b>Michigan.....</b>	\$27,000	No position	\$22,000	Leaders: Spkr. pro tem, \$5,513; min. flr. ldr., \$10,000; maj. flr. ldr., \$12,000. Committee chairs: \$7,000 for Appropriation Cmte. chairs.
<b>Minnesota .....</b>	140% of base salary	140% of base salary	140% of base salary	\$35,292 for Committee on Finance.
<b>Mississippi .....</b>	\$60,000 (a)	None	None	Spkr. pro tem, \$15,000.
<b>Missouri.....</b>	\$208.34/mo	\$125/mo	\$125/mo	None
<b>Montana .....</b>	\$5/day during session	None	None	None
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	None	None	None	None
<b>Nevada .....</b>	\$900	\$900	\$900	Leaders: Spkr. pro tem, \$900. Committee chairs: \$900/flat amount for all standing cmte. chairs.
<b>New Hampshire.....</b>	\$50/two-yr term	None	None	None
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	1/3 above annual base salary	None	None	None
<b>New Mexico .....</b>	None	None	None	None
<b>New York .....</b>	\$41,500	\$34,500	\$34,500	Leaders: 31 ldrs. with compensation ranging from \$9,000 to \$25,000. Committee chairs: \$9,000 to \$34,000 set by statute.
<b>North Carolina .....</b>	\$38,151 (a) and \$16,956 expense allowance	\$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance	\$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance	Spkr. pro tem, \$21,739 and \$10,032 expense allowance.
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	\$10/day during legislative session	\$10/day during legislative session; \$260/mo during term of office.	\$10/day during legislative session; \$260/mo during term of office.	Leaders: Asst. ldrs., \$5/day during legislative sessions. Committee chairs: \$5/day for all substantive standing cmtes.
<b>Ohio .....</b>	\$94,437 (a)	Spkr. pro tem, \$86,165; maj. flr. ldr., \$81,163; asst. maj. flr. ldr., \$76,169; maj. whip, \$71,173; asst. maj. whip, \$66,175.	Min. ldr., \$86,165; asst. min. ldr., \$78,668; min. whip, \$71,173; asst. min. whip, \$63,381.	\$6,500 for all committee chairs except Finance Chair, who receives \$10,000. Vice-chair receives \$5,000, with the Vice-chair of Finance receiving \$5,500.
<b>Oklahoma .....</b>	\$17,932	\$12,364	\$12,364	Leaders: Spkr. pro tem, \$12,364. Committee chairs: \$12,364 for Appropriations and Budget Committee Chairs.
<b>Oregon .....</b>	Spkr. receives add'l \$19,884/yr in salary.	None	None	None
<b>Pennsylvania .....</b>	\$42,732/yr	\$34,187/yr	\$34,187/yr	Maj. and min. whip, \$25,945; maj. and min. caucus chair, \$16,177; maj. and min. caucus secretaries, \$10,683; maj. and min. policy chairs, \$10,683; maj. and min. caucus admin., \$10,683.
<b>Rhode Island .....</b>	Spkr. of the House receives double annual rate for Representatives.	None	None	None
<b>South Carolina .....</b>	\$11,000/yr	None	None	Leaders: Spkr. pro tem, \$3,600/yr. Committee chairs: \$600/interim expense allowance for cmte. chairs of the House.

See footnotes at end of table.





## STATE LEGISLATURES

### ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERS—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	None	None	None	None
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	\$54,369 (a)	None	None	None
<b>Texas</b> .....	None	None	None	None
<b>Utah</b> .....	\$3,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	Leaders: Whips and asst. whips, \$2,000. Committee chairs: \$2,000 for Executive Appropriations Chair (Co-chair).
<b>Vermont</b> .....	\$680/wk during session plus an add'l \$10,281.50 in salary.	None	None	None
<b>Virginia</b> .....	\$18,681	None	None	None
<b>Washington</b> .....	\$49,280 (\$8,000 add'l to base salary) (a)	None	\$45,280 (\$4,000 add'l to base salary) (a)	None
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	\$50/day during session	\$25/day during session	\$25/day during session	Leaders: Up to four add'l people named by presiding officer receive \$150 for a maximum of 30 days. Committee chairs: Chair of Finance and Judiciary may receive \$150/day up to 30 days. Spkr. may receive \$150/day up to 80 days when not in session or interim cmtes. not meeting.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	\$25/mo	None	None	None
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	\$3/day	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2008.

(a) Total annual salary for this position.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.13**  
**STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Plan name</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	None available.				
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Optional	Public Employees Retirement System	Age 60 with 10 yrs.	Employee 6.75%	2% (first 10 yrs.); or 2.25% (second 10 yrs.); or 2.5% over 20 x average over 5 highest consecutive yrs. x yrs. of service.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Mandatory—except that officials subject to term limits may opt out for a term of office.	Elected Officials Retirement System	Age 65, 5+ yrs. service; age 62, 10+ yrs. service; or 20 yrs. service; earlier retirement with an actuarial reduction of benefits. Vesting at 5 yrs.	Employee 7%	4% x yrs. of credited service x highest 3-yr. average in the past 10 yrs. The benefit is capped at 80% of FAS. An elected official may purchase service credit in the plan for service earned in a non-elected position by buying it at an actuarially-determined amount.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Optional. Those elected before 7/1/99 may have service covered as a regular state employee but must have 5 yrs. of regular service to do so.	Arkansas Public Employees Retirement System	Age 65, 10 yrs. service; or age 55, 12 yrs. service; or any age, 28 yrs. service; any age if serving in the General Assembly on 7/1/79; any age if in elected office on 7/1/79 with 17 and 1/2 yrs. of service. As a regular employee, age 65, 5 yrs. service, or any age and 28 yrs. Members of the contributory plan established in 2005 must have a minimum of 10 yrs. legislative service if they have only legislative state employment.	Non-contributory plan in effect for those elected before 2006. For those elected then and thereafter, a contributory plan that requires 5% of salary.	For service that began after 7/1/99: 2.07% x FAS x yrs. of service. FAS based on 3 highest consecutive yrs. of service. For service that began after 7/1/91: .35 x yrs. of service = monthly benefit. For contributory plan, 2% x FAS x yrs. of service.
<b>California</b> .....	Legislators elected after 1990 are not eligible for retirement benefits for legislative service.				
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Mandatory	Either Public Employees' Retirement Association or State Defined Contribution Plan. A choice is not irrevocable.	PERA: age 65, 5 yrs. service; age 50, 30 yrs. service; when age + service equals 80 or more (min. age of 55). DCP: no age requirement and vested immediately.	Employee: 8%	PERA: 2.5% x FAS x yrs. of service, capped at 100% of FAS. DCP benefit depends upon contributions and investment returns.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Mandatory	State Employees Retirement System Tier IIA	Age 60, 25 yrs. credited service; age 62, 10–25 yrs. credited service; age 62, 5 yrs. actual state service. Reduced benefit available with earlier retirement ages.	2%	(.0133 x avg. annual salary) + (.005 x avg. annual salary in excess of "breakpoint" x credited service up to 35 yrs.). 2003–\$36,400 2007–\$46,000 2004–\$38,600 2008–\$48,800 2005–\$40,900 2009–\$51,700 2006–\$43,400 After 2009—increase breakpoint by 6% per year rounded to nearest \$100.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Plan name</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Mandatory	State Employees Pension Plan	Age 60, 5 yrs. credited service.	3% of total monthly compensation in excess of \$6,000.	2% x FAS x yrs. of service before 1997 + 1.85% x FAS x yrs. of service from 1997 on. FAS = average of highest 3 yrs.
<b>Florida</b> .....	Optional. Elected officials may opt out and may choose between DB and DC plans.	Florida Retirement System	Vesting in DB plan, 6 yrs.; in DC plan, 1 yr. DB plan: age 62 with 6 yrs.; 30 yrs. at any age. DC plan: any age.	No employee contribution. Employer contribution for 2004–2005 for legislators is 12.49% of salary.	DB plan: 3% x yrs. of creditable service x average final compensation (average of highest 5 yrs.). DC plan: dependent upon investment experience.
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Optional. Choice when first elected.	Georgia Legislative Retirement System	Vested after 8 yrs.; age 62, with 8 yrs. of service; age 60 with reduction for early retirement.	Employee rate 3.75% + \$7/month	\$36/month for each year of service.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Mandatory	Public Employees Retirement System; elected officials' plan	Age 55 with 5 yrs. of service; any age with 10 yrs. of service. Vesting at 5 yrs.	Main plan is non-contributory; 7.8% for elected officials' plan for annuity.	3.5 x yrs. of service as elected official x highest average salary + annuity based on contributions as an elected official. Highest average salary = average of 3 highest 12-month periods as elected official.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Mandatory		Age 65 with 5 yrs. service; reduced benefit at age 55 with 5 yrs. of service.	6.97%	Avg. monthly salary for highest 42 consecutive months x 2% x months of credited service.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Optional	General Assembly Retirement System	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.	3% of each of first 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.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	DB plan is optional for those serving on 4/30/89. Defined contribution plan is optional for those serving on 4/30/89 and mandatory for those elected or appointed since 4/30/89.	Legislator's Retirement System and Defined Benefit (DB) Plan and Defined Contribution (DC) Plan	DB plan: vesting at 10 yrs. Age 65 with 10 yrs. of legislative service; or if no longer in the legislature, these options apply: at least 10 yrs. service; no state salary; at age 55+ Rule of 85 applies; or age 60 with 15 yrs. of service. Early retirement with reduced benefit. Immediate vesting in the DC plan.	DC plan: 5% employee, 20% state (of taxable income). DB plan and employer contributions funded by appropriation.	DB benefit plan monthly benefit: lesser of (a) \$40 x yrs. of General Assembly service completed before 11/8/89 or (b) 1/12 of the average of the 3 highest consecutive yrs. of General Assembly service salary. DC plan: numerous options for withdrawing accumulations in accord with IRS regulations. Loans are available. A participant in both plans may receive a benefit from both plans.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Optional	Public Employees Retirement System	Age 65; age 62 with 20 yrs. service Rule of 88; reduced benefit at 55 with at least 4 yrs. of service.	3.7% individual	2% x FAS x yrs. of service for first 30 yrs., + 1% x FAS x yrs. in excess of 30 but no more than 5 in excess of 30. FAS is average of 3 highest yrs.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Optional	Public Employees Retirement System	Age 65; age 62 with 10 yrs. of service or age plus yrs. of service equals 85 pts.	4% of salary, (4% annualized salary for Legislators)	3 highest yrs. x 1.75% x yrs. service ÷ 12.

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Plan name</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Optional. Those who opt out are covered by the state employees' plan.	Kentucky Legislator's Retirement Plan	Age 65 with 5 yrs. of service; any age with 30 yrs. of service, and intermediate provisions. Early retirement with reduced benefits.	5% of creditable compensation, set by law at \$27,500; not the same as actual salary. Revised to be payable on compensation reported on W-2 forms beginning in 2005.	2.75% of FAS (based on creditable compensation) x yrs. of service. FAS is the average monthly earnings for the 60 months preceding retirement.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	None available.				
<b>Maine</b> .....	Mandatory	Maine State Retirement Plan	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). Reduced benefit available for earlier retirement.	7.65% legislators; employer contribution is actuarially determined.	2% of average final compensation (the average of the 3 high-salary yrs.) x yrs. of service.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Optional	State Legislator's Pension Plan	Age 60, with 8 yrs.; age 50, 8+ yrs. creditable service (early reduced retirement).	5% of annual salary	3% of legislative salary for each yr. of service up to a maximum of 22 yrs. 3 months. Benefits are recalculated when legislative salaries are changed.
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Optional after each election or re-election to the General Court.	State Retirement System Legislator's Plan	Age 55 with 6 yrs. service; unreduced benefits at 65. Vesting at 6 yrs. Reduced benefits for retirement before age 65.	9%. Some legislators are grandfathered at lower rates.	2.5 x yrs. of service x FAS. FAS = average of highest 36 months. Service credit is allowed for membership in other Massachusetts retirement plans.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Optional	Legislative Retirement System (DB) for legislators elected before 3/31/97. Others may join the state defined contribution plan.	Age 55, 5 yrs. or age plus service equals 70.	7%–13% for DB plan. For the DC plan, the state contributes 4% of salary. Members may contribute up to 3% of salary. The state will match the member's contribution in addition to the state's 4% contribution.	For DB plans, various provisions, depending on when service started. For the DC plan, benefits depend upon contributions and earnings.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Mandatory	Legislators Retirement Plan before 7/1/97; Defined Contribution Plan (DCP) since then.	LRP: age 62, 6 yrs. service and fully vested. DCP: age 55 and vested immediately. LRP members do not have Social Security coverage. DCP members have Social Security coverage.	LRP: 9% DCP: 4% from member; 6% from state.	2.7% x high 5-yr. avg. salary x length of service (yrs.) DCP benefit depends upon contributions and investment return.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Mandatory	Legislators' plan within the Public Employees' Retirement System	Age 60 with 4 or more yrs. of service, or 25 yrs. of service.	Regular: 7.25% state 9.75% to 10.75% effective 7/1/05. Supplement for legislative service: 3%/6.33%.	Legislators who qualify for regular state retirement benefits also automatically qualify for the legislators' supplemental benefits. Regular: 2% x FAS x yrs. of service up to and including 25 yrs. of service + 2.5% x FAS x yrs. of service in excess of 25 yrs. FAS is based on the high 4 yrs. Supplement: 1% x FAS x yrs. of legislative service through 25 yrs., + 1.25% x FAS x yrs. of service in excess of 25.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Plan name</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Mandatory	Missouri State Employee Retirement System	Age 55; three full biennial assemblies (6 yrs.) or Rule of 80. Vesting at 6 yrs. of service.	Non-contributory	Monthly pay ÷ 24 x yrs. of creditable service, capped at 100% of salary. Benefit is adjusted by the percentage increase in pay for an active legislator.
<b>Montana</b> .....	Optional	Public Employees Retirement System Either a DB or a DC plan is available.	Vesting at 5 yrs. Age 60 with at least 5 yrs. service; age 65 regardless of yrs. service; or 30 yrs. of service regardless of age.	6.9% for DB plan. Employer contribution of 4.19% plus employee contribution of 6.9% for DC plan.	DB plan: 1/56 x yrs. of service x FAS. Early retirement with reduced benefits is available. DC plan: Employee contributions and earnings are immediately vested. Employer contributions and earnings are vested after 5 yrs.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	None available.				
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Mandatory; but Chapter 380, Laws of 2005, allows legislators to withdraw from the system at will. The decision is final.	Legislator's Retirement System	Age 60, 10 yrs. service.	15% of session salary	Number of yrs. x \$25 = monthly allowance.
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	None available.				
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Mandatory	Public Employees' Retirement System	Age 60; no minimum service requirement. Early retirement with no benefit reduction with 25 yrs. of service. Vesting at 8 yrs.	5% of salary	3% x Final Average Salary x yrs. of service. FAS = higher of 3 highest yrs. or 3 final yrs. Benefit is capped at 2/3 of FAS. Other formulas apply if a legislator also has other service covered by the Public Employees' Retirement System.
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Optional	Legislative Retirement Plan	Plans 1A and 1B: Age 65 with 5 yrs. of service; 64/8; 63/11; 60/12; or any age with 14 yrs. of service. Plan 2: 65 with 5 yrs. of service or any age with 10 yrs. of service.	Plan 1A: \$100 per year for service after 1959. Plan 1B: \$200 per year (now closed to new enrollments). Plan 2: \$500 per year.	Plan 1A: \$250 per year of service. Plan 1B: \$500 per year of service after 1959. Plan 2: 11% of the IRS per diem rate in effect on December 31 of the year a legislator retires x 60 x the yrs. of credited service. For a legislator who retired in 2003 the benefit would be \$957 per year of credited service. Annual 3% COLA.
<b>New York</b> .....	Mandatory	New York State and Local Retirement System	Age 62 with 5 yrs. of service; 55 with 30 yrs.; reduced benefit available at 55/5. Vesting at 5 yrs.	3% for first 10 yrs. of membership (Tier 4 provisions).	Tier 4: 2% x final average salary (average of 3 highest consecutive yrs.) x yrs. of service to 30 yrs.; multiplier of 1.5% after 30 yrs. For members who retire with fewer than 20 yrs. of service, the multiplier is 1.67%.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Mandatory	Legislative Retirement System	Age 65 with 5 yrs. of service; reduced benefit available at earlier ages.	7%	Highest annual compensation x 4.02% x yrs. of service.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	None available.				
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Optional	Public Employees Retirement System	Age 60 with 5 yrs. service or 55 with 25 yrs. service or at any age with 30 yrs. service.	8.5% of gross salary. A 10% contribution rate for legislators will be phased in over 3 yrs. starting in 2006.	2.2% of final average salary x yrs. of service up to and through 30 yrs. of service. 2.5% starting with the 31st year of service and every year thereafter.

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Plan name</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Legislators may retain membership as regular public employees if they have that status when elected; one-time option to join Elected Officials' Plan.	Public Employee Retirement System, as regular member or elected official member. [Information here is for the Elected Officials' Plan.]	Elected Officials' Plan: Age 60 with 6 yrs. service, vesting at 6 yrs.	Optional contribution of 4.5%, 6%, 7.5%, 8.5%, 9%, or 10% of total compensation.	Avg. participating salary x length of service x computation factor depending on optional contributions ranging from 1.9% for a 4.5% contribution to 4% for a 10% contribution.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Optional	Public Employee Retirement System legislator plan	Age 55, 30+ yrs. service, 5 yrs. vesting.	16.317% of subject wages	1.67% x yrs. service and final avg. monthly salary.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Optional	State Employees' Retirement System	Age 50, 3 yrs. service; any age with 35 yrs. of service; early retirement with reduced benefit.	7.5%	3% x final avg. salary x credited yrs. of service (x withdrawal factor if under regular retirement age—50 for legislators).
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Legislators elected after January 1995 are ineligible for retirement benefits based on legislative service. (a)				
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Mandatory, but members may opt out 6 months after being sworn into office.	South Carolina Retirement System	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; 30 yrs. of service regardless of age.	10%	4.82% of annual compensation x yrs. service.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	None available.				
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Optional		Age 55, 4 yrs. service.	5.43%	\$70 per month x yrs. service with a \$1,375 monthly cap.
<b>Texas</b> .....	Optional	Employee Retirement System: Elected Class Members	Age 60, 8 yrs. service; age 50, 12 yrs. service. Vesting at 8 yrs.	8%	2.3% x district judge's salary x length of service, with the monthly benefit capped at the level of a district judge's salary, and adjusted when such salaries are increased. Various annuity options are available. Military service credit may be purchased to add to elective class service membership. In July 2005, a district judge's salary was set at \$125,000 a year.
<b>Utah</b> .....	Mandatory	Governors' and Legislators' Retirement Plan	Age 62 with 10 yrs. and an actuarial reduction; age 65 with 4 yrs. of service for full benefits.	Non-contributory	\$24.80/month (as of July 2004) x yrs. of service; adjusted semi-annually according to consumer price index up to a maximum increase of 2%.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	None available. Deferred compensation plan available.				
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Mandatory		Age 50, 30 yrs. service (unreduced); age 55, 5 yrs. service; age 50, 10 yrs. service (reduced).	8.91% of creditable compensation	1.7% of average final compensation x yrs. of service.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Plan name</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Washington</b> .....	Optional. If before an election the legislator belonged to a state public retirement plan, he or she may continue in that by making contributions. Otherwise the new legislator may join PERS Plan 2 or Plan 3.	See column to left. PERS Plan 2 is a DB plan. PERS Plan 3 is a hybrid DB/DC plan.	PERS Plan 2: age 65 with 5 yrs. of service credit. Plan 3: Age 65 with 10 yrs. of service credit for the DB side of the plan; immediate benefits (subject to federal restrictions) on the DC side of the plan. The member may choose various options for investment of contributions to the DC plan.	PERS Plan 2: employee contribution of 2.43% for 2002. Estimated at 3.33% for 2005–2007. Plan 3: No required member contribution for the DB component. The member may contribute from 5% to 15% of salary to the DC component.	PERS Plan 2: 2% x yrs. of service credit x average final compensation. Plan 3: DB is 1% x service credit yrs. x average final compensation. DC benefit depends upon the value of accumulations.
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Optional		Age 55, if yrs. of service + age equal 80.	4.5% gross income	2% of final avg. salary x yrs. service. Final avg. salary is based on 3 highest yrs. out of last 10 yrs.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Mandatory		Age 62, normal; age 57 with 30 yrs. of service.	2.6% of salary in 2003, adjusted annually	Higher benefit of formula (2.165% x yrs. of service x salary for service before 2000; 2% x yrs. of service x salary for service 2000 and after) or money-purchase calculation.
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	None available.				
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	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%	Multiply high 3 yrs. average pay by indicator under applicable yrs. or months of service.
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Optional	Retirement System of the Employees of the Government of Puerto Rico	After 1990, age 65 with 30 yrs. of service.	8.28%	1.5% of average earnings multiplied by the number of yrs. of accredited service.
<b>Guam</b> .....	Optional		Age 60, 30 yrs. service; age 55, 15 yrs. service.	5% or 8.5%	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.
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	Optional		Age 60, 10 yrs. service.	8%	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.

*Source:* National Conference of State Legislatures, January 2006.

*Notes:*

This table shows the retirement plans effective for state legislators elected in 2003, 2004 and thereafter. In general the table does not include information on closed plans, plans that continue in force for some legislators who entered the plans in previous years, but which have been closed to additional members.

The information in this table was updated for all states and Puerto Rico in 2004 and updated for 2005 state legislation. Information for the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands dates from 2002.

*Key:*

N.A. — Information not available.

None available. — No retirement benefit provided.

(a) 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.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.14**  
**BILL PRE-FILING, REFERENCE AND CARRYOVER**

State or other jurisdiction	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/Assembly	
Alabama .....	★(d)	(e)(f)	Speaker (f)	L, M	L, M	...
Alaska .....	★	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★
Arizona .....	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Arkansas .....	★	President (g)	Speaker	L	L	...
California .....	★(h)	Rules Cmte.	Rules Cmte.	L	L	★(h)
Colorado .....	★	President	Speaker	L, M (i)	L (i)	...
Connecticut .....	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	M	M	...
Delaware .....	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	L	L	★
Florida .....	★	President	Speaker	L, M	M	...
Georgia .....	★	President (f)	Speaker	...	...	★
Hawaii .....	(j)	(j)	Speaker	...	...	★
Idaho .....	...	President (e)	Speaker	L	L	...
Illinois .....	★	Rules Cmte.	Rules Cmte.	(k)	(k)	...
Indiana .....	★(l)	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	(m)	...	...
Iowa .....	★	President	Speaker	M	M	★
Kansas .....	★	President	Speaker	L (n)	L (n)	★
Kentucky .....	★	Cmte. on Cmtes.	Cmte. on Cmtes.	L, M	L, M	...
Louisiana .....	★	President (o)	Speaker (o)	L	L	...
Maine .....	★	Secy. of Senate	Clerk of House	(p)	(p)	★
Maryland .....	★	President (q)	Speaker (q)	L	L	...
Massachusetts .....	★	Clerk	Clerk	M	M	★
Michigan .....	...	Majority Leader	Speaker	...	...	★
Minnesota .....	★(r)	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★(r)
Mississippi .....	★	President (e)	Speaker	L	L	...
Missouri .....	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	L	L	...
Montana .....	★	President	Speaker	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	★	Reference Cmte. (s)	U	...	U	★(t)
Nevada .....	★	President (u)	Speaker (u)	L (v)	...	...
New Hampshire .....	★	President	Speaker	L	M	★
New Jersey .....	★	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★
New Mexico .....	★	(w)	Speaker	L, M	M (x)	...
New York .....	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	M	M	★
North Carolina .....	...	Rules Chair	Speaker	M	M	★
North Dakota .....	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Ohio .....	★(y)	Reference Cmte.	Rules & Reference Cmte.	L (z)	L, M (aa)	★(bb)
Oklahoma .....	★	Majority Leader	Speaker	L	L	★(cc)
Oregon .....	★	President	Speaker	(dd)	(ee)	...
Pennsylvania .....	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Chief Clerk	M	M	...
Rhode Island .....	★	President	Speaker	M	M	...
South Carolina .....	★	President	Speaker	M	M	★(ff)
South Dakota .....	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	L	L	...
Tennessee .....	★	Speaker	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★(gg)
Texas .....	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Utah .....	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Vermont .....	(hh)	President	Speaker	M	M	★
Virginia .....	★	Clerk	Clerk (ii)	L, M (jj)	(kk)	★(ll)
Washington .....	★	(mm)	Speaker	L	L	★
West Virginia .....	★	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★(nn)
Wisconsin .....	...	President	Speaker	...	...	★(oo)
Wyoming .....	★	President	Speaker	M	M	...
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam .....	★	Cmte. on Calendar Chairs	U	L, M (pp)	U	★
Puerto Rico .....	...	President	Secretary	M	M	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	Senate President in Pro-Forma Meeting	U	L	U	★

See footnotes at end of table.



**BILL PRE-FILING, REFERENCE AND CARRYOVER—Continued**

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2007.

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 sessions.

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

(f) Senate bills by president with concurrence of president pro tem. House bills by president pro tem with concurrence of president; if no concurrence, referred to majority leader for assignment.

(g) Senate Chief Counsel makes recommendations to the presiding officer.

(h) Bills drafted prior to session. Introduction on the first day. Bills introduced in the first year of the regular session and passed by the house of origin on or before the January 31 constitutional deadline are carryover bills.

(i) In either house, state law requires any bill which affects the sentencing of criminal offenders and which would result in a net increase of imprisonment in state correctional facilities must be assigned to the appropriations committee of the house in which it was introduced. In the Senate, a bill must be referred to the Appropriations Committee if it contains an appropriation from the state treasury or the increase of any salary. Each bill which provides that any state revenue be devoted to any purpose other than that to which it is devoted under existing law must be referred to the Finance Committee.

(j) Pre-filing allowed only in the House, seven calendar days before the commencement of the regular session, in even-numbered years.

(k) In even-numbered years, the Rules Committee is to refer to substantive committees only appropriation bills implementing the budget, and bills deemed by the Rules Committee to be of an emergency nature or of substantial importance to the operation of government.

(l) Only in the Senate.

(m) At the discretion of President Pro Tempore.

(n) Appropriation bills are the only "specific type" mentioned in the rules to be referred to either House Appropriation Committee or Senate Ways and Means.

(o) Subject to approval or disapproval. Louisiana—majority members present.

(p) Maine Joint Rule 308 sections 1, 2, 3, "All bills and resolves must be referred to committee, except that this provision may be suspended by a majority vote in each chamber."

(q) The President and Speaker may refer bills to any of the standing committees or the Rules Committees, but usually bills are referred according to subject matter.

(r) Pre-filing of bills allowed prior to the convening of the second year of the biennium. Bill carryover allowed if in second year of a two-year session.

(s) The Nebraska Legislature's Executive Board serves as the Reference Committee.

(t) Bills are carried over from the 90-day session beginning in the odd-numbered year to the 60-day session, which begins in even-numbered year. Bills that have not passed by the last day of the 60-day session are all indefinitely postponed by motion on the last day of the session. The odd-numbered year shall be carried forward to the even-numbered year.

(u) In the Senate, any member may make a motion for referral, but committee referrals are under the control of the Majority Floor Leader. In the House, any member may make a motion for referral, and a chart is used to guide bill referrals based on statutory authority of committee, but committee referrals are under the control of the Majority Floor Leader.

(v) Rules do not require specific types of bills be referred to specific committees.

(w) Sponsor and members.

(x) Speaker has discretion.

(y) Senate Rule 33: Between the general election and the time for the next convening session, a holdover member or member-elect may file bills for introduction in the next session with the Clerk's office. Those bills shall be treated as if they were bills introduced on the first day of the session. House Rule 61: Bills introduced prior to the convening of the session shall be treated as if they were bills introduced on the first day of the session. Between the general election and the time for the next convening session, a member-elect may file bills for introduction in the next session with the Clerk's office. The Clerk shall number such bills consecutively, in the order in which they are filed, beginning with the number "1."

(z) Senate Rule 35: Unless a motion or order to the contrary, bills are referred to the proper standing committee. All Senate bills and resolutions referred by the Committee on Reference on or before the first day of April in an even-numbered year shall be scheduled for a minimum of one public hearing.

(aa) House Rule 37: All House bills and resolutions introduced, in compliance with House Rules, on or before the fifteenth day of May in an even-numbered year shall be referred to a standing select, or special committee, and shall be scheduled for a minimum of one public hearing. House Rule 65: All bills carrying an appropriation shall be referred to the Finance and Appropriations Committee for consideration and report before being considered the third time.

(bb) Bills carry over between the first and second year of each regular annual session, but not to the next biennial two-year General Assembly.

(cc) A legislature consists of two years. Bills from the first session can carry over to the second session only. 2007 will begin a new Legislature, the 51st, and no bills will carry over to 2007.

(dd) The President can refer bills to any standing or special committee and may also attach subsequent referrals to other committees following action by the first committee.

(ee) Rules specify bills shall be referred by the Speaker to any standing or special committee and may also attach subsequent referrals to other committees following action by the first committee.

(ff) Allowed during the first year of the two-year session.

(gg) Bills and resolutions introduced in the First Regular Session may carry over to the Second Regular Session (odd-numbered year to even-numbered year) only.

(hh) Bills are drafted prior to session but released starting first day of session.

(ii) Under the direction of the speaker.

(jj) Jurisdiction of the committees by subject matter is listed in the Rules.

(kk) The House Rules establish jurisdictional committees. The Speaker refers legislation to those committees as he deems appropriate.

(ll) Even-numbered year session to odd-numbered year session.

(mm) By the floor leader.

(nn) Pre-filing allowed only in the house in even-numbered years.

(oo) From odd-year to even-year, but not between biennial sessions.

(pp) Substantive resolutions referred to sponsor for public hearing.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.15**  
**TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	House: No limit. Senate: 24th L day of regular session (a).	Unanimous vote to suspend rules.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	35th C day of 2nd regular session.	Introduction by committee or by suspension of operation of limiting rule.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	House: 29th day of regular session; 10th day of special session. Senate: 22nd day of regular session; 10th day of special session.	House: Permission of rules committee. Senate: Permission of rules committee.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	55th day of regular session (50th day for appropriations bills). Retirement and health care legislation affecting licensures shall be introduced during the 1st 15 days.	2/3 vote of membership of each house.
<b>California</b> .....	Deadlines established by the Joint Rules Committee.	House: Rules Committee grants exception with 3/4 vote of House. Senate: Approval of Rules Committee and 3/4 vote of membership.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	House: 22nd C day of regular session. Senate: 17th C day of regular session.	Committees on delayed bills may extend deadline.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	10 days into session in odd-numbered years, 3 days into session in even-numbered years (b).	2/3 vote of members present.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	House: No limit. Senate: No limit.	
<b>Florida</b> .....	House: Noon of the 1st day of regular session. Senate: Noon of the 1st day of regular session (c)(d).	Existence of an emergency reasonably compelling consideration notwithstanding the deadline.
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Only for specific types of bills.	
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Actual dates established during session.	Majority vote of membership.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	House: 20th day of session for personal bills; 36th day of session for all committees; beyond that only privileged cmtes. Senate: 12th day of session for personal bills; 36th day of session for all committees; beyond that only privileged cmtes.	House and Senate: Speaker/President Pro Tempore may designate any standing committee to serve as a privileged committee temporarily.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	House: Determined by speaker. Senate: Determined by senate president.	House: The Speaker may set deadlines for any action on any category of legislative measure, including deadlines for introduction of bills. Senate: At any time, the President may set alternative deadlines for any legislative action with written notice filed with the Secretary.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	House: Mid-January. Senate: Date specific—set in rules, different for long and short sessions. Mid-January.	House: 2/3 vote. Senate: If date falls on weekend/Holiday—extended to next day. Sine die deadline set by statute, does not change.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	House: Friday of 6th week of 1st regular session; Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session. Senate: Friday of 7th week of 1st regular session; Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session.	Constitutional majority.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Actual dates established in the Joint Rules of the House and Senate every two years when the joint rules are adopted.	Resolution adopted by majority of members of either house may make specific exceptions to deadlines.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	House: No introductions during the last 14 L days of odd-year session, during last 22 L days of even-year session. Senate: No introductions during the last 14 L days of odd-year session, during last 20 L days of even-year session.	None.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	House: 10th C day of odd-year sessions and 23rd C day of even-year sessions. Senate: 10th C day of odd-year sessions and 23rd C day of even-year sessions.	None.
<b>Maine</b> .....	House: Cloture dates established by the Legislative Council. Cloture for 2nd session of 123rd legislature was October 3. Senate: Cloture dates established by the Legislative Council. Cloture for 2nd session of 123rd legislature was October 3.	House: Bills filed after cloture date must be approved by a majority of the Legislative Council. Senate: Appeals heard by Legislative Council. Six votes required to allow introduction of legislation.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
<b>Maryland</b> .....	House and Senate: No introductions during the last 35 days of regular session, unless 2/3 of the elected members of a chamber vote yes. Additional limitations involve committee action. Senate bills introduced after the 24th C day must be referred to the Senate Rules Committee and also Senate bills introduced after the 10th C day on behalf of the Administration, i.e., the Governor, must be referred to the Senate Rules Committee. House bills introduced during the last 59 C days (after the 31st day) are referred to the House Rules Committee. The Senate Rules and House Rules contain further provisions concerning the requirements for forcing legislation out of these committees.	House: 2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	1st Wednesday in December of even-numbered years, 1st Wednesday in November of odd-numbered years.	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	14th C day in 90-day session; 49th C day in 125-day session (e).	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
<b>Missouri</b> .....	House: 60th L day of regular session. Senate: March 1.	Majority vote of elected members of each house; governor's request for consideration of bill by special message.
<b>Montana</b> .....	General bills and 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)(f).	2/3 vote of members.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	10th L day of any session (g).	3/5 vote of elected membership.
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Actual dates established at start of session.	Waiver granted by Majority Leader of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly acting jointly.
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Determined by rules.	2/3 vote of members present.
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	House: 15 days in short session/even years, 30 days in long session/odd years. Senate: 15 days in short session/even years, 30 days in long session/odd years.	None. Statutory limit for legislators; governor not limited and can send bill with message.
<b>New York</b> .....	Assembly: For unlimited introduction of bills, 1st Tuesday in May; for introduction of 10 or fewer bills, last Tuesday in May. Senate: 1st Tuesday in March.	House: By unanimous consent or if introduced by Rules Cmte. Senate: President pro tem may designate a later date, or date may be exceeded if bill introduced by Rules Cmte.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Actual dates established during session.	Senate: 2/3 vote of membership present and voting shall be required.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Proposed limits for 2009 session; House: January 19. Senate: January 26.	2/3 vote of the floor or by approval of Delayed Bills Committee.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Time limit set in rules.	2/3 vote of membership.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	House: 50th C day of session (2005). Senate: 50th C day of session (2005). Rules adopted every 2 years.	House: Bills approved by the Speaker: appropriation of fiscal measures sponsored by the Cmte. on Ways and Means; measures drafted by the Legislative Counsel and introduced as members' priority drafting requests. Senate: Measures approved by the Senate President: appropriation of fiscal measures sponsored by the Cmte. on Ways and Means; measures drafted by the Legislative Counsel and introduced as members' priority drafting requests.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	No limit.	

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
<b>Rhode Island .....</b>	2nd week of February for Public Bills.	Sponsor must give one legislative day's notice.
<b>South Carolina .....</b>	House: Prior to April 15 of the 2nd year of a two-year legislative session; May 1 for bills first introduced in Senate. Rule 5.12. Senate: May 1 of regular session for bills originating in House. Rule 47.	House: 2/3 vote of members present and voting. Senate: 2/3 vote of membership.
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	Individual bills: 40-day session: 15th L day; 35-day session: 10th L day. Committee bills: 40-day session: 16th L day; 35-day session: 11th L day.	2/3 approval of members-elect.
<b>Tennessee .....</b>	General bills, 10th L day of regular session (h).	Unanimous approval by Delayed Bills Committee.
<b>Texas .....</b>	60th C day of regular session.	4/5 vote of members present and voting.
<b>Utah .....</b>	12:00 p.m. on 11th day of general session.	Motion for request must be approved by 2/3 vote of members.
<b>Vermont .....</b>	House: 1st session—last day of February; 2nd session—last day of January. Senate: 1st session—53rd C day; 2nd session—25 C days before start of session.	Approval by Rules Committee.
<b>Virginia.....</b>	Set by joint procedural resolution adopted at the beginning of the session (usually the 2nd Friday of the session is the last day to introduce legislation that does not have any earlier deadline).	As provided in the joint procedural resolution (usually unanimous consent or at written request of the Governor).
<b>Washington.....</b>	Until 10 days before the end of session unless 2/3 vote of elected members of each house.	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	House: 45th C day. Senate: 41st C day.	2/3 vote of members present.
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	No limit.	
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	House: 15th L day of session. Senate: 12th L day of session.	2/3 vote of elected members.
<b>American Samoa .....</b>	House: After the 25th L day of the 4th regular session. Senate: After the 15th L day.	
<b>Guam .....</b>	Public hearing on bill must be held no more than 120 days after date of bill introduction.	
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	1st session—within first 125 days; 2nd session—within first 60 days.	None.
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands .....</b>	No limit.	

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

*Key:*

C — Calendar

L — Legislative

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

(b) Specific dates set in Joint Rules.

(c) Not applicable to appropriations bills.

(d) 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 of the year preceding consideration or within 60 days of a senator's election).

(e) Except Appropriation and Revenue bills (51st/86th C day) and Local and Private bills (83rd/118th C day).

(f) 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.

(g) Except appropriations bills and bills introduced at the request of the governor, bills can be introduced during the first 10 legislative days of the session. Appropriations bills and bills introduced at the request of the governor can be introduced at any time during the session.

(h) Local bills have no cutoff.

Table 3.16

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

State or other jurisdiction	Days allowed governor to consider bill (a)				Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c)	Effective date of enacted legislation (d)
	Governor may item veto appropriation bills		During session			
	Amount	Other (b)	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	After session Bill becomes law unless vetoed		
Alabama .....	★(e)	...	6 (f)	10A	Majority of elected body	Date signed by governor, unless otherwise specified.
Alaska .....	★	...	15	20P	2/3 elected (g)	90 days after enactment.
Arizona .....	★	★	5	10A	2/3 elected (h)	90 days after adjournment.
Arkansas .....	★	...	5	20A	Majority elected	91st day after adjournment.
California .....	★(i)	...	12 (j)	30A	2/3 elected	(k)
Colorado .....	★(l)	...	10 (m)	30A (m)	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment (n).
Connecticut .....	★	...	5	15P	2/3 elected	Oct. 1, unless otherwise specified.
Delaware .....	★	...	10	10P	3/5 elected	Immediately.
Florida .....	...	★	7 (m)(p)	15P (m)	2/3 present	60 days after adjournment.
Georgia .....	★	★	...	40A	2/3 elected	Unless other date specified, July 1 for generals, date signed by governor for locals.
Hawaii (q) .....	★(r)	...	10 (s)	45A (s)(p)	2/3 elected	Immediately.
Idaho .....	★	...	5	10P	2/3 present	July 1
Illinois .....	★(r)	...	60 (m)	60 (m)	3/5 elected (g)	Usually Jan. 1 of next year (t).
Indiana .....	...	...	7	7P	Majority elected	(u)
Iowa .....	★	★	3	30A	2/3 elected	July 1 (t)
Kansas .....	★	★	10 (m)	90A	2/3 membership	Upon publication or specified date after publication.
Kentucky .....	★	...	10	20P (m)	Majority elected	90 days after adjournment sine die. Unless the bill contains an emergency clause or special effective date.
Louisiana (q) .....	★	★	10 (m)	20P (m)	2/3 elected	Aug. 15
Maine .....	★	...	10	(v)	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment unless enacted as an emergency.
Maryland .....	★(w)	★	6 (x)	30P (y)	3/5 elected (aa)	June 1 (bb)
Massachusetts .....	★	★	10	10P	2/3 present	90 days after enactment.
Michigan .....	★	★	14	14P	2/3 elected and serving	90 days after adjournment.
Minnesota .....	★	(i)	3P	14A, 3P	2/3 elected—	Aug. 1 (cc)
Mississippi .....	★	...	5	15P (dd)	90 House; 45 Senate	July 1 unless specified otherwise.
Missouri .....	★	...	15	45A	2/3 elected	Aug. 28 (ee)
Montana (q) .....	★	★	10 (m)	25A (m)	2/3 present	Oct. 1 (ce)
Nebraska .....	★	...	5	5A, 5P	3/5 elected	90 days following adjournment sine die. Unless bill contains an emergency clause.
Nevada .....	...	...	5 (gg)	10A (gg)	2/3 elected	Oct. 1, unless measure stipulates a different date.
New Hampshire .....	...	...	5	5P	2/3 present	60 days after enactment, unless otherwise noted.
New Jersey .....	★	...	45		2/3 elected	Dates usually specified.
New Mexico .....	★	★	3 (hh)		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment unless other date specified.
New York .....	★	...	10 (ii)	(ii)	2/3 votes in each house	20 days after enactment.
North Carolina .....	...	...	10	30A	3/5 elected	60 days after adjournment.
North Dakota .....	...	...	3	15A	2/3 elected	(j)
Ohio .....	★	★	10	10P	3/5 elected (kk)	91st day after filing with secretary of state (ll).

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

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

State or other jurisdiction	Days allowed governor to consider bill (a)				Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c)	Effective date of enacted legislation (d)
	Governor may item veto appropriation bills		During session			
	Amount	Other (b)	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	After session		
Oklahoma.....	★	...	5 (mm)	15A (mm)	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment unless specified in the bill.
Oregon.....	★	...	5	30A (s)	2/3 present	Jan. 1 of following year (nn).
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	30	30A, 10P	Majority	60 days after signed by governor.
Rhode Island.....	...	...	6	10P (oo)	3/5 present	Immediately (pp).
South Carolina.....	★	...	5	(qq)	2/3 elected	Date of signature.
South Dakota.....	★	...	5 (rr)	15P (rr)	2/3 elected	July 1
Tennessee.....	★	...	10	(ss)	Constitutional majority	40 days after enactment unless otherwise specified.
Texas.....	★	...	10	20A	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment.
Utah.....	★	...	5	60A	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment.
Vermont.....	...	...	5		2/3 present	July 1
Virginia.....	★	★(tt)	7 (m)	30A (uu)	2/3 present (vv)	July 1 (ww)
Washington.....	★	★	5	20A	2/3 present	90 days after adjournment.
West Virginia.....	...	(i)	5	15A (xx)	Majority elected	90 days after enactment.
Wisconsin.....	★	...	6	6P	2/3 present	Day after publication date unless otherwise specified.
Wyoming.....	★	★	3	15A	2/3 elected	Specified in act.
American Samoa.....	★	...	10		2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment (yy).
Guam.....	★	★	10	10P	10 votes to override	Immediately (bbb).
No. Mariana Islands.....	★	...	40 (m)(aaa)		2/3 elected	Immediately.
Puerto Rico.....	★	...	10		2/3 elected	Specified in act.
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	★(ccc)	★(ccc)	10	10P	2/3 elected	Immediately.

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

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) The governor may line item distinct items or item veto amounts in appropriation bills, if returned prior to final adjournment.

(f) Except bills presented within five days of final adjournment, Sundays are included.

(g) Different number of votes required for revenue and appropriations bills, Alaska—3/4 elected. Illinois—3/5 members elected to override any gubernatorial change except a reduction in an item, which a majority of the members elected to each house can restore to its original amount.

(h) Several specific requirements of 3/4 majority.

(i) Line-item veto.

(j) For a bill to become law during session, if 12th day falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, the period is extended to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

(k) For legislation enacted in regular sessions: January 1 of the following year. Urgency legislation: immediate.

ately upon chartering by secretary of state. Legislation enacted in Special Session: 91st day after adjournment of the special session at which the bill was passed.

(l) Must veto entire amount of any item; an item is an indivisible sum of money dedicated to a stated purpose.

(m) Sundays included.

(n) An act takes effect on the date stated in the act, or if no date is stated in the act, then upon signature of the governor. If no safety clause on a bill, the bill takes effect 90 days after sine die if no referendum petition has been filed. The state constitution allows for a 90-day period following adjournment when petitions may be filed for bills that do not contain a safety clause.

(o) Bill enacted if not signed/vetoed within time frames.

(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) Constitution withholds right to veto constitutional amendments.

(r) 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.

(s) 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, if the governor does not sign the bill within 30 days after adjournment, it becomes law without the governor's signature; Saturdays and Sundays are excluded.

(t) Effective date for bills which become law on or after July 1. Illinois—unless specified in the act. Except—

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

tion: An act enacted by a bill passed after May 31 cannot take effect before June 1 of the following year unless it was passed by 3/5 of the members elected to each house.

(u) Varies with date of the veto.

(v) If the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the governor within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the governor, it shall have the same force and effect as if the governor had signed it unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless returned within three days after the next meeting of the same legislature which enacted the bill or resolution; if there is no such next meeting of the legislature which enacted the bill or resolution, the bill or resolution shall not be a law (excepted from Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 of the Constitution of Maine).

(w) The governor cannot veto the budget bill but may exercise a total veto or item veto on a supplementary appropriations bill. In practice, this means the governor may strike items in the annual general capital loan bill. Occasionally the governor will also veto a bond bill or a portion of a bond bill.

(x) If a bill is presented to the governor in the first 83 days of session, the governor has only six days (not including Sunday) to act before the bill automatically becomes law.

(y) All bills passed at regular or special sessions must be presented to the governor no later than 20 days after adjournment. The governor has a limited time to sign or veto a bill after it is presented. If the governor does not act within that time, the bill becomes law automatically; there is no pocket veto. The time limit depends on when the presentation is made. Any bill presented in the last seven days of the 90-day session or after adjournment must be acted on within 30 days after presentation. Bills vetoed after adjournment are returned to the legislature for reconsideration at the next meeting of the same General Assembly.

(z) The governor has a limited time to sign or veto a bill after it is presented. If the governor does not act within that time, the bill becomes law automatically; there is no pocket veto. The time limit depends on when the presentation is made.

(aa) Vetoes bills are returned to the house of origin immediately after that house has organized at the next regular or special session. When a new General Assembly is elected and sworn in, bills vetoed from the previous session are not returned. These vetoed bills are not subject to any further legislative action.

(bb) Unless otherwise provided, June 1 is the effective date for bond bills, July 1 for budget, tax and revenue bills. By custom, October 1 is the usual effective date for other legislation. If the bill is an emergency measure, it may take effect immediately upon approval by the governor or at a specified date prior to June 1. For vetoed legislation, 30 days after the veto is overridden or on the date specified in the bill, whichever is later. An emergency bill passed over the governor's veto takes effect immediately.

(cc) Different date for fiscal legislation. Minnesota, Montana—July 1.

(dd) Bills vetoed after adjournment are returned to the legislature for reconsideration. Mississippi—returned within three days after the beginning of the next session.

(ee) If bill has an emergency clause, it becomes effective upon governor's signature.

(ff) Bills are carried over from the 90-day session beginning in the odd-numbered year to the 60-day session, which begins in even-numbered years. Bills that have not passed by the last day of the 60-day session are all indefinitely postponed by motion on the last day of the session.

(gg) The day of delivery and Sundays are not counted for purposes of calculating these periods.

(hh) Except bills going up in the last three days of session, for which the governor has 20 days.

(ii) If the legislature adjourns during the governor's consideration of a 10-day bill, the bill shall not become law without the governor's approval.

(jj) August 1 after filing with the secretary of state. Appropriations and tax bills, July 1 after filing with secretary of state, or date set in legislation by Legislative Assembly, or by date established by emergency clause.

(kk) The exception covers such matters as emergency measures and court bills that originally required a 2/3 majority for passage. In those cases, the same extraordinary majority vote is required to override a veto.

(ll) Emergency, current appropriation, and tax legislation effective immediately. The General Assembly may also enact an uncodified section of law specifying a desired effective date that is after the constitutionally established effective date.

(mm) During session the governor has five days (except Sunday) to sign or veto a bill or it becomes law automatically. After session, a bill becomes a pocket veto if not signed 15 days after sine die.

(nn) Unless emergency declared or date specific in text of measure.

(oo) Bills become effective without signature if not signed or vetoed.

(pp) Date signed, date received by secretary of state if effective without signature, date that veto is overridden, or other specified date.

(qq) Two days after the next meeting.

(rr) During a session, a bill becomes law if a governor signs it or does not act on it within five days. If the legislature has adjourned or recessed or is within five days of a recess or an adjournment, the governor has 15 days to act on the bill. If he does not act, the bill becomes law.

(ss) Adjournment of the legislature is irrelevant; the governor has 10 days to act on a bill after it is presented to him or it becomes law without his signature.

(tt) If part of the item.

(uu) The governor has 30 days after adjournment of the legislature to act on any bills. The Constitution of Virginia provides that: "If the Governor does not act on any bill, it shall become law without his signature."

(vv) Must include majority of elected members.

(ww) Unless a different date is stated in the bill. Special sessions—first day of fourth month after adjournment.

(xx) Five days for supplemental appropriation bills.

(yy) 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 Interior by the secretary.

(zz) After legislature adjourns sine die at end of two-year term.

(aaa) Twenty days for appropriations bills.

(bbb) U.S. Congress may annul.

(ccc) May item veto language or amounts in a bill that contains two or more appropriations.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.17**  
**LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS**

State or other jurisdiction	Budget document submission							Budget bill introduction		
	Legal source of deadline		Submission date relative to convening					Same time as budget document	Another time	Not until committee review of budget document
			Prior to session	Within one week	Within two weeks	Within one month	Over one month			
Alabama .....	★	★	(a)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Alaska .....	★	★	...	(a)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Arizona .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Arkansas .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
California .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★(b)	...	...
Colorado .....	...	★	★(a)	...	...	...	...	...	76th day by rule	...
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	...	...	(a)	...	★	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Georgia .....	★	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	★	30 days	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Idaho .....	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
Illinois .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★(a)	...	★(c)	...
Indiana .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Iowa .....	...	★	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	★(d)
Kansas .....	...	★	...	...	★(e)	...	...	...	★	...
Kentucky .....	★	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	★	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	★	(f)	(f)	...	...	...	(g)	...	...
Maine .....	...	★	...	(a)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Maryland .....	★	...	...	★(e)	...	...	...	★(h)	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Michigan .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Minnesota .....	...	★	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	★
Mississippi .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Missouri .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★
Montana .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Nebraska .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★(i)	...	...
Nevada .....	★	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
New Hampshire .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	(a)	★	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
New Mexico .....	...	★	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	★	...
New York .....	★	...	...	...	★(a)	...	...	...	★(j)	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
North Dakota .....	...	★	(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Ohio .....	...	★	...	...	...	★(d)(e)	...	★	...	...
Oklahoma .....	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Oregon .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★(l)	★(m)	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Rhode Island .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...
South Carolina .....	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★(n)
South Dakota .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★(o)	...	★(p)	...
Tennessee .....	...	★	...	...	★(a)(e)	★(a)(e)	...	★	...	...
Texas .....	...	★	...	6th day	...	...	...	...	★(q)	...
Utah .....	...	★	...	★(a)	...	...	...	...	★(r)	...
Vermont .....	...	...	...	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	★
Virginia .....	...	★	Dec. 20	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Washington .....	★(t)	...	Dec. 20 (u)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
West Virginia .....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	★	...	...	...	★(v)	...	★	...	...
Wyoming .....	...	★	Dec. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
American Samoa .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Guam .....	...	★	...	...	...	★(w)	...	★	...	...
No. Mariana Islands...	...	★	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	(v)	★
Puerto Rico .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	★	May 30	...	...	...	...	...	★	...

See footnotes at end of table.





## STATE LEGISLATURES

### LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Specific time limitations: Alabama—five days; Alaska—December 15, fourth legislative day; Connecticut—not later than the first session day following the third day in February, in each odd-numbered year; Colorado—presented by November 1 to the Joint Budget Committee; Georgia—first five days of session; Illinois—third Wednesday in February; Iowa—no later than February 1; Kentucky—10th legislative day; Maine—the governor shall transmit the budget document to the legislature not later than the Friday following the first Monday in January of the first regular legislative session. A governor-elect elected to a first term of office shall transmit the budget document to the legislature not later than the Friday following the first Monday in February of the first regular legislative session (Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, Chapter 149, Section 1666); Minnesota—by the fourth Tuesday in January each odd-numbered year; Nevada—no later than 14 days before commencement of regular session; New Hampshire—by February 15; New Mexico—by January 1 each year; New York—the executive budget must be submitted by the governor to the legislature by the second Tuesday following the opening of session (or February 1 for the first session following a gubernatorial election); Tennessee—on or before February 1 for sitting governor; Utah—must submit to the legislature no later than three days after session begins; No. Mariana Islands—no later than six months before the beginning of the fiscal year.

(b) Budget and Budget Bill are annual—to be submitted within the first 10 days of each calendar year.

(c) Deadlines for introducing bills in general are set by senate president and house speaker.

(d) Executive budget bill is introduced and used as a working tool for committee.

(e) Later for first session of a new governor; Kansas—21 days; Maryland—10 days after; New Jersey—February 15; Ohio—by March 15; Tennessee—March 1.

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

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

(h) Appropriations bills other than the budget bill (supplementary) may be introduced at any time. They must provide their own tax source and may not be enacted until the budget bill is enacted.

(i) Governor's budget bill is introduced and serves as a working document for the Appropriations Committee. The governor must submit the budget proposal by January 15 of each odd-numbered year (Neb.Rev.Stat. sec.81-125). The statute extends this deadline to February 1 for a governor who is in his first year of office.

(j) Submission of the governor's budget bills to the legislature occurs with submission of the executive budget.

(k) Legislative Council's Budget Section hears the executive budget recommendations during legislature's December organizational session.

(l) By December 1st of even-numbered year unless new governor is elected; if new governor is elected, then February 1st of odd-numbered year.

(m) Legislature often introduces other budget bills during legislative session that are not part of the governor's recommended budget.

(n) The Ways and Means Committee introduces the Budget Bill within five days after the beginning of the session (S.C. Code 11-11-70).

(o) It is usually over a month. The budget must be delivered to the legislature not later than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December.

(p) It must be introduced no later than the 16th legislative day.

(q) Within first 30 days of session.

(r) Legislative rules require budget bills to be introduced by the 43rd day of the session.

(s) No official submission dates. Occurs by custom early in the session.

(t) And Rules.

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

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

(w) Usually January before end of current fiscal year.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.18**  
**FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION**

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

See footnotes at end of table.



## FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

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 included on final passage calendar.

(b) Only retirement, corrections, revenue, tax and local government bills require fiscal notes. During the past session, fiscal notes were provided for education.

(c) The fiscal notes are printed with the bills favorably reported by the committees.

(d) Statement of purpose.

(e) Attached to bill, so available to both fiscal and executive budget staff.

(f) A summary of each fiscal note is attached to the summary of its bill in the printed *Legislative Synopsis and Digest*, and on the General Assembly's Web site. Fiscal notes are prepared for the sponsor and attached to the bill on file with the House Clerk or Senate Secretary.

(g) Fiscal notes are available to everyone.

(h) Prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Office when a state agency is involved and prepared by Legislative Auditor's office when a local board or commission is involved; copies sent to House and Senate staff offices respectively.

(i) Distributed to members of the committee of reference; also available on the Legislature's Web site.

(j) A fiscal note is now known as a fiscal and policy note to better reflect the contents. Fiscal and policy notes also identify any mandate on local government and include analyses of the economic impact on small businesses.

(k) In practice, fiscal and policy notes are prepared on all bills and resolutions prior to a public hearing on the bills/resolutions. After initial hard copy distribution to sponsor and committee, the note is released to member computer system and thereafter to the legislative Web site.

(l) 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.

(m) Other relevant data.

(n) At present, fiscal information is part of the bill analysis on the legislative Web site.

(o) And committee to which bill referred.

(p) Mechanical defects in bill.

(q) Fiscal impact statements prepared by Legislative Finance Committee staff are available to anyone on request and on the legislature's Web site.

(r) Bills impacting workers' compensation benefits must have an actuarial impact statement; bills proposing changes in state or local government retirement systems must have an actuarial note.

(s) Fiscal notes are posted on the Internet and available to all members.

(t) Notes required only if impact is \$5,000 or more. Bills impacting work-force safety and insurance benefits or premiums have actuarial statements as do bills proposing changes in state and local retirement systems.

(u) Fiscal notes are available online to anyone from the legislative branch Web site.

(v) Fiscal notes are prepared for bills before being voted on in any standing committee or floor session. Upon distribution to the legislators preparing to vote, the fiscal notes are made public.

(w) Fiscal impact statements on proposed legislation are prepared by the Office of State Budget and sent to the House or Senate standing committee that requested the impact. All fiscal impacts are posted on the OSB Web page.

(x) Equalized education funding impact statement and criminal justice policy impact statement.

(y) 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.

(z) Fiscal notes are not mandatory and their content will vary.

(aa) Technical amendments, if needed. Fiscal notes do not provide statements or interpretations of legislative intent for legal purposes. A summary of the stated objective, effect, and impact may be included.

(bb) Fiscal impact statements are widely available because they are also posted on the Internet shortly after they are distributed. The Joint Legislative Audit Review Commission (JLARC) also prepares a review of the fiscal impact statement if requested by a standing committee chair. The review statement is also available on the Internet.

(cc) Legislative budget directors.

(dd) Impact on private sector.

(ee) The fiscal estimate is printed as an appendix to the bill; anyone that has a copy of the bill has a copy of the fiscal estimate.

(ff) Fiscal impact on local economy.

(gg) The Legislature of Puerto Rico does not prepare fiscal notes, but upon request the economics unit could prepare one. The Department of Treasury has the duty to analyze and prepare fiscal notes.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.19**  
**BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:**  
**2007 REGULAR SESSIONS**

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
Alabama .....	Mar. 6–June 7, 2007	1,476	887	296	641	8 (a)(c)	30L
Alaska .....	Jan. 16–May 16, 2007	449	71	66	38	0 (c)	121C
Arizona .....	Jan. 8–Jun. 20, 2007	1,434	114	297	21	22	164C
Arkansas .....	Jan. 8–May 1, 2007	2,817	194	1,755	127	8	88C
California .....	Dec. 4, 2006–Aug. 31, 2008 (d)	4,863 (d)	371 (d)	950 (d)	N.A.	10 (d)	165L (d)
Colorado .....	Jan. 10–May 4, 2007	646	126	475	113	8 (a)	120C
Connecticut .....	Jan. 3–June 6, 2007	3,936 (e)	358 (e)	266 (e)	N.A.	5	108L
Delaware .....	Jan. 9–June 30, 2007	462	24	181	10	1	46L
Florida .....	Mar. 6–May 4, 2007	2,241	224	319	147	18 (a)(c)	60C
Georgia .....	Jan. 8–Apr. 20, 2007	1,226	1,696	397	1,526	41(c)(f)	40L
Hawaii .....	Jan. 17–May 3, 2007	3,962	1,022	328	273	42 (a)	60L
Idaho .....	Jan. 8–Mar. 30, 2007	581	73	374	51	6 (a)(c)	82C
Illinois .....	Jan. 10–(g)	5,655	1,435	682	N.A.	50 (a)(c)	(g)
Indiana .....	Nov. 21, 2006–Apr. 29, 2007	1,420	213	231	145	4	103L
Iowa .....	Jan. 8–Apr. 29, 2007	2,800	109	219	4	3(c)	108C
Kansas .....	Jan. 8–May 22, 2007	996	38	202	15	3(a)(c)	90C
Kentucky .....	Jan. 2–Mar. 27, 2007	811	458	120	141	N.A.	58L
Louisiana .....	Apr. 30–June 28, 2007	1,308	792	500	712	14 (c)	45C
Maine .....	Dec. 6, 2006–June 21, 2007	1,931	44	643	42	1	62L
Maryland .....	Jan. 10–Apr. 9, 2007	2,480	15	652	2	146	90C
Massachusetts .....	Jan. 3, 2007–Dec. 31, 2007	N.A.	N.A.	230	3	N.A.	126C
Michigan .....	Jan. 10–Dec. 27, 2007 (h)	2,594	46	221	0	(c)	(b)
Minnesota .....	Jan. 3–May 21, 2007	4,915	0	150	0	12 (c)	75L
Mississippi .....	Jan. 2–Mar. 30, 2007	3,066	438	500	342	14 (c)	88C
Missouri .....	Jan. 3–May 30, 2007	2,002	66 (i)	133	1 (i)	1	80L
Montana .....	Jan. 3–Apr. 27, 2007	1,418	94 (j)	604	55 (j)	18	90L
Nebraska .....	Jan. 3–May 31, 2007	705 (k)	209	215	85	3(a)(c)	90L
Nevada .....	Feb. 5–June 5, 2007	1,208	110	554	110	7	120C
New Hampshire .....	Jan. 3–Sept. 5, 2007	1,150	13	382	7	3	(b)
New Jersey .....	Jan. 9, 2007–Jan. 7, 2008	1,427	180	351	16	13(c)	(b)
New Mexico .....	Jan. 16–Mar. 17, 2007	2,506	45	368	9	91 (c)	60C
New York .....	Jan. 3, 2007–year round	16,131	(l)	689	4,839	159	365C
North Carolina .....	Jan. 24–Aug. 2, 2007	3,531	114	551	68	1	191C
North Dakota .....	Jan. 9–Apr. 25, 2007	941	107	575	79	2 (c)	73C
Ohio .....	Jan. 2, 2007–(m)	687	64	45	9	0 (c)	(b)
Oklahoma .....	Feb. 5–May 25, 2007	1,130	124 (n)	185	69 (n)	5 (o)	64L
Oregon .....	Jan. 8–June 28, 2007	2,743 (p)	176	906	72	1 (c)	172C
Pennsylvania .....	Jan. 2, 2007–Dec. 31, 2008 (q)	3,658 (q)	892 (r)	82 (q)	(r)	0	335L (q)
Rhode Island .....	Jan. 2–Oct. 30, 2007	2,742	421	704	606	56 (a)	66C
South Carolina .....	Jan. 9–Aug. 3, 2007	1,292	869	142	713	42 (a)(s)	72L
South Dakota .....	Jan. 9–Mar. 26, 2007	531	35	299	15	6 (a)	35L
Tennessee .....	Jan. 9–Jun. 12, 2007	4,811	1,700	665	(x)	2	50L
Texas .....	Jan. 9–May 28, 2007	6,190	556	1,481	276	52 (c)	140C
Utah .....	Jan. 15–Feb. 28, 2007	685	48	392	31	0	45C
Vermont .....	Jan. 3–May 12, 2007	758	315	92	235	3	71C
Virginia .....	Jan. 10–Feb. 24, 2007	2,294	697	958	527	15 (a)(t)	46C
Washington .....	Jan. 8–April 22, 2007	2,591	109	522	18	0 (c)	105C
West Virginia .....	Jan. 11–Mar. 7, 2007	2,037	311	273	135	17 (c)	59C
Wisconsin .....	Jan. 3, 2007 (u)	857	159	29	52	0 (c)	(u)
Wyoming .....	Jan. 9–Mar. 14, 2007	500	14	222	1	3 (c)	47L
American Samoa (v) ....	(w)	54	40	7	20	(c)	45L
Guam .....	Jan.–Dec. 2007	183	97	29	86	8 (a)	12L/64C

See footnotes at end of table.

**BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:  
2007 REGULAR SESSIONS—Continued**

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of legislative agencies, March 2008.

\* Includes Joint and Concurrent resolutions.

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

Key:

C — Calendar day.

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

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Number of vetoes overridden: Alabama—1; Colorado—1 partial veto; Connecticut—1; Florida—4; Guam—4; Hawaii—19; Idaho—1; Illinois—22; Kansas—1; Nebraska—1; Rhode Island—37; South Carolina—36, does not include line items; South Dakota—1; Virginia—3; West Virginia—5.

(b) Length of session: Colorado—State constitution limits legislative sessions to 120 days each year but may adjourn earlier. Michigan—Senate 132L and House 134L; New Hampshire—Senate 25L and House 21L; New Jersey—Senate 26L and Assembly 27L; Ohio—Senate 121L and House 128L;

(c) Line item or partial vetoes. Alabama—1 partial or line item veto; Alaska—1 partial or line item veto; American Samoa—1 partial or line item veto; Connecticut—1 partial or line item veto; Florida—2 line item vetoes; Georgia—31 partial or line item vetoes; Idaho—1 partial or line item veto; Illinois—32 partial or line item veto; Iowa—12 partial or line item vetoes; Kansas—3 partial or line item vetoes; Louisiana—10 line item vetoes; Michigan—8 line item vetoes; Minnesota—8 line item or partial vetoes; Mississippi—3; Nebraska—1 partial or line item veto; New Jersey—1 line item veto; New Mexico—5 partial or line item vetoes; North Dakota—1 partial or line item veto; Ohio—2 line item vetoes; Oregon—2 partial or line item vetoes; Texas—2 partial or line item vetoes; Washington—37 partial vetoes; Wisconsin—2 partial vetoes; Wyoming—1 partial or line item veto.

(d) California totals are not final. They have completed one half of a two-year session and these numbers only reflect action through February 2008.

(e) Connecticut—House bills introduced—2,434; Senate bills—1,502. House enactments—255; Senate enactments—11.

(f) In the veto message, agencies were instructed to 'disregard' 45 items.

(g) House adjourned Oct. 1, 2007—78 legislative days. Senate adjourned Sept. 18, 2007—96 legislative days.

(h) 2007 was the first year of a two-year session. These numbers reflect activity between January 10, 2007 and December 27, 2007.

(i) These are Joint Resolutions. Joint Resolutions amend the constitution.

(j) The 94 resolutions introduced and 55 resolutions passed were all joint resolutions. There were also 10 Senate Resolutions introduced, of which 8 passed, and there were 4 House Resolutions, of which 2 passed.

(k) Bill introduction total does not include appropriation bills (A-bills). 57 A-bills were introduced and 34 were enacted.

(l) There are no official statistics for resolution introductions.

(m) House adjournment: December 27, 2007; Senate adjournment: December 28, 2007.

(n) Introduced resolutions include: 51 Simple; 41 Concurrent and 32 Joint introduced. Adopted resolutions include: 2 Joint, signed by the Governor; 22 concurrents filed with the Secretary of State and 45 Simple filed with the Secretary of State.

(o) One became law without the signature of the Governor.

(p) One (1) bill was referred to to the people for approval or rejection.

(q) Pennsylvania is a biennial legislature. The statistics reported are for the first year of the 2007-2008 biennium as of March 12, 2008. The House met on 115L days in 2007 and the Senate on 211L days in 2007. In 2008 the House-50 (scheduled to June 30) and the Senate has completed 15L through March 12, 2008 for a total of 335L to date.

(r) Pennsylvania does not track the number of resolutions that have been passed. In general, resolutions are chamber based and highlight a day or honor a person.

(s) South Carolina had 4 bills with line item vetoes: H3620: 2007-2008 Appropriations Bill, 237 line item vetoes with 222 overrides; H3621 Capital Reserve Bill, 6 line item vetoes with 6 overrides; H3471: Contingency Reserve Fund Revenues, 1 line item veto with 1 override; S656 Sale Tax, 2 line item vetoes with 2 overrides.

(t) The Governor did not veto any of the items in the Budget Bill. He did return 17 separate amendments to the bill, all of which were excepted by the General Assembly. In Virginia, the Governor has the option, in addition to signing or vetoing a bill, to return the bill to the General Assembly with proposed amendments that the Assembly either rejects or accepts.

(u) All action carries over to even year. These figures are through November 1, 2007.

(v) These totals are for the Senate only.

(w) Convened on January 8, 2007 and adjourned March 30, 2007. Convened again on July 9, 2007 and adjourned on October 5, 2007.

(x) Tennessee does not track the number of adopted resolutions.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.20**  
**BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:**  
**2007 SPECIAL SESSIONS**

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
Alabama .....	Feb. 26–Mar. 2, 2007	17	51	6	49	1	5C/5L
Alaska .....	June 26, 2007	1	0	1	0	0	1C
	Oct. 18–Nov. 16, 2007	2	1	1	0	0	30C
Arizona .....	No special session in 2007						
Arkansas .....	No special session in 2007						
California .....	Sept. 12, 2007- ongoing (a)	34	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Sept. 12, 2007- ongoing (a)	11	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Colorado .....	No special session in 2007						
Connecticut .....	June 7–Dec. 5, 2007 (b)	7	10	7	10	1	7L
	Sept. 20–Sept. 26, 2007 (b)	1	5	1	N.A.	0	2L
	Sept. 26–Sept. 26, 2007 (b)	0	0	0	0	0	1L
	Dec. 5, 2007 (c)						
Delaware .....	No special session in 2007						
Florida .....	Jan. 16–Jan. 22, 2007	20	6	1	6	0	7C
	Jun. 12–Jun. 14, 2007	10	13	2	3	0	3C
	Oct. 3–Oct. 12, 2007	35	5	15	2	0	10C
	Oct. 12–Oct. 29, 2007	10	15	2	3	0	18C
Georgia .....	No special session in 2007						
Hawaii .....	July 10, 2007	0	7	11	4	0	1L
	Oct. 24–Oct. 31, 2007	5	5	2	5	0	6L
	Nov. 19–Nov. 20, 2007	0	1	(d)	1	0	2L
Idaho .....	No special session in 2007	1	0	1	0	0	1C
Illinois .....	July 5, 2007–The first of 18 special sessions (e)						
Indiana .....	No special session in 2007						
Iowa .....	No special session in 2007						
Kansas .....	No special session in 2007						
Kentucky .....	July 5–July 30, 2007	0	3	0	2	0	20L
	Aug. 20–Aug. 24, 2007	0	12	1	22	0	4L
Louisiana .....	No special session in 2007						
Maine .....	No special session in 2007						
Maryland .....	Oct. 29–Nov. 19, 2007	94	0	7	0	0	22C
Massachusetts .....	No special session in 2007						
Michigan .....	No special session in 2007						
Minnesota .....	Sept. 11, 2007	3	0	2	0	0	1C
Mississippi .....	Apr. 27, 2007	7	8	3	8	0	1C
Missouri .....	Aug. 20–Aug 30, 2007	3	0	2	0	0	6L
Montana .....	May 10–May 15, 2007	15	0	6	0	0	5L
	Sept. 5, 2007	5	0	3	0	0	1L
Nebraska .....	No special session in 2007						
Nevada .....	June 5, 2007	11	1	11	1	0	1C
New Hampshire .....	No special session in 2007						
New Jersey .....	No special session in 2007						
New Mexico .....	Mar. 20–Mar. 30, 2007	19	6	3	0	(f)	10C
New York .....	No special session in 2007						
North Carolina .....	Sept. 10–Sept. 11, 2007	6	2	1	1	0	2C
North Dakota .....	No special session in 2007						
Ohio .....	No special session in 2007						
Oklahoma .....	No special session in 2007						
Oregon .....	No special session in 2007						
Pennsylvania .....	Sept. 17, 2007-March 11, 2008	100	9	N.A.	N.A.	0	111L(g)
Rhode Island .....	No special session in 2007						
South Carolina .....	No special session in 2007						
South Dakota .....	No special session in 2007						
Tennessee .....	No special session in 2007						
Texas .....	No special session in 2007						
Utah .....	Aug. 22, 2007	9	1	4	1	0	1C
Vermont .....	July 11, 2007 veto session	0	2	0	2	2	1C

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: 2007 SPECIAL SESSIONS—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
Virginia.....	No special session in 2007						
Washington.....	Nov. 29, 2007	2	0	2	0	0	1C
West Virginia.....	Mar. 18, 2007	5	4	5	4	0	1C
	Aug. 19–Aug. 21, 2007	30	4	14	4	0	3C
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 11–Feb. 1, 2007	2	0	1	0	0	7L
	Oct. 15–Oct. 23, 2007	2	0	0	0	0	5L
	Dec. 11, 2007–ongoing						
Wyoming.....	No special session in 2007						
American Samoa.....	Apr. 23–May 3, 2007	4	15	0	15	0	9L
Guam.....	Jul. 16–Jul. 19, 2007	1	0	1	0	0	4C (h)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state legislative agencies, March 2008.

\* Includes Joint and Concurrent resolutions.

\*\* 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) California meets in two-year sessions, this biennium is 2007–2008. The Governor called 2 Extraordinary Sessions in a September 11, 2007 proclamation; one to address health care issues and one to address water issues. Neither had been adjourned when this publication went to press.

(b) Several overlapping sessions concurrently.

(c) On Dec. 2, 2007, HJ 302 called for a session to begin no earlier than 12 a.m. Dec. 2, 2007; the expectation is for the session to begin mid-Jan. 2008.

(d) Governor's message adopted.

(e) There were a total of 18 Senate and House Special Sessions in 2008. They began on July 5 and adjourned on December 31 in the House and December 26 in the Senate. There were a total of 336 regular special session days in the House and 460 regular special session days in the Senate. The Senate introduced 2 bills and enacted none; 56 resolutions were introduced and 56 were passed. The House introduced 1 bill and enacted none; 47 resolutions and passed 47. There were no vetoes.

(f) 3 partial or line item vetoes.

(g) Special session and regular session days can be scheduled for the same day.

(h) One special session legislative day equaled 4 special session calendar days.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.21**  
**STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS**

State or other jurisdiction	Senate			House/Assembly		
	Capitol		District	Capitol		District
	Personal	Shared		Personal	Shared	
Alabama .....	...	YR/2	(a)	...	YR/10	(a)
Alaska (b) .....	YR/SO	...	YR	YR/SO	...	YR
Arizona .....	YR (c)	...	...	...	YR (c)	...
Arkansas .....	...	YR	...	...	YR (d)	...
California .....	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Colorado .....	(e)	(e)	...	(e)	(e)	...
Connecticut (f) .....	YR/36	...	...	...	YR/38	...
Delaware .....	(g) .....					
Florida .....	YR (h)	...	YR (h)	YR (h)	...	YR (h)
Georgia .....	...	YR/3, SO/68	...	...	YR/25, SO/113	...
Hawaii .....	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Idaho .....	...	SO, YR (i)	...	...	SO, YR (i)	...
Illinois .....	...	YR/1 (j)	YR (j)	YR	YR/2 (j)	YR (j)
Indiana .....	...	YR/2 (k)	YR	...	YR	...
Iowa .....	SO	...	...	SO	...	...
Kansas .....	SO/1	...	...	(l)	SO/3	...
Kentucky .....	...	YR (m)	...	...	YR (m)	...
Louisiana .....	(n)	YR (o)	YR (n)	(n)	YR (o)	YR (n)
Maine .....	YR, SO (p)	YR/27, SO/7	YR	...	YR (q)	...
Maryland .....	YR, SO (r)	...	YR (r)	YR (r)	SO (r)	YR (r)
Massachusetts .....	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Michigan .....	YR (s)	...	...	YR/2 (s)	...	...
Minnesota .....	YR (t)	Varies	...	YR/3	Varies	...
Mississippi .....	...	YR	...	YR	YR	...
Missouri .....	YR	YR	...	YR	YR	...
Montana .....	...	SO	...	...	SO	...
Nebraska .....	YR (u)	...	...	Unicameral .....		
Nevada .....	SO (v)	YR	...	SO (s)(v)	YR	...
New Hampshire .....	...	YR	...	YR	YR	...
New Jersey .....	YR (h)	...	YR (h)	YR (h)	...	YR (h)
New Mexico .....	SO (w)	...	...	...	SO/2	...
New York .....	YR (x)	...	YR (x)	YR (x)	...	YR (x)
North Carolina .....	YR (y)	YR	...	YR (y)	YR	...
North Dakota .....	...	SO (v)	...	...	SO (v)	...
Ohio .....	YR/2 (z)	...	(aa)	YR/1 (bb)	...	(aa)
Oklahoma .....	YR/1 (cc)	YR (cc)	...	YR (cc)	YR/1 (cc)	...
Oregon .....	YR (dd)	YR	YR (ee)	YR (dd)	YR	YR (ee)
Pennsylvania .....	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Rhode Island .....	...	YR (ff)	...	...	YR (ff)	...
South Carolina .....	...	YR/2	...	YR/4	...	...
South Dakota .....	(gg)	(gg)	...	(gg)	(gg)	...
Tennessee .....	YR/1	...	...	(hh)	YR/1	...
Texas .....	YR/6 (ii)	...	...	YR/3 (ii)	...	...
Utah .....	(jj)	SO	...	(jj)	SO	...
Vermont .....	YR/1 (kk)	...	...	YR/1 (kk)	...	...
Virginia .....	SO/1 (ll)	...	(ll)	SO (ll)	SO/2	(ll)
Washington .....	YR/1	...	YR/1	YR/1	...	YR/1
West Virginia .....	SO	...	...	...	SO/17	...
Wisconsin .....	YR (mm)	YR	YR (mm)	YR (mm)	YR	YR (mm)
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam .....	...	...	...	Unicameral .....		
No. Mariana Islands...	YR (nn)	(nn)	...	YR (nn)	(nn)	(mm)
Puerto Rico .....	YR (nn)	...	...	YR (nn)	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	YR (nn)	...	...	Unicameral .....		

See footnotes at end of table.





## STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

Note: For entries under column heading "Shared," figures after slash indicate 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) Six counties have local delegation offices with shared staff.

(b) The number of staff per legislator varies depending on their position.

(c) Representatives share a secretary with another legislator; however, House leadership and committee chairs usually have their own secretarial staff. All legislators share professional research staff.

(d) The legislators share 21 staff people; 4.76 legislators per staff person.

(e) Senate: has 17 session only staff and 18 year-round staff. There are no district staffers, and since the entire staff works for multiple senators, they are not listed as shared. There are five session only staff in the bill room who are jointly managed by the Colorado Senate and House. House: year-round staff consists of five majority caucus staff; four minority caucus staff; six chief clerk nonpartisan staff. The Colorado session only staff consists of three majority caucus staff; two minority caucus staff; 23 chief clerk nonpartisan staff. The Colorado House of Representatives may have up to 65 legislative aides who serve as the legislator's personal staff. The legislative aides are employed for a total of 330 hours per legislator during the session only and they can work only in the capitol, and not in the district office. All of the legislators may hire an aide.

(f) The numbers are for staff assigned to specific legislators. There is additional staff working in the leadership offices that also support the rank-and-file members.

(g) Staffers are a combination of full-time, part-time, shared, personal, etc. and their assignments change throughout the year.

(h) Personal and district staff are the same. In Florida, two out of the three district employees may travel to the capitol for sessions.

(i) Idaho has two year-round full-time, three year-round part-time employees and 32 session only employees in the Senate. The House has two full-time and one part-time person(s) year-round and 37 additional people during session.

(j) The only staff working for individual rank-and-file legislators are one (1) secretary in the Capitol complex for each two members and (1–2) district staff, whom legislators select and pay from a separate allowance for that purpose. Partisan staffers help individual legislators with many issues in addition to staffing committees.

(k) Leadership has one legislative assistant. During session, college interns are hired to provide additional staff—one for every two members. Leadership has one intern.

(l) One clerical staff person for three individual House members is the norm. Chairpersons are provided their own individual clerical staff person.

(m) The General Assembly is provided professional and clerical staff services by a centralized, nonpartisan staff, with the exception of House and Senate leadership which employs partisan staff. No district staff provided.

(n) 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.

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

(p) President's office: six year-round; Majority office: seven year-round, one session only; Secretary's office: nine year-round, five session only.

(q) The 151 House members do not have individual staff. There are 21 people who work year-round in the two partisan offices, 12 of whom are legislative aides who primarily work directly with legislators.

(r) Senators have one year-round administrative aide and one session only secretary. Delegates have one part-time year-round administrative aide and a shared session only secretary. Legislators may increase staff and also hire student interns if their district office funds are used.

(s) Senate—majority, five staff per legislator; minority, three staff per legislator. House—two staff per legislator.

(t) One to two staff persons per legislator.

(u) Two to five staff persons per legislator.

(v) Secretarial staff; in North Dakota, leadership only.

(w) One plus; clerical plus attendant or analyst.

(x) House/party leaders determine allowances/funds for members once allocations are made. Members have considerable independence in hiring personal and committee staffs.

(y) Part-time during interim.

(z) Some leadership offices have more.

(aa) Some legislators maintain district offices at their own expense.

(bb) Some offices have more.

(cc) Senate: Pro Tem—five staff persons; House: year-round one to five, majority party only; minority party, one staff person per legislator. Committee, fiscal and legal staffs are available to legislators year-round.

(dd) Two staff persons per legislator during session.

(ee) Senate—equivalent of one full-time staff. House—one during interim.

(ff) The General Assembly has a total of 280 full-time positions, 267 full-time shared staff and additional 13 full-time positions for the House.

(gg) The nonpartisan Legislative Research Council serves all members of both houses year-round. Committee secretaries and legislative interns and pages provide support during the sessions.

(hh) Several House members have year-round personal staff. It depends on seniority, duties (such as committee chairs), and committee assignments.

(ii) Average staff numbers are from staff member totals from each chamber.

(jj) Legislators are provided student interns during session.

(kk) No personal staff except one administrative assistant for the Speaker and one for the Senate Pro Tempore.

(ll) Senate—one administrative assistant (secretary) provided to the members during the session by the Clerk's offices. Members also receive a set dollar allowance to hire additional legislative assistants who may serve year-round at the capitol and in the district. House—members also receive a set dollar allowance to hire additional legislative assistants who may serve year-round at the capitol and in the district.

(mm) Staffing levels vary according to majority/minority status and leadership or committee responsibilities. Members may assign staff to work in the district office.

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

## STATE 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	B	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	B	B
Arizona .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Arkansas .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	...	...	...	...
California .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Colorado .....	★	...	★	...	B	...	B	B	B	B (c)	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	★	B	...	...	...	...	B	...	B
Delaware .....	●	★	●	★	B	...	B	...	B	...	...	B
Florida .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Georgia .....	●	★	●	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	...
Hawaii .....	●	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Idaho .....	...	★	...	★	B (d)	B (d)	...	...	...	B (e)	...	...
Illinois .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	B	B	...	...
Indiana .....	★	...	●	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...
Iowa .....	★	...	★	...	B	...	(f)	B	B	...	...	...
Kansas .....	★	★	★	★	B	B (g)	B	B	B	B	B	B
Kentucky .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	B (h)	B (h)	...	...
Louisiana .....	★(i)	★	★(i)	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B (j)	B (j)
Maine .....	★(k)	★(k)	★(k)	★(k)	B	B	B	B	B	B	...	B
Maryland .....	★(l)	★(l)	★(l)	★(l)	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	H	B	...	...	S
Minnesota .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	S	B	S	B	B
Mississippi .....	●	★	●	★	...	...	B	B	...	...	B	B
Missouri .....	★	...	★	...	B	...	B	...	S	S	B	...
Montana .....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	★	★	U	U	(m)	...	(m)	...	(m)	...	(m)	...
Nevada .....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	●	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	...	H	...	H
New Jersey .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	...	...	...	...
New York .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
North Carolina .....	★	★(n)	★	★(n)	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	B (n)
North Dakota .....	●	★	●	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio .....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	B	...	B	B
Oklahoma .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	...	...	B	B
Oregon .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pennsylvania .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Rhode Island .....	●	★	●	★	B	B	...	B	...	...	B	...
South Carolina .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	(l)	...	(l)	...	(l)
Tennessee .....	★	★	★	★	B	...	B	B	...	...	...	B
Texas .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	B	...	...	B	B
Utah .....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Vermont .....	★	●	★	●	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	★	★	★	★	B	...	B	B	...	...	(o)	(o)
Washington .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	B	B	B	B
West Virginia .....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Wisconsin .....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	...	...	(p)	B
Wyoming .....	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
American Samoa .....	●	★	●	★	B	B	B	B	...	...	B	...
Guam .....	★	★	U	U	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands...	★	★	★	★	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)
Puerto Rico .....	★	★	★	★	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	★	★	U	U	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

\*\* — 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) Senate—there is secretarial staff for both majority and minority offices for the Senate in the Capitol. Most of the clerical work is done by caucus staff. House—the clerical and secretarial staff for the House is more centralized and is supervised by the Clerk of the House.

(d) Professional staff and clerical support are provided via the Legislative Services Office, a nonpartisan office serving all members on a year-round basis.

(e) Leadership in each party hire their respective support staff.

(f) The Senate secretary and House clerk maintain supervision of committee clerks.

(g) Senators and house chairpersons select their secretaries and notify the central administrative services agency; all administrative employee matters are handled by the agency.

(h) Leadership employs partisan staff to provide professional and clerical services. However, all members, including leadership are also served by the centralized, nonpartisan staff.

(i) House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees have Legislative Fiscal Office staff at their hearings.

(j) Staff are assigned to each committee but work under the direction of the chair.

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

(l) The clerical support comes from employees who are hired to work only during the legislative sessions. They are employees of either the House or the Senate, and are not part of the central agency.

(m) Professional services are not provided, except that the staff of the Legislative Fiscal Office serves the Appropriations Committee. Individual senators are responsible for the process of hiring their own staff.

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

(o) The House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Finance Committees have their own staff. The staff members work under the direction of the chair.

(p) Standing committees are staffed by subject specialist from the Joint Legislative Council.

(q) 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.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.23**  
**STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER**

State or other jurisdiction	Committee members appointed by:		Committee chairpersons appointed by:		Number of standing committees during regular 2007 session	
	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly
Alabama .....	CC	S	CC	S	25	25
Alaska .....	CC	CC	CC	CC	9	9
Arizona .....	P	S	P	S	13	18
Arkansas .....	(a)	(b)	(a)	S	9	10
California .....	CR	S	CR	S	22	29
Colorado .....	MjL	S	MjL	S	11	10
Connecticut .....	CC	CC	CC	CC	(c)	(c)
Delaware .....	PT	S	PT	S	26	27
Florida .....	P	S	P	S	20	18
Georgia .....	CC	S	CC	S	25	34
Hawaii .....	P	(e)	P	(d)	13	17
Idaho .....	PT (f)	S	PT	S	10	14
Illinois .....	P, MnL	S, MnL	P	S	25	57
Indiana .....	PT	S	PT	S	20	20
Iowa .....	MjL, MnL	S	MjL	S	17	19
Kansas .....	(g)	S	(g)	S	17	21
Kentucky .....	P	S	P	S	14	19
Louisiana .....	P	S (h)	P	S	17	17
Maine .....	P	S	P	S	17 (v)	6 (v)
Maryland .....	P	S	P	S	8	9
Massachusetts .....	P	S	P	S	5 (c)	8 (c)
Michigan .....	MjL	S	MjL	S	19	24
Minnesota .....	CR	S	MjL	S	14	27
Mississippi .....	P	S	P	S	31	41
Missouri .....	PT (i)	S	PT	S	35	35
Montana .....	CC	S	CC	S	17	17
Nebraska .....	CC	U	E	U	14	U
Nevada .....	MjL	S	MjL	S	9	11
New Hampshire .....	P (k)	S (k)	P (k)	S (k)	14	21
New Jersey .....	CC	CC	CC	CC	13	23
New Mexico .....	CC	S	CC	S	9 (l)	15 (l)
New York .....	PT	S	PT	S	31	37
North Carolina .....	CC	CC	CC	CC	24	45
North Dakota .....	CC	CC	MjL	MjL	11	12 (j)
Ohio .....	P (m)	S (m)	P (m)	S (m)	14	20
Oklahoma .....	PT	S	PT	S	18	25
Oregon .....	P	S	P	S	12	16
Pennsylvania .....	PT	S	PT	S	21	23
Rhode Island .....	P	S	P	S	11	9
South Carolina .....	(n)	S	(o)	E	15	11
South Dakota .....	PT	S	PT	S	13	13
Tennessee .....	S	S	S	S	13	16
Texas .....	P	S (p)	P	S	20	41
Utah .....	P	S	P	S	11	15
Vermont .....	CC	S	CC	S	11	14
Virginia .....	E	S	(q)	S	11	14
Washington .....	P (r)	S	E (s)	S	15	21
West Virginia .....	P	S	P	S	18	15
Wisconsin .....	MjL	S	MjL	S	18	40
Wyoming .....	P	S	P	S	12	12
Dist. of Columbia .....	(t)	U	(t)	U	9	U
American Samoa .....	P	S	E	S	23	13
Guam .....	(u)	U	(u)	U	11	U
No. Mariana Islands .....	P	S	P	S	8	7
Puerto Rico .....	P	S	P	S	22	32
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	E	U	E	U	9	U

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

*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) Selection process based on seniority.

(b) 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.

(c) Substantive standing committees are joint committees. Connecticut, 18 (there are also three statutory and four select committees for the House and the Senate); Massachusetts, 26.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

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

(g) Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules.

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

(i) Senate minority committee members chosen by minority caucus, but appointed by president pro tempore.

(j) The House had a Constitutional Revision Committee.

(k) Senate president and house speaker consult with minority leaders.

(l) Senate: includes eight substantive committees and one procedural committee. House: includes 12 substantive committees and three procedural committees.

(m) The minority leader may recommend for consideration minority party members for each committee.

(n) Appointment based on seniority (Senate Rule 19D).

(o) Appointed by seniority which is determined by tenure within the committee rather than tenure within the Senate. Also, chair is based on the majority party within the committee (Senate Rule 19E).

(p) For each standing substantive committee of the house, except for the appropriations committee, a maximum of one-half of the membership, exclusive of chair and vice-chair, is determined by seniority; the remaining membership of the committee is determined by the speaker.

(q) Senior member of the majority party on the committee is the chair.

(r) Lieutenant governor is president of the senate.

(s) Recommended by the Committee on Committees, approved by the president, then confirmed by the senate.

(t) Chair of the Council.

(u) Members are appointed by the Chairperson; Chairperson is elected during majority caucus prior to inauguration.

(v) There are currently 17 Joint Standing Committees, two Joint Select Committees, and a Joint Government Oversight Committee.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.24**  
**RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE**

State or other jurisdiction	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/ Assembly		
Alabama .....	★	★	★	Senate: 4 hours, if possible. House: 24 hours, except Rules and Local Legislations Committee. Exceptions after 27th legislative day and special sessions.	Senate: final vote on a bill is recorded. House: recorded vote if requested by member of committee and sustained by one additional committee member.
Alaska .....	...	★	★	For meetings, by 4:00 p.m. on the preceding Thursday; for first hearings on bills, 5 days.	Roll call vote on any measure taken upon request by any member of either house.
Arizona .....	★	★	★	Senate: written agenda for each regular and special meeting containing all bills, memorials and resolutions to be considered shall be distributed to each member of the committee and to the Secretary of the Senate at least 5 days prior to the committee meeting. House: the committee chair shall prepare an agenda and distribute copies to committee members, the Information Desk and the Chief Clerk's Office by 4 p.m. each Wednesday for all standing committees meeting on Monday of the following week and 4 p.m. each Thursday for all standing committees meeting on any day except Monday of the following week.	Senate: roll call vote. House: roll call vote.
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	Senate: 2 days. House: 18 hours (2 hours with two-thirds vote of the committee).	Senate: roll call votes are recorded. House: report of committee recommendation signed by committee chair.
California .....	★	★	★	Senate: advance notice provisions exist. House: advance notice provisions exist.	Senate: roll call. House: roll call.
Colorado.....	★	★	★	Senate: final action on a measure is prohibited unless notice is posted 1 calendar day prior to its consideration. The prohibition does not apply if the action receives a majority vote of the committee. House: meeting publicly announced while the House is in actual session as much in advance as possible.	Senate: final action by recorded roll call vote. House: final action by recorded roll call vote.
Connecticut .....	★	★	★	Senate: 1 day notice for meetings, 5 days notice for hearings. House: 1 day notice for meetings, 5 days notice for hearings.	Senate: roll call required. House: roll call required.
Delaware.....	★	★	★	Senate: agenda released 1 day before meetings. House: agenda released 4 days before meetings.	Senate: results of all committee reports are recorded. House: results of all committee reports are recorded.
Florida .....	★	★	★	Senate: during session—3 hours notice for first 50 days, 4 hours thereafter. House: 2 days.	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: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call. House: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call.
Hawaii.....	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: 72 hours before first referral committee meetings, 48 hours before subsequent referral committee. House: 48 hours.	Senate: a quorum of committee members must be present before voting. House: a quorum of committee members must be present before voting.

See footnotes at end of table.





## STATE LEGISLATURES

## RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	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/ Assembly		
Idaho .....	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: none. House: per rule; chair provides notice of next meeting dates and times to clerk to be read prior to adjournment each day of session.	Senate: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call. House: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call.
Illinois .....	★	★(b)	★(b)	Senate: 6 days. House: 6 days.	Senate: votes on all legislative measures acted upon are recorded. House: votes on all legislative matters acted upon are recorded.
Indiana .....	★	★	★	Senate: 48 hours. House: prior to adjournment of the meeting day next preceding the meeting or announced during session.	Senate: committee reports—do pass; do pass amended; reported out without recommendation. House: majority of quorum; vote can be by roll call or consent.
Iowa .....	★	★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: final action by roll call. House: committee reports include roll call on final disposition.
Kansas .....	★	★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: vote recorded upon request of member. House: total for and against actions recorded.
Kentucky .....	★	★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: each member's vote recorded on each bill. House: each member's vote recorded on 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 .....	★	★	★	Senate: must be advertised 2 weekends in advance. House: must be advertised 2 weekends in advance.	Senate: recorded vote is required to report a bill out of committee. House: recorded vote is required to report a bill out of committee.
Maryland .....	★	★	★	Senate: none (c). House: none (c).	Senate: the final vote on any bill is recorded. House: the final vote on any bill is recorded.
Massachusetts .....	★	★	★	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 and House: notice shall be published in the journal in advance of a hearing. Notice of a special meeting shall be posted at least 18 hours before a meeting. Special provisions for conference committees.	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 .....	★	★	★	Senate: 3 days. House: 3 days.	Senate: not needed. House: not needed. Recorded roll call vote upon request by a member.
Mississippi .....	★	★	★	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: 24 hours. House: 24 hours.	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.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	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/ Assembly		
Nebraska.....	★	★	U	7 calendar days notice before hearing a bill.	In executive session, majority of the committee must vote in favor of the motion made.
Nevada .....	★	★	★	Senate: by rule—"adequate notice" shall be provided. (d) House: by rule—"adequate notice" shall be provided. (d)	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: 4 days. House: no less than 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.....	★	★	★	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: vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Roll call vote upon request. House: vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Roll call vote upon request.
New York .....	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: 1 week. House: 1 week for hearings, Thursday of prior week for meetings.	Senate: majority vote required. House: majority vote required.
North Carolina .....	(f)	★	★	Senate: none (e). House: none (e).	Senate: no roll call vote may be taken in any committee. House: roll call vote taken on any question when requested by member and sustained by one-fifth of members present.
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	Senate: hearing schedule printed Friday mornings. House: hearing schedule printed Friday mornings.	Senate: included with minutes from standing committee. House: included with minutes from standing committee.
Ohio .....	★	★	★	Senate: 2 days. In a case of necessity, the notice of hearing may be given in a shorter period by such reasonable method as prescribed by the Committee on Rules. House: 5 days. If an emergency requires consideration of a matter at a meeting not announced on notice, the chair may revise or supplement the notice at any time before or during the meeting to include the matter.	Senate: the affirmative votes of a majority of all members of a committee shall be necessary to report or to postpone further consideration of bills or resolutions. Every member present shall vote, unless excused by the chair. At discretion of chair the roll call may be continued for a vote by any member who was present at the prior meeting, but no later than 10:00 a.m. of next calendar day. House: the affirmative votes of a majority of all members of a committee shall be necessary to report or to postpone further consideration of bills or resolutions. Every member present shall vote, unless excused by the chair. At discretion of chair the roll call may be continued for a vote by any member who was present at the prior meeting, but no later than 12:00 noon 1 day following the meeting. Members must be present in order to vote on amendment.
Oklahoma .....	★	★	★	Senate: 3 days notice. House: 3 days notice.	Senate: roll call vote. House: roll call vote.
Oregon .....	★	★	★	Senate: at least 48 hours notice except at the end of session when adjournment sine die is imminent. House: first public hearing on a measure must have at least 72 hours notice, all other meetings at least 48 hours notice except in case of emergency.	Senate: affirmative roll call vote of majority of members of committee and recorded in committee minutes. House: affirmative roll call vote of majority of members of committee and recorded in committee minutes.

See footnotes at end of table.







## STATE LEGISLATURES

### RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	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/ Assembly		
Pennsylvania .....	★	★	★	Senate: written notice to members containing date, time, place and agenda. House: written notice to members containing date, time, place and agenda.	Senate: a majority vote of committee members. House: a majority vote of committee members.
Rhode Island .....	★	★	★	Senate: notice required. House: notice required.	Senate: majority vote of the members present. House: majority vote of the members present.
South Carolina .....	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours. House: 24 hours.	Senate: before the expiration of 5 days from the date of reference, any bill may be recalled from committee by the vote of three-fourths of the Senators present and voting. House: favorable report out of committee (majority of committee members voting in favor).
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	Senate and House: at least 1 legislative day must intervene between the date of posting and the date of consideration in both houses.	Senate and House: a majority vote of the members-elect taken by roll call is needed for final disposition on a bill. This applies to both houses.
Tennessee .....	★	★	★	Senate: 6 days. House: 72 hours.	Senate: majority referral to Calendar and Rules Committee, majority of Calendar and Rules Committee referral to floor. House: majority referral to Calendar and Rules Committee, majority of Calendar and Rules Committee referral to floor.
Texas .....	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours. House: the House requires 5 calendar days notice before a public hearing at which testimony will be taken, and 2 hours notice or an announcement from the floor before a formal meeting (testimony cannot be taken at a formal meeting). 24 hour advance notice is required during special session.	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 .....	★	★	★	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)	★(a)	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: recorded vote, except resolutions that do not have a specific vote requirement under the Rules. In these cases, a voice vote is sufficient. 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 .....	★	★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: majority of committee members voting. House: majority of committee members voting.
Wisconsin .....	★	★	★	Senate: Monday noon of the preceding week. House: Monday noon of the preceding week.	Senate: number of ayes and noes, and members absent or not voting are reported. House: number of ayes and noes are recorded.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	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/ Assembly		
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	Senate: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day. House: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day.	Senate: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote. House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote.
American Samoa .....	★	★(g)	★(g)	Senate: at least 3 calendar days in advance. House: at least 3 calendar days in advance.	Senate/House: There are four methods of ascertaining the decision upon any matter: by raising of hands; by secret ballot, when authorized by law; by rising; and by call of the members and recorded by the Clerk of the vote of each.
Guam .....	★	★	U	5 days prior to public hearings.	Majority vote of committee members.
Puerto Rico.....	★	★	★	Senate: must be notified every Thursday, 1 week in advance. House: 24 hours advance notice, no later than 4:00 p.m. of previous day.	Senate: bills reported from a committee carry a majority vote. House: bills reported from a committee carry a majority vote by referendum or in an ordinary meeting.
U.S. Virgin Islands...	★	★	U	7 calendar days.	Bills must be reported to floor by Rules Committee.

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

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."

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) A session of a house or one of its committees can be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine that the public interest so requires. A meeting of a joint committee or commission can be closed if two-thirds of the members of both houses so vote.

(c) General directive in the Senate and House rules to the Department of Legislative Services to compile a list of the meetings and to arrange for distribution which in practice is done on a regular basis.

(d) Senate: This rule may be suspended for emergencies by a two-thirds vote of appointed committee members. House: This rule may be suspended for emergencies by a two-thirds vote of appointed committee members. In the Assembly this rule does not apply to committee meetings held on the floor during recess or conference committee meetings.

(e) If public hearing, five calendar days.

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

(g) Unless privileged information is being discussed with counsel or the security of the territory is involved.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.25**  
**LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	If not approved or disapproved within 35 days of filing, rule is approved. If disapproved by committee, rule suspended until adjournment, next regular session or until legislature by resolution revokes suspension. Rule takes effect upon final adjournment unless committee's disapproval is sustained by legislature.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee and Legislative Affairs Agency review of proposed regulations	P, E	...
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
<b>California</b> .....	...	P, E	Regulation review conducted by independent executive branch agency. The only existing rules that are reviewed are emergency regulations—all others are reviewed prior to implementation.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	E	Rules continue unless the annual legislative Rule Reviews Bill discontinues a rule. The Rule Reviews Bill is effective upon the Governor's signature.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	Submittal of proposed regulation shall be on the first Tuesday of month; after first submittal, committee has 65 days after date of submission. Second submittal: 35 days for committee to review/take action on revised regulation.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Attorney General review	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.
<b>Florida</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Standing committee	P	The agency notifies the Legislative Counsel 30 days prior to the effective dates of proposed rules.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Legislative agency	P, E	In Hawaii, the legislative reference bureau assists agencies to comply with a uniform format of style. This does not affect the status of rules.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Germane joint subcommittees	P	Germane joint subcommittees vote to object or not object to a rule. They cannot reject a proposed rule directly, only advise an agency which may choose to adopt a rule subject to review by the full legislature. The legislature as a whole reviews rules during the first three weeks of session to determine if they comport with state law. The Senate and House may reject rules via resolution adopted by both. Rules imposing fees must be approved or are deemed approved unless rejected. Temporary rules expire at the end of session unless extended by concurrent resolution.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E	An agency proposing nonemergency regulations must allow 45 days for public comment. At least five days after any public hearing on the proposal, the agency must give notice of the proposal to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, and allow it 45 days to approve or object to the proposed regulations.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P	...
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P	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.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Joint bipartisan statutory committee	P, E	45 days.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES— Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
<b>Louisiana (b) .....</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)
<b>Maine.....</b>	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	One legislative session.
<b>Maryland .....</b>	Joint bipartisan	P, E	Proposed regulations are submitted for review at least 15 days before publication. Publication triggers 45-day review period which may be extended by the committee, but if agreement cannot be reached, the Governor may instruct the agency to modify or withdraw the regulation, or may approve its adoption.
<b>Massachusetts (b).....</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.
<b>Michigan.....</b>	Joint bipartisan	P	Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) has 15 days in which to consider the rule and to object to the rule by filing a 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 and placed directly on the Senate and House calendars for action. If the bills are not enacted by the legislature and presented to the governor within 15 session days, the rules may go into effect. Between legislative sessions the committee can meet and suspend rules promulgated during the interim between sessions.
<b>Minnesota .....</b>	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P, E	Minnesota Statute Sec. 3.842, subd. 4a.
<b>Mississippi .....</b>	.....	.....	.....(a).....
<b>Missouri.....</b>	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P, E	The committee must disapprove a final order of rulemaking within 30 days upon receipt or the order of rulemaking is deemed approved.
<b>Montana .....</b>	Germane joint bipartisan committees	P	Prior to adoption.
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	Standing committee	P	If an agency proposes to repeal, adopt or amend a rule or regulation, it is required to provide the Executive Board Chair with the proposal at least 30 days prior to the Public Hearing, as required by law. The Executive Board Chair shall provide to the appropriate standing committee of the Legislature, the agency proposal for comment.
<b>Nevada .....</b>	Ongoing statutory committee (Legislative Commission)	P	Proposed regulations are either reviewed at the Legislative Commission's next regularly scheduled meeting (if the regulation is received more than three working days before the meeting), or they are referred to the Commission's Subcommittee to Review Regulations. If there is no objection to the regulation, then the Commission will "promptly" file the approved regulation with the Secretary of State. If the Commission or its subcommittee objects to a regulation, then the Commission will "promptly" return the regulation to the agency for revision. Within 60 days of receiving the written notice of objection to the regulation, the agency must revise the regulation and return it to the Legislative Counsel. If the Commission or its subcommittee objects to the revised regulation, the agency shall continue to revise and resubmit it to the Commission or subcommittee within 30 days after receiving the written notice of objection to the revised regulation.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

## LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES— Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P	Under APA, for regular rulemaking, the joint committee of administrative rules has 45 days to review a final proposed rule from an agency. Otherwise the rule is automatically approved. If JLCAR makes a preliminary or revised objection, the agency has 45 days to respond, and JLCAR has another 50 days to decide to vote to sponsor a joint resolution, which suspends the adoption process. JLCAR may also, or instead, make a final objection, which shifts the burden of proof in court to the agency. There is no time limit on making a final objection. If no JLCAR action in the 50 days to vote to sponsor a joint resolution, the agency may adopt the rule.
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	...	...
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	.....	.....	(g) .....
<b>New York</b> .....	Joint bipartisan commission	P, E	...
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Rules Review Commission; Public membership appointed by legislature	P, E	The Rules Review Commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it on or before the 20th of the month by the last day of the next month. The commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it after the 20th of the month by the last day of the second subsequent month.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Interim committee	E	The Administrative Rules Committee meets in each calendar quarter to consider rules filed in previous 90 days.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E (h)	The committee's jurisdiction is 65 days from date of original filing plus an additional 30 days from date of refiling. Rules filed with no changes, pursuant to the five-year review, are under a 90-day jurisdiction.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Standing committee (c)	P, E	The legislature has 30 legislative days to review proposed rules.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Office of Legislative Counsel	E	Agencies must copy Legislative Counsel within 10 days of rule adoption.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	E	Time limits decided by the President Pro Tempore and Speaker of the House.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	.....	.....	(a) .....
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Standing committee (e)	P	General Assembly has 120 days to approve or disapprove. If not disapproved by joint resolution before 120 days, regulation is automatically approved. It can be approved during 120-day review period by joint resolution.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P	Rules must be adopted within 75 days of the commencement of the public hearing; emergency rules must be adopted within 30 days of the date of the publication of the notice of intent. Many other deadlines exist; see SDCL 1-26-4 for further details.
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P	All permanent rules take effect 165 days after filing with the Secretary of State. Emergency rules take effect upon filing with the Secretary of State.
<b>Texas</b> .....	Standing committee	P	No time limit.
<b>Utah</b> .....	(f)	...	Except as provided in Subsection (s)(b), every agency rule that is in effect on February 28 of any calendar year expires May 1 of that year unless it has been reauthorized by the Legislature. (UCA 63-46a-11.5)
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P	The Joint Legislative Committee on Rules must review a proposed rule within 30 days of submission to the committee.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	Standing committees and the Joint Commission on Administrative Rules may object to a proposed or final adopted rule before it becomes effective. This delays the process for 21 days and the agency must respond to the objection. In addition or as an alternative, standing committees and the Commission may suspend the effective date of all or a part of a final regulation until the end of the next regular session, with the concurrence of the Governor.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

### LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES— Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
<b>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.
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	Joint bipartisan	...	
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P, E	The standing committee in each house has 30 days to conduct its review for a proposed rule. If either objects, the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules has 30 days to introduce legislation in each house overturning the rules. After 40 days, the bills are placed on the calendar. If either bill passes, the rules are overturned. If they fail to pass, the rules go into effect.
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	Joint bipartisan	P, E	An agency shall submit copies of adopted, amended or repealed rules to the legislative service office for review within five days after the date of the agency's final action adopting, amending or repealing those rules. The legislature makes its recommendations to the governor who, within 15 days after receiving any recommendation, shall either order that the rule be amended or rescinded in accordance with the recommendation or file in writing his objections to the recommendation.
<b>American Samoa .....</b>	Standing committee	E	...
<b>Guam .....</b>	Standing committee	P	45 calendar days.
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	.....(a) .....		
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands ....</b>	.....(a) .....		

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

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) House has a standing committee to which all rules are generally sent for review. In the Senate rules are sent to standing committee which deals with that specific agency.

(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 five 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) Submitted by General Assembly for approval.

(f) Created by statute.

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

(h) The Committee reviews proposed new, amended, and rescinded rules. The Committee participates in a five-year review of every existing rule.



## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.26**  
**LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS**

State or other jurisdiction	Reviewing committee's powers			Legislative powers Method of legislative veto of rules
	Advisory powers only (a)	No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule	Committee may suspend rule	
Alabama .....	...	★	★	If not approved or disapproved within 35 days of filing, rule is approved. If disapproved by committee, rule suspended until adjournment, next regular session or until legislature by resolution revokes suspension. Rule takes effect upon final adjournment unless committee's disapproval is sustained by legislature. The committee may approve a rule.
Alaska .....	★	...	(b)	Statute
Arizona .....	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Arkansas .....	★	...	...	...
California .....	...	★	★	...
Colorado .....	...	★	...	Rules that the General Assembly has determined should not be continued are listed as exceptions to the continuation.
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	Statute CGS 4-170 (d) and 4-171; see footnote (c)
Delaware .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Florida .....	★	...	...	Statute
Georgia .....	...	★	...	Resolution (d)
Hawaii .....	★	...	...	...
Idaho .....	...	★	...	Concurrent resolution. All rules are terminated one year after adoption unless the legislature reauthorizes the rule.
Illinois .....	...	(e)	★(f)	(f)
Indiana .....	★	...	...	(g)
Iowa .....	...	...	(h)	E-mail legislation
Kansas .....	★	...	...	Statute
Kentucky .....	...	★	★	Enacting legislation to void.
Louisiana .....	...	★	(i)	Concurrent resolution to suspend, amend or repeal adopted rules or fees. For proposed rules and emergency rules, see footnote (i).
Maine .....	...	★	...	(j)
Maryland .....	★(k)	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	The legislature may pass a bill which would supersede a regulation if signed into law by the governor.
Michigan .....	...	...	(l)	Joint Committee on Rules has 15 session days to approve the filing of a notice of objection. The filing of the notice of objection starts another 15-day session 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. Any member of the legislature, pursuant to statute, can introduce a bill at a session, which in effect amends or rescinds a rule.
Minnesota .....	★	...	...	(m)
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	(n)
Missouri .....	...	★	★	Concurrent resolution passed by both houses of the General Assembly.
Montana .....	...	...	★(o)	Statute
Nebraska .....	★(p)	★	...	(p)
Nevada .....	N.A.	★	★	Proposed regulations are either reviewed at the Legislative Commission's next regularly scheduled meeting (if the regulation is received more than three working days before the meeting), or they are referred to the Commission's Subcommittee to Review Regulations. If there is no objection to the regulation, then the Commission will "promptly" file the approved regulation with the Secretary of State. If the Commission or its subcommittee objects to a regulation, then the Commission will "promptly" return the regulation to the agency for revision. Within 60 days of receiving the written notice of objection to the regulation, the agency must revise the regulation and return it to the Legislative Counsel. If the Commission or its subcommittee objects to the revised regulation, the agency shall continue to revise and resubmit it to the Commission or subcommittee within 30 days after receiving the written notice of objection to the revised regulation.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	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
New Hampshire.....	★	(q)	...	(r)
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	(s)
New Mexico .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	No formal mechanism exists for legislative review of administrative rules.
New York .....	...	...	...	The Commission may hold hearings, compel production of evidence, subpoena witnesses. The Commission may make recommendations to an agency based on its review. It must also report its recommendations to the legislature.
North Carolina .....	★	★	★	...
North Dakota.....	...	★(t)	...	The Administrative Rules Committee can void a rule.
Ohio .....	★	...	...	Concurrent resolution. Committee recommends to the General Assembly that a rule be invalidated. The General Assembly invalidates a rule through adoption of concurrent resolution.
Oklahoma .....	★	★(p)	★(p)	The legislature may disapprove (veto) proposed rules by concurrent or joint resolution. A concurrent resolution does not require the governor's signature. Existing rules may be disapproved by joint resolution. A committee may not disapprove; only the full legislature may do so. Failure of the legislature to disapprove constitutes approval.
Oregon .....	★	★	★	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	★	Written or oral
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	(n).....
South Carolina .....	...	★	...	...
South Dakota.....	...	★	★	The Interim Rules Review Committee may, by statute, suspend rules that have not become effective yet by an affirmative vote of the majority of the committee.
Tennessee .....	...	...	★	Bill approved by Constitutional majority of both houses declaring rule invalid.
Texas .....	★	...	...	N.A.
Utah .....	★	...	...	All rules must be reauthorized by the legislature annually.
Vermont .....	.....	(u).....	.....	Statute
Virginia .....	...	...	(v)	The General Assembly must pass a bill enacted into law to directly negate the administrative rule.
Washington.....	★	★	★	N.A.
West Virginia.....	★	...	...	(w)
Wisconsin.....	...	★	★	The standing committee in each house has 30 days to conduct its review for a proposed rule. If either objects, the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules has 30 days to introduce legislation in each house overturning the rules. After 40 days, the bills are placed on the calendar. If either bill passes, the rules are overturned. If they fail to pass, the rules go into effect.
Wyoming.....	★	★	...	Action must be taken by legislative order adopted by both houses before the end of the next succeeding legislative session to nullify a rule.
American Samoa .....	.....	.....	.....	The enacting clause of all bills shall be: Be it by the Legislature of American Samoa, and no law shall be except by bill. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended or rejected by the other. The Governor may submit proposed legislation to the Legislature for consideration by it. He may designate any such proposed legislation as urgent, if he so considers it.
Guam .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Legislation to disapprove rules and regulations.
U.S. Virgin Islands....	.....	.....	.....	(n).....

See footnotes at end of table.





## LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

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) Authorized, although constitutionally questionable.

(c) Disapproval of proposed regulations may be sustained, or reversed by action of the General Assembly in the ensuing session. The General Assembly may by resolution sustain or reverse a vote of disapproval.

(d) 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.

(e) The Administrative Procedure Act is not clear on this point, but implies that the Joint Committee should either object or issue a statement of no objections.

(f) Joint Committee on Administrative Rules can send objections to issuing agency. If it does, the agency has 90 days from then to withdraw, change, or refuse to change the proposed regulations. If the Joint Committee determines that proposed regulations would seriously threaten the public good, it can block their adoption. Within 180 days the Joint Committee, or both houses of the General Assembly, can "unblock" those regulations; if that does not happen, the regulations are dead.

(g) None—except by passing statute.

(h) Committee may delay rules.

(i) 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 two to 61 days after adoption and reporting such finding to agency within four days.

(j) No veto allowed. Legislation must be enacted to prohibit agency from adopting objectionable rules.

(k) Except for emergency regulations which require committee approval for adoption.

(l) Committee can suspend rules during interim.

(m) The Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR) ceased operating, effective July 1, 1996. The Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) may review a proposed or adopted rule. Contact the LCC for more information. See Minn. Stat. 3.842, subd. 4a.

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

(o) 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.

(p) Full legislature may suspend rules.

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

(r) The legislature may permanently block rules through legislation. The vote to sponsor a joint resolution suspends the adoption of a proposed rule for a limited time so that the full legislature may act on the resolution, which would then be subject to governor's veto and override.

(s) 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.

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

(u) JLCAR may recommend that an agency amend or withdraw a proposal. A vote opposing rule does not prohibit its adoption but assigns the burden of proof in any legal challenge to the agency.

(v) Standing committees and the Joint Commission on Administrative Rules may suspend the effective date of all or a part of a final regulation until the end of the next regular legislative session with the concurrence of the Governor.

(w) 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.

# STATE 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 law</i>	<i>Phase-out period</i>	<i>Life of each agency (in years)</i>	<i>Other provisions</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	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.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	C	Budget & Audit Cmte.	...	...	1/y	...	...
<b>Arizona</b> .....	C	Legislative staff	Joint Cmte.	...	6/m	10	...
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	D	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>California</b> .....	S	St. Legis. Sunset Review Cmte. (a)	...	Perf. eval.	...	Varies	...
<b>Colorado</b> .....	R	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies	Legis. Cmtes. of Reference	Bills need adoption by the legislature.	1/y	Up to 15	State law provides certain criteria that are used to determine whether a public need exists for an entity or function to continue and that its regulation is the least restrictive regulation consistent with the public interest.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	S	Legis. Program Review & Investigations Cmte.	...	Programs or entities must be affirmatively re-established by legislature.	1/y (b)	5	(c)
<b>Delaware</b> .....	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.	...	Perf. audit	Dec. 31 of next succeeding calendar year	4	Yearly sunset review schedules must include at least nine agencies. If the number automatically scheduled for review or added by the General Assembly is less than a full schedule, additional agencies shall be added in order of their appearance in the Del. Code to complete the review schedule.
<b>Florida</b> .....	C	Cmte. charged with oversight of the subject area.	Jt. cmte. charged with oversight of the subject area.	...	4–6/y	10	...
<b>Georgia</b> .....	R	Dept. of Audits	Standing Cmtes.	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. (d)
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	R	Legis. Auditor	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	None	Established by the legislature	Schedules various professional and vocational licensing programs for repeal. Proposed new regulatory measures must be referred to the Auditor for sunrise analysis.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Illinois</b> .....	R, S (f)	Governor's Office of Mgmt. & Budget	Cmte. charged with re-enacting law.	(g)	...	Usually 10	...
<b>Indiana</b> .....	S	Nonpartisan staff units	Interim cmte. formed to review.	...	...	...	Smaller program review process now in place after about a dozen years of formal sunset program.
<b>Iowa</b> .....				No program			

See footnotes at end of table.

## SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

State	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in law	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
Kansas .....	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	R	Administrative Regulation Review Subcmte.	Joint cmte. with subject matter jurisdiction	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	C	Standing cmtes. of the two houses with subject matter jurisdiction	...	Perf. eval.	1/y	Up to 6	Act provides for termination of a department and all offices in a department. Also permits committees to select particular agencies or offices for more extensive evaluation. Provides for review by Jt. Legis. Cmte. on Budget of programs that were not funded during the prior fiscal year for possible repeal.
Maine .....	S	Joint standing cmte. of jurisdiction	Office of Program Evaluation & Government Accountability	None	...	Generally 10	...
Maryland .....	R	Dept. of Legislative Services	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	...	Varies (usually 10)	...
Massachusetts .....				No program			
Michigan .....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	S(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	R	Oversight Division of Cmte. on Legislative Research	...	...	...	6, not to exceed total of 12	...
Montana .....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	D(e)(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada .....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	S	Legis. Finance Cmte.	...	Public hearing before termination	1/y	6	...
New York .....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	(l)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....				No program			
Ohio .....	C(m)	Sunset Review Cmte.	...	Perf. eval.	(n)	4	...
Oklahoma .....	S,D	Jt. cmtes. with jurisdiction over sunset bills	Appropriations & Budget Cmte.	...	1/y	6	...
Oregon .....	D(o)	...	(o)	Perf. eval.	1/y	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	R	Leadership Cmte.	...	...	...	Varies	...
Rhode Island .....	(p)	...	No	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	(q)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	(r)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	C	Office of the Comptroller	Government Operations Committees	...	1/y	Up to 6	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

State	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in law	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
Texas.....	S	Sunset Advisory Commission staff	...	...	1/y	12	...
Utah.....	C	Legislative staff and committee members	Periodic interim committee review	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	(s)	Legis. Council staff	Senate and House Government Operations Cmtes.	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	S(e)	...	...	...	...	...	Sunset provisions vary in length. The only standard sunset required by law is on bills that create a new advisory board or commission in the executive branch of government. The legislation introduced for these boards and commissions must contain a sunset provision to expire the entity after three years.
Washington.....	D	...	...	Perf. eval.	1/y	...	...
West Virginia.....	S	Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations	Performance Evaluation and Research Division	Perf. audit	1/y	6	Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations composed of five House members, five Senate members and five citizens appointed by governor. Agencies may be reviewed more frequently.
Wisconsin.....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	D(t)	Program evaluation staff who work for Management Audit Cmte.	...	Perf. eval. (u)	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

Key:

C — Comprehensive

R — Regulatory

S — Selective

D — Discretionary

... — Not applicable

(a) Review by the Joint Legislative Sunset Review Committee of professional and vocational licensing boards terminated on January 1, 2004. Sunset clauses are included in other selected programs and legislation.

(b) Upon termination, a program shall continue for one year to conclude its affairs.

(c) Since the sunset law was enacted in 1977, only one five-year cycle has been carried out. P.A. 01-160 enacted the last sunset postponement. Per that legislation, 28 entities or programs are scheduled for termination on July 1, 2008, the first year of a five-year cycle, unless affirmatively re-established by the legislature. This termination date means that 28 entities or programs will be the subjects of PRI performance audits during calendar 2007 in order for the committee to meet its obligation under the Connecticut sunset law. H.B. 6997 is pending to postpone the sunset cycle until 2010 to allow for this study.

(d) 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.

(e) 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, Virginia and Wisconsin have included sunset clauses in selected programs or legislation.

(f) Many tax laws provide that tax breaks enacted since 1994 will last only five years after taking effect unless the laws creating those breaks establish other sunset periods.

(g) Governor is to read GOMB report and make recommendations to the General Assembly every even-numbered year.

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

(i) Sunset Act terminated December 31, 1984.

(j) Sunset legislation is discretionary, meaning that senators are free to offer sunset legislation or attach termination dates to legislative proposals. There is no formal sunset commission. Nebraska Revised Statutes section 50-1303 directs the Legislature's Government, Military and Veteran's Committee to conduct an evaluation of any board, commission, or similar state entity. The review must include, among other things, a recommendation as to whether the board, commission, or entity should be terminated, continued or modified.

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

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

(m) There are statutory exceptions.

(n) Authority for latest review (HB 548 of the 123rd General Assembly) expired December 31, 2004. HB 516 of the 125th General Assembly. The bill terminates the Sunset Review Committee, but postpones its operation until the 128th General Assembly. The bill terminates the Sunset Review Law on December 31, 2010.

(o) No standing sunset statutes or procedures at this time.

(p) Law repealed by 1998 Act 419, Part II, Sect. 35E.

(q) South Dakota suspended sunset legislation in 1979. Under current law, the Executive Board of the Legislative Research Council is directed to establish one or more interim committees each year to review state agencies so that each state agency is reviewed once every 10 years.

(r) Sunsets are at the legislature's discretion. Their structure will vary on an individual basis.

(s) Wyoming repealed sunset legislation in 1988.

(t) The program evaluation process evolved out of the sunset process, but Wyoming currently does not have a scheduled sunset of programs.



## **Chapter Four**

# **STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**







# The State of the States: Governors Keep Agendas Short

By Katherine Willoughby

*Examination of this year's State of the State addresses indicates governors are wary of storm clouds developing along the fiscal horizon.<sup>1</sup> Their addresses to residents on the health of states reflect some caution in negotiating budget and policy agendas going forward. Tennessee's governor, Phil Bredesen, perhaps terms it the best, stating that, "In the first year we crewed together, we had a full-blown storm to navigate. The next couple of years were in calmer waters, and last year was positively bright and sunny and with a following wind. This year, so far, we've got some heavy seas once again; not a real storm yet, but definitely some attention-getting waves. There's an old sailor's adage: You can't control the wind, but you can adjust your sails. We can't control the national economy, but we can make the adjustments that let us ride it out." So this year, governors are sticking to taut budget scripts, recognizing the challenges they face, given a deteriorating economy. They are cognizant of balancing needs and do not want to lose ground with overreaching spending promises.*

## The Politics

U.S. governors' seats remain predominantly Democratic in 2008; 28 governors are Democratic and 22 are Republican. The 2007 gubernatorial elections yielded a party change in both Kentucky and Louisiana. In Kentucky, the governorship changed from one-term Republican Ernie Fletcher to Democrat Steven Beshear. Louisiana holds an open gubernatorial primary, and the candidate receiving greater than 51 percent of the vote wins the election. Republican Bobby Jindal won the Louisiana gubernatorial primary in 2007 with 54 percent of the vote, replacing Democrat Gov. Kathleen Blanco, who also served one term but chose not to seek re-election. And in 2007, Mississippi residents re-elected Republican Haley Barbour to a second term as governor.

Power remained with Democrats in state legislatures as well. In 23 states, both houses of the legislature have a Democratic majority; in 14 states, both houses are majority Republican. A dozen states have split legislatures in which the house and senate have different party majorities or in which one house is split politically. Democrats gained one state house from last year—30 state houses are majority Democratic and 19 are majority Republican. On the senate side, 27 are majority Democratic, 20 are majority Republican, and two are evenly split. Nebraska has a unicameral, nonpartisan legislature. Thus, party power across the branches in the states is weighted toward Democrats. Fourteen states can be labeled Democratic having a Democratic governor

and majority Democratic legislature; 10 states are Republican. The states break down in terms of party control accordingly:

- 10 Republican governor and legislature
- 1 Republican governor and unicameral legislature
- 2 Republican governor and split legislature
- 9 Republican governor and Democratic legislature
- 4 Democratic governor and Republican legislature
- 8 Democratic governor and split legislature
- 1 Democratic governor, Democratic house and split senate
- 1 Democratic governor, Republican house and split senate
- 14 Democratic governor and legislature

## The Fiscal Picture

In general, the state fiscal picture in 2007 was sound. The National Association of State Budget Officers indicates that "only one state was forced to make mid-year budget cuts, revenues from all sources exceeded expectations in 38 states, were on target in four states, and were below expectations in eight states."<sup>2</sup> As states eased out of the recession in 2005 and 2006, many managed in typical fashion, using new or surplus revenue to support tax cuts and/or to replenish or expand programs and services that may have lost ground during the recent recession. It is interesting that by 2006 relatively few states

**Table A: Budget Balancing Actions in the States, Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006  
(Percent of states taking specified action)**

	<i>N = 42</i>	
<i>Revenue enhancing actions</i>	<i>FY 2005</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
Apply carry forward balances to the general fund	52.4%	50.0%
Make non-routine transfers from other funds to the general fund	50.0	40.5
Increase and/or add fees and/or charges	35.7	33.3
Increase tax collection enforcement	31.0	42.9
Change tax structure to generate revenue increase	23.8	26.2
Refinance debt	19.0	16.7
Initiate tax amnesty program	19.0	7.1
Transfer normally earmarked funds to the general fund	14.3	21.4
Draw down budget stabilization or other contingency fund	14.3	7.1
Conduct the sale of state asset(s)	11.9	16.7
Accelerate tax payments	7.1	2.4
Increase debt financing	7.1	2.4
Increase short-term borrowing	4.8	9.5
Lease state asset(s)	4.8	7.1
	<i>N = 41</i>	
<i>Expenditure reducing actions</i>	<i>FY 2005</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
Make targeted spending cuts	56.1%	41.5%
Lapse unspent agency appropriations to the general fund	39.0	34.1
Initiate program reorganizations	31.7	29.3
Increase employee contributions to health benefits	19.5	24.4
Freeze program increases	17.1	14.6
Conduct across-the-board spending cuts	14.6	14.6
Freeze hiring	12.2	12.2
Cut local aid	12.2	7.3
Freeze employee salary increases	12.2	4.9
Implement privatization initiatives	9.8	12.2
Reduce contribution(s) to pension fund(s)	9.8	4.9
Suspend annual employee cost-of-living adjustment	9.8	2.4
Implement monthly agency spending targets	7.3	7.3
Terminate and/or amend state contracts	7.3	7.3
Suspend transfers from the general fund	7.3	2.4
Delay payments for purchases	4.9	4.9
Delay payments to local schools	4.9	2.4
Initiate layoffs	2.4	4.9
Increase retiree contributions for health benefits	2.4	4.9
Initiate early retirement program	2.4	2.4
	<i>N = 42</i>	
<i>Revenue reducing or expenditure enhancing actions</i>	<i>FY 2005</i>	<i>FY 2006</i>
Increase funding for existing programs beyond inflationary amounts	59.5%	76.2%
Create new programs	59.5	64.3
Make transfers into budget stabilization or other like fund	54.8	61.9
Conduct debt refinancing	38.1	35.7
Increase local aid	35.7	52.4
Increase contribution(s) to pension fund(s)	35.7	47.6
Cut taxes	28.6	45.2
Pay down debt or pay off bonds	26.2	28.6
Increase employee benefits	16.7	16.7
Increase retiree benefits	9.5	11.9
Tax refund to citizens	9.5	7.1
Set aside funding for other retiree health and non-pension post-employment benefits	2.4	4.8

Source: 2008 Government Performance Project, *Survey of the States*, MONEY section, Questions 12–14.





**Table B: State Tax Sources as a Proportion of Total Tax Revenues, 10-year Comparison**

Type of tax	1997	2007
Individual income tax	32.60%	35.40%
General sales and gross receipts	33.2	31.5
Selective sales tax	15.5	14.6
Corporate income tax	6.9	7.1
Licenses	6.3	6.2
Other taxes	3.1	3.5
Property tax	2.3	1.6

Source: State tax revenue data from U.S. Census Bureau, State Government Tax Collections, 1997 and 2007.  
Accessed from <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax/0700usstat.html>.

engage any of the expenditure reducing tactics noted in Table A. In fact, the only revenue enhancing strategy engaged by a majority of states responding is the application of carry forward balances to the general fund. In 2006, given an improving economy, most states increased funding for existing programs beyond inflationary amounts, created new programs, replenished budget stabilization or other funds, and/or increased local aid. And, at least 18 states indicate increasing contributions to pension funds and/or cutting taxes.

Unfortunately for states, fiscal recovery has been short-lived. As the national economy now heads south, driven by the housing crisis, credit crunch and rising oil prices, most of the country is suffering. Specific regions of the country have suffered more due to local circumstances such as droughts in the Southeast, storms in the Midwest, fires in California or other such disasters. And, states are beginning to be held more accountable to various long-term obligations regarding both aging populations (retiree benefits and other post-employment benefits) and infrastructure. Elizabeth McNichol and Iris Lav claim states “are returning to a time of budget deficits,” and the problem is exacerbated by the revenue reducing and expenditure increasing strategies used by states noted in Table A. “Some states have relied on one-time revenues (such as the sale of state assets) to balance their budgets, have enacted tax cuts—often multi-year—without accurately assessing their affordability, and have failed to address structural weaknesses in their budgets.”<sup>3</sup>

Revenue growth is estimated to be slower in the 2008 fiscal year, with “collections from all sources higher than projections in 20 states, on target in 16

states and below projections in 12 states.”<sup>4</sup> Table B illustrates that in the past decade, state dependence on specific taxes has changed little, other than slightly stronger reliance on the individual income tax and a reduction in state property taxes. As the economy continues to weaken and joblessness grows, revenues from individual income taxes will undoubtedly suffer.

The Center for Budget and Policy Priorities recognizes that in the 2009 fiscal year, nearly half the states will experience a budget gap or revenue shortfall. Specifically, it estimates that 28 states will face budget gaps in that fiscal year. States not expected to fair as poorly have strong budgets, or are experiencing revenue growth (mineral-rich states like Alaska,

Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming, for example) or had not updated revenues and expenditures at the time of the report.<sup>5</sup>

State spending growth going forward reflects the effects of such economic decline; growth in the 2008 fiscal year is estimated at 4.7 percent, well below the 30-year average of 6.4 percent and about half of spending growth experienced by states in the 2007 fiscal year (9.3 percent).<sup>6</sup> Declining total balances as a percent of expenditures from the 2006 fiscal year to the 2008 fiscal year also suggest necessity for belt-tightening in the states. Balances as a percent of expenditures were 11.5 percent in 2006, 9.6 percent in 2007 and an estimated 6.7 percent in 2008.<sup>7</sup>

### What's on the Agenda?

Content analysis of the State of the State addresses this year indicates that governors are concentrating heavily on the basics of state government operations. Agenda items checked in Table C were those specifically discussed by governors as relevant to state operations and the budget going forward. Often, a governor explained relevant funding and/or programmatic issues related to the topic in some detail. That is to say, simply mentioning education is important somewhere in a speech does not qualify it as an agenda item addressed by a governor, therefore worthy of a checkmark. On the other hand, many governors verbally recognized the efforts of military service personnel and/or veterans—and that warranted a checkmark for the topic. This is the only topic area in which the governor did not have to note specific support, fiscal, programmatic or otherwise, in the upcoming fiscal year, although sometimes a governor did. According to Table C, nearly three

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quarters of governors recognize their military service personnel and/or veterans in this year's addresses. Below is explanation of the budget and policy ideas considered by at least half of the governors in this year's addresses.

### *Education*

Education remains a primary foundation of gubernatorial platforms in 2008, Table C illustrates. Education funding is called for to expand kindergarten programs to the middle class (Alabama), to support full-day kindergarten as well as a virtual school program (Delaware), to provide for a dual education program to move students more quickly from high school into college (Pennsylvania), to advance physical education programs to fight obesity (Oklahoma), for a constitutional amendment to direct more aid to local governments for educational services (New Hampshire), and for loans to community colleges to fund infrastructure needs (Wyoming).

Several governors discussed a need to reorient educational systems to support learning in a new age as well as to accommodate different learning capabilities and orientations of individual students—ideas that could foster significant costs in the future. For example, Alaska's governor talked about the need to develop "foundational skills that are needed in the real world." Colorado's governor mentioned the need for an overarching education vision with an emphasis on proficiency and learning, while Michigan's governor called for a new set of the three Rs—"rigor, relevance and relationships." Nebraska's chief executive reiterated the need for an education system that is accountable, affordable, efficient and student-focused. Along this same vein, South Carolina's governor claimed, "We'll look hard at education in the state—and face the fact that one-size-fits-all programs, in fact, don't fit all."

Many addressed the needs of and for teachers. California's governor said the state needs 100,000 more teachers in the next 10 years, while New York's governor discussed a five-year plan to hire 2,000 full-time faculty. Florida's

governor requested teacher bonuses for performance. Minnesota's governor asked for resources to support improved teacher training. Georgia's governor announced a "VIP Recruiter program—Very Important Parent Recruiters, a program that will invest over \$14 million into schools with the poorest attendance rates, hiring recruiters to connect with parents and serve as a conduit between the education system, teachers and parents to improve attendance rates." Other governors presented areas of focus for educational dollars. Hawaii's governor talked of programs expanding student opportunities in the study of science, technology and math. Missouri's governor specifically asked for resources to support educational training of more doctors, nurses, dentists and pharmacists to meet the health care needs of Missourians.

### *Health Care*

Health care interests of governors concentrated on reform efforts (like discarding certificates of need), extending health care insurance, specific disease management strategies and information technology

**Table C: Issues Expressed by Governors in 2007 and 2008 State of the State Addresses**

<i>Issue expressed by governors</i>	<i>2007 percentage of governors mentioning issue (N=43)</i>	<i>2008 percentage of governors mentioning issue (N=42)</i>
Education	100.0%	90.5%
Health care	86.4	83.3
Economic development/tourism	79.5	81.0
Military troops/Iraq recognition	68.2	73.8
Natural resources/energy	84.1	71.4
Tax/revenue initiative	84.1	59.5
Safety/corrections	75.0	59.5
Transportation	52.3	59.5
Surplus/rainy day/reserves/balance	70.5	54.8
Performance/accountability	72.7	42.9
Local government	52.3	35.7
Pensions/OPEB	36.4	21.4
Borders and illegal immigrants	11.4	16.7
Transparency	20.5	14.3
Ethics reform	13.6	11.9
Debt reduction	13.6	9.5

*Source:* Content analysis of 2007 and 2008 State of the State Addresses, Katherine Willoughby.



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concerns. Extensions of coverage included mention of universal health care support, insurance for children to age 25 on parent policies, universal coverage of children, the poor and the disabled, as well as the extension of dental insurance. Maine's governor discussed restructuring the state's Medicaid program while Minnesota's governor talked of restructuring the patient payment system. Disease management advancements concentrated on obesity. Delaware's chief executive called for a 100 percent refund for the cost of Weight Watchers if employees meet their weight-loss goals. "We'll also continue our 5K run/walks and other wellness and education programs, which have been very popular with our employees this year," Delaware Gov. Ruth Ann Minner said. Florida's governor promoted his own fitness challenge to address childhood obesity while Iowa's governor promoted the state's "100-Day Lighten Up Challenge" by cheering, "Let's try to lose weight, eat healthier and exercise more together!" Governors in Nebraska, Oklahoma and Vermont also specifically addressed obesity-related health programs. Diabetes, heart disease and cancer were other diseases emphasized by governors for programmatic focus. Other health areas of focus included marketing regarding the dangers of methamphetamines (Idaho), autism (Missouri and Wisconsin) and long-term care of the elderly (Rhode Island and Tennessee). In the aftermath of the shootings at Virginia Tech, it is not surprising that the state's governor urged support for mental health services across Virginia.

### *Economic Development and Jobs*

Table C indicates that 81 percent of governors detailed ways to advance their economies. In addition to business tax credits, cuts and incentives, governors this year remain intent on generating strong business climates through technology improvements. For example, governors in Alabama and California called for strengthening and expanding digital infrastructure to support expanded Internet and broadband connections for residents. Massachusetts' chief executive, Deval Patrick, agreed by saying, "Let's connect the whole state to the world of ideas and commerce, and jumpstart the economies in western and central Massachusetts, by passing the Broadband Bill." In Vermont, the governor told residents, "we are moving forward with the e-State initiative—a plan to make Vermont the first state with high-speed Internet and cell phone coverage available everywhere within our borders by the end of 2010." And in West Virginia, the governor noted ongoing work to secure Internet connections that reach "our 100 percent goal by

2010, so that our citizens and businesses can better compete in today's global and technologically savvy economy. We've also reached an agreement with Verizon to place free public wireless broadband at all rest areas and information centers by the middle of this year."

Connecticut's governor wants her state to be a "national leader in nanotechnology," recommending "\$500,000 in operating funds and \$5 million in capital funds to support the field of nanotechnology. Nanotechnology draws upon our strengths in the fields of biology and chemistry and is an economic driver in manufacturing and biotechnology." Similar connections between education, research and jobs are made by others. Kentucky's governor talked of re-engineering the state's economy from within. "Research and technology, biotechnology, nanotechnology, alternative energy—here are areas we must compete in, especially with energy, given our natural resources," said Gov. Steve Beshear. Florida's chief executive, Charlie Crist, highlighted an Innovation Incentive Program counted on "to bring cutting-edge, world-class research centers to the state. These centers are economic catalysts that drive discovery and collaboration, diversify our economy and bring high-wage, high-skill, secure jobs to Florida." A similar program in West Virginia called "Bucks for Brains" will endow two state research universities to "stimulate world-class research and development and attract venture capital, which will eventually lead to jobs in emerging high-tech, high-wage industries." Kansas Gov. Kathleen Sebelius envisions a community college system that supports "collaboration between education leaders and the business community to develop training for new and current workers that matches the skill sets needed for the innovation economy."

Other governors talked about their initiatives to keep homeowners from foreclosure, thereby strengthening community stability. Arizona's governor has a three step plan to:

- create and promote the Homebuyers' Bill of Rights to give homebuyers information about roads, water, police and fire services and more; providing a tool for making educated financial decisions;
- pass the Arizona Home Equity Theft Protection Act, to license "equity purchasers"; and
- license loan officers so licenses can be removed for behavior that violates the law or the ethical rules of the profession.

Different efforts that governors espouse for advancing the economic productivity of states include early childhood development investment (Maine),



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programs to keep young people within state borders (Nebraska), strengthening commercial corridors across states (Arizona and Kansas), and funding infrastructure to foster jobs (Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, South Dakota and Tennessee). Wisconsin's governor called for an increase to the minimum wage. Finally, a number of governors called for tourism and travel budget improvements to showcase state resources, bring in visitors and add dollars to state coffers. In the words of South Dakota's Gov. Mike Rounds, let's "stay true to the goals of the 2010 Initiative to double visitor spending from \$600 million to \$1.2 billion by the year 2010." Governors in Connecticut, Hawaii, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Wyoming called for tourism, cultural and natural preserve investment to spur economic engines too.

### *Natural Resources, Energy, Transportation and Public Safety*

Gubernatorial focus on natural resources and energy this year is multi-pronged—conservation, going green and energy independence. Governors mentioned numerous conservation efforts, including programs requiring increased recycling; retrofitting state offices with energy efficient lights and equipment (South Dakota and West Virginia); funds for energy audits (Missouri); and tax incentives for energy efficiency efforts by residents and businesses (Missouri and New Mexico). Georgia and Washington governors talked about water conservation initiatives. Alternative and renewable energy production was promoted by Wisconsin's governor, clean coal technology development by West Virginia's, solar power by chief executives in Florida, Hawaii and Pennsylvania, and wind power by governors of Kansas, Iowa, Maine and Michigan. Gov. Tim Pawlenty of Minnesota asked his legislature "to approve up to \$20 million in revenue bonds to fund low interest loans for communities to encourage the installation of micro energy technologies such as home-based solar, next-generation windmills, geothermal heating, and other renewable energy sources." New York's governor reiterated the state goal of reducing statewide electricity use by 15 percent by 2015. The Connecticut governor's plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions requires:

- all buses to limit unnecessary idling;
- increasing rebates to homeowners who install solar panels;
- enhancing the current rebate program to encourage more people to replace inefficient oil and gas furnaces;

- establishing a corporate tax credit for offsetting greenhouse gas emissions; and
- establishing a "Green Collar" jobs program at vocational schools to train students in energy efficient building, construction and retrofit work.

Fewer governors addressed transportation and safety issues than those noted above. Transportation agenda items mentioned by governors included building and restoring state roads, highways and bridges, the creation of transportation corridors, the redevelopment of ports, and support for the development of fuel efficient automobiles. In the area of corrections and safety, governors called for increasing spending for the recruitment of additional corrections and public safety officers, tightening laws related to drug abuse and sex offenders, thwarting cyber crime, domestic violence and gang activity, addressing alcohol abuse and drunk drivers, funding new and renovated prison facilities, and reforming jail systems.

### *Tax and Revenue Initiatives*

According to the National Association of State Budget Officers, "in the aggregate, tax cuts are becoming less prevalent."<sup>8</sup> Still, over half of the governors in 2008 presented tax changes that, if enacted, will reduce future revenues. Obviously, many suggestions are business related, although a fair share involve local property tax relief (Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Vermont and Washington). Revenue initiatives discussed by governors include tax incentives for small business (Alabama), increases to tax credits (Idaho, Illinois, Maine and New Hampshire), corporate income tax restructuring (Massachusetts and Iowa), energy-related tax incentives (Michigan, South Dakota and West Virginia), tax rebate (Pennsylvania), flat tax alternative (South Carolina), a property tax cap (Connecticut) and a senior citizen income tax cut (Georgia). Virginia's governor calls for a repeal of the state's abusive driver fees, declaring that this method of improving highway safety has not worked. Vermont's governor asked to lease the state lottery and close tax loopholes as a means to tax reform. Governors in New York, Minnesota and Mississippi requested blue ribbon commissions to examine and reform each state's tax code.

### *Striving for Structural Balance*

This year, more than half the governors mentioned structural balance issues regarding budgets. Egregious deficits haunted governors in both New Jersey



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and Rhode Island. New Jersey's Gov. Jon Corzine explained his state's problems clearly:

"Our fiscal practices, balance sheet, and most vitally, our culture must be restructured. We are in a hole, and if we want to get out, we have to stop digging ... we have to put an end to the financial culture that allowed the proliferation of spending, borrowing and mismanagement to take hold of our state finances. We must recognize we are at the end of the line on the ways of the past. I will introduce a budget in February that freezes spending at this year's current level; for future budgets, spending will not be allowed to exceed recurring revenue growth; and we will capture the value in our toll roads to pay down 50 percent of the state's debt and fund statewide transportation investments for a generation; and all future debt issued without a dedicated revenue source must be approved by the voters."

Rhode Island Gov. Don Carcieri held a "very frank discussion" with his state's residents recognizing that state's "largest budget deficit since the credit union crisis in 1991. Our government has been spending beyond its means, and has been depleting its savings to pay the bills."

Other governors provided their constituents with a heavy dose of fiscal reality. Ohio's governor found "the weak economy is a burden to all Ohioans and a burden to our state government. And, like most states, we now confront a budget gap." In Kentucky, according to Gov. Beshear, "the revenue outlook is grim. Because of the economic slowdown, the cooling of the housing market, oil prices and a gap between what we spend and what we earn, we are facing an unprecedented budgetary shortfall." Maryland's governor recognized that it is "no wonder many of us are frustrated when in the midst of this national economic downturn we were also forced to confront a long neglected and huge structural deficit." Mississippi's governor urged a duty "to live within our means ... to pass an honest balanced budget; and particularly this year to protect our strengthening Rainy Day Fund." New Hampshire's governor said, "barring an emergency, I will not support any bills that require additional spending this year."

In Arizona, the governor viewed the state's shortfall as "an opportunity to make government even more efficient and effective. The shortfall also is an opportunity to do what business does: invest in infrastructure so we are fully prepared to capitalize on the economic good times, when they return." California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger explained the eco-

nomics of his state's budget problems: "Our budget problem is not because California's economy is in trouble. The problem is that while revenues are flat, automatic formulas are increasing spending by 7.3 percent. Now, even a booming economy can't meet that kind of increase. So the system itself is the problem ... We cannot continue to put people through the binge and purge of our budget process. It is not fair. It is not reasonable. It's not in the best interest of anyone." Schwarzenegger proposed "a constitutional amendment so that our spending has some relationship with our revenues. It is modeled after the process used in Arkansas." Hawaii's governor explained that in such an environment, "government will never be able to solve all of society's problems."

South Carolina's governor explained a plan to reduce spending and to better equate ongoing revenues with ongoing expenditures involving a number of components, including prohibiting one-time money going to start, or fund, recurring programs.

South Dakota's governor agreed that "we cannot commit to expensive new programs or huge increases in existing programs, because we don't have the money to do so. We must live within our means. If you decide you want to spend more, please make sure we have the money available to do so or be willing to identify ongoing sources of revenue or new revenues."

Finally, even in a fiscally flush environment, discipline was stressed. Wyoming's governor, Dave Freudenthal, recommended a "need to have the discipline to recognize that even with this abundance we cannot and should not fund every request that comes before us. We have to have the discipline to reduce the increases in the standard budget. When you go to add things to the budget, please do it on the basis that it is not a continuing appropriation." Connecticut's governor also recognized that "revenue is coming in at a slower pace than anticipated and the surplus [in this state] is likely to decrease" and so called for "fiscal caution and restraint."

### Conclusion

Less than half the governors addressed the other topics examined here, including: performance and accountability issues, local government operations and autonomy, pensions and other post employment benefits, immigration, transparency, ethics reform or debt reduction. And compared to last year, a smaller proportion of governors considered these topics in their addresses this year, except regarding immigration. Rather, chief executives kept their budget and policy priorities fairly taut, acknowledging a recently





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stable economy that has allowed for expansive budgets, but cautious about over obligating future revenues, in light of emerging fiscal stress. Governors seem very clear about their role as fiscal disciplinarians. They are interested in pursuing innovative ways of conducting governmental business, improving public services and programs, and solving public problems, yet comfortable pointing out to the public that states have a finite capacity to fulfill such obligations. Given the economic future that is forecast, this year's state of state addresses indicate that state chief executives are acting responsibly.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>Chief executives of state governments 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 2008 State of the State addresses were accessed from January through March 18, 2008, at [www.stateline.org](http://www.stateline.org), [www.nga.org](http://www.nga.org), or at the state government home page. This research considers those 42 states with transcripts available at these sites as of March 18, 2008. Speeches not available by March 18, 2008, included those from Arkansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas. All quotes and data presented here are from the addresses accessed on these Web sites, unless otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), 2007. *The Fiscal Survey of the States* (December), pp. viii–ix.

<sup>3</sup>Elizabeth C. McNichol and Iris J. Lav, "13 States face total budget shortfall of at least \$23 billion in 2009; 11 others expect budget problems," (2007). Report available at Center for Budget and Policy Priorities at <http://www.cbpp.org/1-15-08sfp.htm>.

<sup>4</sup>NASBO, 10.

<sup>5</sup>Elizabeth C. McNichol and Iris J. Lav, "22 States face total budget shortfall of at least \$39 billion in 2009; 6 other expect budget problems," (2008), 1. Report available at Center for Budget and Policy Priorities at <http://www.cbpp.org/1-15-08sfp.htm>.

<sup>6</sup>NASBO, viii.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

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### About the Author

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# Gubernatorial Elections, Campaign Costs and Powers

By Thad Beyle

*The three gubernatorial elections that took place in 2007 maintained the 28 Democratic governors to 22 Republican governors split that developed following the 2006 gubernatorial elections. The cost of running for governor continues to be expensive, and after several years of no forced gubernatorial exits from office, in March 2008 we watched the governor of New York resign from office due to a personal situation.*

Governors continue to be in the forefront of activity as we move into the 21st century. With Republican governors across the country 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.<sup>1</sup> Twelve years earlier, his father, George H.W. Bush, a non-governor, won the 1988 presidential election by beating then-Gov. Michael Dukakis (D-Mass., 1975–1979 and 1983–1991). Clearly, presidential politics in the three decades following the Watergate scandal finds governors as major actors. But in 2008, we are not seeing that trend at work.

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 in the early 2000s have made the governor's chair a hot seat in more ways than one.<sup>2</sup> In the most recent downturn, governors moved from the half-decade of economic boom of the late 1990s, in which they could propose tax cuts and program increases, to an economic downturn period in which there is increasing demand for program support while state tax revenues had fallen off significantly. Proposed and adopted budgets fell victim to severe revenue shortfalls in most states. Easy times had switched to hard times again. After a short period of good times, now as we enter 2008, some economic problems are returning and will increase some of the budgetary problems governors will be facing.

## 2007 Gubernatorial Politics

The three Southern states that normally hold their off-year gubernatorial elections in the year before a presidential election found different messages flowing from their politics and outcomes. Two of the states, Louisiana and Mississippi, were heavily damaged by Hurricane Katrina, and there were varying perspectives on just how well their first-term governors had led their state in coping with the damage. Republican Gov. Haley Barbour of Mississippi was

given good marks by many and he was able to build that into a very successful run for a second term. Democratic Gov. Kathleen Blanco of Louisiana was faced with considerably more hurricane damage to her state and also to a wide range of criticism as to just how well she had led her state during the Katrina crisis. So, Blanco decided not to seek re-election and Republican Congressman Bobby Jindal was elected by a considerable margin. He promised to make some basic changes to how Louisiana operated.

In Kentucky, Republican Gov. Ernie Fletcher experienced considerable problems during his administration and his popularity dropped, according to public opinion polls asking how respondents rated Fletcher's performance as governor. In his bid for a second term, Fletcher was beaten by Democratic former Lt. Gov. Steve Beshear by more than 17 percentage points. The 2007 switch in Kentucky and Louisiana left the country with 28 Democrats and 22 Republicans in governors' offices.

## Gubernatorial Elections

As can be seen in Table A, incumbents were eligible to seek another term in 402 (77 percent) of the 522 gubernatorial contests held between 1970 and 2007. In those contests, 315 eligible incumbents sought re-election (78.4 percent) and 237 of them succeeded (75.7 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 2.9-to-1 ratio, although two of the four incumbent losses in 2004, and one of their losses in 2006, were tied to party primaries. Not since 1994 had an incumbent governor been defeated in his or her own party's primary.

Democratic candidates held a winning edge in the elections held between 1970 and 2007 (55 percent). In 203 races (39 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 neither of the two major parties has an edge in these party shifts. In three of the six party shifts in the 2006 elections, Democrats won

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Table A: Gubernatorial Elections: 1970–2007

Number of incumbent governors

	Democratic winner				Eligible to run		Actually ran		Won		Lost			
	Number of races	Number	Percent	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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	27 (f)	77	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	23	79	16	73	7	30	2 (k)	5 (l)	
1979	3	2	67	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1980	13	6	46	12	92	12	100	7	58	5	42	2 (m)	3 (n)	
1981	2	1	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1982	36	27	75	33	92	25	76	19	76	6	24	1 (o)	5 (p)	
1983	3	3	100	1	33	1	100	...	...	1	100	1 (q)	...	
1984	13	5	38	9	69	6	67	4	67	2	33	...	2 (r)	
1985	2	1	50	1	50	1	100	1	100	...	...	...	...	
1986	36	19	53	24	67	18	75	15	83	3	18	1 (s)	2 (t)	
1987	3	3	100	2	67	1	50	...	...	1	100	1 (u)	...	
1988	12	5	42	9	75	9	100	8	89	1	11	...	1 (v)	
1989	2	2	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1990	36	19 (w)	53	33	92	23	70	17	74	6	26	...	6 (x)	
1991	3	2	67	2	67	2	100	...	...	2	100	1 (y)	1 (z)	
1992	12	8	67	9	75	4	44	4	100	...	...	...	...	
1993	2	0	0	1	50	1	100	...	...	1	100	...	1 (aa)	
1994	36	11 (bb)	31	30	83	23	77	17	74	6	26	2 (cc)	4 (dd)	
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 (ee)	31	27	75	25	93	23	92	2	8	...	2 (ff)	
1999	3	2	67	2	67	2	100	2	100	...	...	...	...	
2000	11	8	73	7	88	6	86	5	83	1	17	...	1 (gg)	
2001	2	2	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2002	36	14	39	22	61	16	73	12	75	4	25	...	4 (hh)	
2003	4 (ii)	1	25	2	50	2	100	...	...	2	100	...	2 (jj)	
2004	11	6	55	11	100	8	73	4	50	4	50	2 (kk)	2 (ll)	
2005	2	2	100	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2006	36	20	56	31	86	27	87	25	93	2	7	1 (mm)	1 (nn)	
2007	3	1	33	3	100	2	67	1	50	1	50	...	1 (oo)	
Totals:														
Number	522	287		402		315		237		78		20	58	
Percent	100	55.0		77.0		78.4		75.2		24.8		25.6	74.4	

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States*, 2007, (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2006), 155, updated.

## Key:

- (a) Albert Brewer, D-Ala.  
 (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 Farrar, R-S.D.  
 (c) Walter Peterson, R-N.H.; Preston Smith, D-Texas.  
 (d) Russell Peterson, R-Del.; 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.; Dolph Briscoe, D-Texas.  
 (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) David Treen, R-La.  
 (r) Allen I. Olson, R-N.D.; John D. Spellman, R-Wash.  
 (s) Bill Sheffield, D-Alaska.  
 (t) Mark White, D-Texas; Anthony S. Earl, D-Wis.  
 (u) Edwin Edwards, D-La.  
 (v) Arch A. Moore, R-W.Va.  
 (w) Two Independent candidates won: Walter Hickel (Alaska) and Lowell Weiker (Conn.). Both were former statewide Republican office holders.  
 (x) 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.  
 (y) Buddy Roemer, R-La.  
 (z) Ray Mabus, D-Miss.  
 (aa) James Florio, D-N.J.  
 (bb) One Independent candidate won: Angus King of Maine.  
 (cc) Bruce Sundlun, D-R.I.; Walter Dean Miller, R-S.D.  
 (dd) James E. Folsom Jr., D-Ala.; Bruce King, D-N.M.; Mario Cuomo, D-N.Y.; Ann Richards, D-Texas.  
 (ee) Two Independent candidates won: Angus King of Maine and Jesse Ventura of Minnesota.  
 (ff) Fob James, R-Ala.; David Beasley, R-S.C.  
 (gg) Cecil Underwood, R-W.Va.  
 (hh) Don Siegelman, D-Ala.; Roy Barnes, D-Ga.; Jim Hodges, D-S.C.; and Scott McCallum, R-Wis.  
 (ii) The California recall election and replacement vote of 2003 is included in the 2003 election totals and as a general election for the last column.  
 (jj) Gray Davis, D-Calif.; Ronnie Musgrove, D-Miss.  
 (kk) Bob Holden, D-Mo.; Olene Walker, R-Utah, lost in the pre-primary convention.  
 (ll) Joe Kernan, D-Ind.; Craig Benson, R-N.H.  
 (mm) Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska.  
 (nn) Robert Ehrlich, R-Md.  
 (oo) Ernie Fletcher, R-Ky.





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the seat for the first time since the 1986 elections in Massachusetts and Ohio, and for the first time since 1990 in the New York election. But there have been some interesting patterns in these shifts over the past 36 years of gubernatorial elections.

Between 1970 and 1992, Democrats won 200 of the 324 races for governor (62 percent). Then beginning in 1993 to 2003, Republicans leveled the playing field by winning 85 of the 145 races for governor (59 percent). Despite this Republican trend, Democratic candidates did win eight of the 11 gubernatorial races in 2000, when then-Gov. Bush won the presidency in a very close race, and later Democrats won six of the 11 when Bush won his second term in 2004. From 2004 to 2007 the Democrats have won 29 of the 52 most recent races (56 percent).

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. 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 to 1.1 in the 1980s. In the 1990s, the rate began to move up a bit to 1.4 new governors per state.

As we move through the first decade of the 21st century, we continue to find new faces in the governors' offices. New governors were elected in 58 of 105 elections held between 2000 and 2007 (55 percent). And two other governors succeeded to the office during 2004 and one each in 2005, 2006 and 2008. So, in 2008, 27 of the incumbent governors will be serving their first term (54 percent). The beginning of the 21st century has certainly proved to be a time of change in the governors' offices across the 50 states.

### The New Governors

Over the 2003–2007 cycle of gubernatorial elections and resignations, there were several different routes to the governor's chair by the elected governors and by those governors who have ascended to the office. Twelve new governors had previously held statewide office. These include: six lieutenant governors—M. Jodi Rell (R-Conn.), Kathleen Blanco (D-La.), Dave Heineman (R-Neb.), Timothy Kaine (D-Va.), James Risch (R-Idaho) and Steve Beshear (D-Ky.); four attorneys general—Christine Gregoire (D-Wash.), Mike Beebe (D-Ark.), Charlie Crist (R-Fla.) and Eliot Spitzer (D-N.Y.); and three secretaries of state—Matt Blunt (R-Mo.), Joe Manchin (D-W.Va.) and Chet Culver (D-Iowa).

Six governors were members or former members of Congress who returned to work within their state. These included U.S. Sen. Jon Corzine (D-N.J.), and U.S. Congressmen Ernie Fletcher (R-Ky.), L.C. “Butch” Otter (R-Idaho), Jim Gibbons (R-Nev.), Ted Strickland (D-Ohio) and Bobby Jindal (R-La.). Brian Schweitzer (D-Mont.), who had unsuccessfully sought a U.S. Senate seat in 2000 as the Democratic candidate, turned that around to win the governorship in 2004.

Two governors came from the business sector: John Lynch (D-N.H.) and Jon Huntsman Jr. (R-Utah). Two mayors or former mayors were elected in 2006: Sarah Palin (R-Mosilla, Alaska) and Mike O'Malley (D-Baltimore, Md.).

Finally, five new governors followed a unique path compared to their counterparts: actor-businessman Arnold Schwarzenegger (R-Calif.), former head of the Federal Office of Management and Budget Mitch Daniels (R-Ind.), former Republican Party National Chairman Haley Barbour (R-Miss.), former Denver District Attorney Bill Ritter (D-Colo.) and the former head of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice in the Clinton administration, Deval Patrick (D-Mass.).

In the 412 gubernatorial races between 1977 and 2007, among the candidates were 108 lieutenant governors (30 won), 90 attorneys general (24 won), 30 secretaries of state (eight won), 24 state treasurers (six won) and 16 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 3.6-to-1, an attorney general 3.8-to-1, a secretary of state 3.8-to-1, a state treasurer 4.0-to-1 and a state auditor 5.3-to-1.

One other unique aspect about the current governors is that eight women will serve as governor in 2008—one less than the last half of 2004, which was the all-time high for women governors serving at one time. Seven women were elected in their own right: Sarah Palin (R-Alaska), Janet Napolitano (D-Ariz.), Ruth Ann Minner (D-Del.), Linda Lingle (R-Hawaii), Kathleen Sebelius (D-Kan.), Jennifer Granholm (D-Mich.) and Christine Gregoire (D-Wash.). The last one is Connecticut Gov. M. Jodi Rell, who became governor after the resignation of Gov. John Rowland in 2004 and was elected in her own bid to continue serving as governor in 2006.

Women are continuing to hold their own in gubernatorial races. In the 2003–2007 gubernatorial races, nine of the 15 women running either as the incumbent or as the candidate of a major party won—a 60 percent success rate. There will be more soon.

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**Table B: Total Cost of Gubernatorial Elections: 1977–2006**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Year	Number of races	Total campaign costs		Average cost per state (2006\$)	Percent change in similar elections (b)
		Actual \$	2006\$ (a)		
1977	2	12,312	40,905	20,452	N.A.
1978	36	102,342	316,847	8,801	N.A. (c)
1979	3	32,744	90,955	30,318	N.A.
1980	13	35,634	87,124	6,702	N.A.
1981	2	24,648	54,652	27,326	+34
1982	36	181,832	379,608	10,545	+20 (d)
1983	3	39,966	80,902	26,967	-11
1984	13	47,156	91,565	7,043	+5
1985	2	18,859	35,316	17,658	-35
1986	36	270,605	497,436	13,818	+31
1987	3	40,212	71,424	23,808	-12
1988	12 (e)	52,208	88,941	7,412	-3
1989	2	47,902	77,890	38,945	+121
1990	36	345,493	533,168	14,810	+7
1991	3	34,564	51,130	17,043	-28
1992	12	60,278	86,358	7,197	-3
1993	2	36,195	50,341	25,170	-35
1994	36	417,873	568,534	15,793	+7
1995	3	35,693	47,213	15,738	-8
1996	11 (f)	68,610	88,188	8,017	+2
1997	2	44,823	56,310	28,155	+12
1998	36	470,326	581,367	16,149	+2
1999	3	16,276	19,704	6,568	-58
2000	11	97,098	113,698	10,336	+29
2001	2	70,400	80,182	40,091	+42
2002	36	841,427	943,304	26,203	+62
2003	3	69,939	76,604	25,535	+289
2004	11	112,625	120,197	10,927	+6
2005	2	131,996	136,219	68,109	+70
2006	36	727,552	727,552	20,210	-23

Source: Thad Beyle.

Key:

(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 2006\$ value of the dollar to control for the effect of inflation over the period.

(b) This represents the percent increase or decrease in 2006\$ 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). The amount spent in 1978 was more than indicated here so the increase is really not as great as it appears.

(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 1994 election, Rhode Island switched to a four-year term for the governor, hence the drop from 12 to 11 for this off-year.

### Timing of Gubernatorial Elections

The election cycle for governors has settled into a regular pattern. Over the past few decades, many states moved their elections to the off-presidential 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 these states—New Hampshire and Vermont—still have two-year terms for their governor, meaning their elections alternate between presidential and even non-presidential years.

Table A also depicts that in the year following a presidential election only two states had gubernatorial elections.<sup>3</sup> In the even years between presidential elections, 36 states held their gubernatorial elections. In the year before a presidential election, three Southern states held their gubernatorial elections.<sup>4</sup>

### Cost of Gubernatorial Elections

Table C presents data on the costs of the most recent elections from 2003 through 2006. There is a great range in how much these races cost, from the 2006



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race in California (\$129 million in 2006 dollars) to the low-cost 2006 race in South Dakota (\$1.3 million in 2006 dollars). Both races saw an incumbent Republican governor 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 2005, the New Jersey governor's race was the most expensive at \$38.32 per vote, followed by the 2003 Louisiana race at \$30.35 per vote. Both races were for an open seat. The least expensive governor's race per vote in the 2003–2006 cycle was in the 2006 Arizona race when the candidates spent \$2.42 per vote in 2006 dollars. Close behind the Arizona race was the 2006 race in South Dakota when the candidates spent only \$3.86 per vote and also the 2006 race in Tennessee when the candidates spent only \$3.89 per vote. All of these races were won by an incumbent seeking a second term.

In Figure A, by converting the actual dollars spent each year into the equivalent 2006 dollars, we see how the cost of these elections has increased over time. Since 1981, we have been able to compare the costs of each four-year cycle of elections with the previous cycle of elections.

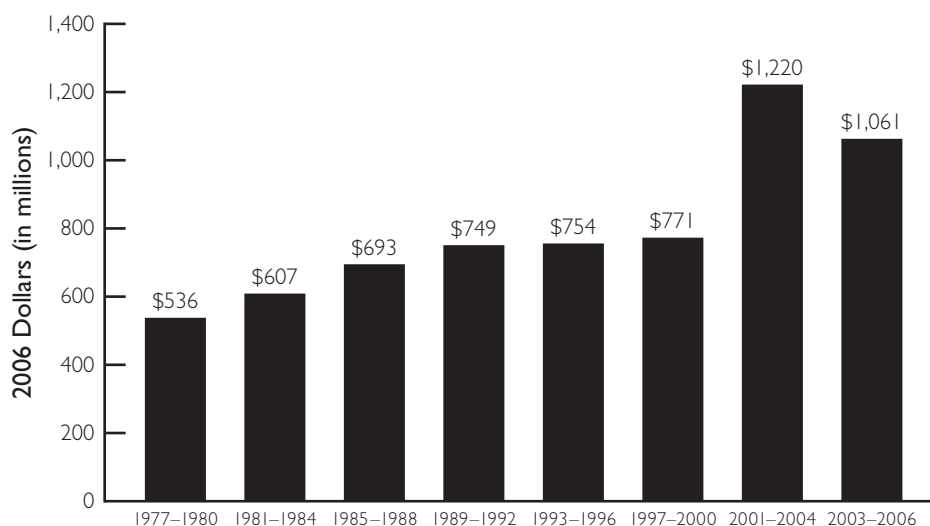
In the 54 elections held between 1977 and 1980, the total expenditures were \$536 million in equivalent 2006 dollars. In the 52 elections held between

2003 and 2006—just over two and a half decades later—the total expenditures were slightly more than \$1.06 billion in 2006 dollars, an increase of 98 percent. Comparing the 1977–1980 expenditures to the expenditures from the 2002–2005 cycle reveals a considerably greater increase (138 percent) as was reported last year. The reason for this difference has to do with the 36 races in the 2002 elections and how they compared with the 36 races in the 2006 elections.

In 2002, there were 20 open-seat races compared to only nine in the 2006 elections. Open-seat races with no incumbent seeking an additional term generally attract more candidates who are willing to spend a lot of money in seeking to win the governorship as they usually have so few opportunities to win the governorship. Also in the 2002 elections, four incumbent governors lost in their re-election bids compared to only two incumbents who lost in 2006. In sum, 24 new governors were elected in 2002 compared to only 11 in 2006.

The net of all this is that there was nearly a \$216 million decline in the total expenditures between the 2002 and 2006 governors' races. This reversed a generally increasing set of gubernatorial races over the 1977 to 2006 elections. But, the guess is that when the 2010 races come around, there will be a lot more

**Figure A: Gubernatorial Elections Expenditures (by millions)**



Source: Thad Beyle.

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Table C: Cost of Gubernatorial Campaigns, Most Recent Elections, 2003–2006

State	Year	Winner	Point margin	Total campaign expenditures				
				All candidates (2006\$)	Cost per vote (2006\$)	Winner		
						Spent (2006\$)	Percent of all expenditures	Vote percent
Alabama .....	2006	R★	+15.8	\$18,542,577	14.83	\$12,067,987	65.1	57.4
Alaska .....	2006	R★★	+7.4	5,070,682	21.28	1,327,796	26.2	48.3
Arizona .....	2006	D★	+27.2	3,709,599	2.42	1,613,557	43.5	62.6
Arkansas .....	2006	D#	+14.4	9,953,116	13.27	6,473,530	65.0	55.4
California .....	2006	R★	+16.9	129,026,425	14.87	45,891,969	35.6	55.9
Colorado .....	2006	D#	+16.8	7,776,977	4.99	4,272,967	54.9	57.0
Connecticut .....	2006	R★	+27.8	14,267,105	12.70	4,183,046	29.3	63.2
Delaware .....	2004	D★	+5.1	2,823,656	7.74	1,883,229	66.7	50.9
Florida .....	2006	R#	+7.1	41,947,768	8.69	19,883,863	47.4	52.2
Georgia .....	2006	R★	+19.7	29,068,945	13.70	12,948,358	44.5	57.9
Hawaii .....	2006	R★	+27.1	6,962,704	20.22	6,492,660	93.2	62.5
Idaho .....	2006	R#	+8.6	3,614,694	8.02	1,951,984	54.0	52.7
Illinois .....	2006	D★	+10.6	48,460,979	13.90	26,271,991	54.2	49.8
Indiana .....	2004	R★★★	+5.3	34,181,460	13.96	17,960,610	52.5	50.8
Iowa .....	2006	D#	+9.5	16,653,062	15.89	7,553,751	45.4	54.0
Kansas .....	2006	D★	+17.5	6,414,413	7.55	4,755,245	74.1	57.9
Kentucky .....	2003	R#	+10	12,523,059	11.56	6,241,322	49.8	55.0
Louisiana .....	2003	D#	+3.8	42,641,080	30.35	7,248,060	17.0	51.9
Maine .....	2006	D★	+7.9	4,987,665	9.05	1,207,032	24.2	38.1
Maryland .....	2006	D★★★	+6.5	28,939,498	16.18	14,076,856	48.6	52.7
Massachusetts .....	2006	D#	+20	42,313,712	18.86	8,883,618	21.0	55.0
Michigan .....	2006	D★	+14	52,816,237	13.89	11,203,056	21.2	56.3
Minnesota .....	2006	R★	+0.96	8,670,020	3.94	3,930,433	45.3	46.7
Mississippi .....	2003	R★★★	+6.8	21,439,435	23.96	12,363,005	57.7	52.6
Missouri .....	2004	R★★	+2.9	16,570,676	6.09	5,152,327	31.1	50.8
Montana .....	2004	D#	+4.4	4,045,787	9.07	1,843,064	45.6	50.4
Nebraska .....	2006	R★	+48.9	5,206,169	8.77	2,894,262	55.6	73.4
Nevada .....	2006	R#	+4	14,857,797	25.52	5,678,310	38.2	47.9
New Hampshire .....	2006	D★	+48.1	2,226,874	5.51	1,656,425	74.4	74.0
New Jersey .....	2005	D#	+10.5	87,757,214	38.32	46,014,310	52.4	53.5
New Mexico .....	2006	D★	+37.6	8,428,134	15.07	7,798,081	92.5	68.8
New York .....	2006	D#	+40.9	46,107,945	10.39	33,379,684	72.4	69.6
North Carolina .....	2004	D★	+12.7	19,400,759	5.56	8,780,748	45.3	55.6
North Dakota .....	2004	R★	+43.9	1,489,633	4.80	963,147	64.7	71.3
Ohio .....	2006	D#	+23.9	29,353,950	7.30	15,795,805	53.8	60.5
Oklahoma .....	2006	D★	+33	7,325,496	7.91	3,992,589	54.5	66.5
Oregon .....	2006	D★	+8	14,169,367	10.27	4,284,116	30.2	50.7
Pennsylvania .....	2006	D★	+20.8	40,993,556	10.02	30,615,940	74.7	60.4
Rhode Island .....	2006	R★	+2	4,468,747	11.55	2,288,105	51.2	51.0
South Carolina .....	2006	R★	+10.3	12,574,177	11.52	7,256,742	57.7	55.1
South Dakota .....	2006	R★	+25.6	1,295,714	3.86	295,846	22.8	61.7
Tennessee .....	2006	D★	+38.9	7,040,983	3.89	5,452,949	77.4	68.6
Texas .....	2006	R★	+9.2	34,547,895	7.85	22,806,255	66.0	39.0
Utah .....	2004	R★★	+16.4	6,721,766	7.31	3,496,578	52.0	57.7
Vermont .....	2006	R★	+15.2	1,747,404	6.66	1,124,519	64.4	56.3
Virginia .....	2005	D#	+5.7	48,461,368	24.43	21,358,149	44.1	51.7
Washington .....	2004	D#	+0.005	15,230,240	5.42	6,627,766	43.5	48.9
West Virginia .....	2004	D#	+29.5	12,330,078	16.56	3,778,782	30.6	63.5
Wisconsin .....	2006	D★	+7.1	16,627,424	7.69	9,246,059	55.6	52.7
Wyoming .....	2006	D★	+39.9	1,384,696	7.14	983,192	71.0	69.9

Source: Thad Beyle.

Note: 2006\$ — Using the November 2006 CPI Index which was 2.016 of the 1982–84 Index = 1,000, the actual 2003 expenditures were based on a 1.840 value or .913 of the 2006\$ index, the actual 2004 expenditures were based on a 1.889 index value or .937 of the 2006\$ index, the actual 2005 expenditures were based on a 1.953 index value or .969 of the 2006\$ index, and the 2006 expenditures were exact dollars spent in that election year. Then the actual expenditures of each state's governor's race were divided by the .9 value for that year to get the equivalent 2006\$ value of those expenditures.

Key:

D — Democrat

I — Independent

R — Republican

# — Open seat

★ — Incumbent ran and won.

★★ — Incumbent ran and lost in party primary.

★★★ — Incumbent ran and lost in general election.



## GOVERNORS

**Table D: Women Governors in the States**

Governor	State	Year elected or succeeded to office	How woman became governor	Tenure of service	Previous offices held	Last elected position held before governorship
<b>Phase I—From initial statehood to adoption of the 19th Amendment to U.S. Constitution (1920)</b>						
No women elected or served as governor						
<b>Phase II—Wives of former governors elected governor, 1924–1966</b>						
Nellie Tayloe Ross (D)	Wyoming	1924	E	1/1925–1/1927	F	...
Miriam "Ma" Ferguson (D)	Texas	1924	E	1/1925–1/1927	F	...
				1/1933–1/1935		
Lurleen Wallace (D)	Alabama	1966	E	1/1967–5/1968	F	...
<b>Phase III—Women who became governor on their own merit, 1970 to date</b>						
Ella Grasso (D)	Connecticut	1974	E	1/1975–12/1980	SH, SOS, (a)	(a)
Dixy Lee Ray (D)	Washington	1976	E	1/1977–1/1981	(b)	...
Vesta M. Roy (R)	New Hampshire	1982	S (c)	12/1982–1/1983	(d)	(d)
Martha Layne Collins (D)	Kentucky	1983	E	12/1983–12/1987	(e), LG	LG
Madeleine M. Kunin (D)	Vermont	1984	E	1/1985–1/1991	SH, LG	LG
Kay A. Orr (R)	Nebraska	1986	E	1/1987–1/1991	T	T
Rose Mofford (D)	Arizona	1988	S (f)	4/1988–1/1991	SOS	SOS
Joan Finney (D)	Kansas	1990	E	1/1991–1/1995	T	T
Barbara Roberts (D)	Oregon	1990	E	1/1991–1/1995	(g), C, SH, SOS	SOS
Ann Richards (D)	Texas	1990	E	1/1991–1/1995	C, T	T
Christy Whitman (R)	New Jersey	1993	E	1/1994–1/2001	(h)	(h)
Jeanne Shaheen (D)	New Hampshire	1996	E	1/1997–1/2003	(d)	(d)
Jane Dee Hull (R)	Arizona	1997	S (i)	9/1997–1/2003	(j), SOS	SOS
Nancy P. Hollister (R)	Ohio	1998	S (k)	12/1998–1/1999	LG	LG
Ruth Ann Minner (D)	Delaware	2000	E	1/2001–	SH, SS, LG	LG
Judy Martz (R)	Montana	2000	E	1/2001–1/2005	LG	LG
Sila Calderón (Pop D)	Puerto Rico	2000	E	1/2001–1/2005	M	M
Jane Swift (R)	Massachusetts	2001	S (l)	4/2001–1/2003	SS, LG	LG
Janet Napolitano (D)	Arizona	2002	E	1/2003–	(m), AG	AG
Linda Lingle (R)	Hawaii	2002	E	12/2002–	C, M (n)	M
Kathleen Sebelius (D)	Kansas	2002	E	1/2003–	SH, (o)	(o)
Jennifer Granholm (D)	Michigan	2002	E	1/2003–	(p), AG	AG
Olene Walker (R)	Utah	2003	S (q)	11/2003–1/2005	SH, LG	LG
Kathleen Blanco (D)	Louisiana	2003	E	1/2004–1/2008	SH, LG	LG
M. Jodi Rell (R)	Connecticut	2004	S (r)	7/2004–	SH, LG	LG
Christine Gregoire (D)	Washington	2004	E	1/2005–	AG	AG
Sarah Palin (R)	Alaska	2006	E	1/2007–	M (s)	M

Sources: National Governors Association Web site, [www.nga.org](http://www.nga.org), and individual state government Web sites.

**Key:**

S — Succeeded to office upon death, resignation or removal of the incumbent governor.

AG — Attorney general. M — Mayor.  
C — City council or county commission. SH — State house member.

E — Elected governor. SOS — Secretary of state.

F — Former first lady. SS — State senate.

LG — Lieutenant governor. T — State treasurer.  
(a) Congresswoman.

(b) Ray served on the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission from 1972 to 1975 and was chair of the AEC from 1973 to 1975.

(c) Roy as state senate president succeeded to office upon the death of Gov. Hugh Gallen.

(d) State senate president.

(e) State supreme court clerk.

(f) Mofford as secretary of state became acting governor in February 1988 and governor in April 1988 upon the impeachment and removal of Gov. Evan Mecham.

(g) Local school board member.

(h) Whitman was a former state utilities official.

(i) Hull as secretary of state became acting governor when Gov. Fife Symington resigned. Elected to full term in 1998.

(j) Speaker of the state house.

(k) Hollister as lieutenant governor became governor when Gov. George Voinovich stepped down to serve in the U.S. Senate.

(l) Swift as lieutenant governor succeeded Gov. Paul Celluci who resigned after being appointed ambassador to Canada. Was the first governor to give birth while serving in office.

(m) U.S. attorney.

(n) Lingle was mayor of Maui for two terms, elected in 1990 and 1996.

(o) Insurance commissioner.

(p) Federal prosecutor.

(q) Walker as lieutenant governor succeeded to the governorship upon the resignation of Gov. Mike Leavitt in 2003.

(r) Rell as lieutenant governor succeeded to the governorship upon the resignation of Gov. John Rowland in 2004.

(s) Palin was a two-term Mayor of Wasilla, Alaska, and had unsuccessfully sought the lieutenant governor's office in 2002.

money spent in these races—as of now there will be 17 open-seat races, plus those who decide not to seek re-election and those who seek re-election but are defeated.<sup>5</sup>

These increases reflect the new style of campaigning for governor—with the candidates developing their own personal party by using outside consul-

ants, 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.



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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 has been another factor. For some, spending a lot of money leads to winning the governor's chair. In 2002, Gov. Gray Davis spent just less than \$72 million in 2006 dollars in his successful bid for re-election in California, while Gov. George Pataki spent just more than \$49.5 million in 2006 dollars to win his third term in New York. However, the fact that Davis spent that amount of money to win re-election did not deter those wanting to recall him from office less than a year later.

But spending a lot doesn't always lead to a win. For example, in the 2002 New York election, Thomas Golisano spent \$85.5 million in 2006 dollars in his unsuccessful campaign for governor as an Independent candidate. And in Texas in 2002, Tony Sanchez also spent \$85.5 million in 2006 dollars as the unsuccessful Democratic candidate. In California's 1998 gubernatorial election, three candidates combined to spend \$133.6 million in 2006 dollars in their campaigns. Two of the candidates won their party's nomination and faced off in November, with Democrat Gray Davis winning and spending \$46.5 million in 2006 dollars over Republican candidate Dan Lundgren, who spent just less than \$39 million in 2006 dollars. The largest spender at \$48.1 million in 2006 dollars, Al Checchi, wasn't even able to win the Democratic nomination.

### Gubernatorial Forced Exits<sup>6</sup>

California's 2003 gubernatorial recall and replacement votes highlighted the fact that some elected governors faced situations in which they could lose their office without being beaten by a challenger at the ballot box, becoming ill or dying. In 2004, two other governors resigned from office, John Rowland (R-Conn.), facing the threat of a potential impeachment move, and Jim McGreevey (D-N.J.), due to personal reasons.

In that type of situation, however, 2005, 2006 and 2007 have been rather quiet and no governor has been driven or recalled from office. But, several governors faced difficult times in terms of things that have happened while in office as well as job approval ratings in state-level polls, which indicated that many residents were not happy with their governor's performance.

In early 2008, we watched New York Democratic Gov. Eliot Spitzer under siege for some personal revelations that ultimately led to his resignation on March 12, midway through his term. Democratic Lt.

Gov. David Paterson became New York's new governor, being sworn into office on March 17. Paterson became the second African-American governor now serving in 2008, along with Democratic Gov. Deval Patrick of Massachusetts.

### Gubernatorial Powers<sup>7</sup>

One way to view changes occurring in gubernatorial powers is to look at the "Index of Formal Powers of the Governorship." The index was first developed by Joseph Schlesinger in the 1960s,<sup>8</sup> which this author has continued to update.<sup>9</sup> The index used here consists of six different indices of gubernatorial power as seen in 1960 and 2007. These indices include the number and importance of separately elected executive branch officials, the tenure potential of governors, the appointment powers of governors 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.

During the nearly five decades between 1960 and 2008, the overall institutional powers of the nation's governors decreased by 2.8 percent, according to the index. The greatest increase among the individual gubernatorial powers was an 80 percent increase in their veto power 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 margin.

The indices measuring the governor's tenure potential—or length of term and ability to seek an additional term or terms—also showed a 28 percent increase in power, as did the number of separately elected executive branch officials, increasing 28 percent. However, the governor's 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 the number of statewide elected officials. In 2006, there were 308 separately elected executive officials covering 12 major offices in the states.<sup>10</sup> Compare that to the 306 elected officials in 1972. Ten states also have multimember boards, commissions or councils with members selected by statewide or district election.

The gubernatorial budgetary power actually decreased by 22 percent. However, we must remember that during this same time period, state legislatures were also undergoing considerable reform, and gaining





more power to work on the governor's proposed budget was one of the reforms sought. Hence, the increased legislative budgetary power more than balanced out any increases in gubernatorial budgetary power.

There has also been a 32 percent drop in the gubernatorial party control in the state legislatures over the period. Much of this can be attributed to the major partisan shifts occurring in the Southern states as the region moves from one-party dominance to a very competitive two-party system.<sup>11</sup> In 1960, 13 of the 14 governors were Democrats, and all 28 state legislative chambers were under Democratic control. In 2008, Republicans and Democrats each control seven governorships, while the Democrats hold a 15-to-11 edge in control of the legislative chambers, with two state Senates with partisan ties.<sup>12</sup>

Three Republican Southern governors face a legislature completely controlled by the Democrats,<sup>13</sup> while four Democratic governors face a legislature with split partisan control.<sup>14</sup> Three Democratic governors have legislative chambers controlled by their own party,<sup>15</sup> and four Republican governors also have legislative chambers controlled by their own party.<sup>16</sup>

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>The former governors winning the presidency over the past three decades were Jimmy Carter (D-Ga., 1971–1975) in 1976, Ronald Reagan (R-Calif., 1967–1975) in 1980 and 1984, Bill Clinton (D-Ark., 1979–1981 and 1983–1992) in 1992 and 1996, and George W. Bush (R-Texas, 1995–2001) in 2000 and 2004.

<sup>2</sup>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).

<sup>3</sup>New Jersey and Virginia.

<sup>4</sup>Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi.

<sup>5</sup>See the author's article, "Race to Spend Money: Gubernatorial Elections Attract Candidates Willing to Fund Costly Campaigns," *State News* v. 51 no. 1 (January 2008) 10, 13–4, for more detail on this.

<sup>6</sup>For more detail on this topic, check "Table E: Impeachments and Removals of Governors" and accompanying text "Gubernatorial Forced Exits" in *The Book of the States*, 2005 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2005): 198–200.

<sup>7</sup>For more detail on this topic, check Thad Beyle and Margaret Ferguson, "Governors and the Executive Branch," in Virginia Gray and Russell L. Hanson, eds., *Politics in the American States: A Comparative Analysis* 9th ed. (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2008).

<sup>8</sup>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).

<sup>9</sup>Thad L. Beyle, "The Governors," *Politics in the American States* 9th ed., Virginia Gray and Russell L. Hanson,

eds., (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2008). Earlier versions of this index by the author appeared in the 4th edition (1983), the 5th edition (1990), the 6th edition (1996), the 7th edition (1999), and the 8th edition (2003).

<sup>10</sup>Kendra Hovey and Harold Hovey, "D-12—Number of Statewide Elected Officials, 2007," *CQ's State Fact Finder*, 2007 (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2007): 113.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>Oklahoma's State Senate has 24 Democrats and 24 Republicans, and Tennessee's State Senate has 16 Democrats, 16 Republicans and one Independent.

<sup>13</sup>They are Republicans Bob Riley in Alabama, Bobby Jindal in Louisiana, and Haley Barbour in Mississippi.

<sup>14</sup>They are Steven Beshear in Kentucky, Brad Henry in Oklahoma, Phil Bredesen in Tennessee, and Tim Kaine in Virginia.

<sup>15</sup>They are Mike Beebe in Arkansas, Mike Easley in North Carolina, and Joe Manchin in West Virginia.

<sup>16</sup>They are Charlie Crist in Florida, Sonny Perdue in Georgia, Mark Sanford in South Carolina, and Rick Perry in Texas.

## About the Author

Thad Beyle is a professor of political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. A Syracuse University A.B. and A.M., 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.



## GOVERNORS

# The Many Roles of the Governors' Chiefs of Staff

By Barry L. Van Lare

*Chiefs of staff increasingly play a critical role in advising their governors, managing the governors' personal staffs and overseeing the operation of state departments and agencies that report to the governor. This article reports on two surveys conducted by the National Governors Association that provide new insight into the organization of the governors' offices and the many roles of their chiefs of staff.*

## Introduction

As their states' chief executive officer, governors are generally responsible for the leadership and management of the executive branch of state government. Through the departments and agencies they manage, governors are responsible for the successes and failures of tens of thousands of state employees. To help them in carrying out these responsibilities, governors must rely heavily on a small number of appointees to manage state departments and agencies, as well as a variety of central staff agencies, most notably their budget offices.

To assist the governors in managing appointees and central staff agencies, each state provides the governor with a personal staff. The average size of the staff is 62 members, ranging in size from nine to 293. Only governors in six states have a personal staff in excess of 100. The larger staffs often include the state budget office, which is usually separate in the majority of states.

In addition to helping governors oversee the management of state government, governors' office staffs have important operational responsibilities relating to other components of the governors' roles. These include critical tasks such as policy development, legislative relations, appointments (including department and agency heads, boards and commissions, and in some states, members of the state judiciary), constituent services and for many, party leadership. In addition, the governor's office staff members will handle media relations, strategic communications, correspondence and scheduling, and advancing and staffing the governor's frequent trips throughout the state. Add to all that such mundane functions as office technology and office operations.

With the myriad of diverse responsibilities, it is not surprising that governors must turn to their senior staffs for help in managing them. Although the titles may differ, nearly all governors designate a senior staff member to serve as their chief of staff. While the roles and assigned responsibilities will vary from

state to state and from time to time, the chief of staff is usually one of the most important appointments a governor will make.

In 2007 the National Governors Association's Office of Management Consulting and Training conducted a survey of the governors' chiefs of staff to learn more about the organization of governors' offices and the roles and responsibilities of chiefs of staff. Forty-five chiefs responded to the survey. The results of that survey describe the overall structure of governors' office and the major roles assigned to the chiefs. The survey found some differences and similarities between the responses of the 10 largest states and the remaining states.

## Organization of the Governor's Office

In determining the role of the chief of staff, a governor will first focus on the organization of his or her office. While there is a great deal of similarity among the functions to be performed in a governor's office, the organizational structure and staff assignments vary greatly. The organization of the governor's office may be influenced by state tradition, but in large part a new governor is free to select the organizational model that best fits his or her management style.

Traditionally organizations are described as either hierarchical or decentralized. In a typical hierarchical organization, all senior staff positions report to the governor through the chief of staff. In a typical decentralized organization most senior staff positions—including the chief of staff—report directly to the governor. As shown in Table A, 23 chiefs of staff indicated that their offices were hierarchical, while four reported a decentralized structure. Sixteen states reported that their offices were using a hybrid approach with several senior staff members reporting directly to the governor and several other senior staff members reporting to the governor through the chief of staff. Two chiefs reported their structure as "other." In the other category, the first state had





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**Table A: Structure of the Governor's Office**

Response	Percent of states responding		
	Largest states (9 of 10)	All other states (36 of 45)	Total (45 of 55)
<b>Hierarchical:</b> All senior staff positions report to the governor through the chief of staff	22%	58%	51%
<b>Decentralized:</b> Most senior staff positions report directly to the governor	11	8	9
<b>Hybrid:</b> Several senior staff positions report directly to the governor, but many report to the governor through the chief of staff	56	31	36
<b>Other</b>	11	3	4

Source: National Governors Association's Office of Management Consulting and Training survey, 2007.

two chiefs of staff, each reporting to the governor, but since the survey was completed, this state has returned to the single chief model. In the second state, both the chief of staff and the legal counsel report directly to the governor.

According to the 2007 survey, governors' offices in the largest states most commonly feature a decentralized (11 percent) or hybrid (56 percent) structure with several senior staff members reporting directly to the governor. Governors' offices in the largest states are significantly less likely to be hierarchical than in all other states—22 percent compared to 58 percent in the other states.

In states with a non-hierarchical structure, the pattern of staff members directly reporting to the governor varied considerably. As shown in Table B, direct reports, in addition to the chief of staff, were most likely to include the legal counsel (14 states), the governor's scheduler (eight states), press secretary (eight states), communications director (seven states) and policy director (seven states).

In both the largest states and all other states with hybrid or decentralized structures, the legal counsel is the staff member most frequently cited as having a direct reporting relationship to the governor. However, the frequency of the legal counsel's direct reporting is significantly higher in the

large states. In the largest states the next most frequent staff positions that report directly to the governor are the press secretary, communications director, policy director and scheduler.

In all other states the next most frequent staff positions that report directly to the governor include the deputy chief of staff, communications director, press secretary, scheduler, legislative director and policy director.

The number of staff members reporting directly to the governor also varies considerably. In two states, eight senior staff members report directly to their respective governors. In one state, seven senior staff members report to the governor and in another state there are six reporting directly.

Four states have five reporting directly and an additional four states have four direct reports. Three states list two direct reports. Based on these responses, less than 20 percent of the governors are directly supervising more than three senior members of their staff.

Overall the data suggests that the number of staff directly reporting to the governor in the largest states is somewhat less than in all the other states. Thus, while the largest states are more apt to use a decen-

**Table B: Positions that Report Directly to the Governor**

Response	Percent of states responding		
	Largest states (7 of 10)	All other states (15 of 45)	Total (22 of 55)
Deputy chief	0%	40%	27%
Press secretary	29	40	36
Communications	29	33	32
Legal counsel	86	53	64
Legislative director	14	33	27
Policy director	29	33	32
Appointments	0	27	18
Correspondence/ constituent services	14	7	9
Cabinet affairs	14	0	5
Scheduler	29	40	36
D.C. office director	0	7	5
Other	29	0	9

Source: National Governors Association's Office of Management Consulting and Training survey, 2007.

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tralized or hybrid structure, the number of positions with a direct reporting relationship to the governor is fewer in the largest states than in all the other states.

### Roles of the Chief of Staff

In the course of working with the chiefs of staff, the National Governors Association has identified a variety of roles that are common among chiefs of staff. Sometimes, the governor assigns numerous responsibilities and delegates significant authority to create a strong chief of staff. At other times, the governor divides these responsibilities and authority among a number of senior staff members. The survey asked the chiefs of staff who in the governor's office had primary responsibility for five functional areas:

- The day-to-day responsibility for ensuring state agencies are functioning often falls to a **chief operating officer**, who monitors and manages the cabinet and the departments, converts the cabinet into a team, and orchestrates the strategy designed to focus attention on the governor's agenda. The COO makes the various activities that help build loyalty among state employees routine and ensures decisions are made at the correct level.
- The **initiatives manager** helps the governor develop and maintain a short and focused policy agenda. He or she must stay alert for ways to reinforce the governor's devotion to his or her agenda; launch issue campaigns when agenda items require action or approval by others; and ensure the governing strategy, policy agenda and any issue campaigns are built on the governor's beliefs and strengths. The initiative manager is involved in the planning and execution of the policy agenda.
- The **policy adviser** ensures that the governor receives the information, analyses and views necessary to make a decision. The policy adviser serves as an honest broker by understanding the preferences of the governor and making sure he or she always receives a full set of perspectives. The policy adviser may also be responsible for organizing the governor's annual (or biennial) budget or legislative message by developing key themes and directions. The policy adviser must keep abreast of major ongoing issues in order to determine when new policy decisions must be made, often creating a process for monitoring defensive issues and developing a proactive policy to handle potential problems.
- The **political director** is generally responsible for the relations between the governor and his or her party organization. In addition, the political director role may also double as the chief strategist or vice versa.
- The **office manager** oversees the daily operations of gubernatorial staff members and manages their interrelations; builds and motivates the team by keeping everyone informed and giving staff members credit for their efforts; conducts staff meetings; and decides what decisions will be taken to the governor, in what format, and at what time. The office manager must be attentive to personnel problems and internal staff politics—keeping staff out of trouble.

As shown in Table C, these functions were either performed directly by the chief of staff or by a senior staff member who reported directly to the chief of

**Table C: The Roles of the Chiefs of Staff**

Response	Number of states (44–45 total)				
	Chief operating officer	Initiatives manager	Policy adviser	Political director	Office manager
Chief of staff holds the primary responsibility	27	22	12	21	12
Primary responsibility assigned to a senior staff member reporting to the chief of staff	11	18	24	7	31
Primary responsibility assigned to a senior staff member reporting directly to the governor	4	3	8	4	2
Responsibility is not performed within the governor's office	2	1	0	12	0

Source: National Governors Association's Office of Management Consulting and Training survey, 2007.



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**Table D: Functions Performed by Senior Staff Members Other than the Chief Who Directly Report to the Governor**

Response	Percent of states responding		
	Largest states (9 of 10)	All other states (36 of 45)	Total (45 of 55)
Chief operating officer	22%	6%	9%
Initiatives manager	0	9	7
Policy director	22	17	18
Political director	22	9	9
Office manager	11	3	4

Source: National Governors Association's Office of Management Consulting and Training survey, 2007.

staff in the majority of states. The chief of staff most often assumed the primary responsibility for chief operating officer in 27 states, initiatives manager in 22 states and political director in 21 states. The functions of office manager (31 states) and policy director (22 states) were most commonly assigned to a senior staff member reporting directly to the chief.

The senior staff members assigned these five functional areas reported directly to the governor in only a limited number of cases. In eight states, the senior staff member responsible for policy reported directly to the governor. The political director reported directly to the governor in four states. Four COOs, three initiative managers and two office managers reported directly to the governor.

Table D provides additional detail on those instances where functions are performed by senior staff members other than the chief of staff who report directly to the governor.

When examining the roles of the chiefs relating to the functions of chief operating officer, initiatives manager, policy director, political director and office manager, two major differences surface between chiefs in the largest states and all the other states' chiefs. All the chiefs in the largest states serve as the initiatives manager—responsible for managing the implementation of gubernatorial initiatives—while this function is

played by only 89 percent of the chiefs in all other states. The percentages are reversed in the case of the office manager function, with chiefs in the largest states less likely to play this role.

In the 10 largest states, senior staff with responsibility for the functions of chief operating officer, policy director and political director report to the governor directly in nearly one-quarter of the states. This direct reporting relationship for these senior staff members is less common in all other states.

### Other Responsibilities

In addition to the ongoing operational activities discussed above,

chiefs of staff are often called upon to perform a number of other functions in support of the governor. These functions include:

- The **gubernatorial vicar** often serves as surrogate to represent the governor's views and the governor's office. The vicar may oversee relations with the press, lobby the legislature and ensure every legislator gets his or her share of attention and response from the governor. The vicar also builds bridges and cultivates support for the governor within the political party.

**Table E: Additional Functions Performed by the Chief of Staff**

Response	Percent of states responding		
	Largest states (9 of 10)	All other states (36 of 45)	Total (45 of 55)
Gubernatorial vicar	89%	75%	78%
Guardian of the palace	67	81	78
Headhunter	78	92	89
Crisis coordinator	89	78	80
Personal confidant	100	64	71
Other	0	3	2

Source: National Governors Association's Office of Management Consulting and Training survey, 2007.



## GOVERNORS

- The **guardian of the palace** serves as doorkeeper and is often called upon to convince people that the person who can address their problem or request most effectively is someone other than the governor. While the guardian must protect the governor's time, he or she must serve as an honest broker to ensure the governor is exposed to a diversity of views and perspectives about what is happening in the state. Serving as guardian also means saying no to requests; talking the governor out of bad ideas; enforcing rules for scheduling; minimizing verbal requests to the governor; firing staff; and learning about and reporting bad news to the governor in time for him or her to act effectively.
  - The **headhunter** is responsible for overseeing, if not actually carrying out, the recruitment process for political hires. He or she may be involved in deciding exactly what the job is; generating a large pool of candidates; selecting and interviewing finalists; and providing recommendations for the final selection.
  - The **crisis coordinator** coordinates the development of the governor's office plan for emergencies and a process for managing crises. He or she will often head the ad hoc team addressing any given emergency and ration the governor's time and visibility in a crisis.
  - The **personal confidant** spends many hours with the governor, and this close relationship creates a unique bond. The governor's personal confidant shares in and commiserates with the governor on the absurdities and highs and lows of the job. He or she helps the governor's stress level and helps manage the relationship with the governor's family through careful attention to scheduling concerns and advocating for the governor's spouse.
- All the chiefs of staff in the largest states responded that they serve as a personal confidant to their governor and 89 percent also serve as gubernatorial vicar and crisis coordinator. These percentages are higher than the percentages in all other states. The difference is particularly striking in relation to the chiefs serving as their governor's personal confidant, which is less than two-thirds of the chiefs from all other states.
- The chiefs of staff from the largest states are most commonly one of several senior staff members reporting directly to the governor. More than their counterparts in other states, these chiefs of staff serve as their governor's personal confidant and are charged with responsibility for managing gubernatorial initiatives. Chiefs of staff from the largest states are also more likely than their counterparts in other states to serve as gubernatorial vicar and crisis coordinator.

### Background of the Chiefs of Staff

Fifty-four chiefs who were serving governors during March and April of 2007 provided biographical information.

- Eleven of these chiefs had also served previous governors as chief of staff.
- Many chiefs of staff completed post graduate work: 19 hold master's degrees, three have Ph.D.s and 14 have a Juris Doctorate degree. Twelve chiefs of staff are licensed attorneys, two had real estate-related licenses and one was a teacher.
- Almost all the chiefs of staff had prior involvement in political campaigns. Forty were involved in state campaigns and 19 of those were involved in either federal or local campaigns.
- Fourteen chiefs of staff previously held elected office at the state level and seven served in elected office at the local level.
- Twenty-nine chiefs of staff had prior work experience in a governor's office. Nineteen worked in another department or agency in the executive branch and eight worked in the office of another state elected official, most commonly for the attorney general. Four chiefs of staff worked for the executive branch at the federal level and eight had administrative experience at the local level.
- Experience in working for the legislative branch was more limited. However, seven chiefs of staff worked as staff for the state legislature while 11 worked as Congressional staff. One reported experience working for a local legislature.
- Chiefs of staff also demonstrated considerable experience in the private sector—27 indicated corporate or business experience. Eleven cited experience as lobbyists, five worked for nonprofit organizations, and two worked in the media.



## Conclusion

Based on these survey responses, it is clear that the chief of staff is called upon to play a number of important roles. In almost all states he or she is expected to manage the day-to-day operations of the governor's office and the numerous activities involved in staffing the governor. In most cases the chief of staff is also expected to provide oversight to department and agency heads and to contribute to the development of policy as well as the political and legislative strategies needed to secure the enactment of the governor's priorities. They are also expected to assume direct responsibility for the management of crisis situations. In addition to all these roles and responsibilities, chiefs of staff generally serve as both the governor's personal confidant and as the governor's surrogate.

The successful chief of staff therefore needs to combine strong management and policy skills, political expertise and the trust of the governor. Of all these attributes, securing the governor's trust is probably most critical, but political and management skills are also important. While many chiefs of staff may bring all of these skills to the table, a governor and his or her chief will want to make certain that other senior staff members are able to complement and supplement the chief of staff in these vital areas.

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## About the Author

**Barry L. Van Lare** is the director of the National Governors Association's Office of Management Consulting and Training, which serves as a management consultant to governors and their offices and also as the association's primary liaison to governors' chiefs of staff. Van Lare has more than 45 years of experience in the management of state programs and in the development and implementation of national health and human services programs. At the federal level, he served as associate commissioner for Social Security, deputy assistant secretary for welfare legislation and as special administrator for gasoline rationing.

# GOVERNORS

**Table 4.1**  
**THE GOVERNORS, 2008**

<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	1/11	1	2	No	LG	10/3/1944	AL
Alaska .....	Sarah H. Palin (R)	4	12/06	12/10	...	2	Yes	LG	2/11/1964	ID
Arizona .....	Janet Napolitano (D)	4	1/03	1/11	...	2	(k)	SS	11/29/1957	NY
Arkansas .....	Mike Beebe (D)	4	1/07	1/11	...	2	No	LG	12/28/1946	AR
California .....	Arnold Schwarzenegger (R)	4	11/03 (b)	1/11	1 (b)	2	No	LG	7/30/1947	Aus.
Colorado .....	Bill Ritter (D)	4	1/07	1/11	...	2	Yes	LG	9/6/1956	CO
Connecticut .....	M. Jodi Bell (R)	4	7/04 (c)	1/11	1 (c)	...	Yes	LG	6/16/1946	VA
Delaware .....	Ruth Ann Minner (D)	4	1/01	1/09	1	2	No	LG	1/17/1935	DE
Florida .....	Charlie Crist (R)	4	1/07	1/11	...	2	Yes	LG	7/24/1956	PA
Georgia .....	Sonny Perdue (R)	4	1/03	1/11	...	2	No	LG	12/20/1946	GA
Hawaii .....	Linda Lingle (R)	4	12/02	12/10	1	2	Yes	LG	6/4/1953	MO
Idaho .....	C.L. "Butch" Otter (R)	4	1/07	1/11	...	...	No	LG	5/3/1942	ID
Illinois .....	Rod R. Blagojevich (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	...	Yes	LG	12/10/1956	IL
Indiana .....	Mitch Daniels (R)	4	1/05	1/09	...	2 (d)	Yes	LG	4/7/1949	PA
Iowa .....	Chet Culver (D)	4	1/07	1/11	...	...	Yes	LG	1/25/1966	DC
Kansas .....	Kathleen Sebelius (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	Yes	LG	5/15/1948	OH
Kentucky .....	Steven L. Beshear (D)	4	12/07	12/11	...	2	Yes	LG	9/21/1944	KY
Louisiana .....	Bobby Jindal (R)	4	1/08	1/12	...	2	No	LG	6/10/1971	LA
Maine .....	John Baldacci (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	(k)	PS	1/30/1955	ME
Maryland .....	Martin O'Malley (D)	4	1/07	1/11	...	2	Yes	LG	1/18/1963	MD
Massachusetts .....	Deval L. Patrick (D)	4	1/07	1/11	...	...	Yes	LG	7/31/1956	IL
Michigan .....	Jennifer Granholm (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	Yes	LG	2/5/1959	BC
Minnesota .....	Tim Pawlenty (R)	4	1/03	1/11	1	...	Yes	LG	11/27/1960	MN
Mississippi .....	Haley Barbour (R)	4	1/04	1/12	1	2	Yes	LG	10/22/1947	MS
Missouri .....	Matt Blunt (R)	4	1/05	1/09	...	2	No	LG	11/20/1970	MO
Montana .....	Brian Schweitzer (D)	4	1/05	1/09	...	2 (f)	Yes	LG	9/4/1955	MT
Nebraska .....	Dave Heineman (R)	4	1/05 (e)	1/11	1 (e)	2 (d)	Yes	LG	5/12/1948	NE
Nevada .....	James A. Gibbons (R)	4	1/07	1/11	...	2	No	LG	12/16/1944	NV
New Hampshire .....	John Lynch (D)	2	1/05	1/09	1	...	(g)	PS	11/25/1952	MA
New Jersey .....	Jon Corzine (D)	4	1/06	1/10	...	2	(h)	(h)	1/1/1947	IL
New Mexico .....	Bill Richardson (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	Yes	LG	11/15/1947	CA
New York .....	David A. Paterson (D)	4	3/08 (n)	1/11	...	...	Yes	LG (n)	5/20/1954	NY
North Carolina .....	Michael F. Easley (D)	4	1/01	1/09	1	2	No	LG	3/23/1950	NC
North Dakota .....	John Hoeven (R)	4	12/00	12/08	1	...	Yes	LG	3/13/1957	ND
Ohio .....	Ted Strickland (D)	4	1/07	1/11	...	2 (d)	Yes	LG	8/4/1941	OH
Oklahoma .....	Brad Henry (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	No	LG	6/10/1963	OK
Oregon .....	Ted Kulongoski (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	(g)	SS	11/5/1940	MO
Pennsylvania .....	Edward G. Rendell (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	Yes	LG	1/5/1944	NY
Rhode Island .....	Don Carcieri (R)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	No	LG	12/16/1942	RI
South Carolina .....	Mark Sanford (R)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	No	LG	5/28/1960	FL

See footnotes at end of table.

## THE GOVERNORS, 2008 — 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	1/11	1	2	Yes	LG	10/24/1954	SD
Tennessee.....	Phil Bredesen (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	No	SpS (i)	11/21/1943	NJ
Texas.....	Rick Perry (R)	4	12/00 (j)	1/11	2	..	No	LG	3/4/1950	TX
Utah.....	Jon M. Huntsman Jr. (R)	4	1/05	1/09	...	3	Yes	LG	3/26/1960	CA
Vermont.....	Jim Douglas (R)	2	1/03	1/09	2	..	No	LG	6/21/1951	MA
Virginia.....	Tim Kaine (D)	4	1/06	1/10	...	(k)	No	LG	2/26/1958	MN
Washington.....	Christine Gregoire (D)	4	1/05	1/09	...	..	No	LG	3/24/1957	WA
West Virginia.....	Joe Manchin III (D)	4	1/05	1/09	...	2	(g)	PS (i)	8/24/1947	WV
Wisconsin.....	Jim Doyle (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	..	Yes	LG	11/23/1945	DC
Wyoming.....	Dave Freudenthal (D)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	(g)	SS	10/12/1950	WY
American Samoa.....	Togiola Tulafono (D)	4	4/03 (l)	1/09	1	2	Yes	LG	2/28/1947	AS
Guam.....	Felix P. Camacho (R)	4	1/03	1/11	1	2	Yes	LG	10/30/1957	Japan
No. Mariana Islands.....	Benigno Fitial (C)	4	1/06	1/10	...	2 (m)	Yes	LG	11/27/1945	CNMI
Puerto Rico.....	Anibal Acevedo-Vila (PDP)	4	1/05	1/09	...	..	(g)	SS	2/13/1963	PR
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	John Delongch Jr. (D)	4	1/07	1/11	...	(d)	Yes	LG	11/13/1957	USVI

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2008.

Key:

C — Covenant

D — Democrat

PDP — Popular Democratic Party

R — Republican

LG — Lieutenant Governor

SS — Secretary of State

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 Schwarzenegger was sworn in on November 17, 2003, after winning the replacement election following the recall vote that removed Governor Gray Davis from office in the same election.

(c) Lieutenant Governor Rell was sworn in as governor on July 1, 2004, after Governor John Rowland resigned.

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

(e) Governor Heineman, as lieutenant governor, was sworn in as Nebraska's governor on Friday, January 21, 2005, after Governor Johanns resigned on January 20, 2005, upon being confirmed as the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

(f) Absolute limit of eight years of service out of every 16 years.

(g) No lieutenant governor.

(h) New Jersey will elect a lieutenant governor in 2009. The governor and lieutenant governor will be elected jointly. In the event of a permanent vacancy in the office before the inauguration date of the first lieutenant governor, the president of the senate, followed by the speaker of the assembly, would succeed the governor in the event of a permanent vacancy.

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

(j) Lieutenant Governor Perry was sworn in on December 21, 2000, to complete President George W. Bush's term as governor of Texas.

(k) Governor cannot serve immediate successive terms, but may be elected to non-consecutive terms.

(l) Governor Tulafono, as lieutenant governor, became governor in April 2003 after Governor Sinita's death.

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

(n) Lieutenant Governor David A. Paterson was sworn in as governor on March 17, 2008, after Governor Eliot Spitzer resigned. The position of lieutenant governor will remain vacant until the general election in 2010.

In the event Governor Paterson cannot fulfill his duties, Senate Majority Leader Joseph L. Bruno (R) would be next in the line of succession.

## GOVERNORS

## 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	...	10	7	★
Alaska .....	30	★	7	7	★
Arizona .....	25	5	10	...	...
Arkansas .....	30	★	★	7	★
California .....	18	...	5	5	★
Colorado .....	30	...	★	2	...
Connecticut .....	30	...	★	★	...
Delaware .....	30	...	12	6	...
Florida .....	30	★	...	7	7
Georgia .....	30	...	15	6	...
Hawaii .....	30	...	5	5	★
Idaho .....	30	...	★	2	...
Illinois .....	25	3	★	3	★
Indiana .....	30	...	5	5	★
Iowa .....	30	2	2	2	★
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	30	6	...	6	...
Louisiana .....	25	5	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	2	★
New Hampshire .....	30	...	...	7	...
New Jersey .....	30	...	20	7	...
New Mexico .....	30	...	★	5	★
New York .....	25	★	★	1	...
North Carolina .....	30	...	5	2	★
North Dakota .....	30	...	★	5	★
Ohio .....	18	...	★	★	★
Oklahoma .....	31	...	10	10	10
Oregon .....	30	...	★	3	...
Pennsylvania .....	30	★	★	7	★
Rhode Island .....	18	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days
South Carolina .....	30	5	5	5	...
South Dakota .....	18	★	★	★	★
Tennessee .....	30	7	★	...	...
Texas .....	30	...	★	5	...
Utah .....	30	5	★	5	★
Vermont .....	18	1	...	4	★
Virginia .....	30	★	★	★	5
Washington .....	18	...	★	★	★
West Virginia .....	30	5	★	1	★
Wisconsin .....	18	★	★	★	★
Wyoming .....	30	★	★	5	★
American Samoa .....	35	...	★	5	...
Guam .....	30	...	5	5	★
No. Mariana Islands .....	35	...	★	10	★
Puerto Rico .....	35	5	5	5	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	30	...	5	5	★

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governor's offices, October 2007.

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, STAFF, TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE**

State or other jurisdiction	Salary	Governor's office staff (a)	Access to state transportation			Receives travel allowance	Reimbursed for travel expenses	Official residence
			Automobile	Airplane	Helicopter			
Alabama .....	\$112,895	60	★	★	★	...	...	★
Alaska .....	125,000	71	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Arizona .....	95,000	39	★	★	...	...	★(b)	...
Arkansas.....	80,848	67	★	★	...	...	★	★
California .....	212,179 (d)	185	★	...	...	(c)	(f)	(g)
Colorado .....	90,000	50	★	★	...	★	★	★
Connecticut .....	150,000	34	★	...	...	...	...	★
Delaware.....	132,500	32	★	...	...	...	...	★
Florida .....	132,932	293 (h)	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Georgia .....	135,281	42	★	★	★	...	★(b)	★
Hawaii.....	117,600	67	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	105,560	24	★	★	...	★(e)	(f)	(i)
Illinois.....	158,000	130	★	★	★	★	(f)	★
Indiana.....	95,000	34	★	★	★	★(b)	★(b)	★
Iowa .....	130,000	32	★	...	...	...	★	★
Kansas .....	108,007	24	★	★	★	...	★	★
Kentucky .....	137,506	80	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Louisiana .....	130,000	93 (j)	★	★	★	...	★	★
Maine.....	70,000	21	★	...	...	★	★	★
Maryland.....	150,000	84	★	★	★	(e)	(f)	★
Massachusetts.....	140,535	70	★	...	★	★(b)	★(b)	...
Michigan.....	177,000	78	★	★	...	...	(k)	...
Minnesota.....	120,303	45	★	★	★	(e)	(f)	★
Mississippi.....	122,160	46	★	★	...	...	★	★
Missouri.....	129,923	38	★	★	...	(c)	(f)	★
Montana .....	100,121	61 (l)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nebraska.....	105,000	9	★	★	...	★	★	★
Nevada.....	141,000	23 (m)	★	★	...	(c)	...	★
New Hampshire.....	108,990	23	★	...	...	(e)	(f)	★(n)
New Jersey.....	175,000 (o)	126	★	...	★	...	★(b)	...
New Mexico .....	110,000	39.3	★	★	★	...	...	★
New York.....	179,000	180	★	★	★	...	★	★
North Carolina.....	135,854	74	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	96,183	17	★	★	...	...	★	★
Ohio .....	144,830	60	★	★	★	(p)	(f)	★
Oklahoma .....	140,000	34	★	★	...	★(b)	★(b)	★
Oregon.....	93,600	65 (q)	★	...	...	★(b)	★(b)	★
Pennsylvania .....	170,150	68	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Rhode Island .....	117,817	46	★	...	★	...	★	...
South Carolina .....	106,078	22	★	★	...	★(b)	...	★
South Dakota.....	111,972	22.5	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Tennessee.....	159,960 (u)	36	★	★	★	(e)	(f)	★
Texas .....	150,000	266	★	★	★	...	★	★
Utah .....	107,200	19	★	★	★	...	★	★
Vermont.....	150,051	14	★	...	...	★	...	...
Virginia.....	175,000	44	★	★	★	...	★	★
Washington.....	163,618	36	★	★	...	(e)	(f)	★
West Virginia.....	95,000	56	★	★	★	(r)	(f)	★
Wisconsin.....	137,092	25	★	★	...	...	(f)	★
Wyoming.....	105,000	22	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
American Samoa.....	50,000	23	★	...	...	(c)	...	★
Guam .....	90,000	42	★	...	...	\$218/day	...	★
No. Mariana Islands...	70,000	16	★	...	...	(e)(t)	...	★
Puerto Rico.....	70,000	28	★	(s)	(s)	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands....	80,000	86	★	...	...	...	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.



## GOVERNORS

### THE GOVERNORS: COMPENSATION, STAFF, TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, February 2008.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not available.

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

(b) Travel expenses.

Alaska—\$42/day per diem plus actual lodging expenses.

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—State can reimburse, however Governor Bush chose not to be reimbursed. Reimbursed at same rate as other state officials; in-state, choice between \$50 per diem or actual expenses; out-of-state, actual expenses.

Georgia—Governor has the statutory ability to be reimbursed for travel costs, including per diem for meals at \$28 to \$36 in state and federal per diem for out-of-state and actual reasonable lodging costs. This option is seldom used. The current governor does not file for any travel reimbursements.

Indiana—Statute allows \$12,000 but due to budget cuts the amount has been reduced to \$9,800 and reimbursed for actual expenses for travel/lodging.

Kentucky—Mileage at same rate as other state officials.

Massachusetts—As necessary.

New Jersey—Reimbursement may be provided for necessary expenses.

Oklahoma—Reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

Oregon—\$1,000 a month for expenses, not specific to travel. Reimbursed for actual travel expenses.

Pennsylvania—Reimbursed for reasonable expenses.

South Dakota—Reimbursement rate varies.

Utah—Reimbursed for travel by state guidelines.

Wyoming—\$99/day or actual.

U.S. Virgin Islands—Reimbursed 100 percent.

(c) Amount includes travel allowance for entire staff. American Samoa—\$105,000. California—\$145,000 in state; \$36,000 out of state. Missouri amount not available. Nevada—these figures include travel expenses for governor and staff, \$45,750 in state; \$32,800 out of state, for the 2005–2007 biennium.

(d) Governor Schwarzenegger waives his salary.

(e) Travel allowance included in office budget.

(f) Information not provided.

(g) 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.

(h) The governor's office budget includes the following staff for the Executive Office: 119 Drug Control, 5 Office of Tourism, 21 Trade and Economic Development, 43 System Design, 105 Office of Policy and Budget.

(i) J.R. and Esther Simplot donated their home to the state of Idaho in December 2004 for use as the future governor's residence. Efforts are underway to raise private monies for renovation.

(j) Full-time employees—93, part-time (non-student)—21, students—25.

(k) The governor is provided a \$60,000 annual expense allowance, as determined by the State Officers Compensation Commission in 2000. "Expense allowance" is for normal, reimbursable personal expenses such as food, lodging, and travel costs incurred by an individual in carrying out the responsibilities of state office.

(l) Including 20 employees from the Office of Budget and Program Planning.

(m) For 2006 the number of authorized staff was 23; however, not all positions were filled as of September 10, 2006.

(n) The current governor does not occupy the official residence.

(o) Governor Corzine only accepts \$1.

(p) Set administratively.

(q) Of this total, 45 are true governor's staff and 20 are on loan for agency staff.

(r) Included in general expense account.

(s) The governor's office pays for access to an airplane or helicopter with a corporate credit card and requests a refund of those expenses with the corresponding documentation to the Department of Treasury.

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

(u) Governor Bredezen returns his salary to the state. Tennessee statute mandates the governor and the chief justice of the Supreme Court receive the same salary, currently \$160,000. However a state law exists which prohibits a sitting governor's salary from being increased or decreased during his term of office.

**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 power on all bills	Governor has item veto power on appropriations only	Governor has no item veto power	Item veto—2/3 legislators present or 3/5 elected to override	Item veto—majority legislators elected to override
Alabama .....	★(b)	...	★	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona .....	★(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★(c)
California .....	★(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	★(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	★(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	★(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	★(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	★(i)	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	★(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
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.

# THE GOVERNORS: POWERS — Continued

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 power on all bills	Governor has item veto power on appropriations only	Governor has no item veto power	Item veto—2/3 legislators present or 3/5 elected to override	Item veto—majority legislators elected to override	
South Dakota.....	★	...	...	★	...	★(l)	...	★
Tennessee.....	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Texas.....	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Utah.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
Vermont.....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Virginia.....	★	...	...	★	...	★(l)	...	★
Washington.....	★	...	★(m)	...	...	★	...	...
West Virginia.....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Wisconsin.....	★(b)	...	...	★(n)	...	★	...	...
Wyoming.....	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
American Samoa.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
Guam.....	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★
No. Mariana Islands.....	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Puerto Rico.....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★(o)
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governor's offices, January 2008.

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) Authorization for reorganization provided for in state constitution.

(d) Two-thirds of members to which each house is entitled required to override veto.

(e) Two-thirds of elected legislators of each house to override.

(f) Only for agencies and offices within the Governor's Office.

(g) Governor has sole authority to propose annual budget. No money may be paid out of state treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

(h) Governor may veto any distinct item or items appropriating money in any appropriations bill.

(i) Governor has the responsibility of presenting a balanced budget. The budget is based on revenue estimated by the governor's office and the Legislative Budget Committee.

(j) Three-fifths majority required to override line-item veto.

(k) The office of the governor shall continuously study and evaluate the organizational structure, management practices, and functions of the executive branch and of each agency. The governor shall, by executive order or other means within the authority granted to him, take action to improve the manageability of the executive branch.

(l) Requires 2/3 of legislators present to override.

(m) Governor has veto power of selections for nonappropriations and item veto in appropriations.

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

(o) Only if it is not prohibited by law.

**Table 4.5**  
**GOVERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES**

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for executive orders	Provisions						Procedures				
		Civil defense disasters, public emergencies	Energy emergencies and conservation	Other emergencies	Executive branch reorganization plans	Create advisory, coordinating, study or investigative 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. Case Law	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Alaska .....	C	...	★(a)	★(a)	...	...	...	...	...	★(c)	...	★
Arizona .....	I	★(a)	...	★(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas .....	S.I. Common Law	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
California .....	I	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado .....	C	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Connecticut .....	C,S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Delaware .....	C	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	C	★	★	★	★(b)	...	...	...	...	...	★(d)	...
Georgia .....	S,I (e)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	C	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	S	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois .....	C,S	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	C,S, Case Law	★	★	...	★(limited)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	(g)	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	C,S	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	C,S	★	★	★(j)	...	...	...	...	★(k)(l)(m)	...	...	(i)
Louisiana .....	C,S (n)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	I	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	C,S	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	C,S	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	C,S,I	★	★	★	★(v)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	C,S	★	★(x)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	C,S, Common Law	★	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana .....	S.I. Common Law	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	C,S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada .....	S,I	★	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	S	★	★(a)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	C,S,I	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	C,S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	C,S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	C,S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	S,I	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio .....	S,I (aa)	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	C	★	★	★	(cc)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon .....	I	★	...	★(o)(w)(bb)(dd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	C,S	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	I, Case Law	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	S	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

# GOVERNORS

## GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Provisions										Procedures		
	Authorization for executive orders	Civil defense emergencies, public disasters, emergencies	Energy emergencies and conservation	Other emergencies	Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation	Create advisory, coordinating, study or investigative committees/commissions	Respond to federal programs and requirements	State personnel administration	Other administration	Filing and publication procedures	Subject to administrative procedure act	Subject to legislative review	
South Dakota .....	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	
Tennessee .....	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	
Texas .....	I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	
Utah .....	S,I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	
Vermont .....	S,I	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	
Virginia .....	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	..	
Washington .....	S	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
West Virginia .....	C,S	★	★	..	..	★	★	..	..	..	..	..	
Wisconsin .....	S	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	
Wyoming .....	(gg)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
American Samoa .....	C,S	★	★	★	(ii)	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	
Guam .....	C	★	..	..	C	S,I	★	..	★	S	I	..	
No. Mariana Islands .....	C	★	I	..	C	..	★	..	★	..	..	..	
Puerto Rico .....	C,S,I, Case Law	★	★	★	..	..	★	..	★	..	..	..	
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	C	★	★	★	★	..	★	..	★	(jj)	..	..	

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2007.

Key:

C — Constitutional

S — Statutory

I — Implied

★ — Formal provision.

... — No formal provision.

(a) Broad interpretation of gubernatorial authority.

(b) It could be debatable if the governor has the authority to create agencies by executive order, practically a governor certainly would not do so without support from the legislature as they must approve funding.

(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) Under some circumstances the Cabinet must approve before an order becomes law. The Joint Administrative Procedure Committee must make sure agency rules have legislative authority to do so.

(e) Implied from Constitution.

(f) Some implied.

(g) Constitution, statute, implied, case law, common law.

(h) Executive clemency.

(i) Only for EROs. When an ERO is submitted, the legislature has 30 days to veto the ERO or it becomes law.

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

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

(l) To impose or freeze certain state matching funds.

(m) To reduce state expenditures in revenue shortfall.

(n) Inherent.

(o) To control procedures for dealing with public.

(p) Reorganization plans and agency creation.

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

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

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

(t) Appointive powers.

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

(v) Executive reorganizations not effective if rejected by both houses of legislature within 60 days. Executive orders reducing appropriations not effective unless approved by appropriations committees of both houses of legislature.

(w) Filing.

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

(y) Governor is exempt from the Administrative Procedures Act and filing and administrative procedures Miss. Code Ann. § 25-43-102 (1972).

(z) Reorganization plans and agency creation and for meeting federal program requirements.

(aa) Executive authority implied except for emergencies which are established by statute.

(bb) For fire emergencies.

(cc) Limited authority in executive branch reorganization/agency creation.

(dd) To transfer funds in an emergency.

(ee) Subject to legislative approval.

(ff) Only if reorganization order filed with the legislature.

(gg) No specific authorization granted, general authority only.

(hh) If executive order fits definition of rule.

(ii) Can reorganize, but not create.

(jj) Executive Orders are filed in the Department of State.



## 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 specific office (a)	Elected to specified office (a)	Gubernatorial appointment regardless of office			
Alabama .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	26	Quarterly	...
Alaska .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	19	Gov.'s discretion	★(b)
Arizona .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	38	Monthly	...
Arkansas .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	47	Monthly	...
California .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	11	Every two weeks	...
Colorado .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	21	Monthly	...
Connecticut .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	27	Gov.'s discretion	...
Delaware .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	19	Gov.'s discretion	...
Florida .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	4	Monthly	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	22	Monthly	...
Idaho .....	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	22	Gov.'s discretion	...
Illinois .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	18	N.A.	...
Indiana .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	16	Bi-monthly	...
Iowa .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	30	(i)	...
Kansas .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	14	Bi-weekly	...
Kentucky .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	10	Weekly	...
Louisiana .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	16	Monthly	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	21	Weekly	...
Maryland .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	28	Every other week	...
Massachusetts .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	10	Bi-weekly	...
Michigan .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	(g)	24	Monthly and Gov.'s discretion	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	25	Regularly	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Missouri .....	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Montana .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	22	Weekly	...
Nebraska .....	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	29	Monthly	...
Nevada .....	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	23	At call of the governor	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	24	Gov.'s discretion	...
New Mexico .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	25	Gov.'s discretion	...
New York .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	75	Gov.'s discretion	...
North Carolina (e) .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	10	Monthly	...
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	18	Monthly	★
Ohio .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	24	Gov.'s discretion	★
Oklahoma .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	10–15 (j)	Monthly	...
Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	★	★	★	...	★(c)	...	★	28	Gov.'s discretion	★
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	20	Bi-monthly	...
South Carolina .....	★	...	...	...	★(c)	...	...	15	Monthly	★
South Dakota .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	19	Monthly	...
Tennessee .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	28	Monthly	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Utah .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	21	Monthly, weekly during legislative session	...
Vermont .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	7	Gov.'s discretion	...
Virginia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★(f)	14	Weekly	...
Washington .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	28	Bi-weekly, weekly during legislative session	...
West Virginia .....	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	10	Weekly	...
Wisconsin .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Wyoming .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	20	Monthly	...
American Samoa .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Guam .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	55	Bi-monthly	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Puerto Rico .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	10 (h)	Every 6 weeks	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	21	Monthly	★

See footnotes at end of table.



## GOVERNORS

### STATE CABINET SYSTEMS— Continued

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*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2007.

*Key:*

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not available

(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 chairs report to the governor.

(e) 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.

(f) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by each house.

(g) Membership determined by governor. Some officers formally designated as cabinet members by executive order.

(h) The Constitutional Cabinet has 10 members including the governor. There are other members of the Cabinet provided by statute.

(i) Every other month, and every month during session.

(j) Maximum of 16.





## GOVERNORS

**Table 4.7**  
**THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION**

State or other jurisdiction	Legislation pertaining to gubernatorial transition	Appropriation available to gov-elect (\$)	Provision for:					
			Gov-elect's participation in state budget for coming fiscal year	Gov-elect to hire staff to assist during transition	State personnel to be made available to assist gov-elect	Office space in buildings to be made available to gov-elect	Acquainting gov-elect staff with office procedures and routing office functions	Transfer of information (files, records, etc.)
Alabama .....	...	...	★	●	●	●	●	●
Alaska .....	●	★(a)	...	●	●	●	●	★
Arizona .....	...	...	★	...	●	●	●	●
Arkansas .....	●	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
California .....	★	450,000	★	★	★	★	●	●
Colorado .....	★	10,000	★	★	★	★	●	★
Connecticut .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware .....	★	15,000	●	★	●	●	●	●
Florida .....	★	2,500,000 (b)	●	★	●	★(b)	●	●
Georgia .....	★	50,000	●	★	★	★	●	★
Hawaii .....	★	50,000	★	★	●	★	●	●
Idaho .....	★	15,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois .....	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★
Indiana .....	★	40,000	...	...	...	★	★	★
Iowa .....	●	100,000	★	●	●	●	●	★
Kansas .....	★	150,000 (c)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky .....	★	200,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana .....	★	●65,000	★	★	...	★	...	●
Maine .....	●	5,000	★	●	...	●	...	●
Maryland .....	★	●	...	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts .....	●	●	●	...	●	●	●	★
Michigan .....	●	●	...	●	●	●	●	...
Minnesota .....	★	0	★	...	★	★	...	★
Mississippi .....	●	★(d)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri .....	★	100,000	★	★	●	★	●	●(e)
Montana .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	●
Nebraska .....	★	70,000	●	★	★	★	●	★
Nevada .....	★	Reasonable amount	★	...	...	...	...	★(f)
New Hampshire .....	★	75,000	★	★	★	★	★	...
New Jersey .....	★	(g)	●	★	★	★	...	★
New Mexico .....	★	(h)	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
North Carolina .....	★	★	●(i)	★	★	★	...	...
North Dakota .....	●	10,000	(j)	(k)	●	...	●	★
Ohio .....	★	Unspecified (l)	★	★	●	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	●	●	★	●	●	★	●	●
Oregon .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	...	★	●	●	...	...
Rhode Island .....	★	500,000	...	★	★	★	●	●
South Carolina .....	...	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South Dakota .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	★	★	●	★	★	★	●	●
Texas .....	●	●	●	●	●	●	...	...
Utah .....	★	★(m)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont .....	...	(n)	★	●	●	●	●	...
Virginia .....	★	★(o)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington .....	★	★	●	★	●	★	●	...
West Virginia .....	...	●	...	●	...	●	...	...
Wisconsin .....	★	Unspecified	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming .....	●	...	●	●	●	●	●	●
American Samoa .....	...	Unspecified	★(p)	★	●	●	★	●
Guam .....	★	(q)	...	...	★	★	★	...
No. Mariana Islands...	★	Unspecified	...	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico .....	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	★	100,000	...	★	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.



## GOVERNORS

### THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2007.

Key:

... — No provisions or procedures.

★ — Formal provisions or procedures.

● — No formal provisions, occurs informally.

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Varies.

(b) There is a budget for the governor-elect to use during transition. Very specific procedures include legislative review to access the funds. Some of these funds may be shared with Cabinet transitions: CFO and Commissioner of Agriculture. Transition information is available with no formal provisions. Budget allows for space, etc., but actual office space is determined by availability at the time.

(c) Transition funds are used by both the incoming and the outgoing administrations.

(d) Miss. Code Ann. § 7-1-101 provides as follows: the governor's office of general services shall provide a governor-elect with office space and office equipment for the period between the election and inauguration. A special appropriation to the governor's office of general services is hereby authorized to defray the expenses of providing necessary staff employees and for the operation of the office of governor-elect during the period between

the election and inauguration. The state fiscal management board shall make available to a governor-elect and his designated representatives information on the following: (a) all information and reports used in the preparation of the budget report; and (b) all information and reports on projected income and revenue estimates for the state.

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

(f) As determined in budget.

(g) No specific amount—necessary services and facilities.

(h) Legislature required to make appropriation; no dollar amount stated in legislation.

(i) New governor can submit supplemental budget.

(j) Responsible for submitting budget for coming biennium.

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

(l) Determined in budget.

(m) Appropriated by legislature at the time of transition.

(n) Governor-elect entitled to 70% of governor's salary.

(o) Determined every four years.

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

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

**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	maj. mbrs.	S	★	majority of elected mbrs.	LG	★
Alaska .....	★	S	maj. mbrs.	H	(c)	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Arizona .....	★ (d)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★ (e)	2/3 mbrs.	SS	★
Arkansas .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	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. must be present	LG	★
Delaware .....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Florida .....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★ (f)	2/3 mbrs. present (h)	LG (i)	★
Georgia .....	★	H	...	S	★ (e)	2/3 mbrs.	...	★ (g)
Hawaii .....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Idaho .....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Illinois .....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Indiana .....	★ (j)	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Iowa .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	majority of elected mbrs.	LG	★
Kansas .....	★	H	(k)	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Kentucky .....	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Louisiana .....	★	H	(l)	S	...	(l)	LG	★
Maine .....	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	PS	...
Maryland .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Massachusetts .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	...	LG	★
Michigan .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★ (m)	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Minnesota .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Mississippi .....	★	H	2/3 mbrs. present	S	★ (n)	2/3 mbrs. present (o)	LG	(p)
Missouri .....	★	H	...	(q)	(q)	(q)	LG	...
Montana .....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Nebraska .....	★	S (r)	maj. mbrs.	(s)	(s)	(s)	LG	...
Nevada .....	★ (d)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
New Hampshire .....	★	H	...	S	★	...	PS	...
New Jersey .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	PS (x)	★
New Mexico .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★ (m)	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
New York .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
North Carolina .....	★	H	2/3 maj. mbrs.	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. present	LG	...
Oklahoma .....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	(t)	...	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 maj. mbrs.	LG	★
Rhode Island .....	★	H	2/3 maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 maj. mbrs.	LG	★
South Carolina .....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	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.....	★	H	maj. mbres.	S	★	2/3 mbres.	LG	★
Tennessee.....	★	H	maj. mbres.	S	★	2/3 mbres. (u)	PS	★
Texas.....	★	H	maj. mbres.	S	...	2/3 mbres. present	LG	...
Utah.....	★	H	2/3 mbres.	S	★	2/3 mbres.	LG	...
Vermont.....	★	H	2/3 mbres.	S	...	2/3 mbres.	LG	...
Virginia.....	★	H	maj. mbres.	S	...	2/3 mbres. present	LG	★
Washington.....	★(d)	H	maj. mbres.	S	★	2/3 mbres.	LG	★
West Virginia.....	★	H	...	S	★	2/3 mbres.	PS	★
Wisconsin.....	★	H	maj. mbres.	S	...	2/3 mbres.	LG	...
Wyoming.....	★	H	maj. mbres.	S	★	2/3 mbres.	SS	★
Dist. of Columbia.....					(v)			
American Samoa.....	(w)	H	2/3 mbres.	S	★	2/3 mbres.	...	...
Guam.....					(v)			
No. Mariana Islands.....	★	H	2/3 mbres.	S	...	2/3 mbres.	LG	...
Puerto Rico.....	★	H	2/3 mbres.	S	★	3/4 mbres.	SS	★
U.S. Virgin Islands.....					(v)			

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2007.

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 of succession if governor is convicted and removed from office, refer to Chapter 4, "The Governors."

(c) An appointed Supreme Court justice presides.

(d) With exception of certain judicial officers. In Arizona and Washington—justices of courts not of record. In Nevada—justices of the peace. In North 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 otherwise 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) An officer impeached by the house of representatives shall be disqualified from performing any official

duties until acquitted by the senate, and, unless impeached, the governor may by appointment fill the office until completion of the trial.

(i) Governor may appoint someone to serve until the impeachment procedures are final.

(j) Judges not included.

(k) No statute, simple majority is the assumption.

(l) Concurrence of 2/3 of the elected senators.

(m) Only if governor or lieutenant governor is on trial.

(n) When the governor is tried; if Chief Justice is unable to preside, the next longest serving justice shall preside.

(o) No person shall be convicted without concurrence of 2/3 of all senators present. Miss Const. 1890 Art. IV § 52.

(p) It is implied but not addressed directly in Miss Const. 1890 Art. IV §§ 49–53.

(q) 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.

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

(s) Court of impeachment is composed of chief justice and supreme court. A vote of 2/3 present of the court is necessary to convict.

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

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

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

(w) Governor, lieutenant governor.

(x) Beginning in 2009, New Jersey will elect a lieutenant governor. Until the inauguration of the first lieutenant governor in 2010, the president of the senate would succeed the governor if necessary.



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

**Table 4.9**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR**  
**NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE TERMS OF ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS**  
**(All terms are 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	...	...
Alaska .....	2	2	(a)	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona .....	2 (c)	(d)	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Arkansas .....	2 (c)	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
California .....	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
Colorado .....	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	2 (f)(c)	2	...	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	N
Florida .....	2	2	...	2	2 (g)(e)	...	2	N	N	...	(g)(e)
Georgia .....	2	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	N	N	N
Hawaii .....	2	2	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	N	N	N	N	N	...	2	N	...	...	...
Illinois .....	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	(f)	2	2	...	(f)	...	2 (g)	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	2	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	...
Louisiana .....	2 (h)	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	N	...	N
Maine .....	2 (h)	(i)	...	(j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	2 (h)	2	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	N	N	N	2	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	N	N	N	N	(k)	N	...	...	...	...	(l)
Mississippi .....	2	2 (h)	N	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	2	N	N	N	2 (c)	N	...	...	...	...	...
Montana .....	2 (m)	2 (m)	2 (m)	2 (m)	...	N	...	2 (m)	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	2 (h)	2 (h)	N	N	2 (h)	N	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada .....	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	(t)	(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	2 (h)	(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	2 (h)	2 (h)	2 (h)	2 (h)	2 (h)	2 (h)	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	N	N	...	N	...	N (p)	N	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	2 (h)	2	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	N
North Dakota .....	N	N	N (n)	N (n)	N	N	...	N	N (n)(o)	N (n)	N
Ohio .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	2 (h)	N	...	N	N	N	...	2 (h)	...	2 (h)	N
Oregon .....	(f)	(q)	(f)	N	(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	2	2	...	(v)	2 (r)	2 (h)	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	2	2 (h)	2 (h)	2 (h)	2 (h)	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	2 (h)	2	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	...	...
South Dakota .....	2 (h)	2 (h)	2 (h)	2 (h)	2 (h)	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	2 (h)	(i)	...	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	N	N	...	N	(p)	...	N	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	3	N	(a)	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont .....	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	(v)	(u)	...	(u)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...
West Virginia .....	2	N (i)	N	N	N	...	N	...	N	...	...
Wisconsin .....	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	2 (m)	(q)	N	...	2	...	2	N	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	N (w)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa .....	2	2	(a)	...	...	...	(x)	...	...	...	...
Guam .....	2 (h)	2	(a)	...	...	2	(y)	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands ...	(f)	N	...	...	...	...	(x)	...	...	...	(l)
Puerto Rico .....	(h)	(d)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	2 (h)	2	(p)	...	(d)	...	(d)	...	...	...	(a)

See footnotes at end of table.



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

### CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE TERMS OF ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS (All terms are four years unless otherwise noted)

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey, October 2007, and state constitutions and statutes, January 2008.

*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) Lieutenant Governor performs this function.
- (b) Deputy Commissioner of Department of Revenue performs function.
- (c) Absolute two-term limitation, but not necessarily consecutive.
- (d) Finance Administrator performs function.
- (e) Chief Financial Officer performs this function as of January 2003.
- (f) Eligible for eight out of any period of twelve years.
- (g) State Auditor performs this function.
- (h) After two consecutive terms, must wait four years and/or one full term before being eligible again.
- (i) President or Speaker of the Senate is next in line of succession to the governorship. In Tennessee and West Virginia, Speaker of the Senate has the statutory title "Lieutenant Governor."
- (j) Serves two-year term and is eligible to serve four terms.
- (k) Office of the State Treasurer was abolished on the first Monday in January 2003.

(l) Commerce administrator performs this function.

(m) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(n) 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.

(o) Constitution provides for a Secretary of Agriculture and Labor. However, the legislature was given constitutional authority to provide for (and has provided for) a Department of Labor distinct from Agriculture, and a Commissioner of Labor distinct from the Commissioner of Agriculture.

(p) Comptroller performs this function.

(q) Secretary of State is next in line to the governorship.

(r) Treasurer must wait four years before being eligible for the office of Auditor General.

(s) Term is for eight years and official is appointed by judges of the State Supreme Court.

(t) Serves two-year term, no provision specifying the number of terms allowed.

(u) Provision specifying individual may hold office for an unlimited number of terms.

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

(w) Mayor.

(x) State Treasurer performs this function.

(y) 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	Auditor	Banking
Alabama .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	G	SE	CE	GS
Alaska .....	CE	CE	(a-1)	GB	AG	GB	GB	AG	L	AG
Arizona .....	CE	(a-2)	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	L	GS
Arkansas .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	CE	GS
California .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	...	G	GB	GS
Colorado .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	L	CS
Connecticut .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GE	GE	GE	L	GE
Delaware .....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	(c)	GS	CE	GS
Florida .....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE (b)	G	GS	CE	L	CE (b)
Georgia .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	CE	(d)	G
Hawaii .....	CE	CE	(a-1)	GS	GS	GS	(e)	GS	CL	AG
Idaho .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	...	GS
Illinois .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	SL	B
Indiana .....	CE	CE	SE	SE	CE	G	G	LG	CE	G
Iowa .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	CE	AGS
Kansas .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	SE	GS	GS	GS	N.A.	GS
Kentucky .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	(f)	CE	CE	G
Louisiana .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	G	GLS
Maine .....	CE	(g)	CL	CL	CL	GLS	GLS	GLS	L	GLS
Maryland .....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CL	G	GS (a-26)	GS	...	AG
Massachusetts .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	CG	CE	G
Michigan .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	B	CL	GS
Minnesota .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	(h)	GS	GS	GS	CE	A
Mississippi .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GE	GS	SE	CE	GS
Missouri .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	CE	...
Montana .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS (a-6)	GS	GS	G	CE	A
Nebraska .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
Nevada .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	BA	...	A
New Hampshire .....	CE	(g)	CL	GC	CL	GC	GC	GC	...	GC
New Jersey .....	CE	(g)	GS	GS	GS	GS	...	BG	(i)	GS
New Mexico .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS (a-26)	B	CE	G
New York .....	CE	CE	GS	CE	A	G	...	GS	CE (a-14)	GS
North Carolina .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	A	G	CE	CE	G
North Dakota .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	...	CE	CE	GS
Ohio .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	CE	A
Oklahoma .....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
Oregon .....	CE	(a-2)	CE	SE	CE	G	GS	GS	SS	...
Pennsylvania .....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	G	GS	CE	GS
Rhode Island .....	SE	SE	CE	SE	SE	GB	GB	CS	LS	CS
South Carolina .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	B	CE	B	A
South Dakota .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	L	A
Tennessee .....	CE	CL (g)	CL	CT	CL	G	G	G	SL (a-14)	G
Texas .....	CE	CE	G	CE	CE (a-14)	G	A	SE	L	B
Utah .....	CE	CE	CE (a-1)	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
Vermont .....	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	CL	GS	GS	CE	GS
Virginia .....	CE	CE	GB	CE	GB	GB	GB	GB	SL	SL
Washington .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
West Virginia .....	CE	(g)	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	CE	GS
Wisconsin .....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	LS	A
Wyoming .....	CE	(a-2)	CE	G	CE	G	GS	GS	CE	A
American Samoa .....	CE	CE	(a-1)	GB	GB	N.A.	GB	GB	N.A.	N.A.
Guam .....	CE	CE	...	CE	CS	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
No. Mariana Islands .....	CE	CE	...	GS	CS	...	G	...	GB	C
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	SE	SE	SE (a-1)	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	LG

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, January 2008.

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*, 2007, 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.

CP — Competitive process.

**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

C — Cabinet Secretary

CG — Cabinet Secretary

**Approved by:**

Senate (in Nebraska, unicameral legislature)

Both houses

Either house

Council

Departmental board

Appropriate legislative committee & Senate

Senate

Governor

# EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Budget	Civil rights	Commerce	Community affairs	Comptroller	Consumer affairs	Corrections	Economic development	Education	Election administration
Alabama .....	CS	...	G	G	CS	CS	G	G (a-13)	B	CS
Alaska .....	G	GB	GB	(a-12)	AG	(a-12)	GB	(a-12)	GD	AG
Arizona .....	L	AT	GS	AT	A	AT	GS	GS (a-12)	CE	CE (a-2)
Arkansas .....	A	...	GS	N.A.	G	A	B	GS	BG	CE (a-2)
California .....	G (a-24)	...	...	GS	CE	G	GS	...	CE	(j)
Colorado .....	G	A	G	A	A	AT	GS	G	AB	CS
Connecticut .....	CS	GE	GE	GE	CE	GE	GE	G	BG	CS
Delaware .....	GS	CG	GS (a-2)	...	CG	AT	GS	GS	GS	GS
Florida .....	G	AB	G	GS	CE (b)	A	GS	G	GS	A
Georgia .....	G	G	BG	BG	CE	G	GD	N.A.	CE	A
Hawaii .....	GS	B	GS	...	GS	A	GS	GS	B	CL
Idaho .....	GS	B	GS	A	CE	CE (a-3)	B	A	CE	CE
Illinois .....	G	GS	GS	GS (a-12)	CE	CE (a-3)	GS	GS (a-12)	B	B
Indiana .....	G	G	G	G	CE (a-8)	AT	G	G	CE	(k)
Iowa .....	AGS	AGS	AGS	AGS	...	AGS	AGS	AGS	AGS	AGS
Kansas .....	G	GS	GS	A	C	AT	GS	(a-12)	B	(l)
Kentucky .....	G	B	G	G	CG	AT	G	G	B	B
Louisiana .....	A	B	GS	G	(a-6)	AG	GS	GS	BG	A
Maine .....	C	B	(a-17)	(a-17)	C	GLS	GLS	GLS	GLS	SS
Maryland .....	GS	G	GS	...	CE	A	AGS	GS	B	B
Massachusetts .....	CG	G	G	G	G	G	CG	G	B	CE
Michigan .....	GS	GS	GS	...	CS	...	GS	...	B	(m)
Minnesota .....	(h)	GS	GS	GS (a-17)	(h)	A	GS	GS	GS	CE (a-2)
Mississippi .....	GS (a-6)	...	SE	A	GS (a-6)	A	GS	GS	BS	A (n)
Missouri .....	AGS	AGS	GS (a-17)	(j)	A	CE (a-3)	GS	GS	BG	SS
Montana .....	G	CP	GS	CP	CP	CP	GS	G	CE	SS
Nebraska .....	A	B	GS	A	A	CE (a-3)	GS	GS	B	A
Nevada .....	(a-6)	G	G	...	CE	A	G	GD	B	(o)
New Hampshire .....	GC (a-6)	CS	GC	G	AGC	AGC	GC	AGC	B	CL (a-2)
New Jersey .....	GS	A	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	G	GS	A
New Mexico .....	G	G	GS (a-17)	G	ALS	G	GS	GS	B	G
New York .....	G	GS	GS	GS (a-2)	CE	GS	GS	GS	B	B
North Carolina .....	G (a-24)	A	G	A	G	(j)	G	A	CE	G
North Dakota .....	A	G	G	...	A	AT	G	N.A.	CE	SS
Ohio .....	GS	B	GS	A	GS	A	GS	GS	B	CE (a-2)
Oklahoma .....	A	B	G	(j)	A	B	B	G	CE	L
Oregon .....	A	A	GS	G	A	GS	GS	GS	SE	A
Pennsylvania .....	G	B	GS	AG	G	AT	GS	GS	GS	C
Rhode Island .....	AG	B	GB (a-17)	...	CS	SE (a-3)	GB	GB	B	F
South Carolina .....	A	B	GS	N.A.	CE	B	GS	GS (a-12)	CE	B
South Dakota .....	(a-24)	N.A.	(a-44)	(a-48)	(a-40)	N.A.	GS	(a-48)	GS	SS
Tennessee .....	A	G	G	G (a-17)	SL	A	G	G	G	A
Texas .....	G	B	G	G	CE	CE (a-3)	B	G	B	(p)
Utah .....	G	A	GS	GS	AG	GS	GS	A	B	A
Vermont .....	CG	AT	GS	CG	CG	AT	CG	CG	BG	CE
Virginia .....	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	A	GB	B	GB	GB
Washington .....	N.A.	B	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS	GS	CE	A
West Virginia .....	CS	GS	GS	B	CE (a-8)	AT	GS	B (a-13)	B	CE (a-2)
Wisconsin .....	A	A	GS	...	A	A	GS	CS	CE	B
Wyoming .....	A	A	G	G	CE (a-8)	G	GS	G (a-12)	CE	A
American Samoa .....	GB	N.A.	GB	(a-12)	(a-4)	(a-3)	A	(a-12)	GB	G
Guam .....	GS	GS	GS	...	CS	CS	GS	B	GS	GS
No. Mariana Islands .....	G	A	GS	GS	C	GS	C	C	B	B
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS (a-24)	GS	GS	GS	GS	B

A — Agency head	(a-2) Secretary of state.
AB — Agency head	(a-3) Attorney general.
AG — Agency head	(a-4) Treasurer.
AGC — Agency head	(a-5) Adjutant general.
AGS — Agency head	(a-6) Administration.
ALS — Agency head	(a-7) Agriculture.
ASH — Agency head	(a-8) Auditor.
B — Board or commission	(a-9) Banking.
BG — Board	(a-10) Budget.
BGS — Board	(a-11) Civil rights.
BS — Board or commission	(a-12) Commerce.
BA — Board or commission	(a-13) Community affairs.
CS — Civil Service	(a-14) Comptroller.
LS — Legislative Committee	(a-15) Consumer affairs.
(a) Chief administrative official or agency in charge of function:	(a-16) Corrections.
(a-1) Lieutenant governor.	(a-17) Economic development.





## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Emergency management	Employment services	Energy	Environmental protection	Finance	Fish & wildlife	General services	Health	Higher education	Highways
Alabama .....	G	CS	CS	B	G	CS	CS	B	B	G
Alaska .....	AG	AG	B	GB	AG	GB	...	AG	B	GB
Arizona .....	G	A	...	GS	(a-14)	B	A	GS	B	A
Arkansas .....	GS	G	A	BG/BS	G	(j)	A	BG	BG	BS (a-49)
California .....	GS	GS	G	GS	G	G	GS	GS	B (bb)	GS (a-49)
Colorado .....	A	A	G	A	A	A	A	GS	GS	GS (a-49)
Connecticut .....	GE	A	A	GE	GE	CS (q)	GE	GE	BG	GE (a-49)
Delaware .....	CG	CG	A	GS (a-35)	GS	CG	CG	CG	B	GS (a-49)
Florida .....	A	GS	A	GS	CE (b)	GS	GS	GS	B	GOC
Georgia .....	G	A	G	B	G	A	A	A	B	B (a-49)
Hawaii .....	A	CS	CS	CS	(r)	CS	GS (a-14)	GS	B	CS
Idaho .....	A	GS	A	GS	GS	B	...	GS	B	B (a-49)
Illinois .....	GS	GS	GS (a-12)	GS	G (a-10)	GS (a-35)	GS (a-6)	GS	B	GS (a-49)
Indiana .....	G	G	LG	G	G (a-10)	A	G (a-6)	G	G	G (a-49)
Iowa .....	AGS	AGS	...	A	A	A	A	AGS	...	A
Kansas .....	(a-5) (s)	GS	B	C	...	CS	GS	C	B	GS (a-49)
Kentucky .....	AG	AG	AG	G	G	G	CG (a-6)	CG	B	CG
Louisiana .....	GS	A	CS	GS	(a-6)	GS	(a-6)	GS	B	GS (a-49)
Maine .....	C	C	(a-38)	GLS	(a-6)	GLS	C	C	N.A.	(a-49)
Maryland .....	AG	A	G	GS	GS	...	GS (a-6)	GS	G	AG
Massachusetts .....	G	CG	CG	CG	G (a-6)	CG	G	CG	B	G
Michigan .....	CS	CS	...	GS	GS (a-10)	(t)	...	GS	CS	GS (a-49)
Minnesota .....	GS	A	A	GS	(h)	A	GS (a-6)	GS	B	CE (v)
Mississippi .....	GS	GS	A	GS	GS (a-6)	GS	...	BS	BS	B (a-49)
Missouri .....	A	A	...	A	AGS	(w)	A	GS	B	B (a-49)
Montana .....	CP	CP	CP	GS	CP	GS	CP	GS (a-45)	CP	GS (a-49)
Nebraska .....	A	A	A	GS	(x)	(y)	A	GS	B	GS (a-49)
Nevada .....	A	A	A	A	...	A	...	AG	B	(a-49)
New Hampshire .....	G	GC	G	GC	GC (a-6)	BGC	GC	AGC	B	GC (a-49)
New Jersey .....	GS	A	A	GS	A	B	(z)	GS	B	A
New Mexico .....	G	GS (a-32)	GS	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	B	GS (a-49)
New York .....	G	GS (a-32)	B	GS	CE (a-14)	GS	G	GS	B (a-18)	GS (a-49)
North Carolina .....	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	G	B	A
North Dakota .....	A	G	A	A	A	G	G	G	B	G (a-49)
Ohio .....	AG	GS	A	GS	A (aa)	A	A	GS	B	GS
Oklahoma .....	GS	B	GS	B	GS	B	GS (a-6)	B	B	B (a-49)
Oregon .....	AG	GS	G	B	CE (a-4)	B	GS (a-6)	A	B	A
Pennsylvania .....	G	AG	AG	GS	G	B	GS	GS	AG	AG
Rhode Island .....	G (a-5)	G	CS	GB	AG (a-10)	GB	GB	GB	B	GB
South Carolina .....	A	B	A	B	B	B	A	GS	B	B (a-49)
South Dakota .....	A	(a-37)	(a-48)	(a-35)	GS	GS	(a-6)	GS	B	(a-47)
Tennessee .....	A	G	A	G	G	B	G	G	B	G (a-49)
Texas .....	A	B	...	B	CE (a-14)	B	B	BG	B	B (a-49)
Utah .....	A	GS	A	GS	AG	A	A	GS	B	GS (a-49)
Vermont .....	CG	GS	GS	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	N.A.	GS (a-49)
Virginia .....	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	B	GB	GB	B	GB
Washington .....	A	GS	N.A.	GS	GS	B	GS	GS	N.A.	B
West Virginia .....	GS	GS	GS	GS (a-22)	GS (a-6)	CS	C	GS	B (bb)	GS
Wisconsin .....	A	GS	A	A	A	A	GS (a-6)	A	N.A.	A
Wyoming .....	G	GS	A	GS	CE (a-8)	CS	A	GS	B	GS (a-49)
American Samoa .....	G	A	GB	GB	(a-4)	GB	G	GB	(a-18)	GB (a-49)
Guam .....	GS	GS	G	GB	GS	GS	CS	GS	B	GS
No. Mariana Islands .....	G	C	C	G	GS	C	GS	GS	B	C
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS

(a-18) Education (chief state school officer).

(a-19) Election administration

(a-20) Emergency management

(a-21) Employment Services

(a-22) Energy.

(a-23) Environmental protection.

(a-24) Finance.

(a-25) Fish and wildlife

(a-26 ) General services.

(a-27) Health

(a-28) Higher education

(a-29) Highways.

(a-30) Information systems

(a-31) Insurance

(a-32) Labor.

(a-33) Licensing

(a-34) Mental Health

(a-35) Natural resources.

(a-36) Parks and recreation.

(a-37) Personnel.

(a-38) Planning

(a-39) Post audit.

(a-40) Pre-audit.

(a-41) Public library development

(a-42) Public utility regulation.

(a-43) Purchasing.

(a-44) Revenue.

(a-45) Social services.

(a-46) Solid waste management

(a-47) State police

(a-48) Tourism.

(a-49) Transportation.

(a-50) Welfare.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

### SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE 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 .....	G	G	G	...	G	G	CS	B	G (a-13)	LS
Alaska .....	AG	AG	GB	AG	AG	GB	AG	AG	...	B
Arizona .....	A	GS	B	...	G	GS	B	A	L (a-10)	...
Arkansas .....	GS	GS	GS	...	A	A	GS	A	...	L
California .....	G	CE	AG	G	(cc)	GS	GS	GS	...	...
Colorado .....	G	BA	GS	A	A	GS	A	A	G	L
Connecticut .....	GE	GE	GE	CS	GE (dd)	CS	CS	GE	A	(a-8)
Delaware .....	GS	CE	GS	CG	CG (ee)	GS	CG	CG	CG	CE (a-8)
Florida .....	A	CE (b)	GS	A	A (ff)	GS	A	A	GS	CE (b)
Georgia .....	CE	CE	CE	A	A	B	A	GS	G	(d)
Hawaii .....	CS	AG	GS	CS	(gg)	GS	CS	GS	CS	CS
Idaho .....	GS (a-6)	GS	GS	GS	...	B	B	GS	...	CE (a-14)
Illinois .....	GS (a-6)	GS (a-9)	GS	GS	GS (a-45)	GS	GS (a-35)	GS (a-6)	...	SL (a-8)
Indiana .....	G	G	G	G	A	G	A	G	...	G
Iowa .....	A	AGS	AGS	A	A	AGS	A	A	...	...
Kansas .....	C	SE	GS	B	C (hh)	GS	CS	C	...	L
Kentucky .....	G	G	G	...	CG	G	CG	G	G	CE
Louisiana .....	A	CE	GS	...	GS	GS	LGS	B	CS	CL
Maine .....	C	GLS	GLS	C	(a-45)	GLS	(a-35)	C	G	...
Maryland .....	A	GS	GS	A	A (ii)	GS	A	A	GS	N.A.
Massachusetts .....	C	G	G	G	CG (jj)	CG	CG	CG	G	CE
Michigan .....	GS	GS	GS (a-12)	CS	CS	GS	CS	CS	...	CL
Minnesota .....	GS	A	GS	A	GS (u)	GS	A	GS	N.A.	CE (a-8)
Mississippi .....	BS	SE	...	...	B	GS (a-23)	GS	B	A	CE (a-8)
Missouri .....	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	A	G	AGS	CE (a-8)
Montana .....	A	CE	GS	CP	CP	GS	CP	CP	G	L
Nebraska .....	GS	GS	GS	A	A	GS	B	A	GS	CE (a-8)
Nevada .....	G	A	G	...	GD	G	...	G	...	...
New Hampshire .....	GC	GC	GC	...	AGC	GC	AGC	AGC	...	AGC (a-14)
New Jersey .....	A	GS	GS	...	A (kk)	A	A	GS	A	...
New Mexico .....	G	G	GS	G	G	GS	G	G	...	CE (a-8)
New York .....	G	GS	GS	(ll)	(mm)	GS (a-23)	GS	GS	GS (a-17)	CE (a-14)
North Carolina .....	G	CE	CE	...	A	G	A	G	N.A.	CE (a-8)
North Dakota .....	G	CE	G	...	A	...	G	A	...	A (a-8)
Ohio .....	G	GS	A	...	(nn)	GS	A	A	LG	CE
Oklahoma .....	A	CE	CE	...	B	B (a-48)	B (a-48)	GS	...	...
Oregon .....	A	GS	SE	GS	A	GOC	B	A	...	SS
Pennsylvania .....	G	GS	GS	G	AG	GS	A	G	G	CE (a-8)
Rhode Island .....	CS	CS	AGS	CS	GB	GB	CS	CS	CS	CS
South Carolina .....	A	GS	GS	GS (a-32)	B (oo)	B	GS	A	AB	B
South Dakota .....	GS	A	GS	...	GS	GS	A	GS	...	(a-8)
Tennessee .....	A	G	G	A	G	G	A	G	A	SL (a-14)
Texas .....	B	G	B	B	B	B	B	A	G	L
Utah .....	GS	GS	GS	AG	AB	GS	AG	GS	G	CE (a-8)
Vermont .....	CG	GS	GS	SS	CG	GS	CG	CG	...	CE (a-8)
Virginia .....	GB	SL	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB (a-10)	SL (a-8)
Washington .....	GS	CE	GS	GS	N.A.	CE	B	GS	GS	N.A.
West Virginia .....	C	GS	GS	...	GS	GS	GS	C	GS (a-17)	LS
Wisconsin .....	A	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	...	CE (a-8)
Wyoming .....	GS	G	A	A	A	G	GS	A	G	CE (a-8)
American Samoa .....	(a-49)	G	N.A.	N.A.	(a-45)	AG	GB	A	(a-12)	G
Guam .....	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	CE
No. Mariana Islands .....	C	CS	C	B	C	GS	C	GS	G	GS
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	G	SE	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	L

(b) Effective Jan. 1, 2003 the positions of Commissioner & Treasurer, Banking, Comptroller, Finance, Insurance, Post audit, and Pre-audit merged into one Chief Financial Officer.

(c) Department abolished 7/1/05; responsibilities transferred to office of Management and Budget, General Services and Department of State.

(d) The State Auditor is appointed by the House and approved by the Senate.

(e) Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance, (GS); Director of Human Resource Development, (GS) and the Comptroller, (GS).

(f) Vacant due to reorganization.

(g) 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 and West Virginia, the Speaker of the Senate bears the statutory title of Lieutenant Governor. The office will be filled in New Jersey beginning with the Nov. 2009 General election.

(h) Effective January 6, 2003 the offices of State Treasurer, State Budget Director and Commerce were abolished and the duties were transferred to the Commissioner of Finance, (GS), in the Department of Finance.

(i) The auditor is a Constitutional office, but is appointed by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting as mandated in the New Jersey Constitution.

(j) Method not specified.

(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 Secretary of the State (CE); and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State (SS).

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

(n) Responsibilities shared between the Assistant Secretary of State (A) and the Senior Counsel for Elections (A).

(o) 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 (A).

(p) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (G); and Division Director of Elections, Elections Division, Secretary of State (A).



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-audit	Public library development	Public utility regulation	Purchasing	Revenue	Social services	Solid waste mgmt.	State police	Tourism	Transportation	Welfare
Alabama .....	CS (a-14)	B	SE	CS	G	B	CS	G	G	G (a-29)	B (a-45)
Alaska .....	...	AG	GB	AG	GB	GB	AG	AG	AG	GB	AG
Arizona .....	A (a-14)	B	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	GS	GS
Arkansas .....	N.A.	B	A	A	A	GS	N.A.	G	GS	BS	GS
California .....	CE (a-14)	...	GS	(a-26)	BS	GS	G	GS	...	GS	AG
Colorado .....	A (a-14)	BA	CS	CS	GS	GS	CS	CS	CS	GS	CS
Connecticut .....	CE (a-14)	CS	GB	CS	GE	CS	GE	GE	GE	GE	GE
Delaware .....	CE (a-8)	CG	CG	CG (a-26)	CG	GS (pp)	B	CG	CG	GS	CG
Florida .....	CE (b)	A	L	A	GOC	GS	A	A	G	GS	A
Georgia .....	(d)	AB	CE	A	G	GD	A	B	A	B	A
Hawaii .....	CS	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	CS	...	B	GS	CS
Idaho .....	CE (a-14)	B	GS	A	GS	GS	...	GS	A	B	A
Illinois .....	CE (a-14)	SS	GS	GS (a-6)	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS (a-12)	GS	GS
Indiana .....	CE	G	G	A	G	G	A	G	LG	G	G
Iowa .....	A	AGS	AGS	A	AGS	AGS	A	AGS	A	AGS	...
Kansas .....	A	GS	GS	C	GS	GS	C	GS	C	GS	C
Kentucky .....	G	G	G	G	G	G	AG	G	G	G	G (a-45)
Louisiana .....	CS	BGS	BS	CS	GS	GS	GS	GS	LGS	GS	GS
Maine .....	(a-14)	B	G	CS	C	GLS	CS	GLS	(a-17)	GLS	(a-45)
Maryland .....	A	A	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	GS	GS (a-45)
Massachusetts .....	CE	B	G	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	G	CG
Michigan .....	...	CL	GS	CS	CS	GS	CS	GS	...	GS	GS (a-45)
Minnesota .....	CE (a-8)	N.A.	G (qq)	A	GS	GS	GS	A	A	CE (v)	GS (u)
Mississippi .....	CE (a-8)	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	B	GS
Missouri .....	A	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	B	A
Montana .....	L	CP	CE	CP	GS	GS	GS	A	CP	GS	GS (a-45)
Nebraska .....	A	B	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS (a-29)	GS
Nevada .....	...	(rr)	G	A	G	G	...	A	GD	BG	AG
New Hampshire .....	AGC (a-14)	AGC	GC	CS	GC	GC	AGC	AGC	AGC	GC	AGC
New Jersey .....	...	...	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A
New Mexico .....	N.A.	G	G	G	GS	G	(j)	GS	GS	GS	GS
New York .....	CE (a-14)	B (a-18)	GS	G (a-26)	GS	GS	GS (a-23)	G	GS (a-17)	GS	GS (a-45)
North Carolina .....	CE (a-8)	A	G	A	G	A	A	G	A	G	A
North Dakota .....	...	...	CE	A	CE	G	A	G	G	G	G
Ohio .....	GS	B	BG	A	GS	(ss)	A	GS	LG	A	GS
Oklahoma .....	A (a-14)	B	(tt)	A	GS	GS	A	A	B	B	GS
Oregon .....	A (a-10)	B	GS	A	GS	GS	B	GS	A	GS	GS
Pennsylvania .....	CE (a-4)	G	GS	A	GS	AG	A	GS	G	GS	GS
Rhode Island .....	CS (a-14)	G	B	CS	GB	CS	CS	GB	A	GB (a-29)	GB
South Carolina .....	CE (a-14)	B	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	B	GS
South Dakota .....	CE	A	CE	A	GS	GS	A	A	GS	GS	(a-45)
Tennessee .....	A	A	SE	A	G	G	A	G	G	G	G
Texas .....	CE (a-14)	A	B	B	CE (a-14)	(j)	A	B	A	B	BG
Utah .....	AG	A	A	A	BS	GS	A	A	A	GS	GS
Vermont .....	CG (a-24)	CG	BG	CG	CG	GS	CG	GS	CG	GS	CG
Virginia .....	GB (a-14)	B	N.A.	A	GB	GB	GB (a-23)	GB	GB	GB	GB (a-45)
Washington .....	CE	A	GS	A	GS	GS	GS	GS	N.A.	B	GS
West Virginia .....	GS (a-8)	B	GS	CS	GS	C	B	GS	GS	GS (a-29)	GS
Wisconsin .....	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	A	A	GS	GS	A
Wyoming .....	CE (a-8)	A	G	A	G	GS	A	A	A	GS	GS (a-45)
American Samoa .....	(a-4)	(a-18)	N.A.	A	(a-4)	GB	GB	GB	(a-12)	GB (a-29)	N.A.
Guam .....	CE	(j)	N.A.	CS	GS	GS	GS	GS	CS	GS	GS
No. Mariana Islands .....	G	B	B	C	C	C	A	GS	GB	CS	A
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS

(q) Responsibilities shared between Director of Wildlife, Director of Inland Fisheries and Director of Marine Fisheries (CS).

(r) Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance (GS) and the Comptroller (GS).

(s) Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General (GS) and Deputy Director (CS).

(t) Responsibilities shared between Director (GS), Chief of Fisheries (CS) and Chief of Wildlife (CS).

(u) Human/Social Services, Mental Health and Retardation and Welfare are under the Commissioner of Human Services (GS).

(v) Lieutenant Governor Molnau served as the agency head of the Department of Transportation until February 29, 2008. Her assistant Bob McFarlin is serving as acting commissioner.

(w) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation; Administrator, Division of Wildlife, same department (AB).

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

(y) Responsibilities shared between Director, Game and Parks Commission (B), Division Administrator, Wildlife Division, Game & Parks Commission (A) and Assistant Director of Fish and Wildlife (A).

(z) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Purchasing, Dept. of Treasury (GS), and Director, Division of Property and Management, Dept. of the Treasury (A).

(aa) Responsibilities shared between Assistant Director, Office of Budget and Management (A) and Deputy Director same office (A).

(bb) Responsibilities shared between Community and Technical (B) and Higher Education Policy Commission (B).

(cc) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health (GS) and Director of Developmental Disabilities (GS).



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

### SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

(dd) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Mental Health (GE) and Commissioner of Retardation (GE).

(ee) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Department of Health and Social Services (CG); and Director, Division of Developmental Disabilities Services, same department (CG).

(ff) Responsibilities shared between Director, Mental Health, dept. of Children and Families (A) and Director, Substance Abuse, Dept of Children and Families (A).

(gg) Responsibilities shared between Deputy Director of Mental Health (G) and Deputy Director of Retardation (G).

(hh) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health (C) and Director of Community Support (C).

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

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

(kk) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Mental Health Services, Dept of Human Services (A) and Director, Division of Developmental Disabilities, Dept. of Human Services (A).

(ll) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (GS) and Commissioner of State Education Department (B).

(mm) Responsibilities shared between Acting Commissioner, Office of Mental Health, and Commissioner, Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, both (GS).

(nn) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (GS) and Acting Director, Department of Mental Health (GS).

(oo) Responsibilities shared between Director of Disabilities and Special Needs (B) and Director of Mental Health (B).

(pp) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Health and Social Services (GS); and Secretary, Department of Services of Children, Youth and their Families (GS).

(qq) Responsibilities shared between the five Public Utility Commissioners (G).

(rr) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Cultural Affairs (G) and Division Administrator of Library and Archives (A).

(ss) Responsibilities shared between Director, OH Dept. of Job and Family Services (GS), Superintendent of Dept. of Education (B), Executive Director of Rehabilitation Commission (B), Director of Depts. Aging (GS).

(tt) Responsibilities shared between General Administrator Public Utility Division, Corporation Commission (B); and 3 Commissioners, Corporation Commission (CE).

**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	Auditor	Banking
<b>Eastern Region</b>										
Connecticut .....	\$150,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$157,880	\$134,587	\$116,699	(c)	\$125,179
Delaware .....	132,500	7,625	123,850	140,950	110,050	118,250	...	115,550	105,350	108,150
Maine .....	70,000	(d)	71,302	90,438	71,032	100,672	100,672	96,803	83,845	94,661
Massachusetts .....	140,535	124,920	130,916	133,644	130,916	142,661	150,000	120,000	130,916	123,204
New Hampshire .....	108,990	(d)	94,584	105,396	94,584	94,584	105,396	89,388	...	94,584
New Jersey .....	175,000 (e)	(d)	141,000	141,000	141,000	141,000	...	141,000	136,000	130,625
New York .....	179,000	151,500	120,800	151,500	124,811	120,800	...	120,800	151,500	127,000
Pennsylvania .....	170,150	142,924	122,509	141,565	141,565	122,509	142,847	122,509	141,565	122,509
Rhode Island (f) .....	117,817	99,214	99,214	105,416	99,214	94,769	115,837	93,872	183,021	107,773
Vermont .....	150,051	63,690	95,139	113,901	95,139	91,666	135,803	115,149	95,139	101,109
Regional average .....	139,404	69,987	110,931	123,381	111,831	118,479	88,514	113,177	120,813	113,479
<b>Midwestern Region</b>										
Illinois .....	158,000	120,000	139,400	139,400	120,800	105,500	129,200	121,000	118,000	125,800
Indiana .....	95,000	76,000	66,000	79,400	66,000	119,164	96,915	107,679	66,000	101,517
Iowa .....	130,000	103,212	103,212	123,669	103,212	139,311	144,200	103,212	103,212	105,183
Kansas .....	108,007	30,549	83,905	96,489	83,905	103,799	111,413	105,370	...	91,800
Michigan .....	177,000	123,900	124,900	124,900	174,204	139,118	129,842	129,842	148,135	112,199
Minnesota .....	120,303	78,197	90,227	114,288	(g)	150,628	108,388	108,388	102,257	91,809
Nebraska .....	105,000	75,000	85,000	95,000	85,000	86,399	90,640	96,499	85,000	95,006
North Dakota .....	96,183	74,668	76,511	83,991	72,256	146,220	...	78,599	76,511	85,800
Ohio .....	144,830	142,500	109,986	109,986	109,986	108,929	125,008	111,072	109,986	99,008
South Dakota .....	111,972	16,833 (h)	76,080	95,076	76,080	95,000	94,760	94,760	95,481	96,835
Wisconsin .....	137,092	72,394	65,079	133,033	65,079	100,769	130,000	113,318	115,788	98,088
Regional average .....	125,762	83,023	92,755	108,657	96,810	117,712	105,488	106,340	92,761	100,277
<b>Southern Region</b>										
Alabama .....	112,895	61,714	79,580	161,794	79,580	87,936	112,892	79,026	79,580	152,058
Arkansas .....	80,848	39,075	50,529	67,373	50,529	97,872	129,623	97,334	50,529	115,908
Florida .....	132,932	127,399	120,000	131,604	131,604	146,228	120,000	131,604	135,000	(a-4)
Georgia .....	135,281	88,941	120,036	133,778	126,500	153,616	140,000	118,016	146,726	128,700
Kentucky .....	137,506	101,596	101,596	101,596	101,596	131,105	(i)	101,596	101,596	94,500
Louisiana .....	130,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	170,851	204,402	115,000	132,620	115,024
Maryland .....	150,000	125,000	67,345 (b)	125,000	125,000	97,683 (b)	105,094 (b)	105,094 (b)	...	67,345 (b)
Mississippi .....	122,160	60,000	90,000	108,960	90,000	124,443	132,158	90,000	90,000	133,721
Missouri .....	129,923	83,965	104,608	113,046	104,608	87,487	120,356	103,948	104,608	...
North Carolina .....	135,854	119,901	119,901	119,901	119,901	100,883	117,142	119,901	119,901	119,901
Oklahoma .....	140,000	109,250	94,500	126,500	109,250	150,615	90,451	87,005	109,250	137,239
South Carolina .....	106,078	46,545	92,007	92,007	92,007	92,007	150,458	92,007	N.A.	91,843
Tennessee .....	159,960	54,372 (d)	180,000	154,800	180,000	135,000	180,000	135,000	180,000	135,000
Texas .....	150,000	7,200 (bb)	117,516	150,000	(a-14)	115,000	N.A.	137,500	198,000	136,191
Virginia .....	175,000	36,321	146,916	150,000	128,371	126,830	146,916	N.A.	153,757	132,192
West Virginia .....	95,000	(d)	70,000	85,000	75,000	75,000	85,000	75,000	75,000	70,000
Regional average .....	130,840	73,517	104,346	121,022	111,184	118,285	114,773	99,252	104,785	110,077
<b>Western Region</b>										
Alaska .....	125,000	100,000	(a-1)	122,640	102,480	127,236	122,640	85,716	87,800	99,036
Arizona .....	95,000	(a-2)	70,000	90,000	70,000	104,825	154,654	102,260	128,785	110,650
California .....	212,179 (j)	159,134	159,134	184,301	169,743	195,606	...	156,840	175,000	142,965
Colorado .....	90,000	68,500	68,500	80,000	68,500	140,000	140,000	140,004	119,064	109,344
Hawaii .....	117,600	105,000	(a-1)	114,708	(a-10)	200,129	(k)	98,316	109,248	92,988
Idaho .....	105,560	27,820	85,800	95,160	85,800	126,173	100,006	90,002	...	94,994
Montana .....	100,121	79,007	79,123	89,602	(a-6)	93,597	93,597	93,586	79,642	94,185
Nevada .....	141,000	60,000	97,000	133,000	97,000	110,323	122,809	103,332	...	94,136
New Mexico .....	110,000	85,000	85,000	95,000	85,000	162,997	109,148	147,290	85,000	89,253
Oregon .....	93,600	(a-2)	72,000	77,200	72,000	165,624	N.A.	136,320	118,092	...
Utah .....	107,200	101,840	(a-1)	101,840	101,840	97,134	102,542	97,134	86,000	108,263
Washington .....	163,618	92,106	114,657	148,744	114,657	146,940	116,848	118,680	114,657	116,840
Wyoming .....	105,000	(a-2)	92,000	125,000	92,000	108,420	104,472	88,848	92,000	86,172
Regional Average .....	120,452	85,570	94,620	112,092	97,067	136,846	89,747	112,179	91,945	95,294
Regional average without California .....	112,808	79,439	89,243	106,075	91,010	131,950	97,226	108,457	85,024	91,322
Guam .....	90,000	85,000	...	90,000	49,026	N.A.	88,915	60,850	100,000	74,096
No. Mariana Islands .....	70,000	65,000	...	80,000	40,800 (b)	...	54,000	40,800 (b)	80,000	40,800 (b)
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	80,000	75,000	(a-1)	76,500	76,500	85,000	76,500	76,500	76,500	75,000

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, February 2008.

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*, 2007, 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.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES BY REGION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Budget	Civil rights	Commerce	Community affairs	Comptroller	Consumer affairs	Corrections	Economic development	Education	Election administration
<b>Eastern Region</b>										
Connecticut .....	\$159,135	\$123,600	\$140,080	\$159,135	\$110,000	\$123,599	\$162,671	\$140,080	\$175,100	\$128,935
Delaware .....	143,050	72,150	(a-2)	...	143,050	106,994	143,050	123,850	155,450	78,750
Maine .....	88,587	68,058	(a-17)	(a-17)	88,587	94,661	100,672	100,672	100,672	78,021
Massachusetts .....	130,592	103,560	150,000	140,000	148,720	125,000	143,986	150,000	175,000	130,916
New Hampshire .....	105,396	72,072	102,365	...	89,388	82,774	105,396	81,984	89,388	(a-2)
New Jersey .....	133,507	117,672	99,075	141,000	141,000	104,397 (l)	141,000	176,000	141,000	99,211 (l)
New York .....	175,680	109,800	120,800	120,800	151,500	101,600	136,000	120,800	170,165	154,511
Pennsylvania .....	164,069	117,223	129,313	115,345	128,627	109,262	136,120	129,313	136,120	84,264
Rhode Island* .....	152,540	71,421	(a-17)	N.A.	132,134	(a-3)	142,610	101,598	155,843	93,742
Vermont .....	(a-24)	92,518	109,990	83,470	(a-24)	92,518	103,730	89,398	126,992	(a-2)
Regional average .....	134,695	94,807	117,774	86,042	122,740	104,622	131,524	121,370	142,573	103,807
<b>Midwestern Region</b>										
Illinois .....	124,000	105,000	134,000	(a-12)	120,800	(a-3)	134,000	(a-12)	159,996	120,000
Indiana .....	123,727	103,545	124,500	91,552	(a-8)	...	111,657	(a-12)	79,400	N.A.
Iowa .....	140,595	94,615	105,183	91,104	...	125,133	137,966	141,564	144,000	94,616
Kansas .....	(a-6)	74,611	103,305	67,500	95,000	80,500	121,571	(a-12)	165,000	(m)
Michigan .....	135,252	129,842	135,000	...	116,591	...	135,252	...	168,300	(n)
Minnesota .....	(g)	108,388	108,388	(a-17)	(g)	86,568	108,388	108,388	108,388	(a-2)
Nebraska .....	121,541	69,291	103,000	88,279	105,995	(a-3)	113,375	103,000	180,448	71,999
North Dakota .....	95,388	68,088	127,644	...	95,388	82,920	90,660	N.A.	87,108	35,340
Ohio .....	126,402	96,408	115,689	95,014	126,401	95,014	119,454	142,500	217,838	109,986
South Dakota .....	(a-24)	N.A.	(a-44)	(a-48)	(a-40)	61,800	108,150	(a-48)	156,424	53,560
Wisconsin .....	112,132	91,649	109,244	...	103,648	80,839	120,851	(o)	109,587	107,689
Regional average .....	120,222	85,585	115,640	73,237	92,208	77,016	118,302	92,655	143,317	79,971
<b>Southern Region</b>										
Alabama .....	171,271	...	159,500	87,936	136,990	77,573	119,543	(a-13)	191,270	56,938
Arkansas .....	107,088	...	(a-17)	N.A.	92,341	91,982	124,119	116,364	208,598	(a-2)
Florida .....	138,600	131,741	120,000	120,000	(a-4)	92,000	128,750	120,000	275,000	89,673
Georgia .....	132,600	102,138	150,000	141,831	N.A.	110,400	128,993	(a-12)	117,333	N.A.
Kentucky .....	155,000	97,000	130,038	115,500	103,260	84,415	101,530	225,000	175,000	107,230
Louisiana .....	180,000	79,170	245,744	85,000	204,402	92,000	136,719	245,744	273,597	105,580
Maryland .....	121,740 (b)	84,471 (b)	121,740 (b)	...	125,000	76,699 (b)	90,823 (b)	121,740 (b)	195,000	78,588 (b)
Mississippi .....	(a-6)	...	90,000	72,741	(a-6)	82,000	129,004	176,500	307,125	(p)
Missouri .....	98,619	65,124	103,941	N.A.	92,513	(a-3)	103,954	103,941	180,000	75,000
North Carolina .....	(a-24)	74,256	117,142	92,821	149,216	N.A.	117,142	114,712	119,901	114,255
Oklahoma .....	74,000	64,386	112,500	N.A.	90,000	61,337	132,309	112,500	118,450	97,815
South Carolina .....	119,515	91,947	152,000	N.A.	92,007	101,295	139,474	(a-12)	92,007	84,375
Tennessee .....	106,620	84,996	180,000	(a-17)	180,000	69,780	150,000	180,000	180,000	115,008
Texas .....	156,779	82,288	...	117,516	150,000	104,313	181,500	...	180,000	(q)
Virginia .....	145,796	70,279	146,916	113,860	128,819	78,001	141,655	220,000	184,525	82,904
West Virginia .....	94,572	55,000	87,108	95,000	(a-8)	104,406	80,000	(a-13)	175,000	(a-2)
Regional average .....	129,952	67,675	127,062	81,480	117,707	83,703	125,345	137,436	185,800	84,779
<b>Western Region</b>										
Alaska .....	112,008	114,744	122,640	(a-12)	99,036	(a-12)	122,640	(a-12)	127,236	88,824
Arizona .....	120,000	127,685	130,543	128,525	109,180	128,525	144,161	(a-12)	85,000	(a-2)
California .....	(a-24)	...	...	136,156	169,743	156,840	225,000	...	184,301	128,040
Colorado .....	150,000	118,080	N.A.	124,800	120,360	(a-3)	140,004	140,000	171,032	96,576
Hawaii .....	109,248	95,856	109,248	...	109,248	92,988	98,316	103,776	150,000	...
Idaho .....	94,307	67,704	99,653	62,400	85,800	95,160	122,450	62,400	85,800	85,800
Montana .....	98,694	66,232	93,597	72,565	78,309	63,111	95,002	99,998	99,274	65,000
Nevada .....	(a-6)	84,937	122,809	...	97,000	94,136	122,809	112,529	120,104	(r)
New Mexico .....	115,498	84,854	120,000	N.A.	110,250	78,751	111,353	120,000	173,249	85,000
Oregon .....	118,092	92,664	150,252	129,900	123,924	150,252	165,624	150,252	72,000	118,092
Utah .....	127,389	78,175	105,360	105,360	105,360	105,360	111,228	117,429	188,755	76,057
Washington .....	N.A.	108,000	137,160	137,160	158,000	(a-3)	137,160	137,160	119,234	95,463
Wyoming .....	101,904	63,108	151,716	151,716	(a-8)	151,716	118,584	(a-12)	92,000	72,444
Regional average .....	109,753	84,772	103,306	90,094	112,170	115,978	131,872	111,419	128,307	83,506
Regional average without California .....	105,829	91,837	111,915	86,256	107,372	112,573	124,111	120,704	123,640	79,795
Guam .....	88,915	88,915	75,208	...	75,576	51,662	67,150	74,096	125,000	61,939
No. Mariana Islands .....	54,000	49,000	52,000	52,000	40,800 (b)	52,000	40,800 (b)	45,000	80,000	53,000
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	76,500	60,000	76,500	(s)	76,500	76,500	76,500	85,000	76,500	76,500

(a-3) Attorney general.  
(a-4) Treasurer.  
(a-5) Adjutant general  
(a-6) Administration.  
(a-7) Agriculture  
(a-8) Auditor  
(a-9) Banking

(a-10) Budget.  
(a-11) Civil rights  
(a-12) Commerce.  
(a-13) Community affairs.  
(a-14) Comptroller.  
(a-15) Consumer affairs.  
(a-16) Corrections



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES BY REGION—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Emergency management	Employment services	Energy	Environmental protection	Finance	Fish & wildlife	General services	Health	Higher education	Highways
<b>Eastern Region</b>										
Connecticut .....	\$131,128	\$128,750	\$117,617	\$135,001	\$159,135	(t)	\$134,587	\$157,880	\$173,040	N.A.
Delaware .....	80,050	92,500	55,790	(a-35)	143,050	95,650	83,350	165,000	94,605	(a-49)
Maine .....	N.A.	81,224	88,587	96,803	(a-10)	96,803	81,411	142,771	N.A.	(a-49)
Massachusetts .....	124,659	150,000	120,000	130,000	150,000	123,000	118,671	138,216	189,540	125,658
New Hampshire .....	75,857	94,584	75,857	102,365	(a-10)	89,388	(a-6)	81,984	70,867	(a-49)
New Jersey .....	132,300	117,000	113,873	141,000	127,200	103,783	(u)	141,000	135,620	126,000
New York .....	128,570	127,000	120,800	136,000	151,500	136,000	136,000	136,000	170,165	136,000
Pennsylvania .....	121,428	122,446	121,741	136,120	164,069	114,641	129,313	136,120	121,917	129,311
Rhode Island* .....	(a-5)	113,833	105,881	130,152	(a-10)	86,480	N.A.	134,975	167,095	143,000
Vermont .....	83,346	98,821	101,358	85,779	94,390	83,470	94,058	104,229	...	(a-49)
Regional average .....	97,211	112,616	102,150	121,707	134,795	105,474	100,154	133,818	112,285	112,169
<b>Midwestern Region</b>										
Illinois .....	105,000	129,200	(a-12)	129,200	(a-10)	(a-35)	(a-6)	134,000	191,100	(a-49)
Indiana .....	(v)	104,559	80,788	111,657	(a-10)	77,551	(a-6)	(v)	149,288	(a-49)
Iowa .....	99,939	141,564	...	114,296	128,336	114,296	106,288	124,259	...	146,016
Kansas .....	(w)	(a-32)	63,476	95,035	...	58,906	(a-6)	86,784	193,000	(a-49)
Michigan .....	119,802	110,531	...	140,452	(a-10)	(x)	...	135,252	103,655	(a-49)
Minnesota .....	108,388	101,080	108,388	108,388	108,388 (g)	107,574	(a-6)	108,388	340,000	(a-1)
Nebraska .....	79,764	86,680	71,348	107,856	(y)	(z)	83,219	123,602	156,942	116,391
North Dakota .....	68,784	85,284	86,700	84,756	95,388	93,600	116,275	149,160	170,000	(a-49)
Ohio .....	97,489	141,981	78,520	125,008	(aa)	94,827	101,566	154,378	196,019	140,005
South Dakota .....	69,316	(a-37)	(a-48)	(a-35)	123,600	111,240	(a-6)	112,137	312,000	(cc)
Wisconsin .....	94,403	97,159	92,599	116,548	112,132	116,548	130,000	120,000	332,940	116,548
Regional average .....	84,821	109,703	76,872	113,212	105,965	99,506	98,002	113,451	194,995	116,893
<b>Southern Region</b>										
Alabama .....	139,125	71,962	94,459	139,320	87,936	109,642	87,658	225,021	179,664	87,936
Arkansas .....	81,088	122,594	95,110	108,486	(a-14)	110,552	110,101	183,232	131,310	(a-49)
Florida .....	116,220	120,000	90,000	123,295	(a-4)	129,430	120,000	120,000	231,750	124,381
Georgia .....	N.A.	89,626	113,060	128,993	126,513	102,583	95,991	156,060	425,000	(a-49)
Kentucky .....	88,600	N.A.	95,000	N.A.	130,038	122,358	N.A.	151,878	297,150	120,555
Louisiana .....	138,075	106,631	109,907	137,196	(a-6)	123,614	(a-6)	235,996	255,946	(a-49)
Maryland .....	84,471 (b)	84,471 (b)	97,683 (b)	113,094 (b)	121,740 (b)	N.A.	(a-6)	121,740 (b)	110,876 (b)	156,723
Mississippi .....	107,868	135,315	127,996	114,653	(a-6)	120,636	...	230,000	341,250	(a-49)
Missouri .....	84,456	100,830	...	92,338	96,748	(dd)	88,245	110,574	144,612	(a-49)
North Carolina .....	94,680	133,161	90,167	110,375	144,873	...	117,142	166,896	463,250	150,800
Oklahoma .....	75,705	93,190	N.A.	99,922	108,045	120,033	90,451	191,205	367,000	(a-49)
South Carolina .....	93,524	125,330	99,444	151,942	150,458	121,380	105,000	136,441	N.A.	(a-49)
Tennessee .....	90,576	135,000	103,260	135,000	180,000	135,000	135,000	153,540	183,792	150,000
Texas .....	130,695	137,350	...	145,200	(a-14)	130,000	115,000	175,000	150,000	(a-49)
Virginia .....	110,240	119,943	78,241	144,440	146,916	103,289	135,799	168,983	184,525	182,000
West Virginia .....	65,000	75,000	95,000	(a-22)	(a-6)	75,504	76,200	95,000	(ee)	(a-49)
Regional average .....	93,770	103,150	80,583	114,953	132,878	99,531	99,130	163,848	225,155	124,409
<b>Western Region</b>										
Alaska .....	92,136	99,036	168,000	122,640	106,596	122,640	...	127,236	300,000	110,304
Arizona .....	90,685	110,002	...	133,162	(a-14)	156,684	114,999	132,638	184,000	121,025
California .....	136,156	142,965	122,424	156,840	156,840	142,965	150,112	165,000	(ff)	(a-49)
Colorado .....	124,800	N.A.	120,000	128,760	120,360	136,680	124,044	139,992	140,004	131,400
Hawaii .....	85,535	79,848 (b)	87,300 (b)	79,848 (b)	(gg)	79,848 (b)	(a-14)	109,248	360,000	87,300 (b)
Idaho .....	59,966	99,653	73,798	90,002	94,994	117,000	...	130,000	108,713	(a-49)
Montana .....	75,022	85,998	N.A.	93,597	78,309	93,597	77,701	(a-45)	203,862	(a-49)
Nevada .....	91,971	122,809	95,574	119,022	(a-14)	112,529	...	112,529	23,600 (hh)	(a-49)
New Mexico .....	115,760	120,750	120,750	115,500	143,324	104,738	109,148	174,999	157,499	115,762
Oregon .....	88,200	150,252	123,660	N.A.	(a-4)	N.A.	(a-6)	166,584	219,504	118,092
Utah .....	64,665	123,985	114,297	111,228	105,360	108,263	105,360	186,250	123,985	(a-49)
Washington .....	123,732	137,160	N.A.	137,160	158,000	137,160	(a-6)	137,160	N.A.	(a-49)
Wyoming .....	79,000	102,000	65,256	105,000	(a-8)	130,000	76,000	181,224	113,736	(a-49)
Regional average .....	94,433	105,728	83,928	107,135	111,016	110,931	76,796	140,399	162,569	121,469
Regional average without California .....	90,956	102,624	80,720	102,993	107,198	108,262	69,446	140,955	161,242	119,677
Guam .....	68,152	73,020	55,303	60,850	88,915	60,850	54,475	74,096	174,787	88,915
No. Mariana Islands .....	45,000	40,800 (b)	45,000	58,000	54,000	40,800 (b)	54,000	80,000	80,000	40,800 (b)
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	71,250	76,500	69,350	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	65,000

(a-17) Economic development.  
(a-18) Education (chief state school officer).  
(a-19) Election administration  
(a-20) Emergency administration  
(a-21) Employment Services  
(a-22) Energy.  
(a-23) Environmental protection.

(a-24) Finance.  
(a-25) Fish and wildlife  
(a-26 ) General services.  
(a-27) Health  
(a-28) Higher education  
(a-29) Highways.  
(a-30) Information systems

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES BY REGION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Information systems	Insurance	Labor	Licensing	Mental health & retardation	Natural resources	Parks & recreation	Personnel	Planning	Post audit
<b>Eastern Region</b>										
Connecticut .....	\$153,831	\$139,050	\$128,750	\$101,897	(ii)	\$134,100	\$123,987	\$134,587	\$117,617	(a-8)
Delaware .....	155,450	105,350	115,550	94,850	(jj)	123,850	96,350	108,850	92,363	(a-8)
Maine .....	94,661	94,661	96,803	82,971	(a-45)	100,672	(a-35)	79,789	88,587	N.A.
Massachusetts .....	135,000	127,326	125,000	107,332	(kk)	150,000	135,000	133,000	150,000	130,916
New Hampshire .....	100,814	94,584	89,128	...	89,388	102,365	68,775	89,388	...	(a-14)
New Jersey .....	130,380	132,263	141,000	...	(ll)	123,600	104,831 (l)	141,000	95,697	...
New York .....	149,350	127,000	127,000	145,482 (mm)	136,000	136,000	127,000	120,800	120,800	151,500
Pennsylvania .....	134,006	122,509	136,120	111,316	122,211	129,313	112,157	126,066	143,062	(a-8)
Rhode Island* .....	126,541	106,996	(a-21)	(nn)	126,582	107,243	(a-35)	131,846	101,499	N.A.
Vermont .....	90,397	101,109	98,821	78,957	104,229	109,990	83,470	87,006	...	(a-8)
Regional average .....	127,043	115,085	117,201	72,281	122,979	121,713	105,949	115,233	90,963	89,465
<b>Midwestern Region</b>										
Illinois .....	(a-6)	(a-9)	112,700	(a-9)	(a-45)	121,000	(a-35)	(a-6)	...	(a-8)
Indiana .....	107,679	96,427	96,291	88,842	102,316	95,413	77,551	111,657	...	95,842
Iowa .....	149,777	101,488	108,805	83,387	146,016	103,000	99,320	114,296	...	...
Kansas .....	110,130	83,905	105,356	72,866	(oo)	108,771	58,905	90,167	...	110,091
Michigan .....	146,017	112,199	135,000	116,591	122,198	135,252	109,315	146,143	...	148,135
Minnesota .....	122,400	94,148	108,388	76,108	(a-45)	108,388	108,367	108,388	N.A.	(a-8)
Nebraska .....	118,302	96,032	87,705	94,143	88,067	105,061	99,904	93,436	90,640	(a-8)
North Dakota .....	101,664	76,511	68,088	...	83,040	...	78,179	80,400	...	83,640
Ohio .....	125,008	128,564	97,468	(pp)	(qq)	128,033	97,177	95014	124,009	109,986
South Dakota .....	133,068	80,597	109,144	N.A.	100,507	112,137	80,578	103,335	N.A.	(a-8)
Wisconsin .....	99,314	112,000	95,413	94,158	103,980	116,548	69,948	97,152	...	(a-8)
Regional average .....	122,051	100,697	102,214	68,354	107,892	103,055	90,931	106,290	19,514	96,747
<b>Southern Region</b>										
Alabama .....	158,858	87,936	87,936	...	140,383	87,936	94,459	147,458	(a-13)	212,293
Arkansas .....	117,559	108,963	107,322	...	100,699	92,987	101,771	92,341	...	134,030
Florida .....	112,000	(a-4)	120,000	107,171	(rr)	123,295	109,279	100,000	120,000	(a-4)
Georgia .....	N.A.	116,888	118,029	N.A.	124,431	128,993	108,175	145,000	132,600	(a-8)
Kentucky .....	105,000	95,000	107,448	...	105,000	107,447	114,446	130,038	130,038	101,596
Louisiana .....	167,898	115,000	137,000	...	235,996	129,210	111,176	111,592	84,282	N.A.
Maryland .....	121,740 (b)	121,740 (b)	105,094 (b)	84,471 (b)	(b)	113,094 (b)	84,471 (b)	97,683 (b)	105,094 (b)	N.A.
Mississippi .....	160,047	90,000	...	...	164,357	114,653	120,636	106,661	80,385	(a-8)
Missouri .....	117,129	110,574	103,944	79,269	110,561	103,954	92,338	88,245	98,619	(a-8)
North Carolina .....	149,126	119,901	119,901	...	131,430	117,142	104,111	117,142	N.A.	(a-8)
Oklahoma .....	101,500	121,250	100,050	...	133,455	86,310	86,310	80,955	...	...
South Carolina .....	132,870	137,136	116,796	116,797	(ss)	121,380	112,504	108,651	N.A.	95,727
Tennessee .....	150,000	135,000	135,000	85,008	135,000	135,000	83,628	135,000	N.A.	(a-14)
Texas .....	175,000	163,800	137,500	123,750	163,200	145,200	130,000	N.A.	159,779	198,000
Virginia .....	146,916	132,192	120,922	122,235	182,000	146,916	123,081	132,649	145,796	153,757
West Virginia .....	109,999	92,500	70,000	...	95,000	75,000	76,164	81,660	(a-13)	81,400
Regional average .....	126,603	117,468	105,434	44,919	137,485	114,282	103,284	104,692	76,977	109,415
<b>Western Region</b>										
Alaska .....	99,036	99,036	122,640	99,036	95,724	127,236	88,824	95,928	...	102,744
Arizona .....	115,027	115,650	146,713	...	91,183	132,000	128,444	114,831	120,000	...
California .....	133,968	169,743	156,840	142,965	(tt)	156,840	142,965	142,965	...	...
Colorado .....	120,000	105,000	127,200	118,092	109,344	140,004	136,680	120,220	150,000	119,064
Hawaii .....	79,848 (b)	95,472	103,776	76,056 (b)	(uu)	103,776	71,028 (b)	98,316	84,744 (b)	79,848 (b)
Idaho .....	100,006	90,002	99,653	65,000	...	93,288	91,915	86,008	...	(a-14)
Montana .....	107,744	79,642	93,597	84,958	89,317	93,597	71,505	80,935	99,998	115,749
Nevada .....	119,022	112,529	94,136	...	119,022	122,809	...	103,332	...	...
New Mexico .....	112,349	107,690	120,750	N.A.	N.A.	120,750	88,820	104,998	...	85,000
Oregon .....	123,924	150,252	72,000	97,020	136,596	118,092	129,900	123,924	...	118,092
Utah .....	123,985	97,134	91,997	91,997	97,134	114,297	102,542	114,297	(a-10)	86,000
Washington .....	137,160	114,657	135,000	116,840	N.A.	119,234	116,840	137,160	(a-24)	N.A.
Wyoming .....	94,000	89,000	77,496	63,252	140,748	39,156	86,184	87,540	90,576	(a-8)
Regional average .....	112,775	109,677	110,908	73,478	88,044	113,929	96,588	108,496	63,901	73,691
Regional average without California .....	111,008	104,672	107,080	67,688	81,631	110,353	92,724	105,624	69,226	80,391
Guam .....	88,915	74,096	73,020	74,096	67,150	60,850	60,850	88,915	75,208	100,000
No. Mariana Islands .....	45,000	40,800 (b)	45,000	45,360	40,800 (b)	52,000	40,800 (b)	60,000	45,000	80,000
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	71,250	75,000	76,500	76,500	70,000	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	55,000

(a-31) Insurance  
(a-32) Labor.  
(a-33) Licensing  
(a-34) Mental Health  
(a-35) Natural resources.  
(a-36) Parks and recreation.  
(a-37) Personnel.

(a-38) Planning  
(a-39) Post audit.  
(a-40) Pre-audit.  
(a-41) Public library development  
(a-42) Public utility regulation.  
(a-43) Purchasing.  
(a-44) Revenue.



## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES BY REGION — 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
<b>Eastern Region</b>												
Connecticut .....	(a-14)	\$110,218		\$158,401	\$114,088	\$162,617	\$154,501	\$123,664	\$151,410	\$92,682	N.A.	\$154,501
Delaware .....	(a-8)	81,350	93,250	(a-26)	120,950	(vv)	155,000	145,750	62,869	133,950	111,650	
Maine .....	(a-14)	85,467	109,949	70,054	79,934	102,024	70,054	94,661	(a-17)	100,672	(a-45)	
Massachusetts .....	130,916	104,020	115,968 (ww)	118,671	142,939	136,619	130,000	151,778	108,248	150,000	115,968	
New Hampshire .....	(a-14)	81,984	99,778	62,712	105,396	108,990	89,388	94,584	81,984	105,396	94,024	
New Jersey .....	...	...	141,000	117,500	124,765	(xx)	104,557	132,300	96,616	141,000	127,200	
New York .....	151,500	170,165	127,000	136,000	127,000	136,000	136,000	121,860	120,800	136,000	136,000	
Pennsylvania .....	(a-4)	115,795	131,093	114,778	129,313	N.A.	102,729	129,313	115,345	136,120	136,120	
Rhode Island* .....	(a-14)	111,984	110,045	126,237	130,000	115,837	91,783	148,937	N.A.	(a-29)	(a-45)	
Vermont .....	(a-24)	90,022	122,824	94,058	93,954	128,170	85,779	112,528	83,387	121,701	106,017	
Regional average .....	104,383	95,101	120,931	103,745	121,687	128,788	108,895	128,312	86,260	116,784	121,643	
<b>Midwestern Region</b>												
Illinois .....	(a-14)	91,968	119,400	(a-6)	129,200	134,000	N.A.	120,300	(a-12)	134,000	129,200	
Indiana .....	66,000	94,906	106,080	88,842	111,657	120,295	90,012	126,876	82,914	111,657	(a-45)	
Iowa .....	91,021	122,075	115,562	99,320	144,200	149,793	99,320	121,540	99,320	143,603	...	
Kansas .....	75,088	96,297	89,186	81,600	105,356	109,993	84,843	105,356	80,938	105,356	73,789	
Michigan .....	...	127,296	113,612	N.A.	116,591	130,050	122,198	129,842	...	140,000	(a-45)	
Minnesota .....	(a-8)	N.A.	(yy)	101,080	108,388	108,388	108,388	103,341	108,388	(zz)	(a-45)	
Nebraska .....	105,995	88,560	103,607	83,219	130,295	123,602	63,084	100,776	69,127	116,391	123,602	
North Dakota .....	...	...	78,599	66,084	83,039	119,856	66,072	78,000	81,360	111,800	119,856	
Ohio .....	126,401	N.A.	109,595	101,566	126,401	(aaa)	95,992	128,544	85,010	89,814	141,980	
South Dakota .....	76,080	65,000	88,728	61,353	106,090	111,204	81,401	85,858	129,775	94,209	(a-45)	
Wisconsin .....	(a-8)	104,404	112,000	88,606	115,000	120,000	101,468	99,278	(bbb)	116,548	91,772	
Regional average .....	79,948	79,051	102,256	81,897	116,020	114,965	82,980	109,065	86,700	105,762	104,558	
<b>Southern Region</b>												
Alabama .....	(a-14)	104,094	96,609	127,181	136,990	160,479	107,009	87,936	87,936	(a-29)	(a-45)	
Arkansas .....	N.A.	91,384	101,328	92,341	115,388	100,698	N.A.	98,940	79,222	139,620	(a-45)	
Florida .....	(a-4)	95,545	132,464	97,531	120,000	138,720	95,000	127,500	120,000	120,000	113,300	
Georgia .....	(a-8)	123,355	113,060	140,000	134,132	165,000	100,767	128,993	112,827	183,735	129,540	
Kentucky .....	130,038	95,000	116,660	89,250	110,250	N.A.	103,267	100,494	115,093	134,520	N.A.	
Louisiana .....	118,768	100,922	110,000	98,862	124,446	125,252	111,696	134,351	130,000	N.A.	101,469	
Maryland .....	90,823 (b)	84,471 (b)	188,700	78,588 (b)	90,823 (b)	113,094 (b)	84,471 (b)	121,740 (b)	90,823 (b)	121,740 (b)	113,094 (b)	
Mississippi .....	(a-8)	108,000	141,505	79,633	126,600	141,426	78,008	122,179	91,662	144,354	141,426	
Missouri .....	92,513	81,624	85,696	88,245	110,574	110,568	77,340	104,064	75,190	147,732	94,464	
North Carolina .....	(a-8)	103,929	133,531	98,800	117,142	114,056	107,158	114,264	98,980	117,142	87,476	
Oklahoma .....	(a-14)	77,805	(ccc)	78,296	111,933	162,750	98,793	101,030	86,310	117,705	162,750	
South Carolina .....	(a-14)	N.A.	148,400	100,086	125,113	N.A.	151,942	112,068	112,504	N.A.	N.A.	
Tennessee .....	105,588	115,000	150,000	70,296	150,000	150,000	86,880	135,000	135,000	135,000	150,000	
Texas .....	(a-14)	95,000	115,500	117,000	(a-14)	168,000	N.A.	157,500	N.A.	192,500	200,000	
Virginia .....	128,819	127,779	N.A.	123,507	131,544	137,933	144,440	140,180	160,000	146,916	137,933	
West Virginia .....	(a-8)	72,000	85,000	96,036	92,500	81,204	75,984	85,000	70,000	92,500	95,000	
Regional average .....	106,236	92,245	113,569	98,478	121,715	116,824	88,922	116,952	97,847	117,588	111,727	
<b>Western Region</b>												
Alaska .....	...	99,036	85,716	95,724	127,236	127,236	99,036	122,640	65,220	122,640	88,824	
Alaska .....	...	102,744	85,716	99,312	127,236	127,236	99,036	122,640	67,668	122,640	99,036	
Arizona .....	(a-14)	123,352	120,124	100,939	139,971	139,050	96,510	139,549	120,627	135,599	139,050	
California .....	(a-14)	...	137,100	(a-26)	142,965	165,000	124,572	156,840	...	142,965	156,840	
Colorado .....	(a-14)	108,216	109,344	109,344	140,000	140,391	109,344	132,876	79,841	140,000	N.A.	
Hawaii .....	79,848 (b)	100,000	85,535	81,463	109,248	103,776	76,056 (b)	...	240,000	109,248	...	
Idaho .....	(a-14)	87,152	85,222	N.A.	79,009	130,000	...	87,214	76,024	134,992	98,405	
Montana .....	115,749	80,800	81,299	77,701	93,597	93,597	93,597	85,037	80,273	93,598	93,597	
Nevada .....	...	(ddd)	119,022	94,136	122,809	122,809	(a-23)	122,809	112,529	122,809	112,529	
New Mexico .....	85,810	71,999	90,000	92,548	125,998	115,544	74,252	115,760	110,248	115,762	135,539	
Oregon .....	(a-10)	N.A.	137,748	97,272	150,252	157,740	N.A.	143,064	N.A.	165,276	157,740	
Utah .....	(a-24)	105,360	91,997	105,360	105,360	123,985	111,228	105,360	98,846	123,985	123,985	
Washington .....	(a-4)	97,536	116,840	98,736	137,160	158,000	137,160	137,160	N.A.	162,560	(a-45)	
Wyoming .....	(a-8)	85,644	98,256	68,316	101,448	91,464	94,260	98,256	97,908	114,300	(a-45)	
Regional average .....	92,046	82,010	104,477	90,403	121,158	128,353	87,311	111,274	83,382	129,518	105,091	
without California .....	85,571	88,845	101,759	85,427	119,341	125,299	84,205	107,477	90,330	128,397	100,779	
Guam .....	100,000	55,303	N.A.	54,475	74,096	74,096	88,915	74,096	55,303	88,915	74,096	
No. Mariana Islands .....	54,000	45,000	80,000	40,800 (b)	45,000	40,800 (b)	54,000	54,000	70,000	40,800 (b)	52,000	
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	76,500	53,350	54,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	76,500	65,000	76,500	

(a-45) Social services.

(a-46) Solid waste management

(a-47) State police

(a-48) Tourism.

(a-49) Transportation.

(a-50) Welfare.

(b) Salary ranges, top figure in ranges follow: Alabama: Employment Services, \$109,642; Hawaii: Employment Services, \$113,664; Energy, \$124,212; Environmental Protection, \$113,664; Fish and Wildlife, \$113,664; Highways, \$124,212; Information Systems, \$113,664; Licensing, \$108,264; Parks and Recreation, \$105,096; Planning, \$120,612; Post-Audit, \$113,664; Pre-Audit, \$113,664; Solid Waste Management, \$108,264. Maryland: Interim Secretary

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

### SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES BY REGION—Continued

of State, \$108,134; Adjutant general, \$130,501; Administration, \$140,460; Agriculture, \$140,460; Banking, \$108,134; Budget, \$162,825; Civil rights, \$112,745; Commerce, \$162,825; Consumer affairs, \$123,277; Corrections, \$121,282; Economic development, \$162,825; Election administration, \$104,843; Emergency management, \$112,745; Employment services, \$112,745; Energy, \$130,501; Environmental protection, \$151,210; Finance, \$162,825; General Services, \$140,460; Health, \$162,825; Higher education, \$151,210; Information systems, \$162,825; Insurance, \$162,825; Labor, \$140,460; Licensing, \$112,745; Mental Health, responsibilities shared between Executive director of Mental Hygiene Administration, range \$140,948–232,903 and Director of Developmental Disabilities Administration, range \$90,823–121,282; Natural resources, \$151,210; Parks and recreation, \$112,745; Personnel, \$130,501; Planning, \$140,460; Pre Audit, \$121,282; Public library development, \$112,745; Purchasing, \$104,843; Revenue, \$121,282; Social services, \$151,210; Solid waste management, \$112,745; Police, \$162,825; Tourism, \$121,282; Transportation, \$162,825; Welfare, \$151,210. Northern Mariana Islands: \$49,266 top of range applies to the following positions: Treasurer, Banking, Comptroller, Corrections, Employment Services, Fish and Wildlife, Highways, Insurance, Mental Health and Retardation, Parks and Recreation, Purchasing, Social/Human Services, Transportation.

(c) Responsibilities shared between Kevin Johnston, \$180,792 and Robert Jaekle, \$180,792.

(d) 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 and West Virginia, the speaker of the Senate bears the statutory title of lieutenant governor.

(e) Governor Corzine accepts \$1 in salary.

(f) A number of the employees receive a stipend for their length of service to the State (known as a longevity payment). This amount can vary significantly among employees and, depending on state turnover, can show dramatic changes in actual salaries from year-to-year.

(g) State Treasurer position was abolished in January 2003. Functions now served by The Department of Finance, Commissioner, \$108,388.

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

(i) Position is vacant due to reorganization.

(j) Governor Schwarzenegger waives his salary.

(k) There is no one single agency for Administration. The functions are divided amongst the Director of Budget and Finance, Director of Human Resources Development and the Comptroller.

(l) Acting salary.

(m) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$83,905 and Deputy Secretary of State, \$76,500.

(n) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$124,900 and Bureau Director, \$110,531.

(o) The salary range for this position is \$65, 778 to \$101,957. The person serving as acting administrator is paid \$65,116

(p) Responsibilities shared between Assistant Secretary of State, \$84,000 and Senior Counsel for Elections, \$83,000.

(q) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$117,516; and Division Director, \$109,952.

(r) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$97,000; Deputy Secretary of State for Elections, \$103,332 and Chief Deputy Secretary of State, \$112,529.

(s) Responsibilities for St. Thomas, \$74,400; St. Croix, \$76,500; St. John, \$74,400.

(t) Responsibilities shared between Director of Wildlife, \$12,987, Director of Inland Fisheries, \$123,987 and Director of Marine Fisheries, \$128,595.

(u) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Purchasing, Dept. of the Treasury, \$117,500 (acting salary) and Director, Division of Property and Management, Dept. of the Treasury, \$120,000.

(v) Contractual.

(w) Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General, \$103,799 and deputy director, \$76,500.

(x) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Natural Resources, \$135,200 and Chief, Fish, \$110,531 and Chief, Wildlife, \$99,606.

(y) Responsibilities shared between, State Auditor—\$85,000; Director of Administration—121,541 and State Tax Commissioner—130,295.

(z) Responsibilities shared between Game & Parks Director—99,904; Game & Parks Asst Dir-Fish & Wildlife—79,188; Wildlife Division Administrator—72,650.

(aa) Responsibilities shared between Assistant Director of Budget, Pay-

roll and Revenue Estimating, \$95,014 and Deputy Director of Accounting, \$110,011.

(bb) Lieutenant Governor Dewhurst receives additional pay when serving as acting governor.

(cc) See state police, \$85,858.

(dd) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Department of Conservation, \$92,112; Administration, Division of Protection, same department, \$84,852.

(ee) Responsibilities shared between Community and Technical, \$131,222 and Higher Education Policy Commission, \$147,500.

(ff) Responsibilities shared between Chancellor of California Community Colleges, \$191,976 and California Post Secondary Education Commission \$165,000.

(gg) Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance, \$109,248 and Comptroller, \$109,248.

(hh) James Rogers, the Interim Chancellor only accepts the minimum amount of pay permitted through FLSA, \$23,660.

(ii) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner Thomas Kirk, Mental Health: \$162,617 and Commissioner Peter O'Meara, Retardation: \$162,617.

(jj) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Department of Health and Social Services, \$137,250 and Director, Division of Developmental Disabilities Service, same department, \$111,550.

(kk) Responsibilities shared between Commissioners Barbara Leadholm, \$136,000 and Elin M. Howe, \$135,000.

(ll) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Mental Health Services, Dept. of Human Services, \$127,673 and Director, Division of Developmental Disabilities, Dept. of Human Services, \$126,000.

(mm) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, State Education Department, \$170,165; Secretary of State, Department of State, \$120,800.

(nn) Varies by department.

(oo) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health, vacant and Director of Community Support, \$72,257.

(pp) Numerous licensing boards, no central agency.

(qq) Responsibilities shared between Director of Dept. of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, \$126,089 and Acting Director of Dept. of Mental Health, \$126,006.

(rr) Responsibilities shared between, Director of Mental Health, Department of Children and Family Services, \$105,594; and Director, Substance Abuse, same department, \$105,575.

(ss) Responsibilities shared between Director for Disabilities and Special Needs, \$157,765 and Director of Mental Health, \$155,787.

(tt) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health, \$165,000 and Director of Developmental Services, \$165,000.

(uu) Responsibilities shared between Deputy Director of Mental Health, \$100,500 and Deputy Director of Retardation, \$100,500.

(vv) Function split between two cabinet positions: Secretary, Dept. of Health and Social Services : \$143,050 and Secretary, Dept. of Svcs. for Children, Youth and their Families, \$128,850.

(ww) Responsibilities shared by Chairman Paull Hibbard \$115,360 and Commissioner Sharon Gillett \$116,575

(xx) Responsibilities shared between Acting Commissioner, Department of Human Services, \$141,000 and Commissioner, Department of Children and Families, \$141,000.

(yy) Responsibilities shared between five commissioner's with salaries of \$88,448 each.

(zz) Lieutenant Governor Molnau served as the Commissioner of Transportation until February 28, 2008. Her assistant Bob McFarlin is serving as acting commissioner.

(aaa) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Job and Family Services, \$141,980; Superintendent of Dept. of Education, \$217,838; Executive Director of Rehabilitation Services Commission, \$116,251 and Director of Dept. of Aging, \$105,684.

(bbb) This position is vacant at press time. The salary range is \$82,864 to \$128,441.

(ccc) Responsibilities shared between three Commissioners, \$89,875, \$109,250 and \$109,250 and General Administrator, \$86,205.

(ddd) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Cultural Affairs, \$112,529 and Division Administrator, Library and Archives, \$94,136.

# Pathways and Powers: The Office of Lieutenant Governor

By Julia Nienaber Hurst

*Is the office of lieutenant governor a springboard to higher office? Research shows the office may be key to becoming governor. Attention to duties and pursuit of opportunities can help propel these officials to higher office. The list of duties and powers for the office is diverse, impressive and growing.*

The most frequently asked question about the office of lieutenant governor is whether the office is a springboard to higher office. History reveals there is no clear or singular path to the office of governor or beyond, but lieutenant governors have become governor more often than any other local, state or federal officeholder. Anecdotal, historical trends indicate a lieutenant governor's attention to the office's specific powers and inherent opportunities may be key to advancement.

## Historical Pathways

Among the lieutenant governors that rose through the ranks, President Calvin Coolidge served in the Massachusetts House, then state Senate, later becoming Senate president. He ran for and won the office of lieutenant governor, and was later elected governor, then went on to the vice presidency, followed by six years as president. Claude Fuess wrote in *Calvin Coolidge: The Man from Vermont* that Coolidge's "years as lieutenant governor were of steady, unspectacular devotion to duty." His duties in the lieutenant governor's office included state administration, oversight of appointments, and review of operations and finances.

When the nation entered World War I in 1917, then-Massachusetts Gov. Samuel W. McCall also appointed Coolidge to committees and fundraising related to the war, and Coolidge frequently served as acting governor. "One should not trouble about getting a better job, but one should do one's present job in such a manner as to qualify for a better job when it comes along," Fuess quoted Coolidge as saying.

Other lieutenant governors across history also aimed for the presidency. Many shared similar traits in their attention to the work and the opportunity available as lieutenant governor.

Illinois Sen. Paul Simon served in the statehouse, state Senate and then as lieutenant governor. He was later elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate, and he ran for president in 1988.

He is Illinois' only lieutenant governor to serve with a governor from the opposite party. *PS: The Autobiography of Paul Simon* recounts Simon's support of gubernatorial initiatives that produced the state's first income tax and the state's 1969 constitutional convention. The new constitution implemented several changes, including a requirement for the lieutenant governor and governor to run and be elected on a joint ticket—an idea suggested and agreed to by both Simon and the governor.

U.S. Sen. John Kerry, the 2004 Democratic presidential nominee, was lieutenant governor prior to his Senate service. The *Boston Globe* reported that in addition to his assigned duties as lieutenant governor, Kerry became interested in acid rain during his time as lieutenant governor. Following a European fact-finding mission, Kerry took a resolution on the topic to a meeting of six Northeast governors and several Canadian premiers resulting in the first international agreement on acid rain controls.

Two presidential hopefuls, Howard Dean in 2004 and Mike Huckabee in 2008, shared a similar path to presidential aspiration. Both men were lieutenant governors when the governors of their states, Vermont and Arkansas, vacated the office. The common duty of all lieutenant governors is to become governor through succession when the office is vacated. Both Dean and Huckabee were later elected to terms as governor in their own right. After leaving the governor's office, both entered the presidential selection process.

This sampling illustrates that attention to the duties of the office such as succession and attention to the opportunities of the office such as taking initiative in areas of interest, can be a springboard to higher office opportunity.

## Traditional Springboard

Recent studies indicate lieutenant governors move on to higher offices at significant rates. In 2006, the National Lieutenant Governors Association commis-



## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

sioned research that found nearly 25 percent of the nation's governors from 1980 to 2006 had first served as lieutenant governor. During that time, an average of one in every four people who served as governor at one time had served as lieutenant governor or in the position first in line of gubernatorial succession. That study supplemented work from a 1996 publication, "Lieutenant Governors: The Office and its Powers," which found that a "significant 23 percent of governors between the years 1900–1980 served at one point as lieutenant governor." The work, in total, showed that for more than 100 years, about one in every four governors once served as lieutenant governor or first in line of succession.

A second NLGA study in December 2006 showed the office of lieutenant governor as the most successful springboard to become governor of any elected local, state or federal office. An analysis of the background of every U.S. governor serving between 1980 and 2006 revealed the most prevalent offices previously held by governors were those of state house, lieutenant governor and state senate. "The analysis showed that for the period studied, 25 percent of lieutenant governors became governor while about 1 percent of state house members rose to that same office," said NLGA researcher Morgan Mundell. "Fifty-six of approximately 225 lieutenant governors in the period became governor, while 96 of the more than 5,000 state house members, adjusted for turnover, became governor."

The 1996 publication noted the office of lieutenant governor is not a stepping stone to the governor's office. There is no singular path to governor or other higher office. However, these studies and anecdotal evidence indicate a trend that the office of lieutenant governor is more key than any other single office or background in achieving the governor's office.

### Current Powers

The duties and initiatives performed in the office of lieutenant governor are often overlooked or dismissed. Yet, holders of this office are the only state officials with specific powers in both the legislative and executive branches. Lieutenant governors are the second highest-ranking officials in every state and territorial government. Nearly every lieutenant governor pursues or ushers a legislative package. Nearly half the lieutenant governors preside over the state senates and cast tie-breaking votes, and nearly as many act as governor in various circumstances. Most have other constitutional or statutory duties. Many have additional duties assigned by the governor. Finally, lieutenant governors indepen-

dently take initiative on issues of concern to them or their constituents.

### Duties

The level of responsibility varies among lieutenant governors. For example, the Indiana lieutenant governor has 42 statutory duties, the most of any lieutenant governor in the nation. Indiana Lt. Gov. Becky Skillman oversees the state Department of Agriculture, the Office of Community and Rural Affairs, the Office of Energy and Defense Development, Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority and the Office of Tourism Development. She also chairs the Indiana Counter-Terrorism and Security Council. Other lieutenant governors also lead departments within state government. Ohio Lt. Gov. Lee Fisher runs the Development Department and lieutenant governors Sean Parnell of Alaska and Gary Herbert of Utah oversee elections.

Three lieutenant governors oversee commissions that cut across several departments or agencies of state government. The idea is to provide authority to a board that cuts across affected agencies on an issue of high importance, such as children or rural communities. New Mexico Lt. Gov. Diane Denish and Florida Lt. Gov. Jeff Kottkamp chair Children's Cabinets in their respective states. The Indiana lieutenant governor chairs the Office of Community and Rural Affairs.

As noted in "The Lieutenant Governor's Level of Activity in State Policymaking: Chairing Commissions as a Key Factor," by Dr. David Winder, lieutenant governors also derive significant power from chairing commissions. Nebraska Lt. Gov. Rick Sheehy chairs the Information Technology Commission, which directs state efforts on technology in education, health care and government. At the start of 2008, Missouri Lt. Gov. Peter Kinder was a member or chair of 11 boards or commissions, while California Lt. Gov. John Garamendi sat on or chaired a half-dozen boards. All three also preside over their state senates and have the power to cast tie-breaking votes. Nevada Lt. Gov. Brian Krolicki chairs the state Tourism Commission and Louisiana Lt. Gov. Mitch Landrieu oversees the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism.

### Referendums

Lieutenant governors play other roles of importance to their states. Hawaii's Constitution empowers its lieutenant governor to place the question of a constitutional convention on the ballot if a decade passes without the legislature putting the question

before voters. Hawaii Lt. Gov. James “Duke” Aiona invoked that power by placing the question on the November 2008 ballot. He urged support of the convention as an opportunity to shape public policy and state government itself. “I believe it is appropriate that (the voters) be given the right to shape the future of our state. I cannot overstate the tremendous opportunity that we have before us,” Aiona said. The Hawaii lieutenant governor also oversees certain administrative and business filings. In addition to these duties, Aiona assumed the lead on drug eradication, strengthening families (including adoption and mentoring), and certain emergency preparedness and public safety efforts. He filed papers for a 2010 gubernatorial run.

*The Arkansas Gazette*, the Associated Press and other media note that Lt. Gov. Bill Halter is the first lieutenant governor in Arkansas to actively pursue a legislative agenda, in addition to his duties of presiding over the Senate, casting tie-breaking votes and serving as acting governor when the governor is out of state. His first major effort is to pursue an initiative to create a state lottery to fund college scholarships. He is helping collect signatures to place the question on the November 2008 ballot. Similarly, Illinois Lt. Gov. Pat Quinn began 2008 opposing Gov. Rod Blagojevich’s plan to expand casino gambling. Quinn was asking for a vote of the people on the question.

### Initiatives

Lieutenant governors are also often tapped by governors to chair significant, but temporal, issues that require substantive leadership. Maryland Lt. Gov. Anthony Brown led the state’s Base Realignment and Closure Subcabinet directed to prepare the state for an influx of military personnel. The subcabinet’s initial report indicates the state will need to spend more than \$2 billion to prepare for the more than 15,000 defense-related jobs entering the state. North Dakota Lt. Gov. Jack Dalrymple was tapped to chair the state’s education funding commission with the goal to be the first state to find consensus without lawsuit.

Several lieutenant governors are involved in the effort to drive change in the presidential primary process. In this presidential election year, discussion is afoot over the best method to select presidential candidates. Ideas to reform the method primarily are emanating from officials who oversee elections, and that group includes five officeholders who are second in line of gubernatorial succession. Utah Lt. Gov. Gary Herbert and Alaska Lt. Gov. Sean Parnell

run elections in their states, while secretaries of state in Arizona, Oregon and Wyoming are first in line of gubernatorial succession.

### The Office

Only five states don’t have an office officially called lieutenant governor. In Arizona, Oregon and Wyoming, the secretary of state is first in line of succession; in Maine and New Hampshire, the senate president is first in line of succession. The senate president is first in line of succession in both Tennessee and West Virginia, but in both states, the senate presidents use the title lieutenant governor in recognition of the important succession role. In 2005, New Jersey voters approved a constitutional amendment creating the office of lieutenant governor; the first person to fill that office will be elected in 2009.

Arizona lawmakers may again consider changing the title of the secretary of state to lieutenant governor in 2008. Some media accounts point out such a move may be both pragmatic and essential in response to one of the major trend-shapers in state government today—demographic shifts. People migrating to Arizona likely came from a state with a lieutenant governor and they would not recognize the significance of the individual they are choosing for secretary of state. In Tennessee, some officials say they may, in 2008, consider making the lieutenant governor a statewide elected office.

The best roles for lieutenant governors to play in their states often spark debate. In 2007, for instance, Minnesota’s use of the lieutenant governor to lead the transportation department drew criticism following the collapse of the I-35 bridge. In Kentucky, after Lt. Gov. Steve Pence announced in May 2006 he would not run for re-election with the governor, then-Gov. Ernie Fletcher removed him as head of the state’s Justice Department.

These examples illustrate the duality of the role of the lieutenant governor as both a key political figure and a key policymaker.

Changes may be afoot in several states to address questions of continuity and preparedness of state government with regard to lieutenant governors. The Rhode Island House of Representatives planned hearings in early 2008 on ways to strengthen the office of lieutenant governor. Lawmakers will consider requiring the governor to notify the lieutenant governor of out-of-state absences and to turn over power during those absences. The state’s response during a snowstorm sparked this debate. Gov. Don Carcieri was traveling in Iraq, and did not notify Lt. Gov. Elizabeth Roberts of his absence nor cede to her any power.



## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

### Conclusion

Research and trends indicate the office of lieutenant governor is the most common office previously held by governors. Anecdotal evidence indicates attention to the duties and opportunities of the office can help propel an official to higher office. As public understanding of the office increases or as the public experiences instances of emergency response and preparedness failure, it seems the office will continue to become more codified in its powers. Likewise, the trend toward each state having an official using the title lieutenant governor seems likely to progress.

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### About the Author

**Julia Nienaber Hurst** is executive director of the National Lieutenant Governors Association ([www.nlga.us](http://www.nlga.us)). Hurst's nearly 20 years of state government experience include time as chief operating officer of The Council of State Governments, four sessions as a legislative chief of staff, and time as a multistate lobbyist.



**Table 4.12**  
**THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 2008**

<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>Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)</i>
Alabama .....	Jim Folsom Jr. (D) (b)	CE	4	1/86 (b)	1/11	1	No
Alaska .....	Sean R. Parnell (R)	CE	4	12/06	12/10	...	Yes
Arizona .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas .....	Bill Halter (D)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	No
California .....	John Garamendi (D)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	No
Colorado .....	Barbara O'Brien (D)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
Connecticut .....	Michael Fedele (R)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
Delaware .....	John Carney (D)	CE	4	1/01	1/09	1	No
Florida .....	Jeff Kottkamp (R)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
Georgia .....	Casey Cagle (R)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	No
Hawaii .....	James Aiona (R)	CE	4	12/02	12/10	1	Yes
Idaho .....	Jim Risch (R) (d)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1 (d)	No
Illinois .....	Patrick Quinn (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1	Yes
Indiana .....	Becky Skillman (R)	CE	4	1/05	1/09	...	Yes
Iowa .....	Patty Judge (D)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
Kansas .....	Mark Parkinson (D)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
Kentucky .....	Daniel Mongiardo (D)	CE	4	12/07	12/11	...	Yes
Louisiana .....	Mitch Landrieu (D)	CE	4	1/04	1/12	1	No
Maine .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland .....	Anthony Brown (D)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
Massachusetts .....	Tim Murray (D)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
Michigan .....	John D. Cherry (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1	Yes
Minnesota .....	Carol Molnau (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1	Yes
Mississippi .....	Phil Bryant (R)	CE	4	1/08	1/12	...	Yes
Missouri .....	Peter Kinder (R)	CE	4	1/05	1/09	...	No
Montana .....	John Bohlinger (R)	CE	4	1/05	1/09	...	Yes
Nebraska .....	Rick Sheehy (R)	CE	4	1/05 (e)	1/11	(e)	Yes
Nevada .....	Brian Krolicki (R)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	No
New Hampshire .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey .....	Beginning with the November 3, 2009 general election, this office will be filled. (f)						
New Mexico .....	Diane Denish (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1	Yes
New York .....	Vacant (k)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
North Carolina .....	Beverly Purdue (D)	CE	4	1/01	1/09	1	No
North Dakota .....	Jack Dalrymple (R)	CE	4	12/00	12/08	1	Yes
Ohio .....	Lee Fisher (D)	SE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
Oklahoma .....	Jari Askins (D)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	No
Oregon .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania .....	Catherine Baker Knoll (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1	Yes
Rhode Island .....	Elizabeth H. Roberts (D)	SE	4	1/07	1/11	...	No
South Carolina .....	R. André Bauer (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1	No
South Dakota .....	Dennis Daugaard (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1	Yes
Tennessee .....	Ron Ramsey (R)	(g)	2	1/07	1/09	...	No
Texas .....	David Dewhurst (R)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1	No
Utah .....	Gary Herbert (R)	CE	4	1/05	1/09	...	Yes
Vermont .....	Brian Dubie (R)	CE	2	1/03	1/09	2	No
Virginia .....	William T. Bolling (R)	CE	4	1/06	1/10	...	No
Washington .....	Brad Owen (D)	CE	4	1/97	1/09	2	No
West Virginia .....	Earl Ray Tomblin (D)	(h)	2	1/95	1/09	7	No
Wisconsin .....	Barbara Lawton (D)	CE	4	1/03	1/11	1	Yes
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Samoa .....	Ipulasi Aitofele Sunia (D)	CE	4	4/03 (i)	1/09	(i)	Yes
Guam .....	Michael W. Cruz (R)	CE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes
No. Mariana Islands .....	Timothy Villagomez (D) (j)	CE	4	1/06	1/10	...	Yes
Puerto Rico .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	Greg Francis (D)	SE	4	1/07	1/11	...	Yes

See footnotes at end of table.



## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

### THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 2008—Continued

*Source:* The Council of State Governments, December 2007.

*Key:*

CE — Constitutional, elected by public.

SE — Statutory, elected by public.

... — 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. For additional information see The National Lieutenant Governors Association Web site at <http://www.nlga.us>.

(b) Previously served as Lieutenant Governor from 1986 to 1993. He assumed the office of governor when Guy Hunt was removed in 1993 and served until 1995 when Fob James was sworn in. He was elected to the office of lieutenant governor for another term in November 2006.

(c) No lieutenant governor.

(d) Jim Risch served as lieutenant governor from January 2003 until May 2006 when he assumed the duties of governor after Governor Kempthorne resigned to accept the position of Secretary of the Department of the Interior. Risch was re-elected as lieutenant governor in November 2006.

(e) Lt. Governor Sheehy was appointed to the position of Lieutenant Governor January 24, 2005, by Governor Heineman.

(f) New Jersey will elect a lieutenant governor in 2009. The governor and lieutenant governor will be elected jointly. In the event of a permanent vacancy in the office before the inauguration date of the first lieutenant governor, the president of the senate, followed by the speaker of the assembly, would succeed the governor.

(g) In Tennessee, 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 two-year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two-year legislative term.

(h) 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 two-year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two-year legislative term.

(i) Lt. Governor Sunia was appointed to the position of Lieutenant Governor in April 2003 by Governor Togiola Tulafono.

(j) Covenant Party.

(k) Lieutenant Governor David A. Paterson was sworn in as governor on March 17, 2008, after Governor Eliot Spitzer resigned. The position of lieutenant governor will remain vacant until the general election in 2010. In the event Governor Paterson cannot fulfill his duties, Senate Majority Leader Joseph L. Bruno (R) would be next in the line of succession.



**Table 4.13**  
**LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS**

<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>	<i>Length of term (years)</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed</i>
Alabama .....	30	7	10	7	...	4	2
Alaska .....	30	★	7	7	★	4	2
Arizona .....	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
Arkansas .....	30	7	★	7	...	4	2
California .....	18	★	★	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	...
Hawaii .....	30	5	★	5	★	4	2
Idaho .....	30	...	★	2	...	4	...
Illinois .....	25	...	★	3	...	4	...
Indiana .....	30	★	★	★	★	4	2
Iowa .....	30	...	2	2	...	4	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Kentucky .....	30	6	★	★	★	4	2
Louisiana .....	25	5	5	5	...	4	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
Maryland .....	30	★	★	★	★	4	2
Massachusetts .....	...	★	★	★	★	4	...
Michigan .....	30	★	★	4	4	4	2 (h)
Minnesota .....	25	...	★	1	...	4	...
Mississippi .....	30	...	20	5	★	4	2
Missouri .....	30	10	15	10	...	4	...
Montana .....	25	2	★	2	...	4	2 (d)
Nebraska .....	30	5	★	5	★	4	2
Nevada .....	25	2	★	2	★	4	2
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	Beginning with the November 3, 2009 general election, this office will be filled.						
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	★	★	★	★	4	2
South Carolina .....	30	5	5	5	★	4	2
South Dakota .....	21	2	★	2	★	4	2
Tennessee (e) .....	30	★	★	3	1	2	...
Texas .....	30	...	★	5	...	4	...
Utah .....	30	★	★	★	★	4	...
Vermont .....	18	4	★	4	★	2	...
Virginia .....	30	...	★	5	5	4	...
Washington .....	18	★	★	★	★	4	...
West Virginia (f) .....	25	1	1	1	★	2	...
Wisconsin .....	18	★	★	★	★	4	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
American Samoa .....	35	(g)	★	5	★	4	2
Guam .....	30	...	5	5	★	4	2
No. Mariana Islands .....	35	★	★	★	★	4	2
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	30	...	5	5	5	4	2

Source: The Council of State Government's survey, December 2007.

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.

(d) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(e) In Tennessee, the Speaker of the Senate, elected from Senate membership, has statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(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 two-year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two-year legislative term.

(g) Must be a U.S. national.

(h) In 1993 a constitutional limit of two lifetime terms in the office was enacted.

# LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

**Table 4.14**  
**LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES**

State or other jurisdiction	Presides over Senate	Appoints committees	Breaks roll-call ties	Assigns bills	Authority for governor to assign duties	Member of governor's cabinet or advisory body	Serves as acting governor when governor out of state	Other duties (a)
Alabama .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★(b)	...
Alaska .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	(c)
Arizona .....	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Arkansas .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...
California .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	(e)
Colorado .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	(f)
Connecticut .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
Delaware .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	(g)
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...
Georgia .....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	(h)
Idaho .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
Indiana .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...
Iowa .....	...	(i)	...	...	★	(j)	(k)	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	(l)	(m)
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	(n)	...	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Massachusetts .....	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	(m)(o)
Michigan .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★(p)	(q)
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	(r)
Mississippi .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	(s)
Missouri .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	(t)
Montana .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
Nebraska .....	★(u)	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Nevada .....	★	...	★(v)	...	...	...	★	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	(n)	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	(n)	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	...
New York .....	★	...	★(w)	...	★	★	★	...
North Carolina .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...
North Dakota .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
Oklahoma .....	★(x)	...	★	...	...	...	★	(y)
Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(z)
South Carolina .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	(aa)
South Dakota .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	(bb)
Tennessee .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	(cc)
Vermont .....	★	★(dd)	★	★(ee)	...	...	★	...
Virginia .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
West Virginia .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	(ff)
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Guam .....	(u)	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	(gg)
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	★(j)	★	★	...

See footnotes at end of table.

# LEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES — Continued

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2007 and state constitutions and statutes. For additional information on the powers and duties, visit the National Lieutenant Governors Association Web site at <http://www.nlga.us>.

*Key:*

★ — Provision for responsibility.

... — No provision for responsibility.

(a) Lieutenant governors may obtain duties through gubernatorial appointment, statute, the Constitution, direct democracy action, or personal initiative. Hence, an exhaustive list of duties is not maintained, but this chart provides examples which are not all inclusive.

(b) The lieutenant governor performs the duties of the governor in the event of the governor's death, impeachment, disability, or absence from the state for more than 20 days.

(c) The lieutenant governor bears these additional responsibilities: Alaska Historical Commission Chair; Alaska Workforce Investment Board; supervise the Division of Elections; supervise the certification process for citizen ballot initiatives and referenda; provide constituent care and communications; lend support to governor's legislative and administrative initiatives; review, sign and file regulations; publish the Alaska Administrative Code and the Online Public Notice System; commission notaries public; regulate use of State Seal, co-chair Alaska Criminal Justice Working Group; member of Clemency Advisory Committee; represent Alaska in the Aerospace States Association (ASA), the National Association of Secretaries of State and the National Lieutenant Governors' Association; Arctic Winter Games; Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR), Chair; Project GRAD.

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

(e) Lieutenant governor also sits on the UC Board of Regents and the CSU Board of Trustees, serves as the chair of the Commission for Economic Development, chair of the State Lands Commission, member of the Ocean Protection Council, and as a member of the California Emergency Council.

(f) Additional responsibilities include: Chair of the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs (by statute); member of the Homeland Security and All-Hazards Senior Advisory Committee (Cabinet duty).

(g) Serves as President of the Board of Pardons.

(h) Serves as Secretary of State.

(i) Appoints all standing committees. Iowa—appoints some special committees.

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

(k) Only in emergency situations.

(l) The Kentucky Constitution specifically gives the lieutenant governor the power to act as governor, in the event he/she is unable to fulfill the duties of office.

(m) In addition to the duties set forth by the Kentucky Constitution, state law also gives the lieutenant governor the responsibility to act as chair, or serve as a member, on various boards and commissions. Some of these include: the State Property and Buildings Commission, Kentucky Turnpike Authority, Kentucky Council on Agriculture, Board of the Kentucky Housing Corporation and the Appalachian Development Council. The governor also has the power to give the lieutenant governor other specific job duties. Under the Fletcher administration, the lieutenant governor served as Secretary of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet.

(n) No lieutenant governor; senate president or speaker is next in line of succession to governorship.

(o) The lieutenant governor is a member of, and presides over, the Governor's Council, an elected body of eight members which approves all judicial nominations.

(p) As defined in the state constitution, the lieutenant governor performs gubernatorial functions in the governor's absence. In the event of a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor is first in line to succeed to the position.

(q) The lieutenant governor serves as a member of the State Administrative Board; and represents the governor and the state at selected local, state, and national meetings. In addition the governor may delegate additional responsibilities.

(r) Serves as the Chair of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board Committee.

(s) The lieutenant governor also appoints chairs of standing committees, appoints conferees to committees and is a member of the Legislative Budget Committee, chair of this committee every other year.

(t) Other duties of the lieutenant governor include: Official Senior Advocate for State of Missouri and Advisor to Department of Elementary and Secondary Education on early childhood education and Parents-as-Teachers program. The lieutenant governor also serves on the following boards and commissions: Board of Fund Commissioners; Board of Public Buildings; Governor's Advisory Council for Veterans (chair); Missouri Community Service Commission; Missouri Development Finance Board; Missouri Housing Development Commission; Missouri Rural Economic Development Council; Missouri Senior Rx Program (chair); Missouri Tourism Commission (vice-chair); Personal Independence Commission (co-chair); Second State Capitol Commission; Statewide Safety Steering Committee; Veteran's Benefits Awareness Task Force (chair); Special Health, Psychological, and Social Needs of Minority Older Individuals Commission; Mental Health Task Force (chair); Missouri Energy Task Force.

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

(v) Except on final passage of bills and joint resolutions.

(w) With respect to procedural matters, not legislation.

(x) May preside over the Senate when desired.

(y) Lieutenant governor also serves on 10 boards and commissions including Tourism and School Land Commission.

(z) Serves as Chair of a number of Advisory Councils including issues related to Emergency Management, Long Term Care and Small Business. Each year submits a legislative package to the General Assembly.

(aa) The lieutenant governor heads the State Office on Aging; appoints members and chairs the South Carolina Affordable Housing Commission.

(bb) The lieutenant governor also serves as the Chair of the Workers' Compensation Advisory Commission and as a member of the Constitutional Revision Commission.

(cc) The lieutenant governor serves as Secretary of State (Constitution); Chair of the Lieutenant Governor's Commission on Volunteers (statutory); Chair of the Lieutenant Governor's Commission on Civic and Character Education (statutory); Chair of the Utah Capitol Preservation Board (statutory); Chair (Governor's Cabinet). Direct cabinet oversight of following departments: 1. Utah Department of Public Safety and Homeland Security, 2. Utah Department of Transportation, 3. Utah Division of Water Rights, 4. Utah Division of Rural Affairs.

(dd) Appoints committees with the President Pro Tem and one Senator on Committee on Committees.

(ee) Committee on Committees assigns bills.

(ff) 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 two-year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two-year legislative term.

(gg) The Lieutenant Governor is charged with overseeing administrative functions.



## Secretaries of State: Focused on Redacting Social Security Numbers from Public Records in the Digital Age

By Kay Stimson

*As states digitize their records and make them available online, there is increasing concern that Social Security numbers could be misused by identity thieves. Secretary of state offices in more than 20 states are redacting such personal information from Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) filings as part of this process, which some see as a major shift in government approaches to public records laws.*

Californians concerned about their privacy are getting more help from the government in 2008. A new law championed by California Secretary of State Debra Bowen tightens state protections on the collection and release of Social Security numbers in many public documents, including property liens and financing statements maintained by her office. The former state senator said the law is designed to help reduce the risk of identity theft, a major concern in an age when anyone willing to pay a nominal fee can access public records through a computer Internet connection.

"This is the latest example of a situation in which simply taking public records and putting them online runs counter to the need to protect people's personal privacy," said Bowen, "but it certainly won't be the last place where government is going to face this challenge."

Bowen said the adoption of the new privacy law makes her the first secretary of state to get lawmakers to require removal of Social Security numbers from all documents held by her office—past and future, electronic as well as paper—before they can be released to the public. Her experience in dealing with digitized public records was a key influence. Just after taking office in 2007, Bowen directed staff to begin removing Social Security numbers from the 2.3 million records housed by the secretary of state's office. She was surprised to learn her office could not reject a filing that included a Social Security number, even though the state had not collected that information on its forms for five years. The new law closed that and other loopholes.

While the Golden State is known for its strong commitment to consumer privacy protections, California's secretary of state is not alone in confronting this challenging and complex issue. A growing number of states are turning to redaction as a solution

for removing sensitive data from records in public circulation, particularly those online. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, 35 states considered bills in 2007 to restrict the use of Social Security numbers for identifying individuals in government records. About half the bills involved some redaction provisions.<sup>1</sup> North Carolina Secretary of State Elaine Marshall views this trend as part of a larger change in the government's approach to public records.

"States have spent the last decade working hard to make public records available online as a part of their open records laws," said Marshall, a member of both the National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) and the National Electronic Commerce Coordinating Council (eC3), which jointly issued the first white paper on redaction for state officials in December 2007.<sup>2</sup> "However, state laws haven't always kept up with technology. Officials must develop redaction policies so states can protect Social Security numbers and other personal information from identity thieves and other unscrupulous viewers while maintaining records that can be used for legitimate purposes."

In order to understand the new challenges that states are facing, it's important to start with a look at how the Internet has dramatically impacted the process of public recordkeeping.

### Digitized Public Records

As states digitize their records and make them available electronically, officials are tasked with protecting the public interest in privacy and security without compromising the spirit and letter of open government laws. This balancing act is complicated by today's searchable databases on secretary of state and other government Web sites that allow anyone with a computer Internet connection—including



people in other countries—to instantaneously find and download in minutes information that used to take hours.

In the past, a would-be identity thief or stalker would have to travel to the local records office and sift through endless stacks of files one by one. This effort was time-consuming, costly and limited to 9-to-5 government office hours; it also was enormously challenging to aggregate public records data from different agencies without a lot of effort and expense. Web access to public documents sweeps away these traditional barriers.

Secretaries of state are largely focused on redacting Social Security numbers in business filings and occupational licensing records in their offices. However, other types of government records—such as land or property tax records, voter registration files and court records, including bankruptcy, family court and civil litigation records—are widely available on the Web.

Commercial data brokers are also accessing this information in unprecedented volume; they mine government Web sites and sell what they collect from public records, often with little oversight or regulation. These companies can gather vast amounts of data very quickly—enormous databases can sometimes be scoured in minutes. One software company noted in its annual Internet security report that identity bundles—containing a name, address, Social Security number and at least one bank or credit account number—are being sold for \$14 to \$18 per individual.<sup>3</sup>

Social Security numbers are particularly attractive to identity thieves, who can use them to open new lines of credit and gain access to existing financial accounts, but they are not the only identifiers available in public records. Other personal information available through online government databases can include birthdates, financial account numbers and home addresses, as well as medical data, driver's license information and name or address histories. These records may also include information such as handwritten signatures or passport details, which aid identity thieves in carrying out crimes such as fraud and forgery.

While the link between identity theft and government records is not well-documented or easy to track, the rising number of reported identity theft cases is reason enough for some lawmakers to act. A recent Federal Trade Commission report cited identity theft as the fastest-growing crime in the U.S.<sup>4</sup> Individuals and advocacy groups are also putting pressure on state officials to remove their personal information

from the Internet, at least where it exists on government Web sites. For the majority of states tackling these issues, redaction is an ideal solution.

### Redaction and Uniform Commercial Code Web Sites

The push for redaction has significantly affected how states handle public records, particularly when it comes to the disclosure of Uniform Commercial Code filings, which are most often handled by secretaries of state. Buyers, lenders, insurers and others use this information to verify property ownership and to check for liens on high-ticket items purchased with credit or loans. Nearly all states offer Web-based databases where users can search, view and order copies of these records online. Although very few new UCC filings contain Social Security numbers, many older versions do.

Privacy advocates are concerned that Social Security numbers and other personal information on UCC forms can be co-opted and misused, particularly when those numbers are placed on the Web. High-profile lawsuits aimed at requiring state governments to redact personal information are becoming more common, and the courts increasingly are ordering states to take this course of action.

Ohio experienced such a situation in 2006, when a man filed suit against the secretary of state's office after discovering his Social Security number was available online as part of the state's UCC filings database. Although the state eventually reached a settlement requiring the secretary of state's office to remove the numbers from all current and future UCC filings posted on the Web, a state court also suggested government records custodians should redact Social Security numbers from public records before releasing them. Ohio Secretary of State Jennifer Brunner, who took office in 2007, supports this idea.

"The protection of Ohioans' private information is a top priority for my administration," said Brunner. "We have a responsibility to ensure that information filed in our office and placed on our Web site does not contain information that could subject individuals to identity theft or other crimes."

At least three states—Arizona, Colorado and New York—shut down all or portions of their UCC filings databases in 2007 due to privacy concerns. These states elected to redact Social Security numbers from their files before re-enabling Web access to them.

In at least one case, officials were unaware Social Security numbers were even part of their records. Colorado Secretary of State Mike Coffman pulled the plug on his office's Web-based UCC filings



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system after learning old forms containing Social Security numbers were still in circulation. Coffman knew the state no longer collected Social Security numbers, but, like California, his office had no way to stop them from being posted online if someone submitted a form with this information. In addition to carrying out a redaction project that included the examination of more than 300,000 documents for Social Security numbers, Coffman's staff began an outreach campaign aimed at getting financial institutions to stop using the outdated forms.

"The secretary of state's office continually needs to strike a balance between providing the public with important information such as election results, lobbyist information and business transactions, while also protecting the most sensitive information that we collect, such as credit card numbers and Social Security numbers," Coffman said.

Other states are tweaking their laws to add or strengthen redaction provisions. The Texas secretary of state's office is working to strike out all Social Security numbers of living people from UCC filings; state law now requires such redaction before the documents are made public. In Oregon, a new law that took effect in July 2007 allows the secretary of state's office to refuse filings that contain a Social Security number, state identification number, driver's license number, credit or debit card number, or an account number that is not redacted to the last four digits of the Social Security number. Florida requires county recorders to remove Social Security numbers, bank account numbers and credit or debit card numbers from public documents before posting them on the Internet, while other states have opted to block certain records from the Web altogether.

The scope of redaction is also being widened. A number of states, including Massachusetts, Mississippi and Virginia, are working to redact information from older, stored files that are part of their online filings databases. Meanwhile, North Carolina lawmakers have expanded the definition of what must be redacted from public records beyond Social Security numbers to 11 items of personally identifying information.<sup>5</sup>

In general, states are putting the burden on individuals or their attorneys to properly prepare and submit UCC forms. One strategy is to require two copies of each filing or record, one set with redactions that would be ready for public viewing via the Internet and other channels. Kentucky uses this type of system. Massachusetts uses a similar process that involves copying each filing and manually redacting information before the record is made public. Other

states allow officials to reject filings containing Social Security numbers and other extraneous personal data, and some have increased filing penalties for those who submit forms with such information.

### Future Policy Considerations

At this point, officials say there is very little uniformity in state approaches to redaction. In general, policymakers can choose from three different methods for removing personal information from public records:<sup>6</sup>

- **Manual Redaction:** Personally identifiable information can be manually redacted by creating a copy of the document and physically crossing out (i.e. with a black marker) or covering the information.<sup>7</sup> This method is often combined with a second human review.
- **Semi-Automated Redaction:** Computer software allows a filing office to set its configuration options and identify certain phrases or words to locate. For example, an office can target data comprised of nine sequential numeric characters for redaction, such as Social Security numbers.<sup>8</sup> This method is also usually combined with a manual verification process.
- **Automated Redaction:** Automated redaction procedures rely on software technology that uses optical character recognition (OCR) capabilities to convert scanned images into a machine-editable format. One of the many benefits of this approach is that sensitive information can be located within the document using a search engine.<sup>9</sup> Intelligent character recognition (ICR) software is also able to recognize a wider range of data types and styles than optical recognition, including handwritten signatures.

Most secretary of state offices rely on some type of manual review when redacting information from records, but differences do exist. For example, North Dakota manually redacts Social Security numbers and Federal Employer Identification Numbers on a case-by-case basis when copies of documents are requested.<sup>10</sup> Missouri has a similar policy, but the state also allows home addresses and signatures to be redacted on request.<sup>11</sup>

Varying levels of resources and staffing, as well as a lack of guidance, account for much of the difference between state approaches. Secretaries of state and their corporations and UCC filings managers are hoping to work with groups such as the International Association of Commercial Administrators (IACA), which has extensively studied redaction processes





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in the states, to establish uniform, legally recognizable terms and standards for redaction. They also want to focus on the types of personal information that should be considered for heightened security and privacy concerns—for example, Social Security numbers versus handwritten signatures, and how each should be treated in public documents.

Regardless of which type of redaction method states use, policymakers say it's critical to include vigorous public education campaigns when implementing any changes to the public records process, including changes in forms and disclosure policies. Montana Secretary of State Brad Johnson believes more can be done to educate people about their privacy rights and what they can do to protect themselves in the age of digital government.

"By working together on redaction issues, secretaries of state have come to realize that public officials can do a better job of giving citizens the advice they need to proactively protect their identity and keep personal information out of the wrong hands, especially when it comes to submitting forms to the government," said Johnson, a national officer for NASS and a member of eC3.

Since UCC forms do not include an area for a Social Security number or a Federal Employer Identification Number, Johnson said his office and others are making a concerted effort to show this information is not legally required—or even wanted—by the secretary of state's office.

Another issue involves state and local agreements with third parties—usually vendors who have access to personal information in public records. The key issue is how governments can require companies to adequately safeguard this data. California and Ohio, for example, chose to temporarily freeze new agreements to sell UCC data and images in bulk to commercial customers until their backlog of files containing Social Security numbers were redacted.

There is also the question of how to handle older UCC records, which have already been provided to vendors or third parties who can re-sell the data for legitimate business purposes. Tim Poulin, a national officer for the International Association of Commercial Administrators who serves as director of Maine's Bureau of Corporations, Elections and Commissions, wonders if states should start requiring vendors to replace old state files with newer, redacted versions. Poulin sees this dilemma as an emerging question for policymakers.

Meanwhile, secretaries of state are keeping their eyes on Washington, where redaction is also a hot topic. The Office of Personnel Management and the

Social Security Administration introduced new redaction policies in 2007, while Congress recently passed a bill to alter federal government rules for redaction as part of an overhaul of the Freedom of Information Act. As the federal government changes its approach to handling sensitive information in public documents, states will be watching how it affects their own practices.

"Redaction is an issue for the federal government, just on a much larger scale," said Leslie Reynolds, executive director of the National Association of Secretaries of State. "The White House and federal agencies have been putting new programs and practices in place that can inform the work of state and local policymakers. States will be tracking these developments, as well as any new laws being introduced in Congress."

### Summary

As states digitize and make records available online, many officials are responding to the growing public concern that personal information such as Social Security numbers could be compromised and misused. Coupled with the fact that commercial data brokers gather this information and often sell or share it with very little government oversight, lawsuits and legislation are increasingly aimed at compelling states to remove sensitive information from public access. The most popular solution is redaction, which involves striking out the data from public records.

Identity theft is the driving force behind recent decisions by many secretaries of state to redact Social Security numbers and other personal information from UCC filings. These states, including Arizona, California, Colorado and New York, temporarily disabled Web access to UCC records in 2007 to redact information from records before they were made available to the public. Other states, such as North Carolina, Oregon and Texas, are updating their laws to strengthen or broaden the scope of their redaction practices for public records.

In addition to redacting information, states are requiring individuals or their legal agents to properly file documents by leaving out Social Security numbers and other data that could pose risks.

While more than 20 secretary of state offices use some form of redaction for UCC filings, much work remains. There is very little uniformity in terms and procedures, and no widespread agreement on what types of personal information should be removed from the public record. Most states are removing Social Security numbers and financial account numbers from their digitized documents, but others have



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gone further to include signatures, birthdates and other identifiers.

But the public needs to understand the issues involved. Many secretaries of states who oversee redaction programs believe more can be done to educate the public about identity theft and how individuals can protect themselves when it comes to submitting information on government forms.

Commerical data brokers and other state vendors with access to government records raise another concern. States need to update their rules on how these brokers handle such records once redaction laws take effect. Ultimately, some services and transactions require the exchange of personal information—and leaders will need to decide what limits, if any, should be placed on those exchanges, and at what cost to services or transparency. Bulk sales of data that has been redacted will be a key issue for secretaries of state as more states opt to strike out personal data in the interest of protecting privacy and as more consumers come to understand that such an industry exists.

Some experts point to California as a state that is taking bold steps toward the future of public record-keeping. In addition to adopting legislation to redact Social Security numbers from its records, the state in January merged its Information Security Office with its Office of Privacy Protection. The goal is to increase the resources devoted to Web security issues and to ensure their work is not mutually exclusive. The office provides staff to answer questions about identity theft and creates information sheets for consumers. It also gives guidance to businesses as new laws go into effect. The result, according to Reynolds, is a public that is better prepared to handle evolving privacy and open records laws.

It helps people understand that, contrary to what some of the more cynical observers believe about government, states are tackling these problems that have become more common, more numerous, more technical, and more complex, she said.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>National Conference of State Legislatures, "Introduced Social Security Legislation—2007 Session," available at [http://www.ncsl.org/programs/lis/privacy/SSN2007\\_Pending.htm](http://www.ncsl.org/programs/lis/privacy/SSN2007_Pending.htm).

<sup>2</sup>The NASS/eC3 white paper, entitled, "The Three P's of State Redaction Practices: Privacy, Public Access and Policymaking," (December 2007). Available online at [www.nass.org](http://www.nass.org).

<sup>3</sup>Symantec, *Symantec Internet Security Threat Report: Volume XI*, (March 2007), 32. Available at <http://www.symantec.com/press/2004/n040920b.html>.

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Federal Trade Commission, *Consumer Fraud and Identity Theft Complaint Data*, (January 25, 2006), 5.

<sup>5</sup>NASS/eC3 White Paper, 21.

<sup>6</sup>Definitions from NASS/eC3 White Paper, 9.

<sup>7</sup>See note 1.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>Mark Miller, Extract Systems, *Redaction 101*, (January 2007), 2.

<sup>10</sup>International Association of Commercial Administrators, 4.

<sup>11</sup>NASS/eC3 White Paper, 23–6.

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### About the Author

**Kay Stimson** is director of communications and special projects for the National Association of Secretaries of State in Washington, D.C. A former television news reporter who covered the state legislatures in Maryland and South Carolina, she continues to enjoy the lively policy debates that surround issues such as redaction.



**Table 4.15**  
**THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 2008**

<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 .....	Beth Chapman (R)	E	4	1/07	1/11	...	2
Alaska .....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona .....	Jan Brewer (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	2
Arkansas .....	Charlie Daniels (D)	E	4	12/02	12/10	1	2
California .....	Debra Bowen (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	...	2
Colorado .....	Mike Coffman (R)	E	4	1/07	1/11	...	2
Connecticut .....	Susan Bysiewicz (D)	E	4	1/99	1/11	2	...
Delaware .....	Harriet Smith Windsor (D)	A	...	1/01	...	...	...
Florida .....	Kurt Browning (R)	A	...	12/06	...	...	...
Georgia .....	Karen Handel (R)	E	4	1/07	1/11	...	...
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho .....	Ben Ysursa (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	...
Illinois .....	Jesse White (D)	E	4	1/99	1/11	2	...
Indiana .....	Todd Rokita (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	2
Iowa .....	Michael A. Mauro (D)	E	4	12/06	12/10	...	...
Kansas .....	Ron Thornburgh (R)	E	4	1/95	1/11	3	...
Kentucky .....	Trey Grayson (R)	E	4	12/03	12/11	1	2
Louisiana .....	Jay Dardenne (R)	E	4	11/06	12/07 (b)	...	...
Maine .....	Matthew Dunlap (D)	L	2	1/05	1/09	1	...
Maryland .....	Dennis Schnepfe (D)	A	...	2/07	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	William Francis Galvin (D)	E	4	1/95	1/11	3	...
Michigan .....	Terri Lynn Land (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	2
Minnesota .....	Mark Ritchie (DFL)	E	4	1/07	1/11	...	2
Mississippi .....	C. Delbert Hosemann Jr. (R)	E	4	1/08	1/12	...	...
Missouri .....	Robin Carnahan (D)	E	4	1/05	1/09	...	...
Montana .....	Brad Johnson (R)	E	4	1/05	1/09	...	(c)
Nebraska .....	John Gale (R)	E	4	12/00 (d)	1/11	(d)	...
Nevada .....	Ross Miller (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	...	2
New Hampshire .....	William Gardner (D)	L	2	12/76	12/10	16	...
New Jersey .....	Nina Mitchell Wells (D)	A	...	1/06	1/10	...	...
New Mexico .....	Mary E. Herrera (D)	E	4	1/07	12/10	...	2
New York .....	Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez (D)	A	...	3/07	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	Elaine Marshall (D)	E	4	1/97	1/09	2	...
North Dakota .....	Alvin A. Jaeger (R)	E	4 (e)	1/93	12/10	4	...
Ohio .....	Jennifer Brunner (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	...	2
Oklahoma .....	M. Susan Savage (D)	A	4	1/03	1/11	1	...
Oregon .....	Bill Bradbury (D)	E	4	1/99 (f)	1/09	(f)	2
Pennsylvania .....	Pedro A. Cortés (D)	A	...	5/03	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	Ralph Mollis (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	...	2
South Carolina .....	Mark Hammond (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	...
South Dakota .....	Chris Nelson (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	2
Tennessee .....	Riley Darnell (D)	L	4	1/93	1/09	3	...
Texas .....	Phil Wilson (R)	A	...	7/07	...	...	...
Utah .....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont .....	Deb Markowitz (D)	E	2	1/99	1/09	4	...
Virginia .....	Katherine K. Hanley (D)	A	...	3/06	...	...	...
Washington .....	Sam Reed (R)	E	4	1/01	1/09	1	...
West Virginia .....	Betty Ireland (R)	E	4	1/05	1/09	...	...
Wisconsin .....	Douglas LaFollette (D)	E	4	1/99	1/11	2	...
Wyoming .....	Max Maxfield (R)	E	4	1/07	1/11	...	...
American Samoa .....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guam .....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. Mariana Islands .....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico .....	Fernando J. Bonilla (PDP)	A	...	2005	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.



## SECRETARIES OF STATE

### THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 2008—Continued

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

*Key:*

E — Elected by voters.

A — Appointed by governor.

L — Elected by legislature.

. . . — No provision for.

(a) No secretary of state; lieutenant governor performs functions of this office. See Tables 4.12 through 4.14.

(b) Dardenne was elected in a special election September 20, 2006. After the death of W. Fox McKeithen in July 2005, First Deputy Secretary Al Ater

assumed the duties of secretary of state until the special election could be held. Dardenne was elected to a full term in the 2007 general election.

(c) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(d) Secretary Gale was appointed by Governor Mike Johanns in December 2000 upon the resignation of Scott Moore. He was elected to a full four-year term in November 2002 and again in 2006.

(e) Because of a constitutional change approved by voters in 2000, the term for the secretary elected in 2004 was for two years. It will revert to a four-year term in 2007.

(f) Secretary Bradbury was appointed secretary of state in November 1999 and was elected to a four-year term in November 2000 and 2004.



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**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 .....	.....	.....	(d)	.....	A
Georgia .....	25	10	4	★	E
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....
Idaho .....	25	★	2	★	E
Illinois .....	25	★	3	...	E
Indiana .....	...	...	★	...	E
Iowa .....	18	★	...	...	E
Kansas .....	...	★	★	★	E
Kentucky .....	30	★	★	★	E
Louisiana .....	25	5	5	★	E
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	(e)
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	A
Massachusetts .....	18	★	5	★	E
Michigan .....	18	★	★	★	E
Minnesota .....	21	★	30 days	★	E
Mississippi .....	25	★	5	★	E
Missouri .....	...	★	★	2	E
Montana .....	25	★	2	★	E
Nebraska .....	...	★	★	★	E
Nevada .....	25	2	2	...	E
New Hampshire .....	18	★	★	★	(e)
New Jersey .....	18	★	★	★	A
New Mexico .....	30	★	8	★	E
New York .....	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 .....	...	★	★	★	E
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	E
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	(e)
Texas .....	18	★	...	...	A
Utah .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....
Vermont .....	18	★	★	★	E
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	A
Washington .....	18	★	★	★	E
West Virginia .....	...	★	★	★	E
Wisconsin .....	18	★	★	★	E
Wyoming .....	25	★	1	★	E
American Samoa .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....
Guam .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....
No. Mariana Islands .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....
Puerto Rico .....	...	5	5	...	A
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	.....

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of secretaries of state, January 2008.

**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) 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.

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

# SECRETARIES OF STATE

**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 .....	★(c)	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★(d)	★	★	...	★
Colorado .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Connecticut .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Delaware .....	...	...	...	(e)	...	...	(f)	...	★(g)	★	★	...	★
Florida .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	★
Georgia .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Hawaii (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Illinois .....	...	...	★	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★
Indiana .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa .....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Kansas .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Kentucky .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Louisiana .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
Maine .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Maryland .....	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
Massachusetts .....	★	★	★	★	★	(f)	(f)	...	...	★	★	★	★
Michigan .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Minnesota .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Mississippi .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Montana .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Nebraska .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Nevada .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire .....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
New Mexico .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Ohio .....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★
Oklahoma .....	...	...	★	★(i)	...	...	...	...	★	★(j)	★	...	★
Oregon .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Rhode Island .....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★(k)	★	...	★
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Tennessee (n) .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
Texas .....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Utah (b) .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont .....	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★
West Virginia .....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Wyoming .....	★	★	★	★	(l)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
American Samoa (b) ...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Guam (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands (b)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★(m)	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.



## SECRETARIES OF STATE

### SECRETARIES OF STATE: ELECTION AND REGISTRATION DUTIES — Continued

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey of secretaries of state, January 2008.

*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) Other election duties include: tallying votes from all 58 counties, testing and certifying voting systems, maintaining statewide voter registration database, publishing Voter Information Guide/State Ballot Pamphlet.

(d) This office does not register charitable trusts, but does register charitable

organizations as nonprofit corporations; also limited partnerships, limited liability corporations, and domestic partners.

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

(f) Federal candidates only.

(g) Incorporated organizations only.

(h) Office issues document, but does not receive it.

(i) Certifies U.S. Congressional election results to Washington, D.C.

(j) Also registers limited partnerships, limited liability companies and limited liability partnerships.

(k) Also registers the Cable Franchise Authority.

(l) Materials not ballots.

(m) Both domestic and foreign profit; but only domestic nonprofit.

(n) Appoints the Coordinator of Elections who performs the election duties indicated.

## 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 .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	(e)	...	★
Colorado .....	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Connecticut .....	★(c)	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	S	...	★	...
Delaware .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Hawaii (b) .....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...
Idaho .....	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Illinois .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	H	...	★	★
Indiana .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Iowa .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Kansas .....	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Kentucky .....	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Louisiana .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	...
Maine .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	★	...
Massachusetts .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Michigan .....	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Minnesota .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	H	...	★	...
Mississippi .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	H	...	★	★
Missouri .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	H	★	★	...
Montana .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	H	★	★	...
Nebraska .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Nevada .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
New Jersey .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
New Mexico .....	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	H	...	★	★
New York .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
North Dakota .....	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Ohio .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Oregon .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Rhode Island (f) .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	★
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★
Tennessee (g) .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Utah (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Vermont .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	H	...	★	★
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Washington .....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
West Virginia .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	★
American Samoa (b) ....	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Guam (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands (b)...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of secretaries of state, January 2008.

**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 the lieutenant governor.

(c) The secretary of state is keeper of public records, but the state archives is a department of the Connecticut State Library.

(d) Code of Maryland regulations.

(e) Office does not enroll or engross bills but does chapter them.

(f) Additional duties include administering oaths of office to general officers and legislators.

(g) Additional duties include the Tennessee State Library and Archives, administrative law judges, charitable gaming regulation, service of process/summons, sports agent registration and temporary liens.



## National Association of Attorneys General: State Attorneys General Powers and Responsibilities

*The National Association of Attorneys General recently published the second edition of “State Attorneys General Powers and Responsibilities,” edited by Emily Myers and Lynne Ross. This book is the only publication of its kind that fully explores the office of the attorney general, including its many responsibilities, authority and relationship with other parts of state government. It also discusses the many areas in which attorneys general work together on a multistate basis to address nationwide problems, as well as current trends and research. The excerpts below offer a small snapshot of the contributions of attorneys general to state government and the American legal system.*

### The Office of State Attorney General

The position of attorney general in state government is firmly rooted in 700 years of Anglo-American history. Since at least the mid-13th century, specially designated lawyers have represented the legal interest of the king in England’s courts of law. The position was brought to the New World with the English colonists and since has grown and developed in uniquely American ways.

As the chief legal officer of the state, commonwealth or territory, the attorney general is the legal adviser to state government branches and agencies and the principal legal representative of the public interest for all state residents. The responsibilities of the attorney general are described in greater or lesser detail, depending on the state, in constitutional or statutory provision, which shape the attorney general’s relationship to the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government. Although the attorney general serves as legal adviser to both the legislative and executive branches, the office is part of neither branch.

The trend is toward the expansion of the powers and duties of the attorney general as state legislatures have prescribed new responsibilities and functions for state governments, and attorneys general have used traditional causes of action to address new issues. New responsibilities for attorneys general include such diverse tasks as investigation and prosecution of cybercrime and securities fraud, review of non-profit health care provider mergers, ethics, insurance, statewide investigations, organized crime prosecution, crime victims’ assistance, tobacco regulation and protection of vulnerable populations, including children and the elderly. Both program responsibilities and civil enforcement obligations have expanded

in virtually every state. Many attorneys general have established specialized units or officewide task forces to handle these varied responsibilities.

In addition to these new responsibilities, attorneys general have also expanded their role in the traditional areas of law enforcement and have become more active in consumer protection, antitrust and environmental law, often bringing multistate actions to protect the public interest.

### Common Law Powers

The office of attorney general throughout the centuries of its development has maintained broad common law authority, stemming from its roots as chief legal officer to the crown. Although courts in the United States have not specifically defined every aspect of this authority, preservation and protection of the public interest is the principle that typically governs a court’s decision to recognize an attorney general’s exercise of common law powers. The common law is thus the origin of the attorney general’s authority to represent, defend and enforce the legal interests of state government and the public. The workings of the common law principle are evident in cases broadly construing the traditional role to authorize a wide variety of enforcement activities, ranging from enforcement of professional licensing laws to the exercise of “common law powers of the attorney general to protect the environment.”

In most states, the modern office of attorney general retains common law authority, as well as the powers and duties specifically assigned by constitutions and statutes, although attorneys general in a few states expressly lack common law authority. In general terms, courts have interpreted the common



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law authority of the attorney general to include the following powers and duties:

- The duty to appear for and to defend the state and its agencies;
- The right to control litigation and appeals;
- The right to initiate or intervene in legal proceedings on behalf of the public interest;
- The power to determine the state's legal policy; and
- The authority to prosecute criminal activity in the absence of express legislative restriction.

Within these broad parameters, the specific functions of the office of attorney general vary greatly from state to state, as do the priorities of individual attorneys general. The most common and most important functions identified with the office of attorney general include the following:

### Control of Litigation Concerning the State

One aspect of the attorney general's unique role in state government is his or her authority to represent the state in civil litigation. In fact, several state supreme courts prohibit or limit the use of counsel other than the attorney general in civil litigation. State statutes also limit the ability of executive branch agencies to employ counsel other than the attorney general. Even when an agency is authorized by statute to employ outside counsel, the attorney general may still have a voice in deciding who will provide these legal services.

Attorney general authority to control litigation obviously furthers the major objective of statewide consistency in the development of legal policy. In recent years, strong case authority has been developed in a number of states, which re-emphasizes the litigation control prerogative of the attorney general. For example, the attorney general in most states has discretion to decide whether to defend state agencies and officers. Attorneys general typically have even greater authority over the state's appellate litigation. By virtue of controlling litigation, the attorney general is in a major strategic position to shape the long-term development of the law through careful case selection and consistent appellate advocacy over an extended period.

The trend over the past several decades has been toward consolidation of legal services for the state in the attorney general's office. A single source of state legal services maintains consistent policy on state legal issues and encourages efficient use of state resources. Several factors favor consolidation

of legal services within the attorney general's office, including consistent application of statutory and case law, increased efficiency in the delivery of legal services, reduced duplication of legal and technical expertise, greater collaboration among attorneys, better procedures than state agencies for review of legal work and more consistency in fiscal planning for legal services.

### Chief Legal Officer

The attorney general is chief legal officer of each state or jurisdiction. As such, the attorney general provides legal advice to the executive branch, including the governor and state agencies, as well as to the legislature in some states. Through this advice, the attorney general is able to establish consistency and uniformity in the state's legal policy. As chief legal officer, the attorney general can offer preventive legal advice and ensure the legality of state government action.

### Opinions

The opinions function is one of the most important responsibilities of the attorney general. Not only does this function clarify the law for the executive branch—and sometimes the judicial and legislative branches as well—but it also provides, in many states, an “advice of counsel” defense, in the absence of which state officials could be personally liable for their actions or for the inappropriate expenditure of state funds. In addition, the opinions function allows the attorney general to identify areas of legislative oversight that need correction and to resolve issues that are unlikely to become the subject of litigation.

### Public Advocacy

Attorneys general now administer a wide range of major outreach and public advocacy programs, distinct from the provision of traditional legal services to client agencies that characterized the office until the late 20th century. These programs include child support enforcement, consumer protection, antitrust, utility rate regulation and the provision of services to crime victims. The public advocacy programs place the state and the attorney general in the position of initiator or plaintiff in litigation, a role reversal that provides an opportunity for major public policy initiatives.

### Criminal Law Enforcement

Most attorneys general are not their state's top cop, although this is a commonly held public perception of the office. The extent to which the attorney gen-





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eral may actually exercise this role depends on the statutory or constitutional allocations of authority to state or local prosecuting attorneys. In many states, for example, the attorney general has no, or only limited authority to initiate criminal prosecutions. In virtually all such cases, however, the attorney general is responsible for those cases at the appellate level. One emerging criminal law enforcement role is that of the statewide officer in charge of the prosecution of organized crime efforts. These developments have been accentuated by the passage in many states of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act—or RICO laws—giving the attorney general statewide authority to institute civil or criminal anti-racketeering actions against organized crime and racketeering enterprises.

### Law Reform and Legislative Advocacy

In some jurisdictions, the attorney general is an official member of law reform or law improvement commissions. In many jurisdictions, the attorney general may propose legislation and hence, participate in shaping the legislative agenda. In addition, the attorney general's opinion function often reveals areas of statutory inconsistency or inadequacy and thereby makes the office of attorney general a pre-eminent source of law reform ideas.

### Investigative Authority

The attorney general's power to investigate may be focused on issues of government misconduct, malfeasance or individual criminal activity. In addition, the attorney general may focus on issues of substantial public interest and may issue reports with recommendations as to public needs and possible solutions.

### Policymaker

By virtue of holding a statewide office, the attorney general can act as a statewide leader with ideas and programs that address the many issues confronting residents of their states. The attorney general can speak with authority and influence on major questions involving systems of law and justice. In many jurisdictions, for example, the attorney general's authority to give opinions on issues such as election reform, public corruption and open government provides an opportunity to address issues crucial to the maintenance of "good government."

### Conclusion

Dramatic political, economic and technological developments in the last 50 years have continued to reshape the traditional office of state attorney general.

While the modern office of attorney general continues to perform its traditional role of providing legal advice and legal representation in matters affecting the state's interests, those state interests now include an infinitely broader range of social and economic policies and protection of the public interest.

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### About the National Association of Attorneys General

The National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) was founded in 1907 to help attorneys general fulfill the responsibilities of their office and to assist in the delivery of high quality legal services to the states and territorial jurisdictions. NAAG's mission is: "To facilitate interaction among attorneys general as peers. To facilitate the enhanced performance of attorneys general and their staffs." NAAG fosters an environment of "cooperative leadership," helping attorneys general respond effectively—individually and collectively—to emerging state and federal issues.

The association fosters interstate cooperation on legal and law enforcement issues, conducts policy research and analysis of issues, and facilitates communication between the states' chief legal officers and all levels of government. The association's members are the attorneys general of the 50 states and the District of Columbia and the chief legal officers of the commonwealths of Puerto Rico (secretary of justice) and the Northern Mariana Islands, and the territories of American Samoa, Guam and the Virgin Islands. The U.S. attorney general is an honorary member.

These excerpts were submitted by **Angelita Plemmer**, director of communications for the National Association of Attorneys General.

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**Table 4.19**  
**THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 2008**

<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</i>
Alabama .....	Troy King (R)	E	4	3/04 (a)	1/11	(a)	2
Alaska .....	Talis J. Colberg (R)	A	...	12/06	...	0	...
Arizona .....	Terry Goddard (D)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	2
Arkansas .....	Dustin McDaniel (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	2
California .....	Edmund Gerald Brown Jr. (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	2
Colorado .....	John W. Suthers (R)	E	4	1/05 (b)	1/11	(b)	2
Connecticut .....	Richard Blumenthal (D)	E	4	1/91	1/11	4	★
Delaware .....	Joseph R. Biden III (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	★
Florida .....	Bill McCollum (R)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	2
Georgia .....	Thurbert E. Baker (D)	E	4	6/97 (c)	1/11	2 (c)	★
Hawaii .....	Mark J. Bennett (R)	A	4 (d)	1/03	12/10	1	...
Idaho .....	Lawrence Wasden (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	★
Illinois .....	Lisa Madigan (D)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	★
Indiana .....	Steve Carter (R)	E	4	1/01	1/09	1	★
Iowa .....	Tom Miller (D)	E	4	1/79 (e)	1/11	6 (e)	★
Kansas .....	Stephen Six (D)	E	4	1/08	1/12	0	★
Kentucky .....	Jack Conway (D)	E	4	12/07	12/11	0	2
Louisiana .....	James D. Caldwell (D)	E	4	1/08	1/12	0	★
Maine .....	G. Steven Rowe (D)	L (f)	2	1/01	1/09	3	4
Maryland .....	Douglas F. Gansler (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	★
Massachusetts .....	Martha Coakley (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	2
Michigan .....	Mike Cox (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	2
Minnesota .....	Lori Swanson (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	★
Mississippi .....	Jim Hood (D)	E	4	1/04	1/12	1	★
Missouri .....	Jeremiah W. Nixon (D)	E	4	1/93	1/09	3	★
Montana .....	Mike McGrath (D)	E	4	1/01	1/09	1	2
Nebraska .....	Jon Bruning (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	★
Nevada .....	Catherine Cortez Masto (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	2
New Hampshire .....	Kelly Ayotte (R)	A	...	7/04	3/09	0	...
New Jersey .....	Anne Milgram (D)	A	...	6/07	...	0	...
New Mexico .....	Gary King (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	2 (g)
New York .....	Andrew Cuomo (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	★
North Carolina .....	Roy Cooper (D)	E	4	1/01	1/09	1	★
North Dakota .....	Wayne Stenehjem (R)	E	4 (h)	1/01	1/10	2 (h)	★
Ohio .....	Marc Dann (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	2
Oklahoma .....	W.A. Drew Edmondson (D)	E	4	1/95	1/11	3	★
Oregon .....	Hardy Myers (D)	E	4	1/97	1/09	2	★
Pennsylvania .....	Tom Corbett (R)	E	4	1/05	1/09	0	2
Rhode Island .....	Patrick Lynch (D)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	2
South Carolina .....	Henry McMaster (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	★
South Dakota .....	Larry Long (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	2 (g)
Tennessee .....	Robert E. Cooper Jr. (D)	(i)	8	10/06	8/14	0	...
Texas .....	Greg Abbott (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	1	★
Utah .....	Mark Shurtleff (R)	E	4	1/01	1/09	1	★
Vermont .....	William H. Sorrell (D)	E	2	5/97 (j)	1/09	4 (j)	★
Virginia .....	Robert F. McDonnell (R)	E	4	1/06	1/10	0	(k)
Washington .....	Rob McKenna (R)	E	4	1/05	1/09	0	...
West Virginia .....	Darrell Vivian McGraw Jr. (D)	E	4	1/93	1/09	3	★
Wisconsin .....	J.B. Van Hollen (R)	E	4	1/07	1/11	0	★
Wyoming .....	Bruce A. Salzburg (D)	A (l)	...	8/07	...	0	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	Peter Nickles (Acting) (D)	A	...	1/08	...	0	...
American Samoa .....	Afa Ripley Jr.	A	4	1/07	...	0	...
Guam .....	Alicia G. Limtiaco	E	4	1/06	1/10	0	...
No. Mariana Islands...	Matthew T. Gregory	A	4	1/06	1/10	0	...
Puerto Rico .....	Roberto J. Sánchez-Ramos	A	4	2005	...	0	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	Vincent Frazer	A	4	1/07	1/11	0	...

See footnotes at end of table.



## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

### THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 2008—Continued

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, January 2008.

*Key:*

★ — No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

... — No formal provision; position is appointed or elected by governmental entity (not chosen by the electorate).

A — Appointed by the governor.

E — Elected by the voters.

L — Elected by the legislature.

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Appointed to fill unexpired term in March 2004 and elected to a full term in November 2006.

(b) Appointed to fill unexpired term in January 2005 and elected to a full term in November 2006.

(c) Appointed to fill unexpired term in June 1997. He was elected in 1998 to his first full term.

(d) Term runs concurrently with the governor.

(e) Attorney General Miller was elected in 1978, 1982, 1986, 1994, 1998, 2002 and in 2006.

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

(g) After two consecutive terms, must wait four years and/or one full term before being eligible again.

(h) The term of the office of the elected official is four years, except that in 2004 the attorney general was elected for a term of two years.

(i) Appointed by judges of state Supreme Court.

(j) Appointed to fill unexpired term in May 1997. He was elected in 1998 to his first full term.

(k) Provision specifying individual may hold office for an unlimited number of terms.

(l) Must be confirmed by the Senate.

## 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 .....	18	★	...	...	★	★	A
Arizona .....	25	10	5	...	5	5	E
Arkansas .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	E
California .....	18	★	★	★	(c)	(c)	E
Colorado .....	27	★	2	★	★	...	E
Connecticut .....	18	★	★	★	10	10	E
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Florida .....	30	★	7	★	★	5	E
Georgia .....	25	10	4	★	7	7	E
Hawaii .....	...	1	1	...	★	(d)	A
Idaho .....	30	★	2	...	★	★	E
Illinois .....	25	★	3	★	★	★	E
Indiana .....	...	2	2	★	5	...	E
Iowa .....	18	★	★	...	...	...	E
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	E
Kentucky .....	30	...	2 (e)	...	8	2	E
Louisiana .....	25	★	5	★	★	★	E
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	(f)
Maryland .....	...	★(g)	★	★	★	10	E
Massachusetts .....	18	...	5	★	...	★	E
Michigan .....	18	★	★	...	★	★	E
Minnesota .....	21	★	30 days	★	...	...	E
Mississippi .....	26	★	5	★	5	★	E
Missouri .....	...	★	1	...	...	...	E
Montana .....	25	★	2	...	5	★	E
Nebraska .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	E
Nevada .....	25	★	2	★	...	...	E
New Hampshire .....	...	★	★	...	★	★	A (h)
New Jersey .....	18	...	★	...	...	...	A
New Mexico .....	30	★	5	★	★	...	E
New York .....	30	★	5	...	(i)	...	E
North Carolina .....	21	★	★	★	★	(i)	E
North Dakota .....	25	★	5	★	★	★	E
Ohio .....	18	★	★	★	...	...	E
Oklahoma .....	31	★	10	★	★	★	E
Oregon .....	18	★	★	★	...	...	E
Pennsylvania .....	21	★	...	...	★	...	E
Rhode Island .....	18	...	...	...	★	★	E
South Carolina .....	...	★	30 days	★	...	...	E
South Dakota .....	18	★	★	★	(i)	(i)	E
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j)
Texas .....	...	...	★	...	(i)	(i)	E
Utah .....	25	★	5 (e)	★	★	★	E
Vermont .....	18	★	★	★	...	...	E
Virginia .....	30	★	1 (k)	★	...	5 (k)	E
Washington .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	E
West Virginia .....	25	...	5	★	...	...	E
Wisconsin .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	E
Wyoming .....	...	★	★	★	4	4	A (l)
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	★	...	★	★	A
American Samoa .....	...	...	(c)	...	(i)	(i)	A
Guam .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	...	3	...	5	...	A
Puerto Rico .....	...	★	...	...	★	★	A
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	★	★	★	★	A

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, December 2007 and state constitutions and statutes, January 2008.

**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.

(d) No period specified; all licensed attorneys are members of the state bar.

(e) State citizenship requirement.

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

(g) *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.

(h) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by the governor and the Executive Council.

(i) Implied.

(j) Appointed by state Supreme Court.

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

(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 (a):				Reviews legislation (b):	
	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 .....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	★	★	...	★	★	★
Arizona .....	A,B,C,D,F	B,D	B,D	B	★	★	★	...	...	...
Arkansas .....	...	...	D	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
California .....	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	★	★	★	...	...	...
Colorado .....	A,F	B	D,F	B	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	★	(d)	...	★	(e)	(e)
Delaware .....	A (f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	★	★	...	★	★(g)	★(g)
Florida .....	F	...	D	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Georgia .....	B,D,F,G	...	A,D	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	★	★	...	★(h)	★	★
Idaho .....	B,D,F	...	D	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois .....	D,F	D,G	D	G	★	★	★	...	(i)	(i)
Indiana .....	F	...	D	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
Iowa .....	D,F	D,F	D,F	D,E,F	★	★	★	...	(j)	(j)
Kansas .....	A,B,C,D,F	A,D	D	A,F	★	★	★	★	...	...
Kentucky .....	D,F,G	B,D,G	D	B	★	★	★	★	...	...
Louisiana .....	D,E,G	D,E,G	D,E,G	E,G	★	★	★	...	★	★
Maine .....	A	A	A	A	★	★	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	B,F	D	D	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts .....	A	A	A,D	A	★	★(k)	★	★	(l)	(l)
Michigan .....	A	A	A	A	★	★	★	★	...	...
Minnesota .....	B,F	B,D,G	A,B,D,G	B	★	★(k)	★	...	(l)	(l)
Mississippi .....	A,D,F	D,F	A,D,F	D,F	★	★	★	...	...	...
Missouri .....	B,F,G	F	B,F	G	★	★	★	...	(l)	(l)
Montana .....	D	E	E	E	★	★(m)	★	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	A	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
Nevada .....	D,F,G	D	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...
New Hampshire .....	A,E,F	A,E,F	A,D,E,F	A,E,F	★	★	★	...	(n)	(n)
New Jersey .....	A,B,C,D	A,B,C,D	A,B,C,D	A,B,C,D	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico .....	B,D,E,F	D,E,F	A,B,D,E,F	D,E,F,G	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York .....	B,F	B,D,F	D	B	★	★(k)	★	★	★	★
North Carolina .....	...	D	D	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
North Dakota .....	A,D,E,F,G	A,D,E,G	A,B,D,E,F,G	A,D,E,G	★	★	★	★	...	...
Ohio .....	F	D	D	F	★	(m)	★	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	A,B,C,E,F	A,B,C,E,F	A,B,C,E	E	★	★	★	...	(o)	(o)
Oregon .....	B,D,F	B,D	B,D	...	★	★	★	...	...	★
Pennsylvania .....	A,D,F	D,F	D,F	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	A	A	A	A	★	★	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	A,D,E,F (p)	A,B,C,D,E,F	A,D	A,E	★	(q)	★	★	★(r)	★(l)
South Dakota .....	A,B,D,E,F (p)	D,G (b)	A,B,D,E	D,F	★	★	★	...	★	...
Tennessee .....	D,F,G	D,G	D	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	A,B,D,E,F,G	E,G	D,E	E	★	★(q)	★	★	★(l)	★(l)
Vermont .....	A	A	A	G	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia .....	B,F	B,D,F	B,D,F	B	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington .....	B,D	B,D	B,D	B,D	★	★	...	...	...	...
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	B,C,F	B,C,D	D	B	★	★	★	★(h)	(e)	(e)
Wyoming .....	B,D,F	B,D	B,D	G	★	★	★	★(h)	★	★
Dist. of Columbia .....	F	D	D	F	★	★	(s)	★	★	★
American Samoa .....	A (t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	★	...	(t)	(e)	(l)	(l)
Guam .....	A	A	A	A	★	★	★	★	(l)	B
No. Mariana Islands .....	A (t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	★	★	...	★	...	...
Puerto Rico .....	A	(t)	(t)	(t)	★	★	...	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	A (t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	★	...	...	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.



## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

### ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, January 2008.

**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) Also issues advisory opinions to: Alabama—designated heads of state departments, agencies, boards, and commissions; local public officials; and political subdivisions. Hawaii—judges/judiciary as requested. Kansas—to counsel for local units of government. Montana—county and city attorneys, city commissioners.

(b) Also reviews legislation: Alabama—when requested by the governor. Alaska—after passage. Arizona—at the request of the legislature. Kansas—upon request of legislator, no formal authority.

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

(d) To legislative leadership.

(e) Informally reviews bills or does so upon request.

(f) The attorney general prosecutes all criminal offenses in Delaware.

(g) Also at the request of agency or legislature.

(h) Bills, not ordinances.

(i) Reviews and tracks legislation that relates to the office of attorney general and the office mission.

(j) No requirements for review.

(k) To legislature as a whole, not individual legislators.

(l) Only when requested by governor or legislature.

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

(n) Provides information when requested by the legislature. Testifies for or against bills on the attorney general's own initiative.

(o) If required by legislature; may assist in drafting.

(p) Certain statutes provide for concurrent jurisdiction with local prosecutors.

(q) Only when requested by legislature.

(r) Has concurrent jurisdiction with state's attorneys.

(s) The office of attorney general prosecutes local crimes to an extent. The office's Legal Counsel Division may issue legal advice to the office's prosecutorial arm. Otherwise, the office does not usually advise the OUSA, the district's other local prosecutor.

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



## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

**Table 4.22**  
**ATTORNEYS GENERAL: CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES,**  
**SUBPOENA POWERS AND ANTITRUST DUTIES**

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

See footnotes at end of table.



## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

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

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, January 2008.

*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) In certain cases only.

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

(e) To a limited extent.

(f) May represent other governmental entities in recovering civil damages under federal or state law.

(g) When permitted to intervene.

(h) On a limited basis because the state has a separate consumer affairs department.

(i) Attorney general has exclusive authority.

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

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

(l) The Public Counsel Unit appears and represents the public before the Utilities and Transportation Commission.

(m) In antitrust not criminal proceedings.





## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Table 4.23

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

State or other jurisdiction	Serves as counsel for state	Appears for state in criminal appeals	Duties to administrative agencies							
			Issues official advice	Interprets statutes or regulations	Conducts litigation:		Prepares or reviews legal documents	Represents the public before the agency	Involved in rule-making	Reviews rules for legality
					On behalf of agency	Against agency				
Alabama .....	A,B,C (a)	★(a)	★	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★	★
Alaska .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Arkansas .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
California .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Colorado .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut .....	A,B,C	(b)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware (f) .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★(g)	★	★	★	★
Florida .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Georgia .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Hawaii .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho .....	A,B,C	★(a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois .....	A,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	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Maryland .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	(b)	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts .....	A,B,C	(b)(c)(d)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota .....	A,B,C	(c)(d)	★	★	(a)	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi .....	A,B,C	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Missouri .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Montana (h) .....	A,B	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Nevada .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
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	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Ohio .....	A,B,C	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon .....	A,B	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	A,B	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★
Rhode Island .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	A,B,C	★(d)	(a)	★	★	(b)	★	...	★	★
South Dakota .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	(e)	(e)	★
Texas .....	A,B,C	★(i)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Utah .....	A,B,C	★(a)	★	★	★	★	★	(b)	★	★
Vermont .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington .....	A,B	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Wyoming .....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Dist. of Columbia .....	A,B	★(j)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
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	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.



## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

### ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES — Continued

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, January 2008.

*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 as otherwise provided by statute, the attorney general represents all state agencies and officials.

(g) Rarely.

(h) Most state agencies are represented by agency counsel who do not answer to the attorney general. The attorney general does provide representation for agencies in conflict situations and where the agency requires additional or specialized assistance.

(i) Primarily federal habeas corpus appeals only.

(j) However, OUSA handles felony cases and most major misdemeanors.



# State Treasurers: Guardians of the Public Trust

By The National Association of State Treasurers

*The duties of state treasurers, the chief financial officers of the states, are to assure the absolute safety of all taxpayer dollars and to guarantee the prudent use of public resources that fund vital government services. Treasurers in many states also provide college savings opportunities, promote financial education and return unclaimed property.*

State treasurers are integral to the fiscal health and prosperity of the states. Financial stewardship in the complex modern economy is significantly impacted by the status of the state budget, shaping the financial health of the state as a whole. Whether in times of budget shortfalls or surplus, state treasurers must provide the necessary financial resources to fund public services and plan for long-term fiscal obligations.

## Policy Leaders

State treasurers are key players in policymaking in their states and at the federal level. State treasurers are at the forefront of policy discussions and initiatives that attempt to safeguard investments made by and on behalf of the residents of their states on issues ranging from corporate governance to accounting standards.

State treasurers commit substantial time and resources to proactive interactions with Congress, the federal government and other organizations representing state government. They have made a lasting and substantive impact on federal actions and activities that affect the investment and management of state and local government funds, debt management, financial education and a wide range of other fiscal issues. In this respect, the treasurers are partners with the federal government so they can promote public policy that enhances the financial well-being of the states.

## Selection and Term of Service

State treasurers are elected by voters in 37 states, elected by the legislature in four states and appointed by the governor in nine states. Forty state treasurers serve four-year terms in office, while the state treasurers of Maine, New Hampshire, Tennessee and Vermont serve two-year terms. The remaining state treasurers serve at the discretion of the state official—usually the governor—who makes the appointment.

## Responsibilities of State Treasurers

All state treasurers are responsible for cash management. Their offices ensure funds are available to meet state obligations and invest revenue until it is needed, providing an additional source of funding for govern-

ment programs. All but three state treasurers are responsible for banking services and 35 state treasurers are responsible for some aspect of debt management—issuance, service or both. Thirty-three state treasurers are administrators of unclaimed property programs.

All 50 state treasurers are involved in either the oversight or investment of state retirement or trust funds. Retirement funds for public employees are held in thousands of public pension plans. Sound investment of these funds is critical to the successful operation of public pension programs. Twenty-four state treasurers sit on the oversight board for their individual state's investment plan.

Several examples—though certainly not an exhaustive listing—are listed below and touch on the wide array of responsibilities held by state treasurers.

## Cash Management and Banking Services

It is vitally important for treasurers to diligently allocate every state dollar for which they are responsible. Treasurers effectively employ innovative cash management practices to increase capital and contribute to a state's solid financial reputation in national and world markets. Although the public views the responsibility of managing revenue shortfalls as an issue for the state's governor and legislature, state treasurers are also key policymakers.

State treasurers are also responsible for managing short- and long-term investment portfolios; depositing public funds in financial institutions and protecting those funds; collecting various fees from all state agencies; and ensuring that the state's financial obligations are paid on a daily basis. These activities encompass, but are not limited to, lock boxes, wire transfers, bank drafts and zero balance accounts.

Twenty-three state treasurers host collection services of some type whether they are performed in the treasury or through a banking partner. Twenty-four states offer controlled disbursement programs, while all 50 states utilize an automated clearinghouse. All but nine states engage in account reconciliation services and 30 state treasuries conduct data transfer services.



## TREASURERS

### Debt Management

Tax-exempt municipal bonds are the basic tool used by state and local governments to fund capital improvements such as utilities, roads and bridges, airports, hospitals, education facilities, housing and other public services. The ability to sell debt with interest exempt from federal income taxes significantly benefits state and local government borrowers. The practical effect of this lower borrowing cost is a direct reduction of the tax burdens the state's residents would otherwise have to shoulder to finance essential public services. The most recent statistics show state treasurers issued \$13.3 billion in general obligation bonds and \$5.1 billion in taxable bonds.

Forty treasurers are involved in issuance or management of state debt. State treasurers in two states are solely responsible for the authorization of a state's short-term debt. In seven states, the treasurer shares this responsibility, usually with a board, the legislature or the governor. Six state treasurers share the responsibility of issuing general obligation bonds, while four state treasurers share investment responsibility on the issuance of revenue bonds. However, only Michigan's state treasury shares authority to issue taxable bonds. Treasurers in Maine, Michigan, Montana and Oregon have the ability to authorize taxable debt.

### Investment of State Funds

Management and oversight of state investments is a key responsibility of state treasurers. Earnings from investments are an important source of revenue for state governments. These earnings are used to fund vital public services, cover public employee retirement obligations, and fund economic development programs, among other uses. In contemporary financial markets, maximizing this source of revenue is a complex and time-consuming undertaking. To make the best use of investment-eligible public funds, public investors like state treasurers must, within the constraints of applicable state and federal laws, try to maximize return while prudently managing risk.

The state treasurers, who collectively have fiduciary responsibility for billions of dollars in public funds, contend that greater corporate responsibility is vital, since the business practices of U.S. corporations have a profound effect on the public treasury, ranging from pension funds to state tax revenue investments. State treasurers have fiduciary responsibility not only for pension plans, trust funds and general state funds, but also for other investment vehicles, such as state college savings plans.

Repurchase agreements and U.S. Treasury or agency obligations are the most common types of investments

states are allowed to use. Among the ways states try to optimize their investment return: 47 states use repurchase agreements; 46 states invest with U.S. Treasury or agency obligations; seven allow investment in real estate; nine use derivatives in their investment portfolio; 11 invest in foreign corporate stocks; and three opt to put their money into venture capital and private equity enterprises. All but five state treasurers invest in commercial paper.

Treasurers in Alabama, Alaska, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Vermont and West Virginia are the sole fiduciaries for their states' investments. Twenty-seven states have some type of investment board, committee or council that determines investment policy. Treasurers sit on 24 of these boards.

Fifteen state treasurers are considered administrators for their states' Rainy Day funds. While these funds come with a variety of titles, they all serve as a state's reserve or budget stabilization source. Treasurers, auditors and comptrollers are responsible for the safe investment and appropriate draw-down of these reserve funds, totaling more than \$5 billion in assets.

### College Savings Plans

State college savings plans offer many attractive benefits not found in other savings options. In establishing the first college savings plans in 1988, states leveraged their experience as major institutional investors to establish low-cost, low-fee college savings investment options for their residents. Thanks to the states' involvement, families now have access to a college savings strategy that does not require them to use a financial intermediary and does not charge a sale load or commission. These plans provide an easy, affordable and dedicated way for the average American family to save for college. Forty-nine states and the District of Columbia have state college savings plans.

College savings plans are often called 529 plans, in reference to the Internal Revenue Service Code Section 529 and the resulting federal tax break. Section 529 plans are offered in two forms, prepaid tuition programs and savings plans. The prepaid tuition programs offer families a way to prepay tuition based on current college tuition rates and provide a guarantee to keep pace with tuition inflation. The savings plans offer dedicated college savings accounts, which give families a variable rate of return in a tax-advantaged account.

The families of more than 10.5 million children across the country have enrolled in state prepaid tuition or savings plans. Participants in both types of programs receive a federal tax exemption on the in-



## TREASURERS

vestment earnings of the accounts when the funds are used to pay for qualified higher education expenses, which include tuition, room and board, books and fees, and other expenses that students are required to pay to attend an accredited college or university in the United States and in some foreign countries.

The state treasurer plays a vital role in the administration of the programs, including oversight of all program operations, serving as the board chair or board member, investment manager or board member.

### Unclaimed Property

State treasurers are responsible for the administration of unclaimed property programs in 33 states and the District of Columbia. Unclaimed property refers to accounts in financial institutions and companies that have had no activity generated or contact with the owner for one year or more. Common forms of unclaimed property include savings or checking accounts, stocks, uncashed dividends or payroll checks, refunds, traveler's checks, trust distributions, unredeemed money orders or gift certificates, insurance payments and life insurance policies, annuities, certificates of deposit, customer overpayments, utility security deposits, mineral royalty payments and contents of safe deposit boxes.

Each state has enacted an unclaimed property statute that protects funds from reverting back to the company if it has lost contact with the owner. These laws instruct companies to turn forgotten funds over to state officials, who work to return that property to rightful owners or heirs. In addition to searchable databases that are free of charge and available on the Internet, state officials utilize a variety of resources for promoting their return efforts, such as publishing extensive lists of missing owners in newspapers and employing staff to find and return lost accounts. Most states hold lost funds until owners are found, returning them at no cost or for a nominal handling fee after the owners file a claim form and their identity is verified.

State unclaimed property programs returned more than \$1.7 billion to U.S. citizens in 2006, and state treasurers are committed to increasing the amount of returned property in the future.

### Financial Literacy Initiatives

Over the past few decades, state treasurers have taken an active role in promoting financial literacy. Drawing upon their substantial expertise in the financial management of both personal and public funds, state treasurers are committed to educating the citizens of the states on savings, from birth to retirement.

Thirty-five state treasurers offer educational opportunities ranging from "Bank at School" programs designed to teach students basic monetary concepts to women's conferences that help adults gain control of their personal finances.

### Conclusion

State treasurers' responsibilities are many and critically important to states' fiscal well-being. Prudent and profitable investments made by state treasurers make it possible for budgets to be balanced, for taxpayer-supported programs to be maintained and grown, and for a positive and equitable level of investment growth for public funds to be achieved.

### About the Author

The **National Association of State Treasurers**, an organization of state financial leaders, encourages the highest ethical standards, promotes education and the exchange of ideas, builds professional relationships, develops standards of excellence and influences public policy for the benefit of the citizens of the states. NAST is composed of all state treasurers, or state financial officials with comparable responsibilities from the United States, its commonwealths, territories and the District of Columbia.

## TREASURERS

**Table 4.24**  
**THE TREASURERS, 2008**

<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>Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution</i>
Alabama .....	Kay Ivey (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	2
Alaska (a).....	Brian Andrews	A	Governor's Discretion	1/07	...	...
Arizona .....	Dean Martin (R)	E		1/07	1/11	2
Arkansas .....	Martha Shoffner (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	2
California .....	Bill Lockyer (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	2
Colorado .....	Cary Kennedy (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	2
Connecticut .....	Denise Nappier (D)	E	4	1/99	1/11	★
Delaware.....	Jack Markell (D)	E	4	1/99	1/11	★
Florida (b) .....	Adelaide "Alex" Sink (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	2
Georgia .....	W. Daniel Ebersole	A	Pleasure of the Board	11/97	...	...
Hawaii (c) .....	Georgina Kawamura	A	Governor's Discretion	12/02	...	...
Idaho.....	Ron Crane (R)	E		1/99	1/11	★
Illinois.....	Alexi Giannoulas (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	★
Indiana.....	Richard Mourdock (R)	E	4	2/07	2/11	(d)
Iowa .....	Michael Fitzgerald (D)	E	4	1/83	1/11	★
Kansas .....	Lynn Jenkins (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	★
Kentucky .....	Todd Hollenbach (D)	E	4	12/07	12/11	2
Louisiana .....	John Kennedy (D)	E	4	1/00	1/12	★
Maine.....	David Lemoine (D)	L	2	1/05	1/09	4
Maryland .....	Nancy Kopp (D)	L	4	2/02	1/11	★
Massachusetts.....	Timothy Cahill (D)	E	4	1/03	1/11	★
Michigan.....	Robert J. Kleine	A	Governor's Discretion	5/06	...	...
Minnesota (e).....	Tom Hanson	A		12/06	...	...
Mississippi.....	Tate Reeves (R)	E	4	1/04	1/12	★
Missouri.....	Sarah Steelman (R)	E	4	1/05	1/09	2
Montana .....	Janet Kelly	A	Governor's Discretion	1/05	...	...
Nebraska.....	Shane Osborn (R)	E		1/07	1/11	2
Nevada.....	Kate Marshall (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	2
New Hampshire.....	Catherine Provencher	L	2	1/07	12/08	★
New Jersey.....	David Rousseau (Acting)	A	Governor's Discretion	1/06	...	...
New Mexico .....	James Lewis (D)	E		1/07	1/11	2
New York .....	Aida Brewer	A	Governor's Discretion	2/02	...	...
North Carolina.....	Richard Moore (D)	E		1/01	1/09	★
North Dakota.....	Kelly Schmidt (R)	E	4	1/05	1/09	★
Ohio .....	Richard Cordray (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	2
Oklahoma .....	Scott Meacham (D)	E	4	6/05	1/11	★
Oregon .....	Randall Edwards (D)	E	4	1/01	1/09	2
Pennsylvania .....	Robin Wiessmann	E	4	2/07 (g)	1/09	2
Rhode Island .....	Frank T. Caprio (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	2
South Carolina .....	Converse Chellis (R)	E	4	8/07 (h)	1/11	★
South Dakota.....	Vernon L. Larson (R)	E	4	1/03	1/11	2
Tennessee .....	Dale Sims	L	2	10/03	1/09	...
Texas (f) .....	Susan Combs (R)	E	4	1/07	1/11	★
Utah .....	Edward Alter (R)	E	4	1/81	1/09	★
Vermont.....	Jeb Spaulding (D)	E	2	1/03	1/09	★
Virginia.....	Braxton Powell	A	Governor's Discretion	1/06	...	...
Washington.....	Michael Murphy (D)	E		1/97	1/09	★
West Virginia.....	John Perdue (D)	E	4	1/97	1/09	★
Wisconsin.....	Dawn Marie Sass (D)	E	4	1/07	1/11	★
Wyoming.....	Joe Meyer (R)	E	4	1/07	1/11	2
American Samoa .....	Velega Savali Jr.	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	Lasana Mack	A	Pleasure of CFO	8/05	N.A.	...
Guam .....	Yasela Pereira	CS		10/96	...	...
No. Mariana Islands...	Antoinette S. Calvo	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	...
Puerto Rico .....	Juan Carlos Méndez Torres	N.A.	4	N.A.	N.A.	...
U.S. Virgin Islands ....	Austin L. Nibbs (Acting)	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	...

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

Key:

★ — No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

... — No formal provision; position is appointed or elected by governmental entity (not chosen by the electorate).

A — Appointed by the governor. (In the District of Columbia, the Treasurer is appointed by the Chief Financial Officer. In Georgia, position is appointed by the State Depository Board.)

E — Elected by the voters.

L — Elected by the legislature.

CS — Civil Service.

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) The Deputy Commissioner of Department of Revenue performs this function.

(b) The official title of the office of state treasurer is Chief Financial Officer.

(c) The Director of Finance performs this function.

(d) Eligible for eight out of any period of 12 years.

(e) The Commissioner of Finance performs this function.

(f) The Comptroller of Public Accounts performs this function.

(g) Governor Ed Rendell appointed Treasurer Robin Wiessmann in February 2007.

(h) Representative Converse Chellis was elected treasurer on August 3, 2007, by the legislature after Governor Sanford suspended Thomas Ravenel from the office.



## TREASURERS

**Table 4.25**  
**TREASURERS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years)</i>	<i>State resident (years)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>
Alabama .....	25	7	5	...
Alaska .....	...	...	★	...
Arizona .....	25	10	5	...
Arkansas .....	21	★	★	...
California .....	18	★	★	★
Colorado .....	25	★	★	★
Connecticut .....	...	★	★	★
Delaware .....	18	★	★	★
Florida .....	30	★	7	★
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	★	5	...
Idaho .....	25	★	2	...
Illinois .....	25	★	★	...
Indiana .....	...	★	★	★
Iowa .....	18	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	30	★	6	★
Louisiana .....	25	5	(a)	★
Maine .....	...	★	★	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	★	...
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	25	★	5	★
Missouri .....	...	★	5	★
Montana .....	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	19	★	★	★
Nevada .....	25	★	★	★
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	★	...
New Mexico .....	30	★	★	★
New York .....	...	★	★	N.A.
North Carolina .....	21	★	1	★
North Dakota .....	25	★	5	★
Ohio .....	18	★	★	★
Oklahoma .....	31	★	(b)	(c)
Oregon .....	18	...	★	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	18	★	★	★
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	★
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	18	★	★	...
Utah .....	25	★	5	★
Vermont .....	...	★	2	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	18	★	...	★
West Virginia .....	18	5	5	★
Wisconsin .....	18	★	★	★
Wyoming .....	25	★	1	★
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...	...

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

**Key:**

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Five years immediately preceding the date of qualification for office.

(b) For at least 10 years immediately preceding.

(c) Must be able to vote for at least 10 years immediately preceding election.

## TREASURERS

**Table 4.26**  
**RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TREASURER'S OFFICE**

State or other jurisdiction	Cash management	Investment of retirement funds	Investment of trust funds	Deferred compensation	Management of bonded debt	Bond issuance	Debt service	Arbitrage rebate	Banking services	Unclaimed property	Archives for disbursement of documents	College savings	Collateral programs	Local government investment pool	Other
Alabama .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
Alaska .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	(a)
Arizona .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Arkansas .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
California .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Colorado .....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	(b)
Delaware .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	(c)
Florida .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	(d)
Georgia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...
Hawaii .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
Idaho .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...
Illinois .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
Indiana .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Iowa .....	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
Kansas .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	(e)
Kentucky .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	(f)
Maine .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	(g)
Maryland .....	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Massachusetts .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	(h)
Michigan .....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Mississippi .....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
Missouri .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	(i)
Montana .....	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	(j)
Nevada .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
New Hampshire .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
New Mexico .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
New York .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	(k)
North Carolina .....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
North Dakota .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Oklahoma .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
Oregon .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	(l)
Pennsylvania .....	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
Rhode Island .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	(m)
Tennessee .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Texas .....	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	(n)
Utah .....	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
Vermont .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	(o)
Washington .....	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
West Virginia .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
Wyoming .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

... — Not responsible for activity.

(a) Revenue collection including oil and gas royalties and corporate income taxes; child support enforcement; permanent fund dividend eligibility.

(b) Second Injury Fund.

(c) General Fund account reconciliation; disbursements.

(d) State Accounting Disbursement, Fire Marshall, Insurance and Banking Consumer Services, Insurance Rehabilitation and Liquidation, Risk Management, Workers' Compensation, Insurance Fraud, Insurance Agent and Agency Services.

(e) Municipal bond servicing.

(f) Social Security for Section 218 Agreements.

(g) Municipal Revenue Sharing.

(h) Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust Funds for Cities and Towns.

(i) Investment of all state funds.

(j) Nebraska Child Support Payment Center.

(k) Linked Deposit Program.

(l) Legislation pending to move Unclaimed Property program to Treasurer's office.

(m) Treasurer is a member of the trust and retirement investment programs.

(n) Tax Administration/Collection.

(o) Risk Management.





## TREASURERS

**Table 4.27**  
**STATE INVESTMENT BOARD MEMBERSHIP**

State or other jurisdiction	Name of board	Board membership									
		Governor	Lt. Governor	Treasurer	Auditor	Comptroller	Attorney General	Secretary of State	Secretary/Director of Finance	Gubernatorial Appointments	Other
Alabama .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Arizona .....	Arizona State Board of Investment	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)
Arkansas .....	Board of Finance	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	1	(c)
California .....	Pooled Money Investment Board	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Colorado .....	Investment Advisory Board	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)
Connecticut .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	Cash Management Policy Board	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	5	(e)
Florida .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	State Depository Board	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)
Hawaii .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g)
Indiana .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h)
Iowa .....	Treasurer's Investment Committee	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g)
Kansas .....	Pooled Money Investment Board	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Kentucky .....	Kentucky State Investment Commission	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	2	...
Louisiana .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	Trust Committee	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	(h)
Maryland .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h)
Massachusetts .....	Investment Advisory Council	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	2	(i)
Michigan .....	No Board	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Minnesota .....	Minnesota State Board of Investment	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana .....	Montana Board of Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Nebraska .....	Nebraska Investment Council	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	5	(j)
Nevada .....	Board of Finance	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	2	...
New Hampshire .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	State Investment Council	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	6	(k)
New Mexico .....	Board of Finance	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	4 to 5	...
New York .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h)
North Carolina .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
North Dakota .....	State Investment Board	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(l)
Ohio .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	Cash Management and Investment Oversight Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	1	(m)
Oregon .....	Oregon Investment Council	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j)
Pennsylvania .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	State Investment Commission	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
South Carolina .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	South Dakota Investment Council	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)
Tennessee .....	State Pooled Investment Fund	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	...
Texas .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Virginia .....	Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	4	(o)
Washington .....	Office of the State Treasurer	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia .....	West Virginia Investment Management Board	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	10	...
Wisconsin .....	State of Wisconsin Investment Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Wyoming .....	Wyoming State Loan and Investment Board	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	(h)
Dist. of Columbia .....	No Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h)

See footnotes at end of table.



## TREASURERS

### STATE INVESTMENT BOARD MEMBERSHIP — Continued

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

- (a) Treasurer/Commissioner is sole fiduciary.
- (b) Director of the Department of Administration, State Banking Superintendent. Two individuals appointed by Treasurer.
- (c) Bank Commissioner.
- (d) Deputy Treasurer and a representative from the Land Board, Department of Labor. Three investment officers and nine public investment professionals from private sector.
- (e) Secretary of Administration.
- (f) Insurance Commissioner, Transportation Commissioner, Banking and Finance Commissioner, Revenue Commissioner.

- (g) Deputy Treasurers and Chief Investment Officer.
- (h) Commissioner of Education.
- (i) Two Treasury appointees. Executive Director of both state and teacher's retirement system.
- (j) Public Employees Retirement System Director.
- (k) Five representatives of Pension Fund Boards.
- (l) Commissioner of University and School Lands. Director of Workers' Compensation. Commissioner of Insurance.
- (m) Senate appoint. President Pro Tempore appoint.
- (n) Commissioners of School and Public Lands. State Retirement Director and five others appointed by state legislature.
- (o) Tax Commissioner.

# Trends and Issues for State Auditors, State Comptrollers, and the Government Accountability Community

By Vern L. Larson

*Major changes could be on the horizon for the state and local government financial management community. Complex issues surrounding governance of the municipal bond market and establishment of government accounting and auditing standards have collided, creating an uncertain view of the future government financial management landscape.*

An overriding issue that looms large in the minds of government audit and finance officials, one that generally encompasses the way government accountability professionals do business, is the issue of municipal bond market governance. In the past year, the Securities and Exchange Commission has become much more interested in the governance of municipal securities, including the accounting standards-setting process for state and local governments. While legislation in this area has not been introduced in Congress as of this writing, SEC Chairman Christopher Cox has left little doubt he believes legislation is needed to give the SEC more direct oversight authority in the municipal market. Cox has said more oversight is necessary to improve the extent, quality and availability of municipal issuer information. Cox accurately points out that the municipal market is very large and growing, with more than 50,000 current issuers, outstanding municipal securities valued at more than \$2.4 trillion and more than \$430 billion of new securities issued in the past year.<sup>1</sup>

State and local governments that issue municipal bonds disagree in many respects with Cox's concerns. They point quickly to the 1975 Tower Amendment, which limits the SEC's authority to regulate the municipal market, and to the exceedingly low default rate on municipal bonds, which has been less than 0.1 percent since 1970. With such a solid track record of safety, state and local government associations have expressed some bewilderment at the SEC's sudden interest in the municipal market. As sovereign governments, states also point out that they have a long history of being able to issue bonds to fund capital projects needed to serve their residents. SEC review or approval of these bonds is not necessary or appropriate.<sup>2</sup>

With such major stakes, future developments in this area are sure to have long-term ramifications. The component issues are numerous and complex

and play out in varied areas of the overall state government financial management system.

## The Tower Amendment

Provisions of the Tower Amendment of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 strictly limit authority over municipal disclosures by the SEC and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. Under the Tower Amendment, which was approved in 1975, the SEC and the rulemaking board are prohibited from requiring issuers of municipal debt to file documents with them before selling municipal securities.<sup>3</sup>

Cox of the SEC has not ruled out asking Congress to repeal the Tower Amendment as one way to address perceived problems with the current municipal bond market system.<sup>4</sup> Former SEC Chair Arthur Levitt has also been very open about his support of repealing the Tower Amendment.<sup>5</sup> If that significant development occurred, it would clear the way for more SEC influence over governmental bond disclosures and financial reporting. The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, the Government Finance Officers Association, the National Association of State Treasurers and other associations representing state and local government interests also oppose repealing the amendment.<sup>6</sup>

## Governance of the Financial Accounting Foundation

Accounting principles for the private sector are promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, while accounting principles for state and local governments are established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Both boards are part of the Financial Accounting Foundation, which is governed by a board comprised of 16 trustees, three of whom represent state and local governments.

In February 2007, the SEC notified foundation trustees it would like to see changes in procedures



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pertaining to the process by which board trustees are selected and reappointed. After some deliberation, the foundation approved the SEC's recommended changes.<sup>7</sup> Specifically, these changes provide that:

- The Financial Accounting Foundation will advise the SEC's Office of Chief Accountant 45 days before any foundation committee considers candidates for appointment or reappointment to the foundation board or to the Financial Accounting Standards Board, including chairpersons.
- During the 45-day period, an SEC commissioner may provide, if he or she so chooses, a list of candidates to be considered for appointment. If a commissioner wants the foundation to consider alternatives for a reappointment, the commissioner may provide a list of candidates or suggest an executive search for candidates.
- For appointments and reappointments, the foundation will include in its candidate search and/or evaluation efforts suggestions for candidates made by a commissioner that are received during the 45-day period. Those suggestions should be made via the chief accountant's office directly to the executive search firm, if any, retained by the foundation or, if no executive search firm has been retained, to the president of the foundation.
- The Financial Accounting Foundation will give the commissioners timely notice of all finalists and will provide relevant biographical information. The foundation will also give commissioners a reasonable opportunity (generally 45 days but not less than 30 days) to express views about those candidates. The relevant foundation board committee will consider a commissioner's views prior to recommending a finalist, including an incumbent, to the foundation board. The foundation understands that commissioners' views may be informed by, among other things, a review of the SEC's enforcement files by the Office of the Chief Accountant.
- Before providing opinions on a list of final candidates, the chairman of the SEC or any commissioner may request to meet with any or all candidates.
- The foundation board retains decisions regarding appointment and reappointment to its board and to the Financial Accounting Standards Board, including chairpersons.

These procedure changes now apply to the process used for the selection and reappointment of all members of the Financial Accounting Standards

Board and the foundation board of trustees—except for the three Financial Accounting Foundation trustees representing state and local governments. Per the Structural Agreement that resulted in the creation of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board in 1984, the three foundation trustees representing state and local governments are selected by two nominating organizations—the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers and the Government Finance Officers Association.<sup>8</sup>

In addition to approving the procedure changes, the Financial Accounting Foundation also agreed to the SEC's request that it initiate discussions with those associations, with the ultimate goal of amending the current process for nominating the three government trustees to conform to the new process. Both associations are on record as being opposed to any SEC involvement in the selection of the three foundation trustees that represent state and local governments. The Structural Agreement has not been renegotiated at the time of this writing, although planning for a meeting between all relevant parties is underway.

### A Call for Legislation

At a Town Hall address July 18, 2007, Cox announced potential legislation to improve oversight of the municipal market. In his remarks, Cox stopped short of mentioning repeal of the Tower Amendment, but described a number of steps that would provide increased SEC oversight.<sup>9</sup>

Following the Town Hall address, Cox wasted no time in approaching Congress with his proposals. On July 26, 2007, he sent a white paper to the Senate Banking Committee and House Financial Services Committee, the committees that have jurisdiction over the SEC and securities laws. The paper identified a myriad of issues facing the municipal bond market Cox maintained should be addressed primarily through legislation, including:

- Providing investors with municipal issuer offering documents and periodic reports that contain information similar, although not necessarily identical, to that required of issuers and offerings of corporate securities.
- Providing investors without charge municipal issuer offering documents and periodic reports on a timely basis through an easily accessible venue, such as a system similar to the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval system.
- Mandating municipal issuer use of generally accepted governmental accounting standards.



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- Encouraging and supporting the timely development of high quality governmental accounting standards by, for example, providing an independent funding mechanism for the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and requiring or permitting SEC oversight of the board, as is now provided by Sections 108 and 109 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act for the Financial Accounting Standards Board.
- Applying the registration and disclosure standards to non-governmental conduit borrowers. Those standards would apply if they issued their securities directly without using municipal issuers as conduits.
- Ensuring that issuers of municipal securities establish policies and procedures for disclosure appropriate for the particular issuer.
- Clarifying the legal responsibilities of issuer officials for the disclosure documents that they authorize, the responsibilities of underwriters with respect to the offering statements used in underwriting municipal offerings, and the securities law responsibilities of bond counsel and other participants in offerings.

The white paper also pointed out that the regulatory model applicable to the securities of public companies should not, however, be duplicated and applied wholesale to municipal securities. Implementation of steps such as these must be tailored to accommodate the unique character of municipal issuers and special attributes of the municipal securities market. For instance, the Commission should not undertake to review the disclosure documents of municipal issuers as it does those of public companies registered with the Commission, in recognition that municipal issuers are themselves governments.<sup>10</sup>

### Reaction by State and Local Government Associations

In addition to opposing a repeal of the Tower Amendment, the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, the Government Finance Officers Association, and the National Association of State Treasurers oppose many of the points contained in the SEC's white paper.<sup>11</sup> In its response to Cox, the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers agreed the topics discussed in the white paper are important, but remained unconvinced that the municipal market system is broken or that federal legislation is necessary, warranted or offers an improvement to the current system. The association pointed out that many

of the examples cited to illustrate system failure in the white paper were results of fraud, not of inadequate accounting principles or disclosure policies. Fraud and purposeful failure to disclose material information are both areas addressed through the SEC's existing anti-fraud provisions, to which governmental issuers are subject.

However, the association did agree with Cox on two points:

- First, the ability of investors to access more timely offering documents and periodic reports is an admirable and worthy goal that should be pursued. A free, Internet-based system is desirable for filing offering documents of municipal securities and should be available. The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, the Government Finance Officers Association, and the National Association of State Treasurers are working with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board to make this electronic repository a reality. At the time of this writing, the MSRB is making great strides toward the development of such a system, which it is calling the "Electronic Municipal Market Access System," or EMMA.
- Second, the association agrees the Governmental Accounting Standards Board should be recognized as the independent accounting standards-setting body for state and local governments. An independent standards setter is critical to provide a uniform set of accounting principles that can be used to provide investors with comparable and consistent financial results. Association members have long understood the importance of generally accepted accounting principles as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, as evidenced by the fact that the board's accounting principles are required by more than 30 state auditors or comptrollers for various governments within their respective states. The association also agrees with the SEC regarding the necessity of an independent funding mechanism for the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Members disagree, however, that SEC oversight of the board is appropriate.

Funding for the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has been provided by states, local governments and other sources on a voluntary basis since it was created in 1984. The voluntary model was adequate early in the board's history, but recently the board has operated at a deficit. It may be time to explore options for some sort of mandatory funding mechanism for the Governmental Accounting Stan-



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dards Board, and the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers is committed to working with all the state and local government groups and the Financial Accounting Foundation on this important task. Funding from or through the SEC is not a desirable option.

### Another Potential (and Maybe Bigger!) Wave of Change

While SEC actions have been a focus for state and local government finance and audit professionals this year, another wave of potential change is on the horizon—development and adoption of international accounting principles in the private sector (referred to as convergence). One might question why the development and acceptance of international accounting principles for the private sector has an impact on state and local governments. The answer lies in the governance framework for the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The majority of the Financial Accounting Foundation trustees (13 of 16) are from the private sector and primarily address Financial Accounting Standards Board, or nongovernmental, issues.

A significant governance issue could develop. What would happen to the Financial Accounting Standards Board if it is replaced by the International Accounting Standards Board as the primary standard-setting body for companies around the world? Does it go out of business? Or, does it continue to operate on a much smaller scale? Either way, there is a very strong likelihood that the current Financial Accounting Foundation structure will change should international convergence of accounting principles occur. Most would agree that international convergence would likely reduce the size of the foundation. That leads to the question affecting state and local governments: What will happen to the foundation's governance over the Governmental Accounting Standards Board in this scenario? Would the foundation add government trustees, or would government by default have a larger percentage of the trustees? If the Financial Accounting Standards Board goes out of business or operates in a reduced capacity, does it make sense for the Governmental Accounting Standards Board to remain aligned with the foundation?

Obviously, these are questions that cannot be answered today with any certainty. However, it is clear that international convergence is gathering momentum. At an October 24, 2007, hearing of the Senate Banking Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance and Investment, panelists supported the concept of con-

vergence of international accounting principles. Noted panelists included Sir David Tweedie, chairman, International Accounting Standards Board; Bob Herz, chairman, Financial Accounting Standards Board; Conrad Hewitt, chief accountant at the SEC; and Charles Landes, vice president of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All agreed that the international board, not the Financial Accounting Standards Board, should be the standard-setter for international accounting principles.<sup>12</sup>

In another significant development, the SEC dropped a rule on November 15, 2007, that had previously required non-U.S. companies listed in the United States to reconcile their financial results to Financial Accounting Standards Board accounting principles. This was viewed as a key step toward convergence with international standards. The next major step will be for the SEC to consider whether U.S. companies should be able to choose between U.S. standards (Financial Accounting Standards Board) or international standards (International Accounting Standards Board).<sup>13</sup>

The complexity of current accounting standards and the interconnectedness of the financial markets will certainly play a critical role in what financial reporting will look like in the future. Clearly, many details remain to be resolved. However, while it may be difficult to pinpoint an exact timeline, momentum for international convergence is gathering. Convergence also seems likely to occur sooner rather than later—it has been suggested informally by some that a timeframe of three to five years is not out of the question.

### These Are Exciting (and Challenging) Times

These are exciting times for those in the government financial management community. Not in recent memory have more significant issues arisen in such a short period of time, at least not in the public sector. The outcomes of the issues described in this article could have long-lasting and dramatic effects on state auditors, comptrollers, treasurers and other officials in state and local governments.

While we consider and debate the merits of increased SEC oversight and the convergence of international accounting principles, the primary goal must never be lost: to provide accurate, relevant financial information in a timely manner to decision makers and to invest and protect citizens' funds with the highest level of professional care. These remain core values that state and local government financial professionals take very seriously.



## Notes

<sup>1</sup>Letter from SEC Chairman Christopher Cox to the Senate Banking Committee and House Financial Services Committee, July 26, 2007, and the accompanying white paper titled "Disclosure and Accounting Practices in the Municipal Securities Market."

<sup>2</sup>Letter from NASACT President Vern L. Larson, state treasurer, South Dakota, to SEC Chairman Christopher Cox, August 21, 2007.

<sup>3</sup>Securities Acts Amendments of 1975.

<sup>4</sup>"SEC's New Muni Initiative Commission to Examine Tower Amendment," March 7, 2007, and "SEC Staff Gives Cox Muni Disclosure Options," May 18, 2007, *The Bond Buyer*.

<sup>5</sup>Remarks by Arthur Levitt, Jr., New York Private Equity Conference, New York, NY, October 30, 2007.

<sup>6</sup>Resolution passed by the National Association of State Treasurers titled "Supporting an Independent Governmental Accounting Standards Board," September 18, 2007, and letter from Jeffrey Esser, chief executive officer of the Government Finance Officers Association, to Robert DeSantis, president and chief operating officer of the Financial Accounting, April 30, 2007.

<sup>7</sup>Letter from Robert E. Denham, chair of the Financial Accounting Foundation Board of Trustees, to SEC Chairman Christopher Cox, March 9, 2007.

<sup>8</sup>GASB Rules of Procedure, as amended and restated through December 1, 2002, Chapter B, Article VIII-B, pages 76–87.

<sup>9</sup>"Integrity in the Municipal Market," an address given by SEC Chairman Christopher Cox, Town Hall Los Angeles, July 18, 2007.

<sup>10</sup>Letter from SEC Chairman Christopher Cox to the Senate Banking Committee and House Financial Services Committee, July 26, 2007, and the accompanying white paper titled "Disclosure and Accounting Practices in the Municipal Securities Market."

<sup>11</sup>Letter from NASACT President Vern L. Larson, state treasurer, South Dakota, to SEC Chairman Christopher Cox, August 21, 2007, resolution passed by the National Association of State Treasurers titled "Supporting an Independent Governmental Accounting Standards Board, September 18, 2007, and letter from Jeffrey Esser, chief executive officer of the Government Finance Officers Association, to Robert DeSantis, president and chief operating officer of the Financial Accounting, April 30, 2007.

<sup>12</sup>"International Accounting Standards: Opportunities, Challenges, and Global Convergence Issues," a hearing of the Securities, Insurance, and Investment Committee, <http://banking.senate.gov/index.cfm?Fuseaction=Hearings.Detail&HearingID=284>.

<sup>13</sup>"S.E.C. Says Foreign Companies Do Not Have to Adjust to U.S. Accounting," *The New York Times*, November 16, 2007, [www.nytimes.com/2007/11/16/business/16sec.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/11/16/business/16sec.html).

## About the Author

**Vern L. Larson**, state treasurer of South Dakota, is the current president of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers. He previously served as South Dakota's state auditor, and is the longest-serving constitutional officer in the state's history. Larson has a degree from Northern State University in Aberdeen, S.D. He is a member of various professional organizations, including the National Association of State Treasurers.

# AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

**Table 4.28**  
**THE STATE AUDITORS, 2008**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>State agency</i>	<i>Agency head</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Legal basis for office</i>	<i>Method of selection</i>	<i>Term of office</i>	<i>U.S. citizen</i>	<i>State resident</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed</i>
Alabama .....	Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts	Ronald L. Jones	Chief Examiner	S	LC	7 yrs.	★	...	None
Alaska .....	Division of Legislative Audit	Pat Davidson	Legislative Auditor	C,S	L	(a)	...	...	None
Arizona .....	Auditor General	Debra K. Davenport	Auditor General	S	LC	5 yrs.	...	...	None
Arkansas .....	Legislative Auditor	Roger A. Norman	Legislative Auditor	S	LC	Indefinite	...	...	None
California .....	Bureau of State Audits	Elaine Howle	State Auditor	S	G	4 yrs.	★	...	None
Colorado .....	State Auditor	Sally Symanski	State Auditor	C,S	L	5 yrs.	★	★	None
Connecticut .....	Auditors of Public Accounts	Kevin P. Johnson,	State Auditors	C	L	4 yrs.	...	...	None
Delaware .....	Auditor of Accounts	Robert G. Jackle	Auditor of Accounts	C	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
Florida .....	Auditor General	R. Thomas Wagner Jr.	Auditor General	C,S	L	(a)	...	...	None
Georgia .....	Dept. of Audits and Accounts	David Martin	State Auditor	S	L	Indefinite	...	...	None
Hawaii .....	Office of the Auditor	Russell W. Hinton	State Auditor	C,S	L	Indefinite	...	...	None
Idaho .....	Legislative Services Office—Legislative Audits	Marion M. Higa	State Auditor	C,S	L	8 yrs.	...	...	None
Illinois .....	Auditor General	Don Berg	Manager of Legislative Audits	S	LC	Indefinite	...	...	None
Indiana .....	State Board of Accounts	William G. Holland	Auditor General	C,S	L	10 yrs.	...	...	None
Iowa .....	Auditor of State	Bruce Hartman	State Examiner	S	G	4 yrs.	...	...	None
Kansas .....	Legislative Division of Post Audit	David A. Vaudt	Auditor of State	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
Kentucky .....	Auditor of Public Accounts	Barbara J. Hinton	Legislative Post Auditor	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
Louisiana .....	Legislative Auditor	Crit Luellen	Auditor of Public Accounts	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	...	2
Maine .....	State Auditor	Steve J. Theriot	Legislative Auditor	C,S	L	Indefinite	...	...	None
Maryland .....	Office of Legislative Audits	Neria Douglass	State Auditor	S	L	4 yrs.	★	...	2
Massachusetts .....	State Auditor	Bruce A. Myers	Legislative Auditor	S	ED	Indefinite	...	...	None
Michigan .....	Auditor General	A. Joseph DeNucci	Auditor of the Commonwealth	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
Minnesota .....	Legislative Auditor	Thomas H. McTavish	Auditor General	C	L	8 yrs.	...	...	None
Mississippi .....	State Auditor	James R. Nobles	Legislative Auditor	S	LC	6 yrs.	...	...	None
Missouri .....	State Auditor	Rebecca Otto	State Auditor	C	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
Montana .....	Legislative Audit Division, Legislative Branch	Stacey E. Pickering	State Auditor	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
Nebraska .....	Auditor of Public Accounts	Susan Montee	Legislative Auditor	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
Nevada .....	Legislative Auditor	Scott A. Seacat	Auditor of Public Accounts	C,S	LC	2 yrs.	...	...	None
New Hampshire .....	Legislative Budget Assistant	Mike Foley	Auditor of Public Accounts	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
New Jersey .....	State Auditor	Paul Townsend	Legislative Auditor	S	LC	Indefinite	...	...	None
New Mexico .....	State Auditor	Michael L. Buckley	Legislative Budget Assistant	C,S	L	2 yrs.	...	...	N.A.
New York .....	Office of the State Comptroller, State Audit Bureau	Richard L. Fair	State Auditor	C,S	E	5-yr. term and until successor is appointed	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	State Auditor	Hector Balderas	State Auditor	C	E	4 yrs.	★	...	2
North Dakota .....	State Auditor	Thomas P. DiNapoli	Comptroller	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
Ohio .....	Auditor of State	Leslie W. Merritt Jr.	State Auditor	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
		Robert R. Peterson	Auditor of State	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	...	None
		Mary Taylor	Auditor of State	C	E	4 yrs.	★	...	2

See footnotes at end of table.



# THE STATE AUDITORS, 2008 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	State agency	Agency head	Title	Legal basis for office	Method of selection	Term of office	U.S. citizen	State resident	Maximum consecutive terms allowed
Oklahoma.....	State Auditor and Inspector	Jeff McMahan	State Auditor and Inspector	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Oregon.....	Secretary of State, Audits Division	Charles Hibner	State Auditor	C	SS	(c)	...	...	N.A.
Pennsylvania.....	Auditor General	Jack Wagner	Auditor General	C	E	4 yrs.	...	...	2
	Legislative Finance and Budget Cmte.	Philip R. Durgin	Executive Director	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
Rhode Island.....	Auditor General	Ernest A. Almonte	Auditor General	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
South Carolina.....	Legislative Audit Council	George L. Schroeder	Director	S	LC	4 yrs.	...	...	None
	State Auditor	Richard Gilbert	Interim State Auditor	S	SB	Indefinite	...	...	N.A.
South Dakota.....	Dept. of Legislative Audit	Martin L. Guindon	Auditor General	S	L	8 yrs.	...	...	None
Tennessee.....	Comptroller of the Treasury, Dept. of Audit	John G. Morgan	Comptroller of the Treasury	C, S	L	2 yrs.	...	...	None
Texas.....	State Auditor	John Keel, CPA	State Auditor	S	LC	(b)	★	★	None
Utah.....	State Auditor	Auston G. Johnson	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Vermont.....	State Auditor	Thomas M. Salmon	State Auditor	C, S	E	2 yrs.	★	★	None
Virginia.....	Auditor of Public Accounts	Walter J. Kucharski	Auditor of Public Accounts	C, S	L	4 yrs.	...	...	None
Washington.....	Office of the State Auditor	Brian Sonntag	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
West Virginia.....	Legislative Auditor	Aaron Allred	Legislative Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	...	...	None
Wisconsin.....	Legislative Audit Bureau	Janice Mueller	State Auditor	C, S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
Wyoming.....	Dept. of Audit	Michael Geesey	Director	S	GC	6 yrs.	...	...	None
Dist. Of Columbia.....	Office of the D.C. Auditor	Deborah Kay Nichols	District of Columbia Auditor						
Guam.....	Office of the Public Auditor	Doris Flores Brooks	Public Auditor	S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
No. Mariana Islands.....	Office of the Public Auditor	Michael S. Sablan	Public Auditor	C, S	GL	6 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	2
Puerto Rico.....	Office of the Comptroller of Puerto Rico	Manuel Diaz Saldana	Comptroller of Puerto Rico	C	GL	10 yrs.	★	★	1

Sources: *Auditing in the States: A Summary*, 2007 Edition, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, and state constitutions and statutes, January 2008.

Key:

- ★ — Provision for
- ... — No provision for
- E — Elected by the public.
- L — Appointed by the legislature.
- G — Appointed by the governor.
- SS — Appointed by the secretary of state.
- LC — Selected by legislative committee, commission or council.

- ED — Appointed by the executive director of legislative services.
- GC — Appointed by governor, secretary of state and treasurer.
- GL — Appointed by the governor and confirmed by both chambers of the legislature.
- SB — Appointed by state budget and control board.
- C — Constitutional
- S — Statutory
- N.A. — Not applicable.
- (a) Serves at the pleasure of the legislature.
- (b) Serves at the pleasure of a legislative committee.
- (c) Serves at the pleasure of the secretary of state.

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**Table 4.29**  
**STATE AUDITORS: SCOPE OF AGENCY AUTHORITY**

State or other jurisdiction	Authority to audit all state agencies	Authority to audit local governments	Authority to obtain information	Authority to issue subpoenas	Authority to specify accounting principles for local governments	Investigations	
						Agency investigates fraud, waste, abuse, and/or illegal acts	Agency operates a hotline
Alabama .....	★	★	★	★	★(a)	★	...
Alaska .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Arizona .....	★	★	★	...	★(b)	★	...
Arkansas .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
California .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Colorado .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Connecticut .....	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Delaware .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Florida .....	(c)	★	★	...	...	★	...
Georgia .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Hawaii .....	(c)	★	★	★	...	★	...
Idaho .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Illinois .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Indiana .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Iowa .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Kansas .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Louisiana .....	★	★(d)	★	★(e)	...	★	...
Maine .....	★	★	★	(f)	...	★	...
Maryland .....	(c)	★(g)	★	★	...	★	★
Massachusetts .....	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Michigan .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Auditor .....	★	(h)	★	★	...	★	...
State Auditor .....	(i)	★	★	★	★	★	...
Mississippi .....	★	★(j)	★	...	★	★	★
Missouri .....	★	★(k)	★	★	...	★	★
Montana .....	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Nebraska .....	★	...	N.A.	...	★(l)	★	★
Nevada .....	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
New Hampshire .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	★	(m)	★	...	...	★	...
New Mexico .....	(n)	★	★	...	...	★	...
New York .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
North Dakota .....	(o)	★	★	...	★	★	...
Ohio .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Oregon .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Auditor General .....	(p)	...	★	★	...	★	★
Legislative Budget and Finance Cmte. ....	★	...	★	★	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	★	(q)	★	★	★	★	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Audit Council ..	★	(r)	★	...	...	★	...
State Auditor .....	(s)	...	★	...	...	★	...
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Tennessee .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas .....	★	(t)	★	★	★(u)	★	★
Utah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Auditor .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
State Auditor .....	(v)	★	★	★	...	★	★
Vermont .....	★	...	★	★	★(w)	★	...
Virginia .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Washington .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
West Virginia .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Wisconsin .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Wyoming .....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Guam .....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
No. Mariana Islands .....	★	N.A.	★	★	★	★	N.A.
Puerto Rico .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE AUDITORS: SCOPE OF AGENCY AUTHORITY — Continued

Source: *Auditing in the States*, 2006 Edition, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, updated January 2008.

## Key:

★ — Provision for responsibility.

... — No provision for responsibility.

N.A. — Not available.

- (a) Municipalities not covered.
- (b) Except for cities and towns, and certain special taxing districts.
- (c) The legislature or legislative branch is excluded from audit authority.
- (d) Only under certain circumstances.
- (e) Only through oversight council.
- (f) Municipalities only.
- (g) Local school systems.
- (h) Financial audits of local governments are excluded from audit authority.
- (i) State agencies are audited by the Office of Legislative Auditor.
- (j) All local governments excluded but municipalities.
- (k) Has audit authority for counties that do not elect a county auditor and other political subdivisions upon petition by the voters of those subdivisions.
- (l) Only counties.
- (m) Entities not receiving state aid or state grants and school districts receiving less than 80 percent state aid are excluded from audit authority.
- (n) The Gaming Commission, Mortgage Finance Authority, State Lottery Commission, Student Loan Guarantee Corporation are excluded from audit authority.
- (o) The Bank of North Dakota, State Fair Association, and a few others are excluded from audit authority.
- (p) The legislative and judicial branches are excluded from audit authority.
- (q) No local governments are specifically excluded, but the agency goes in on orders from the Joint Committee and Legislative Services.
- (r) County, school districts, special purpose districts are excluded from audit authority.
- (s) State Ports Authority, State Public Service Authority, Research Authority are excluded from audit authority.
- (t) All local governments and special districts are excluded; however, if a state entity passes money or contracts with a non-state entity, the state auditor has the authority to follow the money and perform any related audit work deemed necessary.
- (u) Comptroller prescribes guidelines but the State Auditor's Office has responsibility to review and comment.
- (v) State Retirement and Workers' Compensation Fund are excluded from audit authority.
- (w) Required for county sheriff's departments and at the request of town governments.

# AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

**Table 4.30**  
**STATE AUDITORS: TYPES OF AUDITS**

State or other jurisdiction	Financial statement	Single audit	Attestation engagements	Compliance only	Economy and efficiency	Program	Sunset	Performance measures	IT	Accounting and review services	Other audits
Alabama .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	(a)
Arizona .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)
Arkansas .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)
California .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)
Connecticut .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Delaware .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)
Idaho .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g)
Illinois .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)
Indiana .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h)
Massachusetts .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i)
Michigan .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Auditor .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j)
State Auditor .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)
Mississippi .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(k)
Missouri .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(l)
North Dakota .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(m)
Ohio .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE AUDITORS: TYPES OF AUDITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Financial statement	Single audit	Attestation engagements	Compliance only	Economy and efficiency	Program	Sunset	Performance measures	IT	Accounting and review services	Other audits
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	(n)
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	(o)
Auditor General.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Budget and Finance Cmte. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Audit Council.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Auditor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	(p)
Utah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(q)
Legislative Auditor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Auditor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)
Puerto Rico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources: *Auditing in the States: A Summary*, 2006 Edition, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, and state constitutions and statutes, updated January 2008.

Note: Government audits are divided into two types, financial and performance audits. Financial audits include financial statement audits and financial-related audits. Performance audits include economy and efficiency audits and program audits. In addition, government auditors perform a number of other audit-related functions that do not fall into one of these categories. State audit agencies must make certain that audit coverage is broad enough to fulfill the needs of potential audit report users.

## Key:

★ — Provision for responsibility.

... — No provision for responsibility.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Fraud, special audits, studies, and program evaluations.

(b) Internal control and compliance reviews.

(c) Investigations.

(d) Agreed upon procedures.

(e) Financial-related audits, desk reviews.

(f) Mandatory health insurance analyses, financial-related audits.

(g) Federal grant audits.

(h) Special requests and follow-up reviews.

(i) Referrals.

(j) Investigation.

(k) Performance reviews.

(l) Internal control reviews: studies.

(m) Fraud and abuse investigations, internal control audits.

(n) Investigations (reviews).

(o) Informational reports, including referrals or investigation of fraud.

(p) Special investigations.

(q) Special investigative audits, classification audits, internal control reviews, training and other educational services.

(r) Special projects, consulting, feasibility studies.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

# AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

**Table 4.31**  
**THE STATE COMPTROLLERS, 2008**

State	Agency or office	Name	Title	Legal basis for office	Method of selection	Approval or confirmation, if necessary	Date of first service	Present term ends	Consecutive time in office	Length of term	Elected comptroller's maximum consecutive terms	Civil service or merit system employee
Alabama	Office of the State Comptroller	Robert L. Childree	State Comptroller	S	(c)	AG	5/1987	(b)	20 yrs.	(b)	...	★
Alaska	Division of Finance	Kim J. Gamero	Director of Finance	S	(d)	AG	8/1999	(a)	7 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Arizona	Financial Services Division	D. Clark Partridge	State Comptroller	S	(d)	AG	4/2002	...	5 yrs.	...	...	...
Arkansas	Department of Finance and Administration	Richard A. Weiss	Director	S	G	...	5/2002	(a)	5 yrs.	(a)	...	...
California	Office of the State Comptroller	John Chiang (D)	State Comptroller	C	E	...	1/2007	1/2011	6 mos.	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
Colorado	Office of the State Comptroller	Leslie Shenefelt	State Comptroller	S	(d)	...	7/2004	(b)	2.5 yrs.	(b)	...	★
Connecticut	Office of the Comptroller	Nancy Wyman (D)	Comptroller	C	E	...	1/1995	1/2011	12 yrs.	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
Delaware	Department of Finance	Richard S. Cordrey	Secretary of Finance	C, S	G	AS	2/2005	(a)	2 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Florida	Department of Financial Services	Alex Sink (D)	Chief Financial Officer	C	E	...	1/2007	1/2011	6 mos.	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
Georgia (1)	State Accounting Office	Lynn H. Vellinga	State Accounting Officer	S	G	...	10/2004	(a)	2 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Hawaii	Department of Accounting and General Services	Russ K. Satio	State Comptroller	S	G	AS	12/2002	12/2010	5 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Idaho	Office of the State Comptroller	Donna Jones (R)	State Comptroller	C, S	E	...	1/2007	1/2011	6 mos.	4 yrs.	2 terms	★
Illinois	Office of the Comptroller	Daniel W. Hynes (D)	State Comptroller	C	E	...	11/1999	1/2011	8 yrs.	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
Indiana	Office of the Auditor of State	Tim Barry (R)	Auditor of State	C	E	...	1/2007	1/2011	6 mos.	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
Iowa	State Accounting Enterprise	Calvin McKelvogue	Chief Operating Officer	S	G	AS	7/2004	N.A.	2 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Kansas	Division of Accounts and Reports	Kent Olson	Director	S	(d)	...	N.A.	(b)	1 yr.	(b)	...	★
Kentucky	Office of the Comptroller	Edgar C. Russ	Controller	S	(f)	AG	6/1975	N.A.	32 yrs.	(i)	...	...
Louisiana	Division of Administration	Jerry Luke LeBlanc	Commissioner of Administration	S	G	...	1/2004	1/2008	3 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Maine	Office of the State Comptroller	Edward Karass	State Comptroller	S	(f)	AG	4/2003	(i)	4 yrs.	(i)	...	...
Maryland	Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury	Peter Franchot (D)	State Comptroller	C, S	E	...	1/2007	1/2011	6 mos.	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
Massachusetts	Office of the Comptroller	Martin J. Benison	State Comptroller	S	G	...	1/1999	(j)	8 yrs.	(j)	...	...
Michigan	Office of Financial Management	Michael J. Moody	Director	S	SBD	...	8/2002	8/2008	5 yrs.	(k)	...	★
Minnesota	Department of Finance	Tom J. Hanson	Commissioner	S	G	AS	12/2006	(a)	3 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Mississippi	Department of Finance and Administration	J.K. Stinger Jr.	State Fiscal Officer	S	G	AS	1/2004	1/2008	3 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Missouri	Division of Accounting	Thomas Sadowski	Director of Accounting	C, S	(d)	...	2/2005	(g)	2 yrs.	(g)	...	...
Montana	Administrative Financial Services Division	Paul Christofferson	Administrator	S	(m)	...	6/2004	(b)	3 yrs.	(b)	...	★
Nebraska	Accounting Division	Paul Carlson	State Accounting Administrator	S	(d)	...	11/2000	(g)	6 yrs.	(g)	...	...
Nevada	Office of the State Comptroller	Kim Wallin (D)	State Comptroller	C	E	...	1/2007	1/2011	6 mos.	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
New Hampshire	Division of Accounting Services	Steven Smith	Interim Comptroller	S	G	...	N.A.	6/2008	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	...	...
New Jersey	Office of Management and Budget	Charlene M. Holzbaun	Director/State Comptroller	S	G	AS	10/1999	(b)	7 yrs.	(a)	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

# THE STATE COMPTROLLERS, 2008 — Continued

State	Agency or office	Name	Title	Legal basis for office	Method of selection	Approval or confirmation, if necessary	Date of first service	Present term ends	Consecutive time in office	Length of term	Elected comptroller's maximum consecutive terms	Civil service or merit system employee
New Mexico	Department of Finance and Administration, Financial Control Division	Anthony I. Armijo	State Comptroller and Director	S	G	...	1/1991	(b)	16 yrs.	(a)	...	★
New York	Office of the State Comptroller	Thomas P. DiNapoli	State Comptroller	C, S	E	...	12/2007	12/2010	1 yr.	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
North Carolina	Office of the State Comptroller	Robert L. Powell	State Comptroller	S	G	GA	7/2001	7/2008	5.5 yrs.	7 yrs.	...	...
North Dakota	Office of Management and Budget	Pam Sharp	Director	S	G	...	12/2003	(a)	4 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Ohio	Office of Budget and Management	J. Pari Sabety	Director	S	G	AS	12/2007	(a)	1 yr.	(a)	...	...
Oklahoma	Office of State Finance	Brenda Bolander	State Comptroller	S	(e)	...	12/2001	(b)	5 yrs.	(h)	...	...
Oregon	State Comptroller's Division	John J. Radford	State Comptroller	S	(d)	AG	11/1989	(b)	17 yrs.	(g)	...	...
Pennsylvania	Comptroller Operations	Anna Maria Anderson	Chief Accounting Officer	S	G	...	12/2007	(b)	6 mos.	(a)	...	...
Rhode Island	Office of Accounts and Control	Lawrence C. Franklin Jr.	State Comptroller	S	CS	...	8/1986	(b)	20 yrs.	(b)	...	...
South Carolina	Office of the Comptroller General	Richard Eksstrom (R)	Comptroller General	C, S	E	...	12/2003	12/2011	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
South Dakota	Office of the State Auditor	Richard L. Sattgast (R)	State Auditor	C	E	...	12/2003	12/2011	4 yrs.	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
Tennessee	Division of Accounts	Jan I. Sylvis	Chief of Accounts	C, S	(f)	...	12/1995	(b)	11 yrs.	(b)	...	...
Texas	Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts	Susan Combs (R)	Comptroller of Public Accounts	C, S	E	...	12/2007	12/2011	6 mos.	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
Utah	Division of Finance	John Reidhead	Director	S	(d)	AG	7/2005	(g)	1.5 yrs.	(g)	...	★
Vermont	Department of Finance and Management	James Reardon	Commissioner	S	G	AS	2/2005	2/2007	2 yrs.	(a)	...	...
Virginia	Department of Accounts	David A. Von Moll	State Comptroller	S	G	GA	11/2001	(a)	5 yrs.	(a)	...	★
Washington	Office of Financial Management	Victor Moore	Director	C, S	G	...	12/2005	(a)	2 yrs.	(a)	...	...
West Virginia	Office of the State Auditor	Glen B. Gaimier III (D)	State Auditor	C, S	E	...	1/1992	1/2008	15 yrs.	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
	Finance Division, Office of the State Comptroller	Ross Taylor	Acting State Comptroller and Finance Director	S	(d)	AG	10/2005	(a)	1.5 yrs.	(g)	...	...
Wisconsin	State Comptroller's Office	Steve Censky	State Comptroller	S	CS	...	7/2007	(b)	9 mos.	(b)	...	★
Wyoming	Office of the State Auditor	Rita Meyer (R)	State Auditor	C, S	E	...	12/2007	12/2011	6 mos.	4 yrs.	2 terms	...

Source: *Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions*, 2006 Edition, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, Updated January 2008.

## Key:

... — No provision for

C — Constitutional

S — Statutory

N.A. — Not applicable.

E — Elected by the public.

G — Appointed by the Governor.

CS — Civil Service

AG — Approved by the Governor.

AS — Approved/confirmed by the Senate.

SBD — Approved by the State Budget Director.

GA — Confirmed by the General Assembly.

SDB — Confirmed by the State Depository Board.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

(a) Serves at the pleasure of the governor.  
 (b) Indefinite.  
 (c) Appointed by the Director of the Department of Finance (merit system position).  
 (d) Appointed by the head of the department of administration or administrative services.  
 (e) Appointed by the head of the finance department or agency.  
 (f) Appointed by the head of financial and administrative services.  
 (g) Serves at the pleasure of the head of the department of administration or administrative services.  
 (h) Serves at the pleasure of the head of the finance department or agency.  
 (i) Serves at the pleasure of the head of financial and administrative services.  
 (j) Two full terms coterminous with the governor.  
 (k) Two-year renewable contractual term; classified executive service.  
 (l) As of July 1, 2005, the responsibility for accounting and financial reporting in Georgia was transferred to the newly created State Accounting Office.  
 (m) Classified position.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

**Table 4.32**  
**STATE COMPTROLLERS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE**

State	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years) (b)	Education years or degree	Professional experience and years	Professional certification and years	Other qualifications	No specific qualifications for office
Alabama .....	★	★	★	★, B.S.	★, 6 yrs.	...	...	...
Alaska .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Arizona .....	...	★, 1 yr.	★, 1 yr.	★, B.S.	★, 7–10 yrs.	★(a)	...	...
Arkansas .....	30	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
California .....	★	...	...	...	...	...	(b)	...
Colorado .....	...	...	★	★(i)	★, 6 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Florida .....	★	...	★, 7 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Idaho .....	★	★(j)	★, 2 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois .....	25	★	★, 3 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	...	★(j)	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...
Maryland .....	18	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	★(k)	★, 7 yrs.	...	...	...
Michigan .....	...	...	...	★(l)	★, 5 yrs.	(l)	(l)	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	★(k)	★, 10 yrs.	★, CPA	(e)	...
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Montana .....	...	...	...	★(p)	★, 5 yrs.	★, CPA	...	★
Nebraska .....	...	...	...	★(m)	★(n)	★, CPA	...	...
Nevada .....	25	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
New Mexico .....	30	★	5 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New York .....	★	★	★, 5 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	★	★	...	(g)	...
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	...	★	★	★(q)	★, 5 yrs.	...	...	★
Oregon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Rhode Island .....	...	★	★	★(h)	★, 5 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
South Carolina .....	18	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	★	★	★, 1 yr.	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	★	★, 7 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
Texas .....	18	★(j)	★, 1 yr.	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	★	★, 6 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	★	★, Whole life	★	★(o)	★	★, J.D.	...	...
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Office of State Auditor .....	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Finance Division, Office of State Comptroller .....	...	★	★	★, B.S.B.A.	★, 7 yrs.	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	★(p)	...	★, CPA	...	...
Wyoming .....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...

Source: *Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions*, 2006 Edition, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, updated January 2008.

**Key:**

★ — Formal provision.

... — No formal provision.

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Any of those mentioned or CFE, CPM, etc.

(b) Eighteen years. At time of election or appointment and a citizen of the state.

(c) The Kentucky Revised Statutes state that “The state controller shall be a person qualified by education and experience for the position and held in high esteem in the accounting community.”

(d) There are no educational or professional mandates, yet the appointed official is generally qualified by a combination of experience and education.

(e) At least five years experience in high-level management.

(f) Education and relevant experience.

(g) Qualified by education and experience for the position.

(h) Master's degree in accounting, finance, business management or public administration.

(i) Five years or college degree.

(j) Years not specified.

(k) Master's degree.

(l) Bachelor's degree, no professional certification required, but CPA certification is considered desirable. Financial management experience, knowledge of GAAP and good communication skills are other qualifications.

(m) Four years with major in accounting.

(n) Three years directing the work of others.

(o) Seven years and law degree.

(p) Bachelor's degree in accounting.

(q) Bachelor's degree.



**Table 4.33**  
**STATE COMPTROLLERS: DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

State	Comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR)	Disbursement of state funds	Payroll processing	Pre-auditing of payments	Post-audit	Operation of statewide financial management system	Management of state travel policies
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 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Office of State Auditor .....	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Finance Division, Office of State Comptroller .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	★
Wisconsin .....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Wyoming .....	★	...	★	★	★	★	★

Source: *Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions*, 2006 Edition,  
The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, up-  
dated January 2008.

Key:

★ — Formal provision.

... — No formal provision.





## **Chapter Five**

# **STATE JUDICIAL BRANCH**







# The Court Reform Agenda: A Progress Report from 2007

By David Rottman

*Notable events influencing the state courts during 2007 furthered the longstanding trend toward consolidating and rationalizing court structures. Events also brought to the fore a new approach to fostering public confidence in the courts and compliance with court orders. Judicial elections in 2007 continued the descent into campaigns in which consideration of candidate qualifications was sidelined by interest groups spending huge amounts of money on negative television advertising in pursuit of court decisions more to their benefit.*

## Introduction

On the surface, little has changed in America's trial and appellate courts since the early days of the Republic. Computer screens, microphones and television cameras are new, but the terminology, procedures and the courtroom itself remain the same. Behind the scenes, however, the management and unification of the state courts has changed beyond recognition from what was typical even a few decades ago.

## Court Unification

Since the 1940s, court reformers have sought to modernize and impose consistency and accountability within the state courts. The court unification process of simplifying the organizational structure of the courts, centralizing their management and rule-making as well as state funding with centralized budgets continues today.<sup>1</sup> Today, the state courts have "the institutional support processes of a government agency that also is a separate branch of government. Courts have employees, budgets, complex computerized information systems, jurors, and facilities to be managed."<sup>2</sup>

Specific developments in 2007 reveal what has been accomplished and what remains to be accomplished in the court unification agenda. The most visible evidence of what has been accomplished is in court structure, especially the consolidation of trial courts into a single court or consolidating a small number of courts with clear jurisdictional boundaries. Legislation continuing that work is discussed later in this essay.

## High Court Judges as Managers

However, the most dramatic change has largely occurred behind the scenes. True transformation associated with court unification lies in the managerial roles played by state supreme courts and state chief justices. State supreme courts are newsworthy primarily in the rare case when individuals or groups

ask the courts to resolve disputes on hot-button social issues, like gay marriage. Chief Justice Randall Shepard of Indiana observed that "the brightness of such klieg-light events has tended to obscure the vast changes in the work of each supreme court as the 'board of directors' for managing the judicial system in its state. A series of changes over recent decades has dramatically altered the job description of these courts."<sup>3</sup> A recent survey offered evidence to this. The survey reported that the amount of time state chief justices spend on judicial administration consumes 50 percent of their work day.<sup>4</sup>

To accomplish their management responsibilities and to further unify state courts, state supreme courts have sought to bring in other judges and court administrators as part of centralized management. One approach is to look back to the 1930s when many state courts created a broad-based judicial council to provide policy-making analysis and advice. Over time, these councils became the scene of much talk but few policy directions. California and Utah were the exceptions. In Utah the judicial council, not the chief justice of the supreme court, is the designated head of the judicial branch. Both state councils include representatives of the state bar, and California's includes two members of the legislature. In the last few years, Maryland and Minnesota created judicial councils to play a central role in policy-making and governance. States are also developing mechanisms for bringing the voices of the public, as well as those of the bar, law enforcement and businesses, into the policy-making process.

## Court Consolidation and Centralization

Ten states—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin<sup>5</sup>—now claim to have unified court systems, an increase from four in 1993. In other states, the greatest progress in unifying the courts is

**Table A: Trial Court Budgets Funded Entirely by State Government, 1987 and 2004**

Trial court expenses	Number of states providing full state funding			
	In all general jurisdiction courts		In all limited jurisdiction courts	
	1987	2004 (a)	1987 (b)	2004 (c)
Judicial salaries	43	44	10	13
Court reporters	31	34	8	11
Capital equipment	21	20	8	11
Building/property expenses	7	9	4	9
General operating expenses	15	22	7	10

Source: Lynn Langton and Thomas H. Cohen, *State Court Organization: 1987–2004*, page 6, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice (September 2007).

Note: Includes trial courts in all 50 states for which data were available.

Key:

(a) Two states were missing funding data for the categories of capital equipment, building/property, and general operating expenses. One

state either did not have court reporters or could not provide data on the funding of court reporters.

(b) States without limited jurisdiction trial courts are not included. An additional 10 states either did not have court reporters or could not provide information on the funding of court reporters.

(c) States without limited jurisdiction trial courts are not included. An additional two states either did not have court reporters or could not provide data on the funding of court reporters. One state did not provide information on capital equipment or building/property expenses.

in consolidating them. The original national agenda sought to create a single court of general jurisdiction and a single court of limited jurisdiction that would operate with the same procedures, compensation levels and rules throughout the state.<sup>6</sup> More ambitious court unifiers sought a single trial court whose judges would hear all types of cases. Thus far, only six states have established such a single trial court, although nearly all have substantially simplified their court structures.<sup>7</sup>

Other changes mark the progress toward unifying the state courts. Centralized funding for all trial courts, for example, is one of those changes. State funding provides all judicial salaries in 42 states and court reporter services in 33 states in courts of general jurisdiction (see Table A). Change has been greatest in the provision of state funding for general operating expenses, now covered in 21 states, up from 13 in 1987. Courts with limited jurisdiction, which are found in 44 states, remain primarily locally funded. Only 13 states fund judicial salaries in these courts.

Increased centralization and professionalism in the state courts is evident in the expanding reach of required education, both before judges serve and in continuing legal education. The number of states with so-called “pre-bench” education requirements for general jurisdiction trial judges<sup>8</sup> rose from 23 in 1993 to 30 in 2004. For continuing education, the increase during the same period was from 35 to 43 states.<sup>9</sup>

In 2007, several states took significant steps toward addressing issues associated with non-law trained judges. Five states—Arizona, New Mexico, New York, Texas and Utah—still retain a large number of non-law trained judiciary in their courts of limited jurisdiction.

Two of these states took major steps toward restructuring their limited jurisdiction courts in 2007. In Utah, nearly 70 percent of court cases in the states are heard in the justice courts; 138 of the state’s 178 courts are county or municipal justice courts. The judicial council established a Justice Court Study Committee to recommend reforms. Those recommendations are reflected, in part, in legislation passed by the state legislature that is awaiting the governor’s signature. Among the changes: judges will become judicial officers paid by the state (not the locality); compensation rates will be standardized; a college degree is required—previously a high school diploma was the minimum qualification; and a performance and retention process for judges. In addition, justice court judges will initially be selected by judicial selection committees in the relevant judicial district.<sup>10</sup>

In New York State, the locally funded Town and Village Justice Courts account for three-quarters of all of the state’s courts. Most of the justice courts’ 2,000 judges (72 percent) are not law-trained. The state’s Office of Court Administration produced *An Action Plan for the Justice Courts*.<sup>11</sup> During 2007, members of the public and other interested parties were invited to express their reactions to the Plan at four regional public hearings held by the Special Commission on the Future of the New York State Courts, which had been appointed in 2006 by the chief judge, “to study the state court system and make recommendations for structural reform.”<sup>12</sup>

The special commission focused on the justice courts after issuing in early 2007 a report that put forward a constitutional amendment that, if enacted, would in a single swoop merge the nine existing



state-funded trial courts into a unified simple two-tier system. This would replace the existing system, which the special commission noted is “the most archaic and bizarrely convoluted court system in the country.”<sup>13</sup>

Other aspects of court unification were addressed in a variety of states. Nebraska’s state bar association created a Judicial Structure and Administration Task Force. The report issued in October 2007 addressed issues of flexibility in the assignment of judges that are central to the court unification agenda.<sup>14</sup>

In other developments, two states passed legislation that made their limited jurisdiction courts “courts of record,” allowing their decisions to be the subject of appeal to a higher court and drawing those courts further into the state court system. Montana’s Workers’ Compensation Court (Montana Senate Bill 523 in 2007) and Oregon’s Municipal and Justice Courts (Senate Bill 267 in 2007) became courts of record in 2007. In the absence of a trial record, the only basis for an appeal is a new trial in a higher court.

There were also significant developments at the appellate level. Nevada potentially became the 41st state to establish an intermediate appellate court (permitted but not required in Senate Joint Resolution 9), while North Dakota’s comparable court was reauthorized until 2012 (House Bill 1097).

On the surface, the main difference in the structure of the courts in 2007 and those of 20 years ago is the extensive presence of what are called problem-solving courts. In all states, urban, suburban, and rural trial courts have added drug courts (adult, juvenile, and family), mental health courts, homelessness courts, drunken driving courts, and business courts. These courts (in reality specialized dockets) have proven popular across the political spectrum.<sup>15</sup> Ironically, many court observers see this form of decentralization as an accomplishment of court unification. Trial courts are now sufficiently centrally coordinated to make resource allocation decisions that create specific dockets for specific kinds of cases.

Legislation in 2007 dealt with establishing problem-solving courts. Mental health courts were permitted but not required in each of Montana’s judicial districts (Senate Bill 382); business divisions were required for all of Oklahoma’s district courts with a population of more than 300,000 (House Bill 2106); drug courts were required in all counties with populations of more than 200,000—previously the requirement applied where the population exceeded 550,000; and drug/dependency courts for juveniles and families were required in Texas’s District Court (House Bill 523).

### *The Future*

Do these steps toward unification matter for the contribution of the state courts to government and the public? The California courts offer a partial answer because they have taken the court unification agenda further than any other state. Following the adoption of full state funding in 1996 and a constitutional amendment in 1998, the state’s courts have become fully unified, extending to complete responsibility over all facilities in which court proceedings are held. The result validates the ambitions of the court reform agenda. One observer of the California scene concludes: “There can be little doubt today that California’s trial courts are seen by government at all levels and by a growing number of citizens as a unified entity with policy and significant operational decisions at the state level for all trial courts.”<sup>16</sup>

### **Procedural Fairness: A New Touchstone for Court Reform**

Court reform needs a touchstone that can guide it in the post-unification era. In 2007, the social science concept of procedural fairness seemed to fit the bill in a number of states. A very substantial and diverse body of social science research demonstrates that practical benefits accrue when judges and other criminal justice authorities make decisions consistent with people’s expectations of procedural fairness. People consider decisions as fair when they experience:

- Respect by being treated with dignity and are given their rights.
- Neutrality when honest and impartial decision makers base decisions on facts.
- Participation when they have an opportunity to express their viewpoint.
- Trustworthiness when decision-makers manifest benevolence, caring, and seem sincerely concerned about people.<sup>17</sup>

The true significance of procedural fairness is that it increases compliance with court orders such as those setting conditions of probation, the payment of child support, civil protection orders, and appearances in court: “The greater the perceived procedural fairness, the higher the likelihood that members of the public will be satisfied with criminal justice decisions and authorities, view those authorities as legitimate, and comply with or defer to decisions by authorities.”<sup>18</sup> This applies across racial and ethnic groups and to both high-stakes and low-stakes situations.<sup>19</sup>



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Two events in 2007 cemented the influence of procedural fairness on the courts in the coming decades. In September, the American Judges Association (AJA) published a White Paper, *Procedural Fairness: A Key Ingredient in Public Satisfaction*.<sup>20</sup> Earlier in the year, the California Judicial Council made public its strategic plan for 2006–2012, which includes the goal “work to achieve procedural fairness in all types of cases.”<sup>21</sup> To help meet that goal, the judicial council is developing a “Manual on Procedural Fairness for the California Courts.”

A focus on procedural fairness also provides an answer to those who wish to evaluate a judge’s qualifications based on their views on controversial social, economic and political issues. As the AJA White Paper states,

“Judges should be held accountable for running a courtroom in which everyone is treated with respect, has the opportunity to be heard, and receives an adequate explanation of court orders. Judges cannot avoid controversy—we must decide the cases before us. But in the face of potentially unfair criticism for specific decisions, it should be an effective defense by a judge to be able to say that the people who appear in my courtroom feel they have been treated fairly.”<sup>22</sup>

### Judicial Elections

Also notable in 2007 were the judicial elections, and more specifically, the huge amount of interest group spending seeking to obtain favorable court decisions. That spending sidelined candidate qualifications during the campaign season.

Only two states—of 39 states that elect some or all judges—held judicial elections during 2007. The conduct of both elections demonstrated the continued descent into judicial elections that are “nastier, noisier, and costlier.” The Pennsylvania elections featured the lingering repercussions of a 2005 legislative pay increase that was tied to a judicial pay increase.<sup>23</sup> In 2007, an incumbent judge faced a retention election, and a partisan race with four contenders was held to fill the open seat created when a “Vote No” campaign defeated a sitting justice in 2005. The justice facing retention raised \$452,000, while those candidates for the open seat raised more than \$5.4 million. In an election day editorial, *The New York Times* opined: “No matter who wins, judicial integrity, independence, and impartiality are already the losers.”<sup>24</sup>

In Wisconsin, where voters select supreme court justices through non-partisan elections in April of off-election years, the cost and acrimony of the most recent

election broke all previous records. The candidates spent more than \$2 million between them but most of the money came from interest groups. The more conservative, and ultimately successful, candidate was backed by Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce with an estimated \$2.2 million, while the loser was backed by the Greater Wisconsin Committee, among others, and used \$400,000 in television advertisements and robocalls.<sup>25</sup> Business groups continued to support their preferred candidates through television advertising that sought to provoke fear of crime—concerns unrelated to the economic issues which motivated their involvement in judicial elections.

The most striking departure from the traditional approach to judicial selection came in South Carolina, which does not use popular elections to select its judges. In South Carolina and Virginia, the legislature selects appellate and general jurisdiction trial judges. As the legislature considered the candidates for a vacant supreme court seat, a group called Conservatives in Action ran television advertisements attacking one of the three nominees of the Judicial Merit Selection Committee. The ads were targeted at viewers in the Spartanburg, S.C. area; they were asked to urge their three local (all of them Republican) representatives by phone to oppose a nominee they described as an “ultra-liberal Democrat partisan.”<sup>26</sup> The nominee attacked in the television ads was a current judge of the court of appeals and a former member of the South Carolina House. The Republican-controlled legislature went on to appoint him to the supreme court seat.<sup>27</sup>

No state changed its method of judicial selection during 2007, although the prospects for change in several states seemed moderate to high. The prospects for a change are strongest in Nevada and West Virginia. Last year the Nevada legislature took the first step to switching from the state’s current system of non-partisan elections to a retention system for all judges. If approved again in the next session, the new system will go before the electorate in 2010.

West Virginia, where one of the most unseemly judicial elections in history occurred in 2004, currently uses partisan elections, but has seen support to switch to non-partisan elections with public funding or to retention elections. The plan has broad backing from the state’s Chamber of Commerce.<sup>28</sup>

In Minnesota, state legislators in early 2008 were considering legislation based largely on the majority report from a broad-based task force chaired by a former governor. The majority report recommended a change from non-partisan to merit appointment followed by periodic retention elections.<sup>29</sup>





Other reforms sought to counter the rising cost of judicial elections through public funding. New Mexico in 2007 became the third state—after North Carolina and Wisconsin—to provide public funding to candidates for appellate judgeships.<sup>30</sup> Wisconsin was also the 17th state to create a judicial campaign oversight committee.<sup>31</sup>

## Conclusion

This review of the state courts in 2007 has neglected some perennial concerns such as finding effective and fair ways to meet the growing demand from litigants who wish to represent themselves in court, the scarcity of certified court interpreters, legislative-judiciary relations, and the Judicial Branch budget.

Instead, the focus has been on efforts to make our court structures more rational, more efficient, and accessible. Reforming court structure can create efficiencies and opportunities to better serve the public. The unification agenda assumes that a better court structure would generate a more satisfied public. It may do so, as suggested by the California experience, but grounds for concern over the public's image of the state courts remain. What members of the public are concerned about is the quality of treatment they experience or anticipate experiencing when they go to court. People are concerned that if they go to court they will be treated with respect, allowed a voice, experience neutrality and face judges they can trust. Judicial elections and appointment processes for judges might usefully focus on these criteria when deciding on who belongs on the state court bench.

As state courts and state legislators ponder what this means for the coming decades, they will have access to advice from a unique approach to improving the American justice system. To forge a coherent vision and practical agenda for what unified courts can accomplish for the public, Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and the National Center for State Courts are embarking on a three-year critical reassessment of the role of the state courts. The mechanism is an executive session, a process which has guided fundamental changes in policing, prosecution and indigent defense. The executive session is a partnership with two federal government institutions, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, a unit of the U.S. Department of Justice, and the State Justice Institute, established by Congress to promote improvements in the state courts.<sup>32</sup>

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>There are many formulations of what constitutes court unification. The definition used here is the classic statement offered by Susan Carbon and Larry Berkson, *Literature on Court Unification: An Annotated Bibliography*, (Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, 1978.) The federal government, especially in the late-1970s but continuing in the present, has sponsored research and discussions related to unification of the state courts based on an interest in increasing the capacity of those courts to process criminal cases. It was at that time that the National Center for State Courts was established (1971).

<sup>2</sup>Alexander B. Aikman, *The Art and Practice of Court Administration*, (Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2007).

<sup>3</sup>Randall T. Shepard, chief justice of Indiana Supreme Court, "The New Role of State Supreme Courts as Engines of Court Reform," 81 *New York University Law Review*, 1535 at 1539. He notes: Unification has dramatically increased the amount of time state supreme courts spend on court administration, prompting the creation of substantial offices for state court administration, and various training and educational enterprises to support effective court operation. It has also placed state high court judges, particularly chief justices, at the very center of efforts to design or redesign the operation of trial courts. [at 1539].

<sup>4</sup>H. Feldman and C.E. Smith, "Burdens of the Bench: State Supreme Courts' Non-Judicial Tasks." *Judicature* 84 (May–June 2001), 304–9.

<sup>5</sup>Lynn Langton and Thomas H. Cohen, *State Court Organization, 1987–2004* (September 2007), NCJ 217996, 6.

<sup>6</sup>Courts of general jurisdiction are the highest trial court in a state where felony cases and high-stakes civil suits are adjudicated. Courts of limited jurisdiction, one or more of which is found in all but six states, usually hold preliminary hearings in felony cases and adjudicate misdemeanor criminal and low-stakes civil cases.

<sup>7</sup>It may seem inconsistent to claim that ten states are unified but only six have fully consolidated their trial courts. This reflects the changing conventional wisdom about court reform, which now holds that a two-tier system of one general and one limited jurisdiction court can satisfy the objectives sought from consolidating trial courts.

<sup>8</sup>General jurisdiction courts hear all manner of civil and criminal matters. Most states have one such court presiding at the county, circuit, or district level. Limited jurisdiction courts hear only cases with the subject matter or persons assigned to them by law or statute.

<sup>9</sup>Langton and Cohen, 7.

<sup>10</sup>2008 State of the Judiciary, by Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, January 21, 2008 (available at <http://www.utcourts.gov/resources/reports/statejudiciary/2008-StateOfTheJudiciary.pdf>). An issue in Utah, as in other states that have retained locally controlled courts of limited jurisdiction, is the amount of revenue generated by these courts through fees and fines: in 2007, it was over \$72 million in Utah. The legislation is Senate Bill 72, available at <http://le.utah.gov/%7E2008/html/doc/sbillhtm/sb0072s01.htm>.

<sup>11</sup>Office of Court Administration, *Action Plan for the Justice Courts* (November 2006).



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<sup>12</sup>Special Commission on the Future of the New York State Courts, *A Court System for the Future: The Promise of Court Restructuring in New York State* (February 2007).

<sup>13</sup>Special Commission at 7. The report went on to say that, "Antiquated provisions in our state Constitution create a confusing amalgam of trial courts: an inefficient and wasteful system that causes harm and heartache to all manner of litigants, and costs businesses, municipalities and taxpayers in excess of half a billion dollars per year."

<sup>14</sup>Nebraska State Bar Association, Nebraska Judicial Structure & Administration Task Force, Final Report. October 2007.

<sup>15</sup>See Pamela Casey and David Rottman, "Problem-Solving Courts: Models and Trends" *Justice System Journal* Vol. 26, No. 1, (2005), 35–56.

<sup>16</sup>Alexander B. Aikman, *The Art and Practice of Court Administration*, (Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 2007), 60–3.

<sup>17</sup>Tom Tyler, "Procedural Justice" in A. Sarat (ed.), *The Blackwell Companion to Law and Society*. (New York, NY: Blackwell Publishing, 2004).

<sup>18</sup>David B. Rottman, "Adhere to Procedural Fairness in the Justice System" *Criminology & Public Policy* 6, No. 4, (November 2007), 835–42 at 835.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup>The White Paper, which was drafted by Judges Kevin Burke and Steven Leben, can be accessed at <http://aja.ncsc.dni.us/htdocs/AJAWhitePaper9-26-07.pdf>.

<sup>21</sup>Judicial Council of California, *Justice in Focus, the Strategic Plan for California's Judicial Branch*, 2006–2012, 28.

<sup>22</sup>Kevin Burke and Steve Leben, "Procedural Fairness: A Key Ingredient in Public Satisfaction: A White Paper of the American Judges Association," (September 2007), 25.

<sup>23</sup>The campaign was dominated by PA CleanSweep, which was formed in 2005 to remove judges up for retention as protest against legislation that gave pay increases to legislators and judges. One of their main targets, a sitting supreme court justice up for retention before the voters, had dissented from his Court's decision that the judicial pay raise was constitutional. That Justice, and the other judges targeted for a "no" vote prevailed at the polls.

<sup>24</sup>The *New York Times* editorial board, "An Election Day Thought: Time to Change How Judges are Selected," *The New York Times*, November 6, 2007 [on the Editorial Board's blog].

<sup>25</sup>Rick Brundrett, "Judicial Battle Likely; Toal Warns of Influence from Outside Special Interest Groups," *The State*, September 17, 2007, p. A1. The television ad can be viewed at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T463tgvvrdg>.

<sup>26</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup>Chris Dickerson, "Groups get geared up for legislative session." *West Virginia Record* January 4, 2008. The Chamber's President was quoted as saying that "Only seven states still elect judges through partisan elections. It looks like the time might be right for West Virginia to take a serious look at that and to take politics out of it." The article further notes that the West Virginia Citizens Against Law-suit Abuse is also calling for non-partisan judicial elections "to get politics out of our courts." In early 2007, legislative proposals circulated for a switch from partisan to non-par-

tisan elections and/or public funding for judicial elections. For years, but intensifying since 2004, the West Virginia Supreme Court has been the scene of an undignified free for all over recusal. See the Associated Press story of January 27, 2008, "Massey-Maynard photos highlight judicial recusal role."

<sup>29</sup>Citizens Commission for the Preservation of an Impartial Judiciary (the "Quie Commission"), *Final Report and Recommendations*, March 26, 2007.

<sup>30</sup>Wisconsin House Bill 6, signed into law on April 13, 2007. Wisconsin's system, which dates to 1979, is so inadequately funded as to have been for some years, in effect, defunct. Pending legislation seeks to bring the level of public funding available up to realistic figures for races that in 2007 cost \$5 million.

<sup>31</sup>David B. Rottman, "Campaign Oversight Committees and the Challenge of Perpetuating Ethical Judicial Elections" *Justice System Journal* 28, (2007) available for download at [www.judicialcampaignconduct.org](http://www.judicialcampaignconduct.org).

<sup>32</sup>Frances X. Hartman, Mark H. Moore, and Janet Gornick, "Executive Sessions" Working Paper #89-07-01, Kennedy School of Government, Program in Criminal Justice Management and Policy [http://www.hks.harvard.edu/criminaljustice/publications/executive\\_sessions.pdf](http://www.hks.harvard.edu/criminaljustice/publications/executive_sessions.pdf).

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## About the Author

David Rottman is principal court research consultant at the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). His current research concerns judicial selection, public opinion on the courts, the evolution of court structures, and problem-solving courts. Rottman also is the NCSC coordinator of the Election Law Program established jointly by the NCSC and the William & Mary School of Law. He is the author of books on community courts, social class, and modern Ireland. Rottman has a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Illinois at Urbana, and previously worked at the Economic and Social Institute in Dublin, Ireland.



# Performance Measurement in the State Courts

By Richard Schauffler

*Renewed efforts to measure court performance in state courts are examined in historical context, taking into account the variation in organizational structure of state courts. Current performance measurement efforts at the state and local level are discussed, based on the CourTools performance measures designed by the National Center for State Courts.*

State courts in the United States are re-examining the issues of performance measurement and accountability. In part a response to competition for scarce budget resources, in part a response to growing politicization of judicial decision-making and judicial selection, this reawakening of interest in and implementation of performance measurement is also a reflection of a new vision for managing the increasing complexity of modern courts. The movement responds to the need for a more objective means to inform court managers, the public and partners in government about how well the courts are managed.

The resurgence of interest in and actual practice of performance measurement in the state courts is a response to this need for objective measures of court performance. Faced with the increased complexity of court management, court leaders and managers are turning to performance measurement for both internal and external purposes. Internally, the use of these measures within the court facilitates evaluation of court practices, promotes the balancing of efficiency and effectiveness, and mobilizes court staff in solving identified problems. Externally, performance measurement also addresses issues of critical interest to those outside the court, namely how well the court uses public resources, whether current resources are sufficient, and how well the court is doing in meeting its institutional responsibilities.

When the paradigm of court management shifted in the 1980s from a largely passive model to a dynamic and service-oriented one, notions of efficiency and effectiveness came to the fore. Managing court cases was seen to involve an active process of deploying resources to maximize service and reduce cost to litigants and to the courts themselves. This shift required a higher level of management information, but court automation systems were only rarely able to provide it. The current move to information-based management among courts is being made possible by the new vision of court leadership and the capabilities of new information technology solutions.

## Introduction: The Organizational Structure of State Courts

The structure of the judiciary, which remains the least understood of the three branches of government, varies widely across states, because the state courts were founded and evolved as local institutions at the city or county level, funded by the local government and originally adjudicated by lay judges on the basis of local custom and law. As such, the trial courts (courts of first instance) were, and to some extent remain, embedded in local politics and local practices.

In general, although the names of these courts vary widely along with the definitions of their jurisdiction, the courts in each state comprise the following jurisdictional levels: a court of last resort (usually but not always called the supreme court); an intermediate appellate court and one or more levels or types of trial courts (courts of first instance). The trial court levels typically include a general jurisdiction court (typically called a superior court, district court or circuit court) and one or more types of limited jurisdiction court (e.g., town and village court, municipal court, traffic court). At each level of court, a judicial officer (chief justice, presiding judge, etc.) is paired with an administrator (state court administrator, clerk of the supreme court, court executive officer, clerk of court, etc.). This two-headed leadership structure is not unlike that of a hospital, with a doctor in charge of medical matters paired with a hospital administrator.

Judges (i.e., justices, judges, commissioners, referees, magistrates, justices of the peace, by whatever names they are known) and court administrators (i.e., court executive officers or clerks of court, by whatever names they are known) are typically either appointed or elected. The appointment, election or hiring process of these key actors along with the complex institutional structure pose key questions: To whom are judges and court administrators accountable? Are they accountable to the governor, the chief justice of the state supreme court, the state legislature, the county, or the public? Are they agents of a state entity—the judicial branch of state government—or



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local officials? The implementation of performance measurement is affected by the variety of stakeholders' views on this issue.

The ongoing attempt throughout the 19th and 20th centuries to create a state-level branch of government from the numerous county- or city-level courts is at best an unfinished reform. Fewer than half the 50 states now fund their courts entirely through a central state budget; the remaining states fund their courts primarily through local funding at the county or city level. Generally speaking, this institutional environment presents many challenges for state-level administrative offices of the courts. As a result, in some states performance measurement is initiated at the state level and involves all courts, while in others it is being initiated at the local level of a single court.

### Measuring Performance in the State Courts

In the 1980s and 1990s, performance measurement in the public sector experienced a reawakening. One of the most popular books on the subject, *Reinventing Government*, argued for reconceptualizing how governmental functions are organized and evaluated, an idea that was embraced to varying degrees across the political spectrum. The use of performance measurement as part of this process demanded two things: clarification of the purposes of each institution and definition of the appropriate measures to gauge progress toward those specific organizational objectives.

In this context, the National Center for State Courts initiated the development of what came to be known as the Trial Court Performance Standards. Over three years, the Commission on Trial Court Performance Standards engaged the court community in the development of 22 standards requiring 68 measures across five broadly defined areas: access to justice; expedition and timeliness; equality, fairness and integrity; independence and accountability; and public trust and confidence. Conceptually, the standards were aimed at evaluating the performance of the court as an organization, not the performance of individual judicial officers per se. The point of reference was those who use the court, and the focus was on how to improve services to the public. The standards were first published in 1990 and endorsed by all the key national court organizations, including the Conference of Chief Justices, Conference of State Court Administrators, National Association for Court Management and American Judges Association.

However, several factors contributed to the inability of state courts to institutionalize performance measurement at that time. These included the apparent complexity of the Trial Court Performance Stan-

dards, in which the 68 proposed measures appeared too great and the measures too complex and seemingly without priority, as well as the fact that courts' information systems were not originally designed to produce the data required for the measures, and manual data collection was too labor-intensive. As a result, the performance measurement movement lost momentum.

### The Redesign of Court Performance

In response to the increased demand from judicial branch leadership for assistance in promoting effective judicial governance and accountability, the National Center for State Courts revisited the Trial Court Performance Standards in a series of national meetings. Responding to the widely held view that the measures were too many, and taking into account the emerging literature on the balanced scorecard approach to performance measurement, the Center developed *CourTools*, a set of 10 performance measures designed to evaluate a small set of key functions of the court. Drawing heavily on the framework originally outlined in the standards and the notion of measuring the performance of the court as a whole, and not individual judges, *CourTools* was designed as a feasible set of measures that were selected on the basis of three criteria:

- correspondence to fundamental court values;
- balanced perspective on the work of the court; and
- feasibility and sustainability.

The measures seek to illuminate success factors such as fiscal responsibility, employee satisfaction and engagement, client-customer satisfaction and effectiveness and efficiency of internal processes.

The 10 *CourTools* measures are:

- *Measure 1 Access and Fairness:* Ratings of court users on the court's accessibility, and its treatment of customers in terms of fairness, equality and respect
- *Measure 2 Clearance Rates:* The number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases
- *Measure 3 Time to Disposition:* The percentage of cases disposed within established time frames
- *Measure 4 Age of Active Pending Caseload:* The age of active cases pending before the court, measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement
- *Measure 5 Trial Date Certainty:* The number of times cases disposed by trial are scheduled for trial



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- *Measure 6 Reliability and Integrity of Case Files:* The percentage of files that can be retrieved within established time standards and that meet established standards for completeness and accuracy of contents
- *Measure 7 Collection of Monetary Penalties:* Payments collected and distributed within established timelines, expressed as a percentage of total monetary penalties ordered in specific cases
- *Measure 8 Effective Use of Jurors:* Measurement of juror yield—the number of people who report for jury duty as a percentage of those summoned and juror utilization—the number of prospective jurors actually used as a percentage of those who reported for jury duty
- *Measure 9 Employee Satisfaction:* Ratings of court employees assessing the quality of the work environment and relations between staff and management
- *Measure 10 Cost per Case:* The average cost of processing a single case, by case type

In August 2005 the Conference of State Court Administrators called on state courts to implement performance measures and on the National Center for State Courts to create a national clearinghouse of performance data. The Conference of State Court Administrators cited the need “to promote judicial governance and accountable state Judicial Branch institutions that provide the highest quality service to the public;” the need to improve understanding of the judiciary’s role; and the need “to develop benchmarks for court performance measures so judiciaries can assess their own progress and allow courts to compare their performance with similarly situated courts.”

The issue of performance measurement was similarly embraced by the Conference of Chief Justices and the National Association for Court Management. As a result, state court systems and individual courts are implementing performance measures. Utah has begun to implement the *CourTools* measures, proceeding measure by measure, statewide. The results of those measurements are published on the state courts’ public Web site, [www.utcourts.gov/courtools/](http://www.utcourts.gov/courtools/) and data for the measures are available at the aggregate statewide level as well as at the local jurisdiction level. North Carolina has developed a Court Performance Measurement System that is also available on its public Web site at [www1.aoc.state.nc.us/cpms](http://www1.aoc.state.nc.us/cpms), reporting data on three measures related to caseflow management: clearance rate, time to disposition and age of active pending cases. California

is currently pilot testing all 10 *CourTools* measures in four courts, with the intention of building reporting capacity on most of the measures into the new statewide California Case Management System.

Arizona has major work underway in its largest superior and municipal courts pilot testing many of the *CourTools* measures. The Yuma court has published results on its public Web site (see [www.co.yuma.az.us/courts/dashboard](http://www.co.yuma.az.us/courts/dashboard)) while the Superior Court of Arizona in Maricopa County has an internal dashboard and reports its performance results in its annual report (see [www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov](http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov)). The Arizona judicial branch strategic plan, “Good to Great: A Strategic Agenda for Arizona’s Courts 2005–2010,” includes a section on accountability, within which the judicial branch commits to establish performance and operational standards and measures for the courts, based on the *CourTools*.<sup>1</sup> Oregon has adopted a set of budget-related performance measures, which include 17 measures consistent with, identical to or supplemental to the *CourTools* measures.<sup>2</sup> Finally, Massachusetts has initiated a comprehensive effort to utilize the measures related to caseflow management to revitalize that state’s court system: clearance rate, time to disposition, age of pending cases and trial date certainty. The vision of this project is one of “transforming the culture of the Trial Court—a transformation whereby empirical data inform policies and drive management decisions, enabling us to increase our accountability and assess our progress, while maintaining our unwavering commitment to quality substantive justice.”<sup>3</sup> Massachusetts has taken the additional step of setting statewide goals for its measures.

Individual courts are also taking up performance measurement. These range from large urban courts like Harris County, Texas, which includes the city of Houston, and Hennepin County, Minn., which includes the city of Minneapolis, to small courts of one to six judges in rural areas. Results of the Fourth District Court in Hennepin County are available on its Web site at [www.mncourts.gov/district/4/](http://www.mncourts.gov/district/4/). Three smaller rural courts in Indiana, Texas and Ohio have posted the results of their first round of performance measurement, along with management recommendations for actions to take based on the results.<sup>4</sup> These courts represent a sample of the breadth and depth of local level court performance measurement initiatives across the U.S.

### Initial Performance Management Lessons from the Trial Courts

For many courts, the data required to support performance measurement either does not exist in usable form or is not consistent and of sufficient quality.





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Of course, for any generalization like this there are exceptions; for example, New Jersey and Minnesota have developed and maintained a high level of data quality. This quality is based on the fact that those state offices consistently use the data to manage the courts, and court staff and judicial officers have a keen understanding of that fact. Thus, a first lesson for most courts is the collaborative work among court information technology staff, managers and court staff required to validate and correct their data.

Assuming the availability of data relevant to measurement, the major challenge for court managers and judges is to understand what the results mean and communicate those results to internal and external stakeholders. Court administrators and judges have managed the courts without a balanced set of performance measures for many years. Fundamental notions of caseload management remain invoked largely on an ad hoc basis or through a single metric like backlog or time to disposition. The more nuanced use of multiple measures (i.e., the balanced scorecard design of *CourTools*), and the practice of making conscious management decisions to trade off performance in one dimension (e.g., timeliness) for performance in another (e.g., quality of justice) brings another level of complexity to the managerial agenda at both the local and state levels. Creating the educational and professional infrastructure for developing skilled management is a strategic goal whose value and immediacy is perhaps still underestimated.

### The Road Ahead

Leading a complex public institution like the court requires sophisticated management tools that capture and analyze key data and report it. In the state court environment, this management effort requires solutions that range in complexity from the *CourTools* analytical spreadsheets to the creative use of off-the-shelf products to data marts and dashboards built by large courts or the state-level administrative office of the courts. The National Center for State Courts has sought to bring a framework for uniformity through its *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting* and technical assistance through its Court Statistics Project staff ([www.courtstatistics.org](http://www.courtstatistics.org)), as well as by providing guidance for the consistent implementation of the *CourTools* measures across states. Ultimately the National Center for State Courts envisions creating a data warehouse to archive performance data and design intelligent comparisons across jurisdictions.

A significant number of state court systems and individual courts have made a strategic commitment to this new vision of court management. Performance

measurement makes clear that many court processes are shared and can only be improved with the active participation of justice system partners, based on a common understanding of the purposes of courts among the three branches of government. While the path to performance measurement is a challenging one, the benefits are enormous and are vital to the state courts' vision of fair and impartial justice and service to the public.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Arizona Supreme Court, "Good to Great: A Strategic Agenda for Arizona's Courts 2005–2010," 2005. [www.supreme.state.az.us](http://www.supreme.state.az.us).

<sup>2</sup> A. Phalan, "The Oregon Judicial Department Performance Management System," Presentation at the COSCA 2005 Mid-year Meeting, Dec. 9, 2005, San Diego, California.

<sup>3</sup> Administrative Office of the Trial Court, *Enhancing the Delivery of Quality Justice: Report of the Court Metrics Project, Calendar Year 2006, 2007*.

<sup>4</sup> See the Lubbock, Texas, court report at [www.co.lubbock.tx.us/DCrt/Reports.htm](http://www.co.lubbock.tx.us/DCrt/Reports.htm); see the Morrow County, Ohio, report at [morrowcountycpc.com](http://morrowcountycpc.com); see the Tippecanoe County, Indiana, report at [www.courttools.org](http://www.courttools.org) on the Online Community home page.

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### About the Author

**Richard Schauffler**, director of Research Services, joined the National Center for State Courts in October 2003. At the center, he directs the Court Statistics Project, which collects and analyzes state court data to develop a national perspective on the work of the state courts. He also works on the *CourTools* team to assist states and courts with implementation of performance measures.

Table 5.1

## STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT

State or other jurisdiction	Justices chosen (a)			Term (in years) (c)	Chief justice	
	Name of court	At large	By district		Method of selection	Term of office for chief justice
Alabama .....	S.C.	★		9	Non-partisan popular election	6 years
Alaska .....	S.C.	★		5	By court	3 years
Arizona .....	S.C.	★		10	By court	5 years
Arkansas .....	S.C.	★		7	Non-partisan popular election	8 years
California .....	S.C.	★		12	Appointed by governor	12 years
Colorado .....	S.C.	★		7	By court	Indefinite
Connecticut .....	S.C.	★		7	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of legislature.	
Delaware .....	S.C.	★		12	Appointed by governor	12 years
Florida .....	S.C.	(d)		7	By court	2 years
Georgia .....	S.C.	★		7	By court	2 years
Hawaii .....	S.C.	★		5	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of legislature.	10 years
Idaho .....	S.C.	★		5	By court	4 years
Illinois .....	S.C.	★	★	7	By court	3 years
Indiana .....	S.C.	★		5	Judicial nominating commission appointment	5 years
Iowa .....	S.C.	★		7	By court	8 years
Kansas .....	S.C.	★		7	Rotation by seniority	Indefinite
Kentucky .....	S.C.	★	★	7	By court	4 years
Louisiana .....	S.C.	★	★	7	By seniority of service	Duration of service
Maine .....	S.J.C.	★		7	Appointed by governor	7 years
Maryland .....	C.A.	★	★	7	Appointed by governor	Indefinite
Massachusetts .....	S.J.C.	★		7	Appointed by governor (f)	To age 70
Michigan .....	S.C.	★		7	By court	2 years
Minnesota .....	S.C.	★		7	Gubernatorial appointment	6 years
Mississippi .....	S.C.	★	★	9	By seniority of service	Duration of service
Missouri .....	S.C.	★		7	By court	2 years
Montana .....	S.C.	★		7	Non-partisan popular election	8 years
Nebraska .....	S.C.	★ (g)	★ (g)	7	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission	Duration of service
Nevada .....	S.C.	★		7	Rotation	2 years (i)
New Hampshire .....	S.C.	★		5	Seniority	5 years
New Jersey .....	S.C.	★		7	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature	Duration of service
New Mexico .....	S.C.	★		5	By court	2 years
New York .....	C.A.	★		7	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission	14 years
North Carolina .....	S.C.	★		7	Non-partisan popular election	8 years
North Dakota .....	S.C.	★		10	By Supreme and district court judges	5 years (k)
Ohio .....	S.C.	★		7	Popular election (l)	6 years
Oklahoma .....	S.C.	★	★	9	By court	Duration of service
.....	C.C.A.	★	★	5	By court	5 years
Oregon .....	S.C.	★		7	By court	6 years
Pennsylvania .....	S.C.	★		7	Seniority	Duration of term
Rhode Island .....	S.C.	★		5	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission	Life
South Carolina .....	S.C.	★		10	Legislative appointment	10 years
South Dakota .....	S.C.	★ (m)	★ (m)	5	By court	4 years

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Justices chosen (a)			Term (in years) (c)	Chief justice	
	Name of court	At large	By district		Method of selection	Term of office for chief justice
Tennessee.....	S.C.	★		8	By court	4 years
Texas.....	S.C.	★		6	Partisan election	6 years
	C.C.A.	★		6	Partisan election	6 years (n)
Utah.....	S.C.	★		10 (o)	By court	4 years
Vermont.....	S.C.	★		6	Appointed by governor from Judicial Nomination Commission, with consent of the legislature	6 years
Virginia.....	S.C.	★		12	Seniority	4 years
Washington.....	S.C.	★		6	By court	4 years
West Virginia.....	S.C.A.	★		12	Seniority	1 year
Wisconsin.....	S.C.	★		10	Seniority	Until declined
Wyoming.....	S.C.	★		8	By court	4 years
Dist. of Columbia.....	C.A.	★		15	Judicial Nominating Commission appointment	4 years
Puerto Rico.....	S.C.	★		To age 70	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature	To age 70

Sources: *State Court Organization, 2004*, U.S. Department of Justice Statistics, National Center for State Courts, March 2008.

## 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 Appellate Court Judges," for details.

(b) Number includes chief justice.

(c) The initial term may be shorter. See Chapter 5 table entitled, "Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges," for details.

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

(e) Initial term is two years; retention 10 years.

(f) Chief Justice, in the appellate courts, is a separate judicial office from that of an Associate Justice. Chief Justices are appointed, until age 70, by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive (Governor's) Council.

(g) Chief Justice chosen statewide; associate judges chosen by district.

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

(i) The term may be split between eligible justices.

(j) Followed by tenure. All judges are subject to gubernatorial reappointment and consent by the Senate after and initial seven-year term; thereafter, they may serve until mandatory retirement at age 70.

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

(l) Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.

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

(n) Presiding judge of Court of Criminal Appeals.

(o) The initial term of appointment is until the next general election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.



**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	144	6
Alaska .....	Court of Civil Appeals	5	6			
Arizona .....	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior Court	34	6 (a)
Arkansas .....	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior Court	166	4
California .....	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery/Probate Court and Circuit Court	120	6
Colorado .....	Courts of Appeal	88	12	Superior Court	1,548	6
Connecticut .....	Court of Appeals	19	8	District Court	153	6 (b)
Delaware .....	Appellate Court	10	8	Superior Court	180	8
Florida .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	19	12
Georgia .....	District Courts of Appeals	62	6	Court of Chancery	5	12
Hawaii .....	Court of Appeals	12	6	Circuit Court	599	6
Idaho .....	Intermediate Court of Appeals	6	10	Superior Court	188	4
Illinois .....	Court of Appeals	3	6	Circuit Court	33	10
Indiana .....	Appellate Court	53	10	District Court	42	4
Iowa .....	Court of Appeals	15	12 (c)	Circuit Court	494	6
Kansas .....	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court	203	6
Kentucky .....	Courts of Appeal	12	4	District Court	337 (d)	6 (e)
Louisiana .....	...	14	8	District Court	243 (f)	4
Maine .....	Court of Special Appeals	53 (g)	10	Circuit Court	95	8
Maryland .....	Appeals Court	13	...	District Court	242	6
Massachusetts .....	Court of Appeals	28 (h)	...	Superior Court	17	7
Michigan .....	Court of Appeals	28	To age 70	Circuit Court	153	15
Minnesota .....	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior Court	73	To age 70
Mississippi .....	Court of Appeals	10	6	District Court	221	6
Missouri .....	Court of Appeals	32	8	District Court	276	6
Montana .....	...	...	12	Circuit Court	51	4
Nebraska .....	Court of Appeals	6	...	Circuit Court	334 (i)	6 (j)
Nevada .....	...	...	...	District Court	39 (k)	6
New Hampshire .....	Appellate Division of Superior Court	35	3 (l)	District Court	55	6 (m)
New Jersey .....	Court of Appeals	...	...	District Court	64	6
New Mexico .....	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	10	...	Superior Court	26	To age 70
New York .....	Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	57 (q)	7 (n)	Superior Court	408	7 (o)
North Carolina .....	Court of Appeals	15	8	District Court	88	6
North Dakota .....	Temporary Court of Appeals	3 (hh)	1 (ii)	Supreme Court	498	14
Ohio .....	Courts of Appeal	68	6	County Court	129	10
				Superior Court	105 (r)	8 (s)
				District Court	42	6
				Court of Common Pleas	391	66

See footnotes at end of table.

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

## JUDICIARY

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	10	6	District Court	241 (t)	4 (u)
Oregon.....	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	173	6
Pennsylvania.....	Superior Court	23 (v)	10	Tax Court	4	6
Rhode Island.....	Commonwealth Court	9 (w)	10	Court of Common Pleas	493 (x)	10
South Carolina.....	...	...	Life	Superior Court	27 (y)	Life
South Dakota.....	Court of Appeals	10 (z)	6	Circuit Court	46 (aa)	6
Tennessee.....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	38	8
Texas.....	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery Court	34	8
Utah.....	Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Circuit Court	85	8
Vermont.....	...	...	...	Criminal Court	33	8
Virginia.....	Courts of Appeal	80	6	Probate Court	2	8
Washington.....	Court of Appeals	7	6 (bb)	District Court	439	4
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	District Court	71	6(cc)
Wisconsin.....	...	...	...	Superior Court and District Court	32 (dd)	6
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	157	8
Dist. of Columbia.....	...	...	...	Superior Court	176	4
Puerto Rico.....	Circuit Court of Appeals	39	16	Circuit Court	66	8
				Circuit Court	240	6
				District Court	21	6
				Superior Court	59	15
				Court of First Instance	328 (ff)	12(gg)

Sources: State Court Organization, 2004; U.S. Department of Justice Statistics, update from the National Center for State Courts, March 2008.

### Key:

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

(a) The initial term for Superior Court judges is three years.

(b) The initial term for District Court, Denver Probate Court, Denver Juvenile Court and County Court judges is two years.

(c) Two years initial; 10 years retention.

(d) The number of District Court judges includes associate judges and magistrates.

(e) The initial term for District judges is at least one year. Associate judges serve a term of four years with an initial term of at least one year, and magistrate judges serve a term of four years.

(f) The number of District Court judges includes magistrates.

(g) The Courts of Appeal have 55 authorized judicial positions.

(h) The Appeals Court has 25 authorized judicial positions. The judges of the Appeals Court are assisted by the services on recall of several retired judges.

(i) The number of Circuit Court judges includes associate judges.

(j) Associate Circuit judges serve a term of four terms.

(k) There are actually 43 District Court judges. Three of those judges serve the Water Court and are included in the data for that court.

(l) More than three years for first election and retention is every six years thereafter.

(m) The initial term is for three years but not more than five years.

(n) Followed by tenure. All judges are subject to gubernatorial reappointment and consent by the Senate after an initial seven-year term; thereafter, they may serve until mandatory retirement at age 70.

(o) After an initial seven-year term, the reappointment term for Superior and Tax Court judges is open-ended until mandatory retirement age at age 70.

(p) Or duration.

(q) Appellate Terms of the Supreme Court have been established within the First and Second Departments of the Appellate Division. Data for the Appellate Terms are not included in the information presented here.

(r) The number of Superior Court judges includes special judges.

(s) Special judges serve a term of four years.

(t) The number of District Court judges includes associate judges and special judges.

(u) District and associate judges serve four year terms; special judges serve at pleasure.

(v) The Superior Court has 15 authorized judicial positions. The judges of the Superior Court are assisted by senior judges specially appointed by the Supreme Court.

(w) The judges of the Commonwealth Court are assisted by senior judges specially appointed by the Supreme Court. Also, senior Common Pleas Court judges occasionally serve on the Commonwealth Court.

(x) These numbers include both active and senior judges.

(y) The number of judges includes magistrates.

(z) The Court of Appeals has nine authorized judicial positions. The judges of the Court of Appeals are assisted by a retired Court of Appeals judge now on special appointment to the court.

(aa) Four to five judges are currently working as active retired judges.

(bb) The initial term of appointment is until the next general election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.

(cc) The initial term of appointment is until the next general election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.

(dd) Plus 5 magistrates for Family Court.

(ee) The Courts of Appeal have 23 authorized judicial positions.

(ff) The number of Court of First Instance judges includes Municipal Division judges.

(gg) Municipal judges serve a term of eight years.

(hh) The supreme court may provide for the assignment of active or retired district court judges, retired justices of the supreme court, and lawyers, to serve on three-judge panels.

(ii) Assignments are for a specified time, not to exceed one year or the completion of one or more cases on the docket of the supreme court.

**Table 5.3**  
**QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS**

State or other jurisdiction	Years of minimum residence						Legal credentials	
	In state		In district		Minimum age		A	T
	A	T	A	T	A	T		
Alabama .....	1 yr.	1 yr.	...	1 yr.	...	...	Licensed attorney	Licensed attorney
Alaska .....	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	...	...	...	...	8 years practice	5 years practice
Arizona .....	10 yrs. (a)	5 yrs.	(b)	1 yr.	(e)	30	(c)	(d)
Arkansas .....	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	(b)	...	30	28	8 years practice	6 years licensed in state
California .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
Colorado .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Connecticut .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	Licensed attorney	Member of the bar
Delaware .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	"Learned in law"	"Learned in law"
Florida .....	★ (f)	★	★ (f)	★ (g)	...	...	10 years state bar	5 years state bar
Georgia .....	...	3 yrs.	...	...	...	30	7 years state bar	7 years state bar
Hawaii .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
Idaho .....	2 yrs.	1 yr.	...	...	30	...	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
Illinois .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	Licensed attorney	...
Indiana .....	★	1 yr.	...	★	...	...	10 years state bar (h)	...
Iowa .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	Licensed attorney	Admitted to state bar
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	30	...	10 years active and continuous practice (i)	5 years state bar
Kentucky .....	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	...	...	8 years state bar and licensed attorney	8 years state bar
Louisiana .....	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	"Learned in law"	"Learned in law"
Maryland .....	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	6 mos.	6 mos.	30	30	State bar member	State bar member
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	★	★	...	...	...	...	State bar member and 5 years practice	State bar member
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Licensed attorney	Licensed attorney
Mississippi .....	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	★ (j)	...	30	26	5 years state bar	5 years practice
Missouri .....	9 yrs. (k)	3 yrs. (k)	...	★ (k)	30	30	State bar member	State bar member
Montana .....	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	...	...	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Nebraska .....	3 yrs.	★	★	★	30	30	5 years practice	5 years practice
Nevada .....	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	...	...	25	25	State bar member (l)	2 years state bar member and 10 years practice
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	(m)	...	(m)	...	...	Admitted to practice in state for at least 10 years	10 years practice of law
New Mexico .....	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	...	★	35	35	10 years practice and/or current state judge	6 years active practice
New York .....	★	★	...	...	...	18	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
North Carolina .....	...	★	...	(n)	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
North Dakota .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	License to practice law	State bar member
Ohio .....	★	★	...	★	...	...	6 years practice	6 years practice
Oklahoma .....	★	(o)	1 yr.	★	30	...	5 years state bar	(p)
Oregon .....	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	...	1 yr.	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
Pennsylvania .....	1 yr.	★	...	1 yr.	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	21	...	License to practice law	State bar member
South Carolina .....	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	...	(q)	32	32	8 years state bar	8 years state bar
South Dakota .....	★	★	★	★	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
Tennessee .....	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	★ (r)	1 yr.	35	30	Qualified to practice law	Qualified to practice law
Texas .....	★	...	...	2 yrs.	35	25	(s)	(t)
Utah .....	5 yrs.	3 yrs.	...	★	30	25	Admitted to practice law	Admitted to practice law
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Virginia .....	...	★	...	★	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Washington .....	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
West Virginia .....	5 yrs.	★	...	★	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 yrs.	2 yrs.	...	...	30	28	9 years state bar	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	★	★	90 days	90 days	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar (u)
Puerto Rico .....	5 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	10 years state bar	7 years state bar

See footnotes at end of table.



## JUDICIARY

### QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS — Continued

Sources: *State Court Organization, 2004*, U.S. Department of Justice Statistics, update from the National Center for State Courts, March 2008.

**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) Court of Appeals minimum age is 30.

(f) The candidate must be a resident of the district at the time of the original appointment.

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

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

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

(j) Must reside within the district.

(k) 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 and resident of the circuit for 1 year.

(l) Minimum of two years state bar member and at least 15 years of legal practice.

(m) For Superior court: out of a total of 441 authorized judgeships there are 283 restricted Superior court judgeships that require residence within the particular county of assignment at time of appointment and reappointment; there are 158 unrestricted judgeships for which assignment of county is made by the chief justice.

(n) Resident judges of the Superior Court are required to have local residency, but special judges are not.

(o) District and associate judges must be state residents for six months if elected, and associate judges must be county residents.

(p) 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.

(q) Circuit judges must be county electors and residents of the circuit.

(r) Supreme Court: One justice from each of three divisions and two seats at large; no more than two may be from any grand division. Court of Appeals and Court of Criminal Appeals: Must reside in the grand division served.

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

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

(u) 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 in the District, been on the faculty of a law school in the District, or been employed by either the by the United States or District of Columbia government.



**Table 5.4**  
**COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS**

State or other jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts					General trial courts	Salary
		Chief Justice salaries	Associate Justice salaries	Intermediate appellate court	Chief/Presiding salaries	Judges salaries		
Eastern Region								
Connecticut.....	Supreme Court	\$176,000	\$163,000	Appellate Court	\$161,000	\$153,000	Superior courts	\$147,000
Delaware.....	Supreme Court	195,000	185,000	...	...	...	Superior courts	169,000
Florida.....	Supreme Judicial Court	130,000	112,000	...	...	...	Superior courts	105,000
Maine.....	Supreme Judicial Court	151,000	146,000	Appellate Court	140,000	135,000	Superior courts	130,000
Massachusetts.....	Supreme Court	138,000	134,000	...	...	...	Superior courts	125,000
New Hampshire.....	Supreme Court	174,000	167,000	Appellate division of	...	...	Superior courts	149,000
New Jersey.....	Court of Appeals	156,000	151,000	Appellate divisions of	148,000	144,000	Supreme courts	137,000
New York.....	Supreme Court	180,000	175,000	Superior Court	170,000	165,000	Courts of common pleas	152,000
Pennsylvania.....	Supreme Court	168,000	152,000	...	...	...	Superior courts	137,000
Rhode Island.....	Supreme Court	135,000	129,000	...	...	...	Superior/District/Family	123,000
Vermont.....	Supreme Court	160,300	151,400	...	154,750	151,200	...	137,400
Regional average.....								
Midwestern Region								
Illinois.....	Supreme Court	189,000	189,000	Court of Appeals	178,000	178,000	Circuit courts	163,000
Indiana.....	Supreme Court	150,000	147,000	Court of Appeals	146,000	143,000	Circuit courts	120,000
Iowa.....	Supreme Court	153,000	147,000	Court of Appeals	142,000	137,000	District courts	129,000
Kansas.....	Supreme Court	136,000	133,000	Court of Appeals	131,000	128,000	District courts	117,000
Michigan.....	Supreme Court	165,000	165,000	Court of Appeals	151,000	151,000	Circuit courts	140,000
Minnesota.....	Supreme Court	156,000	142,000	Court of Appeals	140,000	134,000	District courts	125,000
Nebraska.....	Supreme Court	131,000	131,000	Court of Appeals	125,000	125,000	District courts	121,000
North Dakota.....	Supreme Court	117,000	114,000	...	...	...	District courts	104,000
Ohio.....	Supreme Court	147,000	138,000	Court of Appeals	...	128,000	Courts of common pleas	118,000
South Dakota.....	Supreme Court	117,000	115,000	...	...	...	Circuit courts	107,000
Wisconsin.....	Supreme Court	145,000	137,000	Court of Appeals	130,000	130,000	Circuit courts	122,000
Regional Average.....								
Southern Region								
Alabama.....	Supreme Court	191,000	(a)	Court of Criminal Appeals	(b)	(b)	Circuit courts	112,000
Arkansas.....	Supreme Court	148,000	137,000	Court of Appeals	135,000	133,000	Chancery courts	129,000
Florida.....	Supreme Court	161,000	161,000	District Court of Appeals	153,000	153,000	Circuit courts	145,000
Georgia.....	Supreme Court	162,000	162,000	Court of Appeals	161,000	161,000	Superior courts	117,000
Kentucky.....	Supreme Court	138,000	133,000	Court of Appeals	130,000	127,000	Circuit courts	122,000
Louisiana.....	Supreme Court	138,000	131,000	Court of Appeals	131,000	124,000	District courts	118,000
Maryland.....	Court of Appeals	172,000	153,000	Court of Special Appeals	145,000	142,000	Circuit courts	134,000
Mississippi.....	Supreme Court	115,000	113,000	Court of Appeals	108,000	105,000	Chancery courts	104,000
Missouri.....	Supreme Court	136,000	133,000	Court of Appeals	124,000	124,000	Circuit courts	117,000
North Carolina.....	Supreme Court	137,000	134,000	Court of Appeals	130,000	128,000	Superior courts	121,000
Oklahoma.....	Supreme Court	140,000	131,000	Court of Appeals	127,000	124,000	District courts	118,000
South Carolina.....	Supreme Court	143,000	136,000	Court of Appeals	134,000	132,000	Circuit courts	129,000
Tennessee.....	Supreme Court	160,000	155,000	Court of Appeals	152,000	150,000	Chancery courts	145,000
Texas.....	Supreme Court	153,000	150,000	Court of Appeals	(c)	(d)	District courts	(e)
Virginia.....	Supreme Court	165,000 (f)	155,000 (f)	Court of Appeals	150,000 (g)	147,000 (g)	Circuit courts	144,000
West Virginia.....	Supreme Court	121,000	121,000	...	...	...	Circuit courts	116,000
Regional averages.....								

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State or other jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts					General trial courts	Salary
		Chief Justice salaries	Associate Justice salaries	Intermediate appellate court	Chief/Presiding salaries	Judges salaries		
Western Region								
Alaska.....	Supreme Court	166,000	165,000	Court of Appeals	156,000	156,000	Superior courts	(h)
Arizona.....	Supreme Court	145,000	142,000	Court of Appeals	139,000	139,000	Superior courts	136,000
California.....	Supreme Court	220,000	210,000	Court of Appeals	204,000	196,000	Superior court	172,000
Colorado.....	Supreme Court	132,000	129,000	Court of Appeals	127,000	124,000	District courts	119,000
Hawaii.....	Supreme Court	159,000	154,000	Intermediate Court	148,000	142,000	Circuit courts	138,000
Idaho.....	Supreme Court	118,000	116,000	Court of Appeals	115,000	115,000	District courts	109,000
Montana.....	Supreme Court	107,000	106,000	...	...	...	District courts	99,000
Nevada.....	Supreme Court	(i)	(i)	...	...	...	District courts	(j)
New Mexico.....	Supreme Court	123,000	121,000	Court of Appeals	117,000	115,000	District courts	109,000
Oregon.....	Supreme Court	125,000	122,000	Court of Appeals	122,000	119,000	Circuit courts	111,000
Utah.....	Supreme Court	140,000	138,000	Court of Appeals	134,000	132,000	District courts	126,000
Washington.....	Supreme Court	146,000	146,000	Court of Appeals	139,000	139,000	Superior courts	132,000
Wyoming.....	Supreme Court	119,000	119,000	...	...	...	District courts	114,000
Regional averages.....		141,538	139,077		107,769	105,923		126,769
Regional averages.....								
w/o California.....		135,000	133,167		99,750	98,417		123,000
Dist. of Columbia.....	Court of Appeals			...	...	...	Superior courts	165,000
American Samoa.....	High Court	176,000	175,000	...	...	...	District courts	97,000
Guam.....	Supreme Court	125,000	119,000	...	...	...	Superior courts	(m)
No. Mariana Islands.....	Commonwealth	(k)	(l)	...	...	...	Superior courts	120,000
		130,000	126,000	...	...	...		
Puerto Rico.....	Supreme Court			Appellate Court	105,000	105,000	Superior courts	90,000
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	Territorial Court	125,000	120,000	...	...	...		...
		145,000	135,000		...	...		...

Source: National Center for State Courts, January 2008.

Note: Compensation is shown rounded to the nearest thousand, and is reported according to most recent legislation, even though laws may not yet have taken effect. There are other non-salary forms of judicial compensation that can be a significant part of a judge's compensation package. It should be noted that many of these can be important to judges or attorneys who might be interested in becoming judges or justices. These include retirement, disability, and death benefits, expense accounts, vacation, holiday, and sick leave and various forms of insurance coverage.

(a) Salary range is between \$152,000–\$190,000.

(b) Salary range is between \$152,000–\$189,000.

(c) Salary range is between \$140,000–\$148,000.

(d) Salary range is between \$138,000–\$145,000.

(e) Salary range is between \$125,000–\$140,000.

(f) Plus \$13,500 in lieu of travel, lodging, and other expenses.

(g) Plus \$6,500 in lieu of travel, lodging, and other expenses.

(h) Salary range is between \$153,000–\$160,000.

(i) Salary range including supplements is between \$140,000–\$171,000, base salary is \$108,000.

(j) Salary range is between \$130,000–\$159,000.

(k) Salary range is between \$128,000–\$165,000.

(l) Salary range is between \$126,000–\$163,000.

(m) Salary range is between \$104,000–\$132,000.

**Table 5.5**  
**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)	\$139,000
Alaska .....	Administrative Director	1959	CJ (b)	163,200
Arizona .....	Administrative Director of Courts	1960	SC	(g)
Arkansas .....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ (c)	102,000
California .....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1960	JC	(h)
Colorado .....	State Court Administrator	1959	SC	127,000
Connecticut .....	Chief Court Administrator (d)	1965	CJ	169,000
Delaware .....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1971	CJ	127,000
Florida .....	State Courts Administrator	1972	SC	135,000
Georgia .....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1973	JC	137,000
Hawaii .....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	CJ (b)	112,000
Idaho .....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	115,000
Illinois .....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	SC	178,000
Indiana .....	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	1975	CJ	107,000
Iowa .....	Court Administrator	1971	SC	145,000
Kansas .....	Judicial Administrator	1965	CJ	117,000
Kentucky .....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1976	CJ	122,000
Louisiana .....	Judicial Administrator	1954	SC	124,000
Maine .....	Court Administrator	1975	CJ	105,000
Maryland .....	State Court Administrator	1955	CJ (b)	136,000
Massachusetts .....	Chief Justice for Administration & Management	1978	SC	140,000
Michigan .....	State Court Administrator	1952	SC	148,000
Minnesota .....	State Court Administrator	1963	SC	122,000
Mississippi .....	Court Administrator	1974	SC	77,000
Missouri .....	State Courts Administrator	1970	SC	124,000
Montana .....	State Court Administrator	1975	SC	94,000
Nebraska .....	State Court Administrator	1972	CJ	110,000
Nevada .....	Director, Office of Court Administration	1971	SC	119,000
New Hampshire .....	Director of the Administrative Office of the Court	1980	SC	107,000
New Jersey .....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1948	CJ	159,000
New Mexico .....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1959	SC	121,000
New York .....	Chief Administrator of the Courts	1978	CJ	148,000
North Carolina .....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ	125,000
North Dakota .....	Court Administrator (h)	1971	CJ	93,000
Ohio .....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1955	SC	133,000
Oklahoma .....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	124,000
Oregon .....	Court Administrator	1971	SC	(i)
Pennsylvania .....	Court Administrator	1968	SC	165,000
Rhode Island .....	State Court Administrator	1969	CJ	(j)
South Carolina .....	Director of Court Administration	1973	CJ	122,000
South Dakota .....	State Court Administrator	1974	SC	102,000
Tennessee .....	Director	1963	SC	144,000
Texas .....	Administrative Director of the Courts (i)	1977	SC	105,000
Utah .....	Court Administrator	1973	SC	126,000
Vermont .....	Court Administrator	1967	SC	123,000
Virginia .....	Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court	1952	SC	143,000
Washington .....	Administrator for the Courts	1957	SC (e)	140,000
West Virginia .....	Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals	1975	SC	114,000
Wisconsin .....	Director of State Courts	1978	SC	130,000
Wyoming .....	Court Coordinator	1974	SC	110,000
Dist. of Columbia .....	Executive Officer, Courts of D.C.	1971	(f)	165,000
American Samoa .....	Administrator/Comptroller	N.A.	N.A.	46,000 (k)
Guam .....	Administrative Director of Superior Court	N.A.	CJ	120,000 (l)
No. Mariana Islands .....				70,000
Puerto Rico .....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1952	CJ	111,000
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	Court/Administrative Clerk	N.A.	N.A.	122,000

Source: National Center for State Courts, January 2008.

Note: Compensation shown is rounded to the nearest thousand, and is reported according to most recent legislation, even though laws may not yet have taken effect. 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) Appointed from list of five submitted by governor.

(f) Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.

(g) Salary range is between \$106,000 and \$172,000.

(h) Salary range is between \$192,000 and \$211,000.

(i) Salary range is between \$91,000 and \$134,000.

(j) Salary range is between \$110,000 and \$122,000.

(k) Plus \$1,170/yr. increment.

(l) After supplements: \$149,000



## JUDICIARY

**Table 5.6**  
**SELECTION AND RETENTION OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES**

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court	Types of court	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
Alabama .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Court of Civil Appeals	IA	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Court of Criminal Appeals	IA	GU	PE	PE	SW
Alaska .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE (a)	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE (a)	SW
Arizona .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	DS
Arkansas.....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	DS
California .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	GU	RE	SW
	Courts of Appeal	IA	GU	GU	RE	DS
Colorado.....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	SW
Connecticut .....	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW
	Appellate Court	IA	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW
Delaware.....	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW
Florida .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS and SW (b)
	District Courts of Appeal	IA	GN	GN	RE	DS
Georgia .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	NP	NP	SW
Hawaii.....	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	JN	SW
	Intermediate Court of Appeals	IA	GNL	GNL	JN	SW
Idaho.....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	NP	NP	SW
Illinois.....	Supreme Court	SC	CS	PE	RE	DS
	Appellate Court	IA	SC	PE	RE	DS
Indiana.....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	DS
	Tax Court	IA	GN	GN	RE	SW
Iowa .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	SW
Kansas .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	SW
Kentucky .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	NP	NP	DS
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	NP	NP	DS
Louisiana .....	Supreme Court	SC	CS (c)	PE (d)	PE (d)	DS
	Courts of Appeal	IA	SC (c)	PE (d)	PE (d)	DS
Maine.....	Supreme Judicial Court	SC	GL	GL	GL	SW
Maryland.....	Court of Appeals	SC	GNL	GNL	RE	DS
	Court of Special Appeals	IA	GNL	GNL	RE	DS
Massachusetts.....	Supreme Judicial Court	SC	(e)	GNE (f)	(g)	SW
	Appeals Court	IA	(e)	GNE (f)	(g)	SW
Michigan.....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP (h)	NP (h)	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP (h)	NP (h)	DS
Minnesota .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	SW
Mississippi.....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	DS
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	DS
Missouri.....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	DS
Montana .....	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	NP	NP (i)	SW
Nebraska.....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW and DS (j)
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	DS
Nevada .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	NP	NP	SW
New Hampshire.....	Supreme Court	SC	GE	GE	(k)	SW

See footnotes at end of table.





## JUDICIARY

## SELECTION AND RETENTION OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court	Types of court	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
New Jersey.....	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	GL	SW
	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	IA	GL	GL (l)	GL (l)	SW
New Mexico .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	PE	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	PE	RE	SW
New York .....	Court of Appeals	SC	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW
	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div.	IA	GN	GN	GN	SW (m)
North Carolina .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	SW
North Dakota.....	Supreme Court	SC	GN (n)	NP	NP	SW
	Temporary Court of Appeals	IA	(w)	SC (x)	(w)	SW
Ohio .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE (o)	PE (o)	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	PE (o)	PE (o)	DS
Oklahoma .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS
	Court of Criminal Appeals	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS
	Court of Civil Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	DS
Oregon .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	SW
Pennsylvania .....	Supreme Court	SC	GL	PE	RE	SW
	Superior Court	IA	GL	PE	RE	SW
	Commonwealth Court	IA	GL	PE	RE	SW
Rhode Island .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	(p)	SW
South Carolina .....	Supreme Court	SC	LA	LA	LA	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	LA	LA	LA	SW
South Dakota.....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS and SW (q)
Tennessee .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
	Court of Criminal Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	SW
Texas .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Court of Criminal Appeals	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	PE	PE	DS
Utah .....	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GNL	GNL	RE	SW
Vermont .....	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	LA	SW
Virginia.....	Supreme Court	SC	GU (r)	LA	LA	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU (r)	LA	LA	SW
Washington.....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	DS
West Virginia.....	Supreme Court of Appeals	SC	GU (s)	PE	PE	SW
Wisconsin.....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	NP	NP	DS
Wyoming.....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
District of Columbia ....	Court of Appeals	SC	(t)	(t)	(t)	SW (u)
Puerto Rico.....	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	(v)	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GL	GL	GL	SW

See footnotes at end of table.



## JUDICIARY

### SELECTION AND RETENTION OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES — Continued

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Organization, 2004* NCJ 212351, update from the National Center for State Courts, March 2008.

**Key:**

- SC — Court of last resort  
IA — Intermediate appellate court  
N/S — Not stated  
N.A. — Not applicable  
AP — At pleasure  
CS — Court selection  
DS — District  
DU — Duration of service  
GE — Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council  
GL — Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature  
GN — Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission  
GNE — Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with approval of elected executive council  
GNL — Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature  
GU — Gubernatorial appointment  
ID — Indefinite  
JN — Judicial nominating commission appoints  
LA — Legislative appointment  
NP — Non-partisan election  
PE — Partisan election  
RE — Retention election  
SC — Court of last resort appoints  
SCJ — Chief justice/judge of the court of last resort appoints  
SN — Seniority  
SW — Statewide  
(a) A judge must run for a retention election at the next election, immediately following the third year from the time of initial appointment.  
(b) Five justices are selected by region (based on the District Courts of Appeal) and two justices are selected statewide.  
(c) The person selected by the Supreme Court is prohibited from running for that judgeship; an election is held within one year to serve the remainder of the term.  
(d) Louisiana uses a blanket primary, in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The two top vote getters compete in the general election.  
(e) There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.

(f) The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of nine people elected by geographical area and presided over by the Lieutenant Governor.

(g) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

(h) Candidates may be nominated by political parties and are elected on a nonpartisan ballot.

(i) If the justice/judge is unopposed, a retention election is held.

(j) Chief Justices are selected statewide while Associate Justices are selected by district.

(k) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

(l) All Superior Court judges, including Appellate Division judges, are subject to gubernatorial reappointment and consent by the Senate after an initial seven-year term. Among all the judges, the Chief Justice designates the judges of the Appellate Division.

(m) The Presiding Judge of each Appellate Division must be a resident of the department.

(n) The Governor may appoint from a list of names or call a special election at his discretion.

(o) Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.

(p) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior for a life tenure.

(q) Initial selection is by district, but retention selection is statewide.

(r) Gubernatorial appointment is for interim appointments.

(s) Appointment is effective only until the next election year; the appointee may run for election to any remaining portion of the unexpired term.

(t) Initial appointment is made by the President of the United States and 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 reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

(u) The geographic basis of selection is the District of Columbia.

(v) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

(w) The supreme court may provide for the assignment of active or retired district court judges, retired justices of the supreme court, and lawyers, to serve on three-judge panels.

(x) There is neither a retention process nor unexpired terms. Assignments are for a specified time, not to exceed one year or the completion of one or more cases on the docket of the supreme court.



## JUDICIARY

**Table 5.7**  
**SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES**

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court	Types of court	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
Alabama .....	Circuit	GJ	GU (a)	PE	PE	Circuit
	District	LJ	GU (a)	PE	PE	County
	Municipal	LJ	MU	MU	RA	Municipality
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
Alaska .....	Superior	GJ	GN	GN	RE (b)	State (c)
	District	L.G	GN	GN	RE (d)	District
	Magistrate's Division	N.A.	PJ	PJ	PJ	District
Arizona .....	Superior	GJ	GN or VA (e)	GN or NP (f)	NP or RE (f)	County
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	CO	PE	PE	Precinct
	Municipal	LJ	CC (g)	CC (g)	CC (g)	Municipality
Arkansas.....	Circuit	GJ	GU (h)	NP	NP	Circuit
	District	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	City	LJ	LD	LD	LD	City
California .....	Superior	GJ	GU	NP	NP (i)	County
Colorado .....	District	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Denver Probate	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Denver Juvenile	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Water	GJ	SC (j)	SC (j)	RE	District
	County	LJ	GN	GN (k)	RE	County
	Municipal	LJ	MU	MU	RA	Municipality
Connecticut .....	Superior	GJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	State
	Probate	LJ	PE	PE	PE	District
Delaware.....	Superior	GJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	State
	Chancery	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	State
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	GNL (l)	GNL (l)	GU	County
	Family	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	County
	Common Pleas	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	County
	Alderman's	LJ	LD	CC	LD	Town
Florida .....	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	County	LJ	GN	NP	NP	County
Georgia .....	Superior	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	Juvenile	LJ	CS (m)	CS (m)	CS (m)	County/Circuit
	Civil	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	State	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE (n)	PE (n)	County
	Magistrate	LJ	LD	LD (o)	LD (o)	County
	Municipal/of Columbus	LJ	MA	Elected	Elected	Municipality
	County Recorder's	LJ	LD	LD	LD	County
	Municipal/City of Atlanta	LJ	MU	MU	LD	Municipality
Hawaii.....	Circuit	GJ	GNL	GNL	JN	State
	District	LJ	SCJ (p)	SCJ (p)	JN	Circuit
Idaho .....	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Magistrate's Division	LJ	JN (q)	JN (q)	RE	County
Illinois.....	Circuit	GJ	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County (r)
	Associate Division	N.A.	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County (r)
Indiana.....	Superior	GJ	GU	PE (s)	PE (s)	County
	Circuit	GJ	GU	PE (t)	PE (t)	County
	Probate	GJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	County	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	City	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Municipality
	Town	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Municipality
	Small Claims/Marion County	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Township
Iowa .....	District	GJ	GN (u)	GN (u)	RE (u)	District
Kansas .....	District	GJ	GN and PE (v)	GN and PE (v)	RE and PE (v)	District
	Municipal	LJ	MU	MU	MU	City
Kentucky .....	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	District	LJ	GN	NP	NP	District
Louisiana .....	District	GJ	SC (w)	PE	PE	District
	Juvenile & Family	GJ	SC (w)	PE	PE	District
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	SC (w)	PE(x)	PE	Ward
	Mayor's	LJ	MA	LD	LD	City
	City & Parish	LJ	SC (w)	PE	PE	Ward

See footnotes at end of table.



## JUDICIARY

### SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court	Types of court	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
Maine.....	Superior	GJ	GL	GL	GL	State
	District	GJ	GL	GL	GL	State and District (y)
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
Maryland.....	Circuit	GJ	GNL	GNL	NP	County
	District	LJ	GNL	GNL	RA	District
	Orphan's	LJ	GU	PE (z)	PE (z)	County
Massachusetts.....	Superior	GJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	District	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Probate & Family	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Juvenile	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Housing	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Boston Municipal	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Land	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
Michigan.....	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	Circuit
	Claims	GJ	GU	NP	NP	Circuit
	District	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Probate	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District and Circuit
	Municipal	LJ	LD	NP	NP	City
Minnesota.....	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
Mississippi.....	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Chancery	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	County	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Municipality
	Justice	LJ	LD	PE	PE	District in County
Missouri.....	Circuit	GJ	GU and GN (dd)	PE and GN (ee)	PE and RE (ff)	Circuit/County (gg)
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD	LD	City
Montana.....	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Workers' Compensation	GJ	GN	GN	RA	State
	Water	GJ	SCJ (hh)	SCJ (hh)	SCJ (ii)	State
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	CO	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	MU	NP	NP	City
	City	LJ	CC	NP	NP	City
Nebraska.....	District	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Separate Juvenile	LJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	County	LJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Workers' Compensation	LJ	GN	GN	RE	District
Nevada.....	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Justice	LJ	CO	NP	NP	Township
	Municipal	LJ	CC	NP	NP	City
New Hampshire.....	Superior	GJ	GE	GE	(jj)	State
	District	LJ	GE	GE	(jj)	District
	Probate	LJ	GE	GE	(jj)	County
New Jersey.....	Superior	GJ	GL	GL	GL	County
	Tax	LJ	GL	GL	GL	State
	Municipal	LJ	MA or MU (kk)	MA or MU (kk)	MU	Municipality
New Mexico.....	District	GJ	GN	PE	RE	District
	Magistrate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	LJ	GN	PE	RE	County
	Municipal	LJ	MU	PE	PE	City
	Probate	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
New York.....	Supreme	GJ	GL	PE	PE	District
	County	GJ	GL	PE	PE	County
	Claims	GJ	GNL	GNL	GU	State
	Surrogates'	LJ	GNL	PE	PE	County
	Family	LJ	GNL and MU (ll)	PE and MU (ll)	PE and MU (ll)	County and NYC
	District	LJ	(mm)	PE	PE	District
	City	LJ	Elected	Elected	LD	City
	NYC Civil	LJ	MA (nn)	PE	PE	City
	NYC Criminal	LJ	MA	MA	MA	City
	Town & Village Justice	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Town or Village
North Carolina.....	Superior	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	District	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District

See footnotes at end of table.



## JUDICIARY

## SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court	Types of court	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
North Dakota.....	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Municipal	LJ	MA	NP	NP	City
Ohio .....	Common Pleas	GJ	GU	PE (oo)	PE (oo)	County
	Municipal	LJ	GU	PE (oo)	PE (oo)	County/City
	County	LJ	GU	PE (oo)	PE (oo)	County
	Claims	LJ	SCJ	SCJ	SCJ	N.A.
	Mayor's	LJ	Elected	PE	PE	City/Village
Oklahoma .....	District	GJ	GN (pp)	NP (pp)	NP (pp)	District
	Municipal Not of Record	LJ	MM	MM	MM	Municipality
	Municipal of Record	LJ	MU	MU	MU	Municipality
	Workers' Compensation	LJ	GN	GN	GN	State
	Tax Review	LJ	SCJ	SCJ	SCJ	District
Oregon .....	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Tax	GJ	GU	NP	NP	State
	County	LJ	CO	NP	NP	County
	Justice	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	CC	CC/Elected	CC/Elected	(qq)
Pennsylvania .....	Common Pleas	GJ	GL	PE	RE	District
	Philadelphia Municipal	LJ	GL	PE	RE	City/County
	Magisterial District Judges	LJ	GL	PE	PE	District
	Philadelphia Traffic	LJ	GL	PE	RE	City/County
Rhode Island .....	Superior	GJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
	Workers' Compensation	LJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
	District	LJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
	Family	LJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
	Probate	LJ	CC	CC or MA	RA	Town
	Municipal	LJ	CC	CC or MA	CC or MA	Town
	Traffic Tribunal	LJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
South Carolina .....	Circuit	GJ	LA and GN (ss)(tt)	LA and GN (tt)	LA and GL (tt)	Circuit and State (tt)
	Family	LJ	LA	LA	LA	Circuit
	Magistrate	LJ	GL	GL	GL	County
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	Municipal	LJ	CC	CC	CC	District
South Dakota.....	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	Magistrate	LJ	PJS	PJS	PJS	Circuit
Tennessee .....	Circuit	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Chancery	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Criminal	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Probate	GJ	(vv)	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Juvenile	LJ	(vv)	PE (uu)	PE	County
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD (uu)	LD	Municipality
	General Sessions	LJ	MU	PE (uu)	PE	County
Texas .....	District	GJ	GL	PE	PE	District
	Constitutional County	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
	Probate	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
	County at Law	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	CO	PE	PE	Precinct
	Municipal	LJ	CC	LD	LD	Municipality
Utah .....	District	GJ	(ww)	GNL	RE	District
	Justice	LJ	MM (xx)	MM (xx)	RE and RA (yy)	County/Municipality
	Juvenile	LJ	(ww)	GNL	RE	District
Vermont.....	Superior	GJ	GNL	GNL	LA	State
	District	GJ	GNL	GNL	LA	State
	Family	GJ	(zz)	(zz)	(zz)	(zz)
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	District
	Environmental	LJ	GNL	GNL	LA	State
	Judicial Bureau	LJ	PJ	PJ	AP	State
Virginia .....	Circuit	GJ	GU	LA	LA	Circuit
	District	LJ	CS (aaa)	LA	LA	District
Washington.....	Superior	GJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	District	LJ	CO	NP	NP	District
	Municipal	LJ	CC	MA/CC	MA/CC (bbb)	Municipality

See footnotes at end of table.

## JUDICIARY

### SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court	Types of court	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
West Virginia .....	Circuit	GJ	GU	PE	PE	Circuit
	Magistrate	LJ	PJ	PE	PE	County
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Municipality
	Family	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Circuit
Wisconsin .....	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Municipal	LJ	MU (ccc)	NP	NP	Municipality
Wyoming .....	District	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Circuit	LJ	GN	GN	RE	Circuit
	Municipal	LJ	MA	MA	LD	Municipality
District of Columbia ...	Superior	GJ	(ddd)	(ddd)	(ddd)	State (eee)
Puerto Rico .....	First Instance	GJ	GL	GL	GL	State

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Organization*, 2004 NCJ 212351, update from the National Center for State Courts, March 2008.

#### Key:

- GJ — General jurisdiction court
- LJ — Limited jurisdiction court
- N/S — Not stated
- N.A. — Not applicable
- AP — At pleasure
- CA — Court administrator appointment
- CC — City or town council/commission appointment
- CO — County board/commission appointment
- CS — Court selection
- DU — Duration of service
- GE — Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council
- GL — Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature
- GN — Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission
- GNE — Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with approval of elected executive council
- GNL — Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature
- GU — Gubernatorial appointment
- JN — Judicial nominating commission appoints
- LA — Legislative appointment
- LD — Locally determined
- MA — Mayoral appointment
- MC — Mayoral appointment with consent of city council
- MM — Mayoral appointment with consent of governing municipal body
- MU — Governing municipal body appointment
- NP — Non-partisan election
- PE — Partisan election
- PJ — Presiding judge of the general jurisdiction court appoints
- PJS — Presiding judge of the general jurisdiction court appoints with approval of the court of last resort
- RA — Reappointment
- RE — Retention election
- SC — Court of last resort appoints
- SCJ — Chief justice/judge of the court of last resort appoints
- (a) The counties of Baldwin, Jefferson, Madison, Mobile, and Tuscaloosa use gubernatorial appointment from the recommendations of the Judicial Nominating Commission.
- (b) A judge must run for retention at the next election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.
- (c) Judges are selected on a statewide basis, but run for retention on a district-wide basis.
- (d) Judges must run for retention at the first general election held more than one year after appointment.
- (e) Maricopa and Pima counties use the gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission process. The method for submitting names for the other 13 counties varies.
- (f) Maricopa and Pima counties use the gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission process. The other 13 counties hold non-partisan elections.
- (g) Municipal court judges are usually appointed by the city or town council except in Yuma, where judges are elected.
- (h) The office can be held until December 31 following the next general election and then the judge must run in a non-partisan election for the remainder of the term.

(i) If unopposed for reelection, incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot unless a petition was filed not less than 83 days before the election date indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted for the office. An unopposed incumbent is not declared elected until the election date. This is for the general election; different timing may apply for the primary election (see Elec. Code §8203).

(j) Judges are chosen by the Supreme Court from among District Court judges.

(k) The mayor appoints Denver County Court judges.

(l) The Magistrate Screening Commission recommends candidates.

(m) Juvenile Court judges are appointed by Superior Court judges in all but one county, in which juvenile judges are elected. Associate judges (formerly referees) must be a member of the state bar or law school graduates. They serve at the pleasure of the judge(s).

(n) Probate judges are selected in non-partisan elections in 66 of 159 counties.

(o) Magistrate judges are selected in nonpartisan elections in 41 of 159 counties.

(p) Selection occurs by means of Chief Justice appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission with consent of the Senate.

(q) The Magistrate Commission consists of the administrative judge, three mayors and two electors appointed by the governor, and two attorneys (nominated by the district bar and appointed by the state bar). There is one commission in each district.

(r) There exists a unit less than county in Cook County.

(s) Non-partisan elections are used in the Superior Courts in Allen and Vanderburgh counties. Nominating commissions are used in St. Joseph County and in some courts in Lake County. In those courts that use the nominating commission process for selection; retention elections are used as the method of retention.

(t) Non-partisan elections are used in the Circuit Courts in Vanderburgh County.

(u) This applies to district judges only. Associate judges are selected by the district judges and retention is by a retention election. Magistrates are selected and retained by appointment from the County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission. The County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission consists of three members appointed by the county board and two elected by the county bar, presided over by a District Court judge.

(v) Seventeen districts use gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission for selection and retention elections for retention. Fourteen districts use partisan elections for selection and retention.

(w) Depending on the amount of time remaining, selection may be by election following a Supreme Court appointment.

(x) Louisiana uses a blanket primary in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The top two vote getters compete in the general election.

(y) At least one judge who is a resident of the county in which the district lies must be appointed from each of the 13 districts.

(z) Two exceptions are Hartford and Montgomery counties where Circuit Court judges are assigned.

(aa) There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.

(bb) The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of eight people elected by geographical area and presided over by the lieutenant governor.

(cc) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

(dd) Gubernatorial appointment occurs in 40 partisan circuits; gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission takes place in five non-partisan circuits.

**SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES—Continued**

(ee) Partisan elections occur in 40 circuits; gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission with a non-partisan election takes place in five circuits.

(ff) Partisan elections take place in 40 circuits; retention elections occur in five metropolitan circuits.

(gg) Associate circuit judges are selected on a county basis.

(hh) Selection occurs through Chief Justice appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission.

(ii) Other judges are designated by the District Court judges.

(jj) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

(kk) In multi-municipality, joint, or countywide municipal courts, selection is by gubernatorial appointment with consent of the senate.

(ll) Mayoral appointment occurs in New York City.

(mm) The appointment is made by the County Chief Executive Officer with confirmation by District Board of Supervisors.

(nn) Housing judges are appointed by the Chief Administrator of the courts.

(oo) Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.

(pp) This applies to district and associate judges; special judges are selected by the district judges.

(qq) The geographic basis for selection is the municipality for those judges that are elected. Judges that are either appointed or are under contract may be from other cities.

(rr) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior for a life tenure.

(ss) The governor may appoint a candidate if the unexpired term is less than one year.

(tt) In addition to Circuit Court judges, the Circuit Court has masters-in-equity whose jurisdiction is in matters referred to them in the Circuit Court. Masters-in-equity are selected by gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Merit Selection Commission, retained by gubernatorial appointment with the consent of the senate, and the geographic basis for selection is the state.

(uu) Each county legislative body has the discretion to require elections to be non-partisan.

(vv) The selection method used to fill an unexpired term is established by a special legislative act.

(ww) There are no expired terms; each new judge begins a new term.

(xx) Appointment is by the local government executive with confirmation by the local government legislative body (may be either county or municipal government).

(yy) County judges are retained by retention election; municipal judges are reappointed by the city executive.

(zz) Superior and District Court judges serve as Family Court judges.

(aaa) Circuit Court judges appoint.

(bbb) Full-time municipal judges must stand for non-partisan election.

(ccc) A permanent vacancy in the office of municipal judge may be filled by temporary appointment of the municipal governing body or jointly by the governing bodies of all municipalities served by the judge.

(ddd) The Judicial Nomination Commission nominates for Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation. Not less than six months prior to the expiration of the term of office, the judge's performance is reviewed by the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure. A judge found "well qualified" is automatically reappointed for a new term of 15 years; a judge found "qualified" may be renominated by the President (and subject to Senate confirmation). A judge found "unqualified" is ineligible for reappointment or if the President does not wish to reappoint a judge, the Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

(eee) The geographic basis for selection is the District of Columbia.(dd) Gubernatorial appointment occurs in 40 partisan circuits; gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission takes place in five non-partisan circuits.

**Table 5.8**  
**JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE: INVESTIGATING AND ADJUDICATING BODIES**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Investigating body</i>	<i>Adjudicating body</i>	<i>Appeals from adjudication are filed with:</i>	<i>Final disciplining body</i>	<i>Point at which reprimands are made public</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Judicial Inquiry Committee	Court of the Judiciary	Supreme Court	Court of the Judiciary	Filing of the complaint with the Court of the Judiciary
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Committee on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	N.A.	Supreme Court	Filing of recommendation with Supreme Court
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Discretionary with Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Commission on Judicial Conduct determines if there is probable cause to bring formal charges.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Judicial Discipline and Committees Disability	Commission	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	At disposition of case
<b>California</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Performance	Commission on Judicial Performance	Supreme Court has discretionary review	Commission on Judicial Performance	Upon commission determination (a)
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Committee on Judicial Discipline	Commission on Judicial Discipline	No appeal	Supreme Court	Adjudication
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Judicial Review Council	Judicial Review Council; Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Public censure is issued at between 10 and 30 days after notice to the judge, provided that if the judge appeals, there is an automatic stay of disclosure.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Council on Probate Judicial Conduct	Council on Probate Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Upon issuance of opinion and imposition of sanction
<b>Florida</b> .....	Preliminary Committee of the Court on the Judiciary	Court on the Judiciary	No appeal	Court on the Judiciary	
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Judicial Qualifications Commission (b)	No appeal	Supreme Court (c)	Filing of formal charges by Committee with Supreme Court Clerk
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Formal Hearing
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Commission on Judicial Conduct	No appeal	Supreme Court	Imposition of public discipline by Supreme Court
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Judicial Council	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Filing with Supreme Court
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Judicial Inquiry Board	Courts Commission	No appeal	Courts Commission	Filing of complaint by Judicial Inquiry Board to Courts Commission
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Judicial Qualifications Committee	Supreme Court	N.A.	Supreme Court	Institution of Formal Proceedings
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Application by the commission to the Supreme Court
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Committee on Judicial Qualifications	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Reprimand is published by Supreme Court if approved by Supreme Court.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Judicial Conduct Committee	Judicial Conduct Committee	Supreme Court	Judicial Conduct Committee	Application of judge under investigation
<b>Maine</b> .....	Judiciary Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint by commission with Supreme Court
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability	Supreme Judicial Court	No appeal	Supreme Judicial Court	Filing of report to Supreme Judicial Court
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Disabilities	Court of Appeals	N.A.	Court of Appeals	Filing of record by Committee to Court of Appeals
	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Judicial Court	N.A.	Supreme Judicial Court	After final of formal charges with the Supreme Judicial Court

See footnotes at end of table.



## JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE: INVESTIGATING AND ADJUDICATING BODIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Investigating body</i>	<i>Adjudicating body</i>	<i>Appeals from adjudication are filed with:</i>	<i>Final disciplining body</i>	<i>Point at which reprimands are made public</i>
Michigan.....	Judicial Tenure Commission	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint by commission with Supreme Court
Minnesota.....	Board of Judicial Standards	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal charges by Committee with Supreme Court
Mississippi.....	Commission on Judicial Performance	Supreme Court	N.A.	Supreme Court	Recommendation of Commission to Supreme Court
Missouri.....	Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline	Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Filing of recommendation by Committee to Supreme Court
Montana.....	Judicial Standards Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of record by Committee with Supreme Court
Nebraska.....	Commission on Judicial Qualification	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Commission may issue a public reprimand
Nevada.....	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Supreme Court	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Upon filing of report by Committee and service upon judge
New Hampshire.....	Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	On issuance of reprimand (d)	
New Jersey.....	Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	N.A.	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint
New Mexico.....	Judicial Standards Commission	Supreme Court	N.A.	Supreme Court	Filing of record by Commission with Supreme Court
New York.....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Court of Appeals	Commission on Judicial Conduct and Court of Appeals	Completion of service of record on respondent
North Carolina.....	Judicial Standards Commission	Supreme Court	No appeals	Supreme Court	Upon recommendation of Commission to Supreme Court
North Dakota.....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	N.A.	Supreme Court	At formal hearing
Ohio.....	Board of Commissioners on Grievance and Discipline (e)	Board of Commissioners on Grievance and Discipline	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Adjudication
Oklahoma.....	Court on the Judiciary Trial Division Council Complaints	Court on the Judiciary Trial Division; Council on Judicial Complaints	Court on the Judiciary Division; no appeal from Council on Judicial Complaints	Court on the Judiciary Appellate Division	Filing with clerk of the Appellate Court
Oregon.....	Commission of Judicial Fitness and Disability (f)	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court (g)
Pennsylvania.....	Judicial Conduct Board	Court of Judicial Discipline	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Once a final decision has been made
Rhode Island.....	Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	No appeals	Supreme Court When Supreme Court affirms a recommendation for reprimand or removal
South Carolina.....	Commissioners on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	N.A.	Supreme Court	Adjudication
South Dakota.....	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Supreme Court	No appeals	Supreme Court	Filing with the Supreme Court

See footnotes at end of table.

## JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE: INVESTIGATING AND ADJUDICATING BODIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Investigating body</i>	<i>Adjudicating body</i>	<i>Appeals from adjudication are filed with:</i>	<i>Final disciplining body</i>	<i>Point at which reprimands are made public</i>
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Court of the Judiciary	Court of the Judiciary	Supreme Court, then General Assembly	Supreme Court or General Assembly	Filing of complaint in Appellate Court Clerk's office
<b>Texas</b> .....	State Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court, Commission on Judicial Conduct, or review tribunal consisting of Justices of Courts of Appeals	Supreme Court	Supreme Court, Commission on Judicial Conduct, or review tribunal consisting of Justices of Courts of Appeals	Convening of formal hearing by the Commission on Judicial Conduct
<b>Utah</b> .....	Judicial Conduct Commission	Judicial Conduct Commission	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	10 days after filing appeal
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Judicial Conduct Board	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Filing of formal charges by Board with Supreme Court
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	Supreme Court Filing of formal complaint by Committee with Supreme Court
<b>Washington</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	No appeal	Committee on Judicial Conduct or Supreme Court	Beginning of fact finding hearing by Committee
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Judicial Investigation Committee and Judicial Hearing Board	Judicial Hearing Board (JHB)	JHB recommends to SCA (i)	Supreme Court of Appeals (h)	Upon decision by Supreme Court of Appeals
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Judicial Commission	Supreme Court (i)	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of petitioner formal complaint by Judicial Commission w/Supreme Court
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics	Supreme Court	N.A.	Supreme Court	Filing with Supreme Court
<b>District of Columbia</b> ..	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	Federal judge panel: 3 appointments by Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	Filing of order with D.C. Court of Appeals (j)
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Disciplinary and Removal from office for health reasons	Supreme Court	N.A.	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint to the Discipline Commission

*Source:* Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Court Organization, 2004* NCI 212351, update from the National Center for State Courts, March 2008.

## Key:

N.A. — Not applicable

(a) In cases involving more serious misconduct, the commission may issue a public admonishment or public censure. The nature and impact of the misconduct generally determine the level of discipline. Both public admonishments and public censures are notices sent to the judge describing the improper conduct and stating the findings made by the commission. These notices are also made available to the press and the general public.

(b) The Judicial Qualifications Commission investigates and makes recommendations to the Supreme Court for discipline or removal.

(c) The Supreme Court power of removal is alternative and cumulative to the power of impeachment and suspension by the Governor and Senate.

(d) The Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct may admonish, reprimand or order conditions, and the Supreme Court may impose formal discipline.

(e) Initial review is carried out by a panel of three commissioners.

(f) Technically, the Commission of Judicial Fitness and Disability does not adjudicate disciplinary matters.

It hears the evidence and makes recommendations to the Supreme Court, which must review the records, or any stipulation for discipline and can hear additional evidence. Technically, then, there is no appeal. The Supreme Court orders any discipline, including any stipulated sanction.

(g) In Oregon, the allegations become public when the Commission issues a notice of public hearing, generally 14 days in advance of the hearing (although it can be less in the public interest). The actual complaint is not made public then, but the notice includes the general nature of the allegations. In a disciplinary case (but not a disability case), the Commission hearing, the evidence received there, and the Commission's decisions and recommendations are public. The Supreme Court decision is public when the Court files its opinion. There is no reprimand or other sanction until the Supreme Court decision.

(h) The final disciplining body is the same for both the Commission and Judicial Hearing Board.

(i) The Judicial Conduct and Disability Panel, through an ad hoc three-judge panel (two must be Court of Appeals judges, one can be a retired, reserve judge or Court of Appeals judge appointed as a hearing examiner) makes a report to the Supreme Court.

(j) This only applies in cases of removal or involuntary retirement wherein the Chief Justice appoints a three-member federal judge panel to review commission's order of removal.



## **Chapter Six**

# **ELECTIONS**







# State Election Innovations Could be Threatened by Continued Push for Federal Mandates

By R. Doug Lewis

*An emerging blueprint for the increased responsibility of states for election practices under the Help America Vote Act of 2002 may help convince Congress to let states set the agenda on election reform but may be threatened by growing federal regulation.*

Elections in the United States have traditionally been the domain of state and local governments, and most of the innovations in elections in the modern era have come from the states. For example, the states and local jurisdictions pushed for the adoption of the Australian Ballot<sup>1</sup> in the late 1800s. The states also first created voter registration by mail, motor voter programs, elections by mail, early voting and vote centers, provisional voting and statewide voter databases.

Election innovations by state and local jurisdictions spread to other states fairly quickly. This demonstrates that the best election practices and processes have come from state experiments.

The ability of the states to be innovators is threatened, however, by growing federal regulation. Whenever Congress perceives that change is not happening at a sufficient pace, federal lawmakers often believe there is a need to revamp election practices. But the rules and procedures the federal government uses to achieve its goals may not work for every state. For example, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was necessary to guarantee suffrage to many Americans. Indeed, federal mandates both pre-empt state action and set off waves of change as states adjust existing procedures to the new federal policies. If states fail to act on issues of concern to Congress, they may lose the ability to do so.

## Modern History of Federal Action in Elections

Federal election mandates are nothing new, but historically, elections in the United States have been decentralized since the beginning of the nation for both political and practical considerations. In fact, the founding fathers of the U.S. were so distrustful of the centralized authority of a monarch that they designed an electoral system that was completely decentralized. Giving control of elections to local authorities made it impractical, if not impossible, for the federal government to take control; only at the local level are there enough people to handle the

local election process. That model worked well into the 20th century.

But beginning in 1965, the Federal government used the Voting Rights Act and subsequent renewals to define and expand the rights of minorities, and then to add enfranchisement rights to people with disabilities, and to voters with English as a second language. The 1965 act is important because of its impact on election practices and policies. After the Voting Rights Act, Congress passed these additional elections laws:

- The Voting Accessibility for Elderly and Handicapped Act in 1984;
- The Uniformed and Overseas Absentee Voting Act in 1986;
- The National Voter Registration Act in 1993, which took effect in 1995; and
- The Help America Vote Act in 2002.

Several changes brought about by the Help America Vote Act changed what was previously the exclusive province of local and state election officials, who are still trying to implement that law. Those changes include: defining what constitutes a vote; establishing statewide voter databases; establishing voting rights for people with disabilities, specifically enacting requirements for the visually impaired to be able to vote independently and secretly; and addressing uniformity in offering provisional ballots to voters who appear to be left off official voting rolls.

These four major federal laws affecting election practices in less than 25 years indicate Congress is becoming more active on the election issue, mandating election policies and practices.

**State Control vs. Federal Control:** Political activists support the increase in federal control, touting uniformity and efficiency as primary reasons for more federal mandates.

State and local governments, on the other hand, argue that elections have been primarily their responsibility, not the federal government's. States say democracy needs the diversity offered by processes



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designed to best serve those voters within the state boundaries. States argue that as long as their voters are well-served and content with the processes, there is no need for the federal government to impose uniformity; and, they say, one size does not fit all in election practices. Some groups and organizations, as well as Congress, cite lack of voter confidence as a reason for making additional federal changes to the process while election officials consistently argue that voter confidence has returned to all-time highs.<sup>2</sup>

Both federal and state mandates affect local governments, which are left trying to fund increases in elections costs that have escalated 200 percent to 500 percent (and more) over costs before the Help America Vote Act.

Congress continues to propose major changes in election administration, and will likely consider bills in 2008 addressing such issues as the following:

- Election day registration;
- Uniform handling of provisional ballots (counting regardless of which precinct they were voted in);
- Expanded use of mailed ballots;
- Continued pressure on design and use of voting equipment;
- List of maintenance procedures;
- Audits of elections; and
- Poll worker education.

Congress is clearly demonstrating its intent to be proactive with election legislation. Unless state legislatures and governors can convince Congress to leave the election practices to the states, federal mandates may prevail over state legislation.

**Actions Clearly Needed at State Level:** Against this backdrop, states must begin to consider changes. Election experts at the state and local level indicate states need to accept new responsibilities. In addition to the new responsibilities brought by the Help America Vote Act, states are facing new challenges in election reform that have evolved over the past seven years. State legislatures and governors have not yet addressed all the changes in the state role in elections after the act. But the legal evolution of responsibility is compounded by the procedural evolution that has created needs for local governments that are best served by an active state election structure:

- **Infrastructure Changes.** States need to provide technical expertise for things most of their local governments cannot afford. Help America Vote mandated a far stronger state-level responsibility for elections, but the states have not been able to properly respond with the necessary expertise.

- **Election Technology Expertise.** It doesn't matter whether states use DREs or Optical Scan machines in elections; each type of equipment has become more complicated to program, operate and maintain. Only the largest election jurisdictions can afford to hire and maintain the skilled technical personnel required of modern voting equipment.

- Georgia responded by creating a state university-based technology group (Election Support Center at Kennesaw State University) to assist all 159 counties with maintenance, repair, programming, ballot building and pre-election testing of equipment.

- Oklahoma provides not only all the voting equipment but also maintenance and repair and machine preparation staff to assist the counties between elections.

- **Ballot Layout and Design.** New information about the influence of ballot design and layout on voters has come to light after the elections of 2000. Few local jurisdictions, however, have been able to get training on new methods; and few local jurisdictions can afford to have one or more employees who specialize in ballot preparation. States clearly can benefit by having a state-level function that provides expertise to local jurisdictions in ballot layout and design. Research indicates that design features can dramatically improve the accuracy in balloting. The work of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission is significant in understanding ballot design issues and its research and suggestions can help substantially—but that requires local officials receive training.

- **Poll Worker Training.** While local jurisdictions should administer poll worker training, states may be the most appropriate funding agency for research to discover and share better methods for teaching older workers. Research from the National Task Force on Education and Training for Elections<sup>3</sup> indicates most local jurisdictions have never been exposed to methods that can improve the ability of voters to vote correctly and that effectively train poll workers. Election specialists at the state level can help meet the needs of local jurisdictions. A wealth of information is becoming available from both the National Task Force and the training guides available from the Election Assistance Commission.

- **Election Official Training**—State legislatures should mandate training for local election officials. Many local jurisdictions will not pay



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for training local election officials, even if it is offered by the state. To assure proper training, states should require local governments to fund state or nationally certified elections training. States can choose to provide their own certification programs or contract with outside organizations to provide certification. States providing such training include:

- *Tennessee*—The state offers an \$18,000 salary incentive for local elections officials who attend and satisfactorily complete state training each year.
- *North Carolina*—County-level election directors must complete the state certification program and can lose their job if they are unable to pass the program requirements.
- *Washington*—The state offers an extensive program of education with continuous requirements each election cycle to maintain state certification.
- *Arizona*—The state requires mandatory training from the secretary of state's office and retains authority to remove officials or keep them from conducting elections if not certified.

States that contract certification include<sup>4</sup>—

- Virginia through the Virginia Registrars Association;
- Delaware through the Commissioner of Elections; and
- California through the California Election Professionals Association

In addition, local election officials in Louisiana can get up to 7 percent of their salaries for obtaining the national certification standing of Certified Election/Registration Official. Local jurisdictions throughout the nation are specifying state or, most often, national certification for their job openings in election administration. Some local governments now base local salaries on whether their election officials maintain their national certification in good standing.

- *Election Audits or Automatic Recounts?* States can likely head off costly federal requirements for election audits by implementing programs to assure voters that winners and losers got a fair and honest count of the votes.

Much has been made of election audits with little clarity about what is to be achieved. Fourteen states already had some process for auditing elections beyond what every state already has in the canvass of

the vote audits conducted after elections. Federal proposals so far would be burdensome and costly to states and local governments.

- *Recounts as Audits.* If the purpose of the audit is to assure the winners and losers the outcomes were correct, a better solution may be for states to adopt an automatic recount process. Many states require the losing candidate to allege voter fraud or mismanagement of the election process. Such allegations make headlines whether true or not and damage the electoral process. In addition, the states normally expect the losing candidate to pay the costs of a recount. If, however, states trigger automatic administrative recounts when the election is decided by 0.5 percent—some states use 1 percent—then the cost of the automatic recount is borne by the election jurisdictions as a cost of conducting elections.

Such administrative recounts allow the process to work at separate stages and escalate in time to conduct each stage. The stages would be as follows:

- Count all ballots again within the selected race and its jurisdiction-wide area by voting machines.
- Any ballot unable to be counted by the machines will be counted by hand.
- If, in the opinion of the losing candidate, that is not sufficient evidence, then hand recounts of randomly selected precincts could be conducted or a percentage of ballots recounted, as done by a number of states.
- If that is still not convincing evidence, then the losing candidate could request a full hand recount of all ballots.

Such a process assures the public, the media, activist groups, political parties and the candidates that the process was fair to all. It also means that state and local governments are not engaged in every election audit. States where the audit process has existed for 10 years or more experience extra costs and extensive time requirements, but have virtually no public attention to the ongoing audit process.

- *Random Audits.* States may find it useful to request a selected number of random audits on occasion to assure voters and other stakeholders that voting equipment or election officials are counting accurately. This is less costly than forced election cycle audits that exist in perpetuity.

If permanent audits are implemented by states, then North Carolina may serve as an example of how to structure a statistically valid audit that does not overburden the process.



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### Conclusion

States face challenges in ensuring they provide necessary leadership and funding to proactively manage the election processes. Clearly there are immediate needs.

Not all problems are solved by additional training, but the problems with elections for the foreseeable future involve a training and technical support. States can implement effective programs with minimal investments that will serve their local jurisdictions well and preserve state and local authority over elections. If not, local jurisdictions may seek funding from Congress to address election needs. Such funding will come with more federal mandates and requirements—and less autonomy for states.

The reality of conditions in election administration is this: When there are perceived needs, some organization tries to fill those needs. Congress has demonstrated that it will take action when it believes states are not fulfilling the needs with regard to elections.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>Previously the political parties printed ballots and distributed them to voters. Adoption of the Australian Ballot was where state and local governments began the process of providing the ballots for elections to eliminate the abuses of party-provided ballots.

<sup>2</sup>Polls by CNN in 2006, by Pew Research and by others show voter confidence numbers in the range of 86, 87 or 88 percent, depending on who conducted the polls and when they were conducted.

<sup>3</sup>A task force created by The Election Center, Houston, TX, to examine common elements of good adult education and new ideas to improve the ability of poll workers and election officials; it also examines the kinds of education that will be needed to train staff and voters in the future with increasingly difficult literacy problems affecting elections.

<sup>4</sup>All three use The Election Center, a nonprofit organization, to do their training for state-specific laws, practices and procedures.

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### About the Author

**R. Doug Lewis**, CERA (Certified Election/Registration Administrator), is executive director of The Election Center, a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization representing the nation's election officials. He has been called upon by Congress, the federal agencies, state legislatures, and national and worldwide news media for solutions to voting issues.





## ELECTIONS

**Table 6.1**  
**STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2008–2012**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Alabama .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Alaska .....	...	...	G.L.G	...	...
Arizona .....	...	...	G,AG,SS,SPT (a)	...	...
Arkansas .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,A,SS,T (b)	...	...
California .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,C,CI,SS,SPT (c)	...	...
Colorado .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,SS,T	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,C,SS,T	...	G, LG, CI
Delaware .....	G, LG, CI	...	AG,A,T	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,AR,CFO	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,AR,C,SS,SP (d)	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	G.L.G	...	...
Idaho .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,C,SS,SPT	...	...
Illinois .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...
Indiana .....	G, LG, AG, SP	...	A,SS,T	...	G, LG, AG, SP
Iowa .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,CI,SS,T	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	G.L.G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	G.L.G,AG,AR,CI,SS,T	...
Maine (e) .....	...	...	G	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,C	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Michigan .....	(f)	...	G.L.G,AG,SS (f)	...	(f)
Minnesota .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,A,SS	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	G.L.G,AG,AR,A,CI,SS,T	...
Missouri .....	G.L.G,AG,SS,T	...	A	...	G.L.G,AG,SS,T
Montana .....	G.L.G,AG,A,SS,SP	...	...	...	G.L.G,AG,A,SS,SP
Nebraska .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Nevada .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...
New Hampshire .....	G	...	G	...	G
New Jersey .....	...	G.L.G	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,A,SS,T (g)	...	...
New York .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,C	...	...
North Carolina .....	G.L.G,AG,AR,A,CI,SS,SPT (h)	...	...	...	G.L.G,AG,AR,A,CI,SS,SPT (h)
North Dakota .....	G.L.G,A,CI,SPT (i)	...	AG,AR,SS (i)(f)	...	G.L.G,A,CI,SPT (i)
Ohio .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...
Oklahoma .....	(k)	...	G.L.G,AG,A,CI,SPT (k)	...	(k)
Oregon .....	AG,SS,SPT	...	G (l)	...	AG,SS,SPT
Pennsylvania .....	AG,A,T	...	G.L.G	...	AG,A,T
Rhode Island .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,SS,T	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	G.L.G,AG,AR,C,SS,SPT (m)	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2008–2012 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
South Dakota.....	(n)	...	G.LG,AG,A,SS,SPT (n)	...	(n)
Tennessee.....	...	...	G	...	...
Texas.....	(o)	...	G.LG,AG,AR,C (o)	...	(o)
Utah.....	G.LG,AG,A,T	...	...	...	G.LG,AG,A,T
Vermont.....	G.LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G.LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G.LG,AG,A,SS,T
Virginia.....	...	G.LG,AG	...	...	...
Washington.....	G.LG,AG,A,CI,SS,SPT (p)	...	...	...	G.LG,AG,A,CI,SS,SPT (p)
West Virginia.....	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T
Wisconsin.....	...	SP	G.LG,AG,SS,T	...	...
Wyoming.....	...	...	G,ASS,SPT	...	...
American Samoa.....	G, LG	...	...	...	G, LG
Guam.....	...	...	G.LG,AG,A	...	...
No. Mariana Islands.....	...	G, LG	...	...	...
Puerto Rico.....	G (q)	...	...	...	G (q)
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	...	...	G, LG	...	...
Totals for year					
Governor.....	13	3	38	3	13
Lieutenant Governor.....	10	3	32	3	10
Attorney General.....	10	1	31	3	10
Agriculture.....	2	0	7	3	2
Auditor.....	8	0	16	2	8
Chief Financial Officer.....	0	0	1	0	0
Comptroller.....	0	0	10	0	0
Comm. of Insurance.....	4	0	3	2	4
Secretary of State.....	7	0	26	3	7
Supt. of Public Inst. or Comm. of Education.....	6	1	8	0	6
Treasurer.....	9	0	24	3	9

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008 and state election administration offices and Web sites, January 2008.

Note: This table shows the executive branch officials up for election in a given year. Footnotes indicate other offices (e.g., commissioners of labor, 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/Controller  
 G — Governor  
 LG — Lieutenant Governor  
 CI — Commissioner of Insurance  
 AG — Attorney General  
 AR — Agriculture  
 A — Auditor  
 T — Treasurer  
 (a) Corporation commissioners (5)—4 year terms, 2012–2016—3 seats, 2010–2 seats, State Mine Inspector—4 year term, 2010 election.  
 (b) Commissioner of State Lands.  
 (c) Five (5) Board of Equalization members are elected to serve 4-year concurrent terms that will expire January 2011.  
 (d) Commissioner of Labor—4 year term, 2010 and 2014.  
 (e) In Maine the legislature elects constitutional officers (AG,SS,T) in even-numbered years for 2 year terms; the auditor was elected by the legislature in 2004 and will serve a 4 year term.

(f) Michigan State University trustees (8)—8 year terms, 2008–2, 2010–2, 2012–2, 2014–2; University of Michigan regents (8)—8 year terms, 2008–2, 2010–2, 2012–2, 2014–2 Wayne State University governors (8)—8 year terms, 2008–2, 2010–2, 2012–2, 2014–2; State Board of Education (8)—8 year terms, 2008–2, 2010–2, 2012–2, 2014–2.

(g) Commissioner of Public Lands—4 year term, 2010.

(h) Commissioner of Labor elected in 2008.

(i) There are 3 Public Service Commissioners. One is up for election every two years. (3)—6 year terms, 2008–1, 2010–1, 2012–1.

(j) Tax Commissioner.

(k) Corporation Commissioners (3)—6 year terms, 2008–1, 2010–1, 2012–1.; Commissioner of Labor—2010, 4 year term.

(l) Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

(m) Adjutant general—4 year term.

(n) The title is Commissioner of School and Public Lands elected in 2008; Public Utility Commissioners (3)—6 year terms, 2008–1, 2010–1, 2012–1.

(o) Commissioner of General Land Office—4 year term, 2010; railroad commissioners (3)—6 year terms, 2008–1, 2010–1, 2012–1.

(q) Resident Commissioner to the House of Representatives, 2008.



## ELECTIONS

**Table 6.2**  
**STATE LEGISLATURE MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED: 2008–2012**

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly
Alabama .....	35	105	...	...	...	...	35	105	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	20	40	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...	10	40
Arizona .....	30	60	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...	30	60
Arkansas .....	35	100	18	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	18	100
California .....	40	80	20	80	...	...	20	80	...	...	20	80
Colorado .....	35	65	17	65	...	...	18	65	...	...	17	65
Connecticut .....	36	151	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...	36	151
Delaware .....	21	41	11	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	41
Florida .....	40	120	20	120	...	...	20	120	...	...	20	120
Georgia .....	56	180	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...	56	180
Hawaii .....	25	51	12	51	...	...	13	51	...	...	12	51
Idaho .....	35	70	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70
Illinois .....	59 (a)	118	39	118	...	...	20	118	...	...	39	118
Indiana .....	50	100	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100
Iowa .....	50	100	25 (b)	100	...	...	25 (c)	100	...	...	25 (b)	100
Kansas .....	40	125	40	125	...	...	...	125	...	...	40	125
Kentucky .....	38	100	19	100	...	...	19	100	...	...	19	100
Louisiana .....	39	105	...	...	...	...	39	105	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	35	151	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...	35	151
Maryland .....	47	141	...	...	...	...	47	141	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	40	160	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...	40	160
Michigan .....	38	110	...	...	...	...	38	110	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	67	134	...	134	...	...	67	134	...	...	...	134
Mississippi .....	52	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	122	...	...
Missouri .....	34	163	17	163	...	...	17	163	...	...	17	163
Montana .....	50	100	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100
Nebraska .....	49	U	25	U	...	...	24	U	...	...	25	U
Nevada .....	21	42	10	42	...	...	11	42	...	...	10	42
New Hampshire .....	24	400	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...	24	400
New Jersey .....	40	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80	...	...
New Mexico .....	42	70	42	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	42	70
New York .....	62	150	62	150	...	...	62	150	...	...	62	150
North Carolina .....	50	120	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...	50	120
North Dakota .....	47	94	23 (b)	47 (b)	...	...	24 (c)	47 (c)	...	...	23 (b)	47 (c)
Ohio .....	33	99	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...	16	99
Oklahoma .....	48	101	24	101	...	...	24	101	...	...	24	101
Oregon .....	30	60	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60
Pennsylvania .....	50	203	25 (c)	203	...	...	25 (b)	203	...	...	25 (c)	203
Rhode Island .....	38	75	38	75	...	...	38	75	...	...	38	75
South Carolina .....	46	124	46	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	46	124

See footnotes at end of table.

# ELECTIONS

## STATE LEGISLATURE MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED: 2008–2012 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Total Legislators		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly
South Dakota.....	35	70	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70
Tennessee.....	33	99	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...	16	99
Texas.....	31	150	15	150	...	...	16	150	...	...	15	150
Utah.....	29	75	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...	14	75
Vermont.....	30	150	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...	30	150
Virginia.....	40	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	49	98	25	98	...	...	24	98	...	...	25	98
West Virginia.....	34	100	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	17	100
Wisconsin.....	33	99	16	99	...	...	17	99	...	...	16	99
Wyoming.....	30	60	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60
American Samoa.....	18	20	(d)	20	...	...	(d)	20	...	...	(d)	20
No. Mariana Islands.....	9	18	...	...	6	18	...	...	3	18	...	...
Puerto Rico (e).....	28	51	28	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	51
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	15	U	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U
State Totals.....	1,971	5,411	1,113	4,711	0	180	1,148	4,792	171	407	1,113	4,711
Totals.....	2,068	5,502	1,156	4,782	6	198	1,163	4,936	174	425	1,156	4,782

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2008.

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) The Illinois Senate operates on a ten year election cycle. All 59 Senators are elected in each year ending in "2" (following the redistricting based upon the decennial census). Senate districts are then 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.

(b) Even-numbered Senate districts.

(c) Odd-numbered Senate districts.

(d) In American Samoa, Senators are not elected by popular vote. They are selected by county councils of chiefs.

(e) If in the general election more than 2/3 of the members of either house are elected from one party or from a single ticket, as both are defined by law, the numbers shall be increased in accordance with Article III Section 7 of the Puerto Rico Constitution.



**Table 6.3**  
**METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Methods of nominating candidates</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	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. Submitting a petition to run as an independent or third-party candidate or an independent nominating procedure.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Primary election. Petition for no-party candidates.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Candidates who are members of a recognized party are nominated by an open primary election. Candidates who are not members of a recognized political party may file petitions to appear on the general election ballot. A write-in option is also available.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition.
<b>California</b> .....	Primary election or independent nomination procedure.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Primary election, convention or by petition.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	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.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Primary election for Democrats and primary election and convention for Republicans.
<b>Florida</b> .....	Primary election. Minor parties may nominate their candidate in any manner they deem proper.
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Primary election and convention. New political parties hold a convention nominating candidates to be placed on a general election ballot.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Primary election. The primary election nominates established party candidates. New political parties and independent candidates go directly to the general election file based on a petition process.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition. The governor is chosen by a primary. All other state officers are chosen at a state convention, unless the candidate is an independent. Any party that obtains between 2 percent and 8 percent of the vote for secretary of state may hold a convention to select a candidate.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Candidates for the two major parties are nominated by primary election. Candidates for minor parties are nominated for the general election at state party conventions. Independent candidates are nominated for the general election by petition.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	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.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Candidates may qualify for any office they wish, regardless of party affiliation, by completing the qualifying document and paying the appropriate qualifying fee; or a candidate may file a nominating petition.
<b>Maine</b> .....	Primary election or non-party petition.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition. Unaffiliated candidates or candidates affiliated with non-recognized political parties may run for elective office by collecting the requisite number of signatures on a petition. The required number equals 1 percent of the number of registered voters eligible to vote for office. Only recognized non-principal political parties may nominate their candidates by a convention in accordance with their bylaws (at this time, Maryland has four non-principal parties: Libertarian, Green, Constitution and Populist).
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Governor, State House, State Senate use primary election. Lieutenant Governor runs as the running mate to gubernatorial candidate, not separately, and is selected through the convention process. Secretary of State and Attorney General candidates are chosen at convention. Nominees for State Board of Education, University of Michigan Regents, Michigan State University Trustees and Wayne State University Governors are nominated by convention. Minor parties nominate candidates to all partisan offices by convention.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Primary election. Candidates for minor parties or independent candidates are by petition. They must have the signatures of 2,000 people who will be eligible to vote in the next general election.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Primary election, petition (for independent candidates), independent nominating procedures (for third-party candidates).
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Montana</b> .....	Primary election and independent nominating procedure.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election. Minor parties nominated by petition or by party.
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Primary election. Minor parties by petition.
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election.

See footnotes at end of table.



## ELECTIONS

### METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Methods of nominating candidates</i>
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Statewide candidates petition to go to convention and are nominated in a primary election. District and legislative candidates petition for primary ballot access.
<b>New York</b> .....	Primary election/petition.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Primary election. Newly recognized parties just granted access submit their first nominees by convention. All established parties use primaries.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	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.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Primary election, petition and by declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Primary election. Minor parties hold conventions.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Primary election, and petition. Nomination petitions filed by major party candidates to access primary ballot. Nomination papers filed by minor party and independent candidates to access November ballot.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Primary election for Republicans and Democrats; party conventions held for minor parties. Candidates can have name on ballot via petition.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Convention, petition and independent nominating procedure.
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Primary election/petition.
<b>Texas</b> .....	Primary election/convention. Minor parties without ballot access nominate candidates for the general election after qualifying for ballot access by petition.
<b>Utah</b> .....	Convention, primary election and petition.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Primary election. Major parties by primary, minor parties by convention, independents by petition.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition.
<b>Washington</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Primary election, convention, petition and independent nominating procedure.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Primary election/petition. Candidates must file nomination papers (petitions) containing the minimum number of signatures required by law. Candidates appear on the primary ballot for the party they represent. The candidate receiving the most votes in each party primary goes on to the November election.
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	Primary election. Independent and minor party candidates file by nominating petition.
<b>American Samoa</b> .....	Individual files petition for candidacy with the chief election officer. Petition must be signed by statutorily mandated number of qualified voters.
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....	Candidates are all nominated by petition. Candidates seeking the endorsement of recognized political parties must also include in their petition submission a document signed by the recognized political parties' chairperson/president and secretary attesting to such nomination. Recognized political parties may, or may not, depending on their bylaws and party rules, conduct primaries separate from any state election agency participation.
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Primary election and convention.
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	Primary election.

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007.

*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 6.4**  
**ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS**  
**(Formulas and dates of state elections)**

State or other Jurisdiction	Type of primary	National (a)		State (b)		Local	
		Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General
Alabama .....	O	Feb., 1st T Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, 1st T (even yrs) June 3, 2008	June, Last T (even yrs) July 15, 2008	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Alaska .....	C	Aug., 4th T (even yrs) Aug. 26, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Aug., 4th T (even yrs) Aug. 26, 2008	...	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Arizona .....	C	Feb., 1st T Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	8th T Prior (even yrs) Sept. 2, 2008	...	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Arkansas .....	O	Feb., 1st T Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	T, 3 wks prior to runoff May 20, 2008	June, 2nd T June 10, 2008	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
California .....	C	Feb., 1st T Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, ★ June 3, 2008	...	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Colorado .....	C	Caucus Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Aug., 2nd T (even yrs) Aug. 12, 2008	...	Nat. Nov. 4, 2008
Connecticut .....	C	Feb., 1st T Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Aug., 2nd T (even yrs) Aug. 12, 2008	...	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Delaware .....	C	Feb., 1st T Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Sept., 1st S after 1st M Sept. 9, 2008	...	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Florida .....	C	(f) Jan. 29, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	9th T prior to General Aug. 26, 2008	...	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Georgia .....	C	Feb., 1st T Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	July 15, 2008 (f)	...	Nov., ★(biennial) Nov. 4, 2008
Hawaii .....	O	Caucus (e) Feb. 26 and Mar. 2, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Sept., 2nd Last S Sept. 20, 2008	...	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Idaho .....	O	May, 4th T May 27, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	May, 4th T May 27, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008
Illinois .....	O	Feb., 1st T Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Feb., 1st T Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008
Indiana .....	O	(f) May 6, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	(f) May 6, 2008	...	Nov., ★(even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Iowa .....	C	Caucus (g) Jan. 14, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June ★ June 3, 2008	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 4, 2008

See footnotes at end of table.

## ELECTIONS

# ELECTIONS

## ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS—Continued (Formulas and dates of state elections)

State or other jurisdiction	Type of primary	National (a)		State (b)		Local	
		Primary	General	Primary	Runoff	Primary	Runoff
Kansas .....	C	Feb., 1st T None scheduled	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	Aug., 1st T (d) Aug. 5, 2008	...	5 wks prior to General (odd yrs) Feb. 26, 2008	...
Kentucky .....	C	May, 1st T after 3rd M May 20, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	May, 1st T after 3rd M May 20, 2008	35 days AP	May, 1st T after 3rd M May 20, 2008	...
Louisiana .....	O (f)	Feb. 9, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	(h) Sept. 6 and Oct. 4, 2008	(h) None scheduled	Varies (h)	...
Maine .....	C	Caucus (i) Feb. 10 and Mar. 21, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, 2nd T June 10, 2008	...	...	...
Maryland .....	C	Feb., 2nd T Feb. 12, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	Feb., 2nd T Feb. 12, 2008	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	C	(f)	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	7th T Prior Sept. 16, 2008	...	Varies	...
Michigan .....	O	(f)	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	Aug.★ Aug. 5, 2008	...	Aug.★(i) Aug. 5, 2008	...
Minnesota .....	O	(k)	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	(k) Sept. 9, 2008	...	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M Sept. 9, 2008	...
Mississippi .....	SC	Mar., 2nd T (i) Mar. 11, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	Mar., 2nd T (i) Mar. 11, 2008	3rd T AP Apr. 1, 2008	Mar., 2nd T (d) Mar. 11, 2008	3rd T AP Apr. 1, 2008
Missouri .....	O	Feb.★ Feb. 5, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	Aug.★ Aug. 5, 2008	...	Aug.★ Aug. 5, 2008	...
Montana .....	O	June★ June 3, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	June★ June 3, 2008	...	Sept., T following 2nd M None scheduled in 2008	...
Nebraska .....	C	May, 1st T after 2nd M May 13, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	May, 1st T after 2nd M May 13, 2008	...	May, 1st T after 2nd M May 13, 2008	...
Nevada .....	C	Caucus Jan. 19, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	Aug., 3rd T Aug. 12, 2008	...	Aug., 3rd T Aug. 12, 2008	...
New Hampshire .....	SO	Set by SS Jan. 8, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	(f) Sept. 9, 2008	...	Varies	...
New Jersey .....	C	Feb.★ Feb. 5, 2008	Nov.★ Nov. 4, 2008	June★ June 3, 2008	...	June★ June 3, 2008	...

See footnotes at end of table.



# **ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS — Continued** (Formulas and dates of state elections)

State or other Jurisdiction	Type of primary	National (a)			State (b)			Local		
		Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General	Primary	Runoff	General
New Mexico .....	C	Feb. ★ Feb. 5 (D), June 3, 2008 (R)	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, 1st T June 3, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, 1st T June 3, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008
New York .....	C	Feb. ★ Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Sept., ★ Sept. 9, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Sept., ★ Sept. 9, 2008	Sept., 2 wks AP (d)	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008
North Carolina .....	C (m)	May ★ May 6, 2008	7 wks AP June 24, 2008	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	May, ★ May 6, 2008	7 wks AP June 24, 2008	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	May, ★ (n) May 6, 2008	7 wks AP June 24, 2008	Nov. ★ (even yrs) (n) Nov. 4, 2008
North Dakota .....	O	(o) Caucus, Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, 2nd T June 10, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	...	...	June, 2nd T (p) June 10, 2008
Ohio .....	C	Mar. ★ Mar. 4, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Mar., ★ Mar. 4, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	May, ★ (g) May 6, 2008	(q)	Nov. ★ (g) Nov. 4, 2008
Oklahoma .....	C	Feb. ★ Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	July, last T July 29, 2008	Aug., 4th T Aug. 26, 2008	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	July, last T July 29, 2008	Aug., 4th T Aug. 26, 2008	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Oregon .....	O	May, 3rd T May 20, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	May, 3rd T May 20, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	(r)	...	(r)
Pennsylvania .....	C	Apr., 4th T Apr. 22, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Apr., 4th T Apr. 22, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	May, 3rd T None scheduled in 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Rhode Island .....	O	(f) Mar. 4, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 9, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	Sept., 2nd T after 1st M (s)	...	Nov. ★ (s) Nov. 4, 2008
South Carolina .....	O	(f) Jan. 25 (D), Jan. 19, 2008 (R)	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, 2nd T June 10, 2008	2nd T AP June 24, 2008	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	(t)	(t)	(t)
South Dakota .....	O	June, ★ June 3, 2008	2nd T AP June 17, 2008	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, ★ June 3, 2008	2nd T AP June 17, 2008	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	(u)	...	(u)
Tennessee .....	O	Feb. ★ Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Aug., 1st TH Aug. 7, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	Feb., 2nd T None scheduled in 2008	...	Aug., 1st TH Aug. 7, 2008
Texas .....	O	Mar., 1st T Mar. 4, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Mar., 1st T Mar. 4, 2008	Apr., 2nd T Apr. 8, 2008	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	Mar., 1st T Mar. 4, 2008	Apr., 2nd T Apr. 8, 2008	Nov. ★ May 10 and Nov. 4, 2008
Utah .....	C	Feb. ★ Feb. 5, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, 4th T June 24, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	Oct., ★ None scheduled in 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008
Vermont (v) .....	O	Mar., 1st T Mar. 4, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	Sept., 2nd T Sept. 9, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	...	...	(w)
Virginia .....	O	Feb., 2nd T Feb. 12, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	June, 2nd T June 10, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (odd yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	State or Feb., last T Feb. 12, 2008	...	Nat. or May, 1st T May 6, 2008

See footnotes at end of table.

# ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS—Continued (Formulas and dates of state elections)

State or other jurisdiction	Type of primary	National (a)		State (b)		Local	
		Primary	Runoff	General	Runoff	Primary	Runoff
Washington.....	PC	(f) Feb. 19, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	...	Aug., 3rd T Aug. 19, 2008	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
West Virginia.....	C	May, 2nd T May 13, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	...	Varies	Varies
Wisconsin.....	O	(f) Feb. 19, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	...	Feb., 3rd T Feb. 19, 2008	Apr., 1st T Apr. 1, 2008
Wyoming.....	C	Caucus (x) Jan. 5 and Mar. 8, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	...	Aug., 1st T after 3rd M Aug. 19, 2008	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008
Dist. of Columbia...	C	(f) Feb. 12, 2008	...	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	...	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M Sept. 9, 2008	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008
American Samoa.....	N.A.	(y)	14 days after General Nov. 21, 2008	Nov. ★ Nov. 4, 2008	14 days after General Nov. 18, 2008	(y)	(z)
Puerto Rico.....	N.A.	...	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands...	N.A.	Mar. 9, 2008	...	Nov. ★ (even yrs) Nov. 4, 2008	14 days AP Sept. 16, 2008	Sept., 2nd S Sept. 3, 2008	Nov., 1st T Nov. 4, 2008

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state election offices, January 2007 and state Web sites, March 2008.

*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 state election administration office. All dates provided are based on the state election formula and dates are subject to change.

*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 elections in which a state executive official or U.S. senator is to be elected. See Table 6.2, State Officials to be Elected.

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

(d) In Delaware, elections are determined by city charter. In Iowa, partisan election only. In Kansas, state and county elections. In Mississippi, state and county elections are held together; municipal elections are held in separate years. In New York, runoff in New York City only.

(e) Presidential caucus dates for 2008: Democratic caucus, February 26, 2008; Republican caucus, March 2, 2008.

(f) Formula not available at press time.

(g) Iowa does not have a presidential primary. The Iowa Caucuses mark the beginning of the presidential candidate selection process by choosing delegates to the next level of political party conventions.

(h) Louisiana has an open primary which requires all candidates, regardless of party affiliation, to appear on a single ballot. If a candidate receives over 50 percent of the vote in the primary, that candidate is elected to the office. If no candidate receives a majority vote, then a single election is held between the two candidates receiving the most votes. For national elections, the first vote is held on the first Saturday in October of even-numbered years with the general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. For state elections, the election is held on the second to last Saturday in October with the runoff being held on the fourth Saturday after first election. Local elections vary depending on the location and the year.

(i) Presidential caucus dates for 2008: Democratic caucus, February 10, 2008; Republican caucus, March 21, 2008.

(j) Local and school elections can vary. A limited number of cities will hold a primary and a limited number of villages will hold an election on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in September (Sept. 9, 2008).

(k) On the first Tuesday of March in even-numbered years, major political parties have local caucuses at which a preference ballot is taken for candidates for president or governor. Party conventions nominate presidential electors.

(l) Parties must notify the Secretary of State's Office in writing prior to December 1 the year preceding the date of the election of their intentions to hold a preference primary election.

(m) Unaffiliated voters, by state statute and with permission of a party, may vote in a party primary. Currently both the Democratic and Republican parties allow this.

(n) County elections will be held in 2008. Municipal elections are held in 2008 on various dates.

## ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL ELECTIONS—Continued

- (o) On one designated day, following presidential nominating contests in the states of Iowa and New Hampshire and prior to the first Wednesday in March in every presidential election year, every political party entitled to a separate column may conduct a presidential preference caucus. Before August 15 of the odd-numbered year immediately preceding the presidential election year, the secretary of state shall designate the day after consulting with and taking recommendations from the two political parties casting the greatest vote for president of the United States at the most recent general elections when the office of president appeared on the ballot.
- (p) Cities only.
- (q) Cities and villages having a charter form of government may provide for different primary dates and may provide for runoff elections.
- (r) Oregon has four scheduled local elections each year. Second Tuesday in March—March 11, 2008; third Tuesday in May—May 20, 2008; third Tuesday in September—September 16, 2008; first Tuesday after first Monday in November—November 4, 2008.
- (s) Rhode Island has two communities with local elections held in the odd-numbered years; all other local elections are held at the same time as the General Election.
- (t) Municipalities and School Boards set their own election dates.

- (u) Municipal and School elections are held between the second Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in June. Those jurisdictions set their own election date at their meeting no later than the first meeting in January.
- (v) 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.
- (w) Most local (i.e. town/municipal) officials in Vermont are elected at town meeting, either by traditional meeting or by Australian ballot. (County officials are elected in November of even-numbered years.)
- (x) Presidential caucus dates for 2008: Democratic caucus, March 8, 2008; Republican caucus, January 5, 2008.
- (y) American Samoa does not conduct primary elections. (In addition, elections are conducted for territory-wide offices. There are no local elections.)
- (z) Must be held on the third Tuesday of the preceding September or on the seventh Tuesday immediately preceding such general election, whichever occurs first.



## ELECTIONS

**Table 6.5**  
**POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Polls open</i>	<i>Polls close</i>	<i>Notes on hours (a)</i>
Alabama .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Alaska .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Arizona .....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Arkansas .....	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
California .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Colorado .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Connecticut .....	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Delaware .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Florida .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Georgia .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Hawaii .....	7 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Idaho .....	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Clerk has the option of opening all polls at 7 a.m. Idaho is in two time zones—MST and PST.
Illinois .....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Indiana .....	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Iowa .....	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	Hours for school and city elections: polls open at 7 a.m. or noon (depending upon choice of county auditor, with legal limitations on opening the polls at noon). Polls close at 8 p.m.
Kansas .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Counties may choose to open polls as early as 6 a.m. and close as late as 8 p.m. Several Western counties are on Mountain Time.
Kentucky .....	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Louisiana .....	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Maine .....	Between 6 and 10 a.m.	8 p.m.	Applicable opening time depends on variables related to the size of the precinct. Anyone in line at 8 p.m. will be allowed to vote.
Maryland .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Massachusetts .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Michigan .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Minnesota .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Towns outside of the twin cities metro area with less than 500 inhabitants may have a later time for the polls to open as long as it is not later than 10 a.m.
Mississippi .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Missouri .....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	Those individuals in line at 7 p.m. will be allowed to vote.
Montana .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Polling places with fewer than 200 registered electors must be open from noon until 8 p.m. or until all registered electors in any precinct have voted.
Nebraska .....	7 a.m. MST/8 a.m. CST	7 p.m. MST/8 p.m. CST	
Nevada .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New Hampshire .....	No later than 11 a.m.	No earlier than 7 p.m.	Polling hours vary from town to town. The hours of 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. are by statute.
New Jersey .....	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
New Mexico .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New York .....	6 a.m.	9 p.m.	
North Carolina .....	6:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	
North Dakota .....	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	Between 7 and 9 p.m.	Counties must have polls open by 9 a.m., but can choose to open as early as 7 a.m. Polls must remain open until 7 p.m., but can be open as late as 9 p.m. The majority of polls in the state are open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. in their respective time zones (CST and MST).
Ohio .....	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Oklahoma .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Oregon .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Oregon's polls (County Clerk's office and dropsites) are open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Pennsylvania .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Rhode Island .....	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	
South Carolina .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
South Dakota .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Local time.
Tennessee .....	8 a.m.	7 p.m. CST/8 p.m. EST	Poll hours are set by each county election commission. Polling places shall be open a minimum of 10 hours but no more than 13 hours. All polling locations in the eastern time zone shall close at 8 p.m. and those in the central time zone shall close at 7 p.m.
Texas .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Utah .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Vermont .....	Between 5 and 10 a.m.	7 p.m.	The opening time for polls is set by local boards of civil authority.

See footnotes at end of table.



## ELECTIONS

### POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Polls open</i>	<i>Polls close</i>	<i>Notes on hours (a)</i>
<b>Virginia</b> .....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Washington</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	8 p.m.	In cities with a population of 10,000 or more, the polls must open at 7:00 a.m. In cities, towns and villages with populations of 10,000, the polls may open anytime between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>American Samoa</b> .....	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	Election proclamation issued by Chief Election Officer contains a statement of time and place for each territorial election.
<b>Guam</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Elections are held on six separate islands. At the close of the polls, ballots are flown to Saipan where they are tabulated at election headquarters.
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	8 a.m.	3 p.m.	
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments survey, January 2007 and state election Web sites, March 2008.

*Note:* Hours for primary, municipal and special elections may differ from those noted.

(a) In all states, voters standing in line when the polls close are allowed to vote; however, provisions for handling those voters vary across jurisdictions.

# ELECTIONS

**Table 6.6**  
**VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

State or other jurisdiction	Closing date for registration before general election (days)	Persons eligible for absentee voting (a)	Absentee voting		Provision for felons			
			Cut-off for receiving absentee ballots	Absentee votes signed by witness or notary	Residency requirements	Registration in other places	Voting rights revoked	Method/process or provision for restoration competency
Alabama .....	10	B,D,O,P,S,T	May apply 5 days prior to the election.	N or 2W	S, 1 day	★	★	★
Alaska .....	30	No excuse required	10 days prior to Election Day	N or 1W	S, D, 30	★	★	★
Arizona .....	29	No excuse required	7 p.m. Election Day	...	S, C, 29	★	★	...
Arkansas .....	30	No excuse required	7:30 p.m. Election Day	...	C, 30	★	★	★
California .....	15	No excuse required	8 p.m. Election Day	...	S	...	★	★
Colorado .....	29	No excuse required	7 p.m. Election Day	...	(b)	★	★	...
Connecticut .....	14	A	8 p.m. Election Day	...	S, T	...	★	...
Delaware .....	20	A	12 p.m. day before election	N or W	S (c)	...	★	...
Florida .....	29	No excuse required	7 p.m. Election Day	...	S, C, 29	...	★	...
Georgia .....	(d)	No excuse required	Close of polls	W (e)	S, C	...	★	...
Hawaii .....	30	No excuse required	6 p.m. Election Day	...	S	★	★	★
Idaho .....	25	No excuse required	Close of polls on Election Day (h)	...	S, C, 30	...	★	...
Illinois .....	28 (g)	M/O	Close of polls on Election Day	...	S, P, 30	★	★	...
Indiana .....	29	A	12 p.m. day before election	...	P, 30	...	★	...
Iowa .....	10	No excuse required	Postmarked by day before election (i)	...	S (j)	★	★	★
Kansas .....	15	No excuse required	(k)	...	(l)	★	★	★
Kentucky .....	29	A	Close of polls	...	S, C, 28	★	★	...
Louisiana .....	30	B,D,O,P,S,T (m)	Election Day	N and 2W	S, 30 (n)	★	★	...
Maine .....	Election Day	No excuse required	Tuesday before election	N or W	S, M	...	...	...
Maryland .....	21	No excuse required (o)	Friday after election	...	S, 21 (p)	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	20	A	10 days after election	...	S	...	★	...
Michigan .....	30	B,C,D,O,R,T	(q)	...	S, M, 30 (r)	★	★	...
Minnesota .....	Election Day (t)	B,D,O,P,R,T	Election Day	N or 1W	S, 20	...	★	...
Mississippi .....	30	A	5 p.m. day before election	W	S, C, 30	...	★	...
Missouri .....	28	A	Close of polls	N	S	...	★	...
Montana .....	30	No excuse required	Close of polls	...	S, C, 30	★	★	...
Nebraska .....	(u)	No excuse required	10 a.m., 2 days after election	W	S	...	★	...
Nevada .....	(v)	No excuse required	Close of polls	...	S, C, 30; P, 10 (w)	...	★	...
New Hampshire .....	Election Day (t)	B, D, E, O, R, S, T	(s)	...	S	★	★	...
New Jersey .....	29	No excuse required	8 p.m. Election Day	W or N	S, C, 30 (y)	...	★	...
New Mexico .....	28	No excuse required	7 p.m. Election Day	...	S	...	★	...
New York .....	25	A	Postmarked day before election	W (e)	S, C, 30 (z)	★	★	...
North Carolina .....	25	No excuse required	2 p.m. day before election	2W	S, C,D,M,P,T 30	...	★	...
North Dakota .....	(aa)	No excuse required	5 days after election	N or W	S,C,D,M,P,T 30	(aa)	★	(aa)
Ohio .....	30	No excuse required	Close of polls (bb)	...	S, 30	★	★	...
Oklahoma .....	25	No excuse required	7 p.m. Election Day	N or W	S	...	★	...
Oregon .....	21	No excuse required	8 p.m. Election Day	...	S, 20	...	★	...
Pennsylvania .....	30	B,C,D, O, P, R, S, T	5 p.m. Friday before election	...	S, 30	...	★	...
Rhode Island .....	30	B,D,O,R,S	21 days	N or 2W	S,P,T, 30	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	30	B,C,D,E,M/O,O,P,R,S,T	7 p.m. Election Day	N or 1W	S,C,M,T 30	★	★	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Closing date for registration before general election (days)	Persons eligible for absentee voting (a)	Absentee voting		Provision for felons			
			Cut-off for receiving absentee ballots	Absentee votes signed by witness or notary	Residency requirements	Registration in other places	Voting rights revoked	Method/process or provision for restoration competency
South Dakota.....	15	No excuse required (cc)	Close of polls	(dd)	(ee)	...	★	★
Tennessee.....	30	A	Close of polls	W (e)	S	...	★	★
Texas.....	30	A	Before close of polls	(ff)	S, C	...	★	★
Utah.....	20	No excuse required	Noon on day of canvass	...	S, 30	★	★	★
Vermont.....	8 (gg)	No excuse required	7 p.m. Election Day	...	S, C (j)	...	...	...
Virginia.....	29	A	Close of polls	1W	...	★	★	★
Washington.....	30	No excuse required (hh)	(i)	2W	S, 30	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	21	A	6 days prior to election	...	(jj)	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	Election Day (kk)(ll)	No excuse required	Close of polls	W	S, 10	...	★	★
Wyoming.....	Election Day (l)	No excuse required	7 p.m. Election Day	...	S (mm)	...	★	★
Dist. of Columbia.....	30	A	10 days after election	...	D, 30	★	★	★
American Samoa.....	30	A	1:30 p.m. Election Day	...	S, 30	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Guam.....	10	A	N.A.	...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
No. Mariana Islands.....	50	B, D, E, O, R, S, T	14 days after election	N (m)	(oo)	★	★	★
Puerto Rico.....	40 or 60	A	30 or 45 days after election	N.A.	S (pp)	...	...	N.A.
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	30	A	14 days before election	Affidavit	(qq)	★	★	★

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey December 2007.

Key:

★ — Column 6: State provision prohibiting registration or claiming the right to vote in another state or jurisdiction. Columns 7, 8 and 9: 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, or no excuse required.

(b) Municipalities may change this requirement in their city charter, it is not known how many have made this provision.

(c) Must be a permanent state resident.

(d) 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.

(e) The request deadline is 6 days before the election, to be mailed the next day, the receipt deadline is before canvass with election day postmark, the day after the election with no post mark, and before canvass for military and overseers regardless of post mark.

(f) Upon parole, pardon, or probation, felons are required to re-register to voter to restore lost voting rights.

(g) Closing date for registration before general election is 28 days before. Illinois now has grace period reg-

istration which allows for registration of voters and change of address during a period from close of registration for a primary or election and until 14th day before the primary or election. If a voter who registers during this time period wishes to vote at that first election occurring after grace period, he/she must do so by grace period voting (at the discretion of the election authority a grace period registrant may vote by mail).

(h) Except that mailed absentee ballots which are postmarked prior to election may be received up to the 14th day after election day.

(i) An absentee ballot must be returned before the polls are closed on election day; or if the ballot is mailed, the envelope must be postmarked before election day. Timely postmarked ballots are considered on time if the ballot is received before noon on Monday following the election day. However, if the canvass of votes for the election is required by law to be held earlier, the ballot must be received by the time set for the canvass of votes. The canvass of votes for the school election and some city election will be held on Thursday or Friday after the election.

(j) Iowa does not have a residency length of time requirement, it does require that a person be a resident when registering to vote. One must be registered at least 10 days before a primary and general elections; 11 days before all others. Vermont has no durational residency requirement.

(k) In person: 12 p.m. day before election. By mail: close of polls on election day.

(l) Date of registration.

(m) Must be in Handicapped Program.

(n) A voter must be registered to vote 30 days before an election, and must be a resident in order to register.

(o) Voter is eligible if they may be out of the county, students eligible if out of precinct.

(p) State election law does not apply to Municipal elections. Therefore each municipality may have a separate requirement.

(q) If a voter wishes to have a ballot mailed, clerk must receive written request by 2 p.m. on the Saturday prior to the election. Voters can obtain an absentee ballot in person anytime through 4 p.m. on the day prior to the election. If the voter qualifies for an emergency ballot, request can be submitted through 4 p.m. on the date of the election.

## VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

- (r) Must register at least 30 days before election day.
- (s) Only while confined, automatic restoration after release.
- (t) 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.
- (u) Received by the 2nd Friday before election or postmarked by the 3rd Friday before the election.
- (v) By 9 p.m. on the 5th Saturday preceding any primary or general election.
- (w) 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.
- (x) In person: day before election. By mail: day of election.
- (y) Must be a resident of the state and county at your address for 30 days before election.
- (z) Must be a resident of the county or the City of New York at least 30 days before election.
- (aa) No voter registration.
- (bb) Voted ballots on in-country electors must be received by close of polls; voted ballots returned from outside the United States must be received within 10 days of election day.
- (cc) No excuse required. In South Dakota must submit the application for absentee ballot to the person in charge of the election.
- (dd) Absentee ballot applications (not absentee ballots) are required to be notarized or submitted with a copy of the voter's photo identification.
- (ee) Municipality: at least thirty days during the year preceding the election. Town: thirty consecutive days each year.
- (ff) If unable to sign.
- (gg) Second Monday preceding election.
- (hh) There is a late registration date, 15 days prior, for in person new registrations and the voter must vote an absentee ballot.
- (ii) 15 days following a primary; 21 days following a general election.
- (jj) A voter must be a resident for 30 days prior to the election. West Virginia poll books for each election require that the voters acknowledge that their address is current and that they have been at that location for thirty days prior to the election.
- (kk) By mail: Washington 30 days; Wisconsin, 13 days.
- (ll) Registration may be completed in the local voter registration office 1 day before the election.
- (mm) Must be "an actual and physically bona fide resident."
- (nn) Notary public or commissioned officer authorized to administer oath for Armed Services personnel.
- (oo) State/territory: one hundred twenty days, district, municipality, precinct: fifty days.
- (pp) According to Electoral Law the voter must have a permanent residence in Puerto Rico to be a qualified elector.
- (qq) 90 days residency requirement, 30 days for district.





## ELECTIONS

**Table 6.7**  
**VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION**

State or other jurisdiction	Date of last election	Primary election			Total votes	General election					Total votes
		Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	Independent	Percent
<b>Eastern Region</b>											
Connecticut.....	2006			(b)		710,048	63.2	398,220	35.4	0	0.0
Delaware.....	2004	21,670	31,799		0	167,008	50.9	185,548	45.8	0	0.0
Maine.....	2006	68,574	54,422		0	166,425	30.2	209,927	38.1	118,715	21.5
Massachusetts.....	2006	71,430	912,348		0	784,342	35.0	1,234,984	55.0	154,628	7.0
New Hampshire.....	2005	(d)	(d)		0	105,370	26.0	298,206	74.0	0	0.0
New Jersey.....	2006	302,521	235,778		0	985,271	43.0	1,224,551	53.5	0	0.0
New York.....	2006	138,263	624,684		0	1,105,681	23.5	2,740,864	58.3	190,661(c)	4.0
Pennsylvania.....	2006	572,375(d)	644,444(d)		0	1,216,819	39.6	2,470,517	60.4	0	0.0
Rhode Island.....	2006	63,148	88,688		0	197,306	51.0	189,503	48.9	0	0.0
Vermont.....	2006	33,645	31,048		86	148,014	56.3	108,090	41.1	2,477	0.9
Regional total.....		1,271,626	1,978,767	0	86	5,991,600	35.6	9,060,410	55.0	477,234	4.0
<b>Midwestern Region</b>											
Illinois.....	2006	699,786	931,779		0	1,368,682	38.2	1,736,219	48.4	0	0.0
Indiana.....	2004	505,758	283,924		0	1,302,912	53.2	1,113,900	45.4	0	0.0
Iowa.....	2006	73,903(d)	148,000		0	467,425	44.1	569,021	53.7	0	0.0
Kansas.....	2006	194,295	76,046(d)		0	382,003	40.4	491,993	57.9	0	0.0
Michigan.....	2006	581,404	531,322		0	1,112,845	42.3	2,142,513	56.3	0	0.0
Minnesota.....	2006	166,112	316,470	11,689	0	1,028,568	46.4	1,007,460	45.4	141,735	6.4
Nebraska.....	2006	271,487	73,592		128	435,507	73.3	145,115	24.5	0	0.0
North Dakota.....	2004	42,135	35,597		0	220,803	71.3	84,877	27.4	4,193	1.3
Ohio.....	2006	812,388	783,044		0	1,470,708	35.2	2,428,013	58.0	112,742	2.7
South Dakota.....	2006	(d)	36,389		0	206,990	61.7	121,226	36.1	0	0.0
Wisconsin.....	2006	234,020	320,782		1,812	979,427	45.3	1,139,115	52.7	0	0.0
Regional total.....		3,581,288	3,536,945	11,689	2,059	9,432,694	43.8	10,979,452	51.0	258,670	1.2
<b>Southern Region</b>											
Alabama.....	2006	460,019	466,537		0	718,327	57.4	519,827	41.5	0	0.0
Arkansas.....	2006	.....No primary in 2006 due to only one candidate per party.....				314,630	40.7	430,090	55.5	15,739	2.0
Florida.....	2006	985,986	857,814		0	2,519,845	52.2	2,178,289	45.1	92,595	1.9
Georgia.....	2006	419,254	482,117		0	1,229,724	57.9	811,049	38.2	0	0.0
Kentucky.....	2007	202,339	348,238		0	458,341	41.3	619,552	58.7	0	0.0
Louisiana (a).....	2007	699,275	397,755	200,810	0	699,275 (a)	54.0	397,755	30.6	200,810	15.4
Maryland.....	2006	213,744	524,671		0	825,464	46.2	942,279	52.7	0	0.0
Mississippi.....	2007	197,647	446,722		0	430,807	57.9	313,232	42.1	0	0.0
Missouri.....	2004	604,757	847,748		0	1,382,419	50.8	1,301,442	47.9	0	0.0
North Carolina.....	2004	364,420	444,559		0	1,495,021	42.8	1,939,154	55.6	0	0.0
Oklahoma.....	2006	182,136	264,467		0	310,327	66.5	616,135	33.5	0	0.0
South Carolina.....	2006	247,281	138,343		0	601,868	55.1	489,076	44.8	0	0.0
Tennessee.....	2006	534,824	539,018		0	540,853	29.7	1,247,491	68.6	30,205	1.6
Texas.....	2006	655,919	508,602		0	1,716,792	39.0	1,310,337	29.8	1,344,525	30.5
Virginia.....	2005	175,170	(b)	(b)	(b)	912,327	46.0	1,025,942	52.0	43,953	2.0
West Virginia.....	2004	43,223	283,262		0	253,131	34.0	472,758	63.5	18,430	0.2
Regional total.....		5,575,276	7,030,737	172,158	4564	14,256,114	45.6	15,052,550	48.2	1,720,675	5.4

See footnotes at end of table.

## VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date of last election	Primary election				General election				Total votes				
		Republican		Democrat		Republican		Democrat						
		Independent	Other	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent					
Western Region														
Alaska.....	2006	101,695	97,238	22,443	2,944	114,697	48.1	97,238	40.8	22,443	7.9	2,944	1.2	238,307
Arizona.....	2006	333,604	246,876	0	4,046	543,528	35.4	959,830	62.6	0	0	30,287	2.0	1,533,645
California.....	2006	1,809,189	2,360,529	27,195	49,693	4,850,157	55.9	3,376,732	39.0	61,901	0.7	390,258	4.4	8,679,048
Colorado.....	2006	193,804 (d)	142,586 (d)	0	0	625,886	40.2	888,096	57.0	0	0	44,405	2.8	1,558,387
Hawaii.....	2006	32,107	179,227	0	642	215,313	61.7	121,717	34.9	0	0	11,721	3.4	348,751
Idaho.....	2006	137,175	30,443	0	0	184,456	44.1	276,029	52.7	198,845	0	14,550	3.2	489,424
Montana.....	2004	110,198	94,795	0	0	204,993	46.0	225,016	50.4	0	0	15,817	3.5	456,096
Nevada.....	2006	140,515	119,046	0	0	279,003	47.9	255,684	43.9	0	0	47,471	8.2	582,158
New Mexico.....	2006	53,974	107,520	0	0	160,575	31.2	384,806	68.8	0	0	0	0.0	559,170
Oregon.....	2006	300,554	319,177	0	0	619,731	38.1	579,060	41.3	248,655	17.7	37,925	2.7	1,399,650
Utah.....	2004	793,015	557,106	114,264	15,268	1,480,247	57.8	373,670	41.2	0	0	62,460	0.9	906,706
Washington.....	2004	69,401	29,612	0	0	99,013	48.8	1,373,361	48.8	0	0	83,465	2.2	2,883,499
Wyoming.....	2006	4,075,231	4,284,155	163,902	72,593	9,774,088	29.9	135,516	69.8	0	0	276	0.1	193,892
Regional total														
Regional total without California.....		2,266,042	1,923,626	136,707	22,900	4,302,342	44.1	5,592,839	50.2	271,098	2.4	277,081	2.5	11,149,685
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	2006	2,803	31,615	1,740	0	36,158	6.2	32,308	59.2	1,778	30.8	16,093	3.7	53,017
Puerto Rico.....	2004	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	1,990,372	(e)	1,990,372

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of election administration offices, February 2007 and state elections web sites, February 2008.

Key:

N.A. — Not applicable

(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. In the October 20, 2007 primary election Bobby Jindahl (R) received 54 percent of the vote, the five Democrats received 30.6 percent of the vote and the other candidates received the remaining 15.6 percent of the vote. No run-off election was required.

(b) Candidate nominated by convention.

(c) Governor Eliot Spitzer was also the Independence Party candidate.

(d) Candidate ran unopposed.

(e) Unavailable

**Table 6.8**  
**VOTER TURNOUT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION: 1996, 2000 AND 2004**  
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	2004			2000			1996		
	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)
<b>U.S. Total</b> .....	208,247	170,937	122,501	205,410	156,420	105,587	195,193	132,796	96,414
<b>Eastern Region</b>									
Connecticut.....	2,574	1,823	1,579	2,499	1,874	1,460	2,300	1,900	750
Delaware.....	594	554	376	582	505	328	547	(c)	271
Maine.....	1,042	957	741	968	882	652	934	1,001	606
Massachusetts.....	4,931	3,973	2,927	4,749	4,009	2,734	4,623	(c)	2,556
New Hampshire.....	991	856	684	911	857	569	860	755	514
New Jersey.....	6,669	5,009	3,612	6,245	4,711	3,187	6,124	(c)	3,076
New York.....	14,206	11,837	7,448	13,805	11,263	6,960	13,564	9,161	6,439
Pennsylvania.....	9,404	8,367	5,770	9,155	7,782	4,912	9,197	6,806	4,506
Rhode Island.....	803	709	437	753	655	409	751	603	390
Vermont.....	490	445	312	460	427	294	430	385	261
Regional total.....	41,704	34,530	23,886	40,127	32,965	21,505	39,330	20,611	19,369
<b>Midwestern Region</b>									
Illinois.....	9,519	7,499	5,274	8,983	7,129	4,742	11,431	6,663	4,418
Indiana.....	4,420	4,163	2,468	4,448	4,001	2,180	4,146	3,500	2,135
Iowa.....	2,212	2,107	1,522	2,165	1,841	1,314	2,138	1,776	1,252
Kansas.....	2,038	1,694	1,188	1,983	1,624	1,072	1,823	1,257	1,129
Michigan.....	7,541	7,164	4,839	7,358	6,861	4,233	7,072	6,677	3,849
Minnesota.....	3,823	2,977	2,828	3,547	3,265	2,439	3,412	2,730	2,211
Nebraska.....	1,257	1,160	778	1,234	1,085	697	1,208	1,015	677
North Dakota.....	487	(d)	316	477	(c)	288	437	(c)	272
Ohio.....	8,604	7,973	5,426	8,433	7,538	4,702	8,300	6,638	4,534
South Dakota.....	573	502	395	543	471	316	530	456	324
Wisconsin.....	4,119	2,957 (d)	2,997	3,930	(d)	2,599	3,786	(d)	2,196
Regional total.....	44,593	38,196	28,031	43,101	33,815	24,582	44,283	30,712	22,997
<b>Southern Region</b>									
Alabama.....	3,252	2,597	1,883	3,333	2,529	1,666	3,220	2,471	1,534
Arkansas.....	1,951	1,686	1,055	1,929	1,556	922	1,873	1,369	884
Florida.....	12,539	10,301	7,610	11,774	8,753	5,963	11,043	8,078	5,444
Georgia.....	6,080	4,249	3,285	5,893	3,860	2,583	5,396	3,811	2,299
Kentucky.....	3,012	2,819	1,796	2,993	2,557	1,544	2,928	2,391	1,388
Louisiana.....	3,249	2,923	1,957	3,255	2,730	1,766	3,137	(c)	1,784
Maryland.....	3,922	3,070	2,396	3,925	2,715	2,024	3,811	2,577	1,794
Mississippi.....	2,014	1,865	1,140	2,047	1,740	994	1,961	1,826	894
Missouri.....	4,297	4,194	2,731	4,105	3,861	2,360	3,902	3,343	2,158
North Carolina.....	6,453	5,527	3,501	5,797	5,122	2,915	5,800	4,300	2,515
Oklahoma.....	2,515	2,143	1,464	2,531	2,234	1,234	2,419	1,823	1,206
South Carolina.....	3,214	2,315	1,618	2,977	2,157	1,386	2,872	1,814	1,203
Tennessee.....	4,284	3,532	2,437	4,221	3,181	2,076	3,660	3,056	1,894
Texas.....	16,071	13,098	7,411	14,479	12,365	6,408	13,698	10,541	5,612
Virginia.....	5,194	4,528	3,195	5,263	3,770	2,790	5,089	3,323	2,417
West Virginia.....	1,406	1,169	744	1,416	1,068	648	1,414	(c)	636
Regional total.....	79,453	66,016	44,223	75,938	60,198	37,279	72,223	50,723	33,662
<b>Western Region</b>									
Alaska.....	460	472	313	436	474	286	410	415	245
Arizona.....	3,800	2,643	2,038	3,625	2,173	1,532	3,233	2,245	1,404
California.....	22,075	16,557	12,589	21,461	15,707	11,142	19,526	15,662	10,263
Colorado.....	3,246	2,890	2,130	3,067	2,274	1,741	2,843	2,285	1,551
Hawaii.....	873	647	429	909	637	368	882	545	370
Idaho.....	996	798	613	921	728	502	858	700	492
Montana.....	680	596	450	668	698	411	647	590	417
Nevada.....	1,580	1,094	830	1,390	898	609	1,180	778	464
New Mexico.....	1,318	1,105	756	1,263	973	599	1,224	838	580
Oregon.....	2,665	2,120	1,837	2,530	1,944	1,534	2,344	1,962	1,399
Utah.....	1,522	1,278	928	1,465	1,123	771	1,322	1,050	691
Washington.....	4,596	3,508	2,883	4,368	3,336	2,487	4,122	3,078	2,294
Wyoming.....	370	246	244	358	220	214	343	241	216
Regional total.....	44,181	33,954	26,040	42,461	31,185	22,196	38,934	30,389	20,386
Regional total without California.....	22,106	17,397	13,451	21,000	15,478	11,054	19,408	14,727	10,123
Dist. of Columbia.....	435	384	228	411	354	202	422	361	186

Sources: 1996 data provided by Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, with update by the state election administration offices. U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election, 2004, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2002, released July 2004. The Council of State Governments' survey of election officials, January 2007. 2000 data provided by the Federal Election Commission.

**Key:**

- (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.



# Interest Group Politics in the States: Four Decades of Developments—the 1960s to the Present

By Clive S. Thomas, Ronald J. Hrebenar and Anthony J. Nownes

## Introduction

Lobbying at the state level became a billion-dollar business for the first time in 2005. More than 40,000 registered lobbyists representing 50,000 organizations sought to influence the 40,000 laws and \$1.4 trillion in appropriations made by state legislatures that year.

Many members of the public believe interest groups are running state politics and, at least until the 1960s, they would have been right about that in most states. If there was one paramount political force shaping policy—or more often blocking policies—in the states from the nation's birth until the 1960s, it was interest groups. Since the mid-1960s, however, several major developments have altered state interest group activity, including their degree of influence. Interest groups are still powerful forces, but the days of states being run by one or a handful of interests—like Anaconda copper in Montana or the coal companies in West Virginia—are likely gone forever. A larger number and a broader range of types of groups are now active at the state level; and they are using a wider range of strategies and tactics, including increased use of intergovernmental lobbying. In addition, lobbyists are more professional and face increased regulation of their activities.

Despite these major developments, as we shall see, little has changed regarding what makes an effective interest group, as well as which groups and interests are influential.

## Increased Number and Types of Interest Groups

Exactly how much interest group activity has grown since the 1960s is subject to debate because interest groups are often defined differently by state laws and by many scholars. Generally, state laws define interest groups as those required to register with the state. For example, most states do not require government officials to register as lobbyists, but many of these officials are very much engaged in lobbying as defined below.

To capture the gamut of interest group activity in a state, many scholars use the following definition:

*An interest group* is an association of individuals or organizations or a public or private institution that, on the basis of one or more shared concerns, attempts to influence public policy in its favor.

This definition embraces the three broad categories of interest groups operating in the states:

1. the traditional membership group made up of individuals such as senior citizens, environmentalists, farmers and consumers;
2. organizational interests composed not of individuals but of organizations, such as businesses or trade unions; and
3. institutional interests that are not really groups, but various private and public entities—businesses, think tanks, universities, state and federal agencies and local governments. Today, institutions constitute the largest category of organized interests operating in state capitals and likely always have.

Table A shows the types of interest groups, interests and their presence across the states. Some groups and interests, such as chambers of commerce, are continually active, while other groups, such as chiropractors, only occasionally have issues before their state government and are intermittently active.

The increasing regulatory role of government has been a major impetus for many interests to become politically active. In particular, physicians and other health care groups, such as hospitals, nursing homes and health insurance organizations, utility companies (including telecommunications), lawyers and various manufacturing groups have expanded their numbers considerably since 1980.

The growing prominence of several interests—particularly government and government-related groups—is worthy of mention. The most prominent agencies in all states are the departments of education, transportation, and health and welfare. State universities and colleges now also have a major presence. The increased prominence of public sector unions—particularly unions of state and local employees, including police, firefighters, correctional officers and teachers—has been associated with the rise in government lobbying. In addition, cities and towns are also lobbying more on their own, although most still belong to a local government association such as a league of cities or county organization. Similarly, many individual businesses have begun to lobby as individual corporations, usually while remaining a member of a state association. Ideological groups,

**Table A: Types of Interests and Their Frequency of Presence in the 50 States in the Early 2000s**

<i>Continually active</i>		
<i>Present in over 45 states</i>	<i>Present in 25–45 states</i>	<i>Present in less than 25 states</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Individual business corporations (a)</li><li>• Local government units (cities, districts, etc.)</li><li>• State departments, boards and commissions</li><li>• Business/trade associations (b)</li><li>• Utility companies and associations (public and private)</li><li>• Banks and financial institutions/associations</li><li>• Insurance companies/associations</li><li>• Public employee unions/associations (state and local)</li><li>• Universities and colleges (mainly public, some private)</li><li>• School teachers' unions/associations</li><li>• Local government associations (cities/counties/officials, etc.)</li><li>• Farmers' organizations/commodity associations</li><li>• Traditional labor unions</li><li>• Labor associations (mainly AFL-CIO)</li><li>• Environmentalists</li><li>• Tourism groups/hospitality industry</li><li>• Oil and gas companies/associations</li><li>• Hospital associations/nursing homes</li><li>• Contractors/builders/developers</li><li>• Senior citizens</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manufacturing companies</li><li>• Manufacturers' associations</li><li>• Railroads</li><li>• Agri-business corporations</li><li>• Waste storage/disposal companies/associations</li><li>• Sportsmen's groups (especially hunting and fishing)</li><li>• Commercial fishermen</li><li>• Aqua-culture groups (farm/pen raised fish)</li><li>• Health care corporations</li><li>• Mining companies</li><li>• Gaming (race tracks/casinos/lotteries)</li><li>• Latino groups</li><li>• Native American groups</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Foreign businesses (especially from Japan)</li><li>• Family value groups</li><li>• School choice groups (vouchers, charter schools)</li><li>• Environmental disaster preparedness entities</li></ul>
<i>Intermittently active</i>		
<i>Present in over 45 states</i>	<i>Present in 25–45 states</i>	<i>Present in less than 25 states</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ad hoc issue coalitions (health costs, education, etc.)</li><li>• Physicians</li><li>• Trial lawyers/state bar associations</li><li>• Liquor/wine/beer interests</li><li>• Retailers' associations</li><li>• Real estate interests</li><li>• Police/firemen/correctional officers' associations</li><li>• Communication interests (telecommunications, cable TV, etc.)</li><li>• Nurses</li><li>• Optometrists</li><li>• Dentists</li><li>• Truckers</li><li>• Women's groups</li><li>• Groups for the arts</li><li>• Pro- and anti-abortion groups</li><li>• Mothers Against Drunk Driving</li><li>• Church organizations</li><li>• African-American groups</li><li>• Pro-tobacco and anti-smoking interests</li><li>• Social service groups and coalitions</li><li>• Good government groups (League of Women Voters, Common Cause)</li><li>• American Civil Liberties Union</li><li>• Various professional groups (accountants, engineers, architects, etc.)</li><li>• Federal agencies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pro-development/land use groups</li><li>• Groups for the physically and mentally handicapped</li><li>• Student groups</li><li>• Chiropractors</li><li>• Taxpayer groups</li><li>• Children's rights groups</li><li>• Gay rights groups</li><li>• Parent teacher associations</li><li>• Media associations</li><li>• Consumer groups</li><li>• Veterans' groups</li><li>• Term limit/government reform groups</li><li>• Moral majority/Christian right</li><li>• Local community groups</li><li>• Pro- and anti-gun control groups</li><li>• Victims rights' groups</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Animal rights' groups</li><li>• Think tanks (public/private, liberal/conservative)</li><li>• Political consultants</li><li>• Professional sports franchises (baseball, basketball, football, hockey)</li><li>• Hi-tech associations</li><li>• Computer programmers</li></ul>

*Source:* Compiled by the authors from the 50 state chapters of the Hrebener-Thomas Study (Hrebener and Thomas, 1987, 1992, 1993a and 1993b). Updated in 1995, 1998, 2002 and 2007.

*Key:*

(a) An unavoidably broad category. It includes manufacturing and service corporations with the exception of those listed separately, e.g.

private utilities and oil and gas companies. These and other business corporations were listed separately because of their frequency of presence across the states.

(b) Another unavoidably broad category. It includes chambers of commerce as well as specific trade associations, e.g. The Tobacco Institute, air carriers, manufacturers associations, etc.



## LOBBYING

which are often single-issue groups, such as pro-life groups, have also become active in most states in recent years. Environmentalists, senior citizens and sportsmen's groups are other forces that now have a significant presence in almost all state capitals.

Interests that do not have a presence across all the states tend to be newly formed groups, such as school choice groups that support vouchers or charter schools, children's rights groups and family values groups. Groups representing an interest concentrated in certain states, such as Native Americans, commercial fishing interests and professional sports franchises also fall into this category. Since 1990 several interests that were not politically active before have emerged. Those include victims' rights groups and organizations concerned with responding to environmental disasters. Still other groups, particularly gaming interests, Hispanics and pro- and anti-smoking groups, have expanded their presence in the states.

### Strategies and Tactics—Old and New

Besides the increased number and variety of groups, interests are lobbying more intensively now than in the mid-1960s, or even the mid-1980s, and are using a wider range of tactics. Contrary to popular belief, however, much of a group's strategy and tactics do not involve direct contact with public officials. They instead use much of their time planning and organizing their campaign, monitoring what government is doing that might affect them, and, in many cases, working for the election or appointment of people who are sympathetic to their cause. These strategies and tactics vary according to the issue and type of group and whether it is a well-established group—an insider interest, such as business or labor—or an outsider interest—like an animal rights group—one that has less leverage with the political establishment.

When it comes to direct involvement, by far the most common and still the most effective group tactic is the use of one or more lobbyists. Since the 1960s, however, the changes in interest group activity, particularly competition among groups for attention, have forced groups to supplement the work of the lobbyist with other tactics. The increased use of money, the courts and ad hoc issue coalitions are among these newer tactics.

Over the past 30 years or so there has been a significant increase in spending by certain interest groups both in their lobbying efforts in state capitals and in contributions by group members, lobbyists and political action committees (PACs) to state-level candidates. PACs, in particular, have become major campaign donors in the states. The money triangle

of elected official, lobbyist and PAC is becoming increasingly significant.

Because of the role state courts—like their federal counterparts—play in interpreting their respective constitutions and state laws, some interest groups have increasingly turned to the courts to achieve their goals. The business community often challenges the constitutionality of regulations in the courts, 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. In addition, interest groups—business groups, attorneys and public interest advocacy groups—increasingly 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 Ohio Supreme Court Justice Alice Robie Resnick.

But these days it's not just individual groups that conduct lobbying efforts in the states. Coalitions of groups, particularly ad hoc issue coalitions, are increasingly important. To be sure, groups with long-term common goals and a similar philosophy have been natural allies for years—business and professional groups, social issue and public interest groups, for example—and have always used coalitions when it was to their advantage. But today certain issues—such as economic development, health care costs and education quality—affect a wide range of groups, sometimes cutting across philosophical boundaries and dividing traditional allies, and have produced a new type of coalition—the ad hoc coalition. These ad hoc coalitions may last for no more than the life of a legislative session or for the life of an initiative or referendum campaign or they may last longer. The campaign to address rising health care costs is a good example of a coalition effort. In many states the issue brought together business groups (particularly small business), farm groups, universities, local governments, and social issue and anti-poverty groups.

An increasingly important aspect in state group activity is interaction with affiliate and like-minded organizations at other levels of government and in other states. This interaction has always been important, as epitomized by the Anti Saloon League at the turn of the 20th century, but its importance has been growing since the early 1980s. As a result of the developments outlined above, few organizations today confine their activities to one level of government. More and more, groups and organizations as diverse as the AFL-CIO, Microsoft, the League of Women Voters and the American Legion are finding it necessary to have a presence at more than one level of government.



## Table B: The Five Categories of Lobbyists, Their Recruitment, Gender and Approximate Percentage of the State Capital Lobbying Community

### 1. Contract lobbyists

Those hired on contract for a fee specifically to lobby. They often represent more than one client. Approximately 20 percent represent five or more clients.

*Recruitment:* Many, especially the most successful, are former elected or appointed state officials, usually legislators or political appointees. Some are former in-house lobbyists. An increasing number are attorneys from capital law firms as well as public relations and media specialists.

*Gender:* Predominantly male, ranges from 80–90 percent, higher in less diversified state interest group systems and in parts of the South and West.

*Percentage:* Make up from 15–25 percent of the state capital lobbying community, higher in more diversified state group systems such as New York and California.

### 2. In-house lobbyists

Employees of an association, organization or business, who, as part or all of their job, act as a lobbyist. These represent only one client—their employer.

*Recruitment:* Most have experience in the profession, business, trade, etc., which they represent, e.g. education, health care. Much less likely than contract lobbyists to have been public officials.

*Gender:* Approximately 75 percent male and 25 percent female.

*Percentage:* Constitute from 40–50 percent of the lobbying community—the largest category in almost all state capitals.

### 3. Government lobbyists and legislative liaisons

Employees of state, local and federal agencies, who as part or all of their job, represent their agency to the legislative and executive branches of state government. Thus, these also represent only one interest. They include state government agency heads and senior staff, both elected and appointed officials of local governments and some federal officials.

To specifically monitor their relations with the legislature, most state agencies and some local governments and federal agencies, appoint a person designated as a legislative liaison (though the title varies considerably from agency to agency and state to state).

*Recruitment:* Legislative liaisons are often career bureaucrats with broad experience in the agency or government unit that they represent. Some are political appointees and an increasing number are recruited from the ranks of legislative staffers.

*Gender:* Approximately 25–35 percent of legislative liaisons are female; higher in more economically and socially diverse states.

*Percentage:* Difficult to estimate, as most states do not require government personnel to register as lobbyists. A rough estimate for all government lobbyists is between 25–40 percent. Tends to be higher in states where state and local government employment is highest, especially in the West.

### 4. Citizen, cause or volunteer lobbyists

Persons who, usually on an ad hoc and unpaid basis, represent citizen and community organizations or informal groups. They rarely represent more than one interest at a time.

*Recruitment:* Too varied for meaningful categorization; but most are very committed to their cause.

*Gender:* Difficult to estimate as many are not required to register as lobbyists. However, it appears that the majority (and in some states as high as 75 percent) are female.

*Percentage:* An estimate is from 10–20 percent of the state capital lobbying community.

### 5. Private individual, “hobbyist” or self-styled lobbyists

Those acting on their own behalf and not designated by any organization as an official representative. They usually lobby for pet projects or direct personal benefits; or against some policy or proposal that they find particularly objectionable.

*Recruitment:* Other than self-recruitment, no common pattern.

*Gender:* Difficult to estimate as many are not required to, or do not register as lobbyists. Most are probably male; but this will vary from time to time and state to state.

*Percentage:* Difficult to estimate, but probably less than 5 percent.

*Source:* Compiled by the authors from the original and the five updates of the Hrebenaar-Thomas study.





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Even though modern technologies such as computers and television have expanded interest groups' options, strategy and tactics are still very much an art, not a science. The essence of this art is interpersonal communications from an advocacy perspective between group members and leaders on one side and policymakers on the other. In fact, the new techniques and indirect tactics are simply more sophisticated ways of 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.

### Types of Lobbyists and Their Increasing Professionalism

Lobbyists today no longer fit the image that lingers in the public mind of the cigar-chomping, good ol' boy lobbyist plying his clients with women, food and liquor. Developments in the state capital lobbying community have been even more dramatic than those in Washington, D.C.

To really understand the state capital lobbying community, it is important to distinguish among types of lobbyists. Although they constitute only about a quarter of the state capital lobbying community, contract lobbyists, sometimes referred to derisively as “hired guns,” are the lobbyists 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. But there are other types of lobbyists and, as Table B shows, two types of lobbyists comprise a higher percentage of the state lobbying community than contract lobbyists. Different types of lobbyists have different assets and liabilities and are perceived differently by public officials. Such perceptions determine the nature and extent of the lobbyist's 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:

- an increase in the number of those working at the job full-time;
- 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 such interests as agriculture, health care, education and local governments.

Lobbying is no longer a male-dominated occupation in state capitals. Women now make up about 20 percent of state capital lobbyists compared to less than 5 percent 30 years ago. However, female lobbyists tend to have less experience than their male counterparts, are more likely to represent religious, charitable or citizen groups, and less likely to represent business and unions.

Do all these developments mean that the old wheeler-dealer, good ol' boy has passed from the lobbying scene in state capitals? In the raw form in which he used to exist, the answer is probably yes. 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, today's wheeler-dealer is aware of the greater importance of technical information, the higher degree of professionalism in politics, and the increased public visibility of lobbying. The result is a low-key, highly skilled, effective professional who is a far cry from the old public image of a lobbyist.

### Perspectives on Interest and Interest Group Power

Scholars find that power is one of the most elusive aspects of interest groups to study. Interest group power can mean one of three things:

1. *Single group power*: The ability of a single group or coalition to achieve its policy goals as it defines them;
2. *Overall individual interest power*: The perceived most effective interest groups and interests overall in the state over a period of time; and
3. *Group system power*: The strength of interest groups as a whole within a state in relation to other organizations or institutions, such as political parties, the legislature, the governor and the bureaucracy.

With *single group power*, the only important assessment of the degree of success is an internal evaluation by the group. Some groups can be very successful in





## Table C: Twelve Factors Determining the Influence of Individual Interest Groups and Interests

### 1. The degree of necessity of group services and resources to public officials.

The more government needs the group the greater the group's leverage will be to use sanctions against government to achieve its goals, through strikes, withholding cooperation, campaign contributions, etc. For example, the need, sometimes the dependence of government regarding business, is a major source of business power in the states.

### 2. Lobbyist-policy maker relations.

The closeness and trust between lobbyists and policy makers, as well as public officials' dependence on lobbyists and their groups for information, campaign contributions, etc. The more skillful the lobbyist the more successful the group is likely to be. It is personal contact and building of trust and credibility that is often the key to lobbying success.

### 3. Whether the group's lobbying focus is primarily defensive or promotional.

Because it is much easier to stop than to promote a policy, the "advantage of the defense" gives groups like business when, for example, they work to prevent tax hikes and regulations, an advantage over groups such as environmentalists, that often attempt to promote policies.

### 4. The extent and strength of group opposition.

Obviously, the greater the opposition to a group or its cause the more difficult it will be to achieve its goals. Some groups are natural political enemies, such as environmentalists and developers, and in many cases business and labor. Other interests, such as dentists and those advocating for stricter laws against domestic violence and child abuse, have little opposition.

### 5. Legitimacy of the group and its demands—how these are perceived by the public and public officials.

A group must be perceived as politically legitimate, but there are degrees of legitimacy and the acceptance of groups and their demands. Most groups advocating violence are seen as illegitimate. Others, like doctors and groups advocating against drunk drivers, are given high levels of legitimacy. Still others, like labor unions, are viewed as legitimate, but their demands may sometimes be viewed unfavorably.

### 6. Group financial resources.

While money by itself does not translate into political power (it must be oriented for lobbying purposes), it is the most liquid of all resources and can be used to hire staff and lobbyists, make campaign contributions, mount media and grass-roots campaigns, and so on.

### 7. Political, organizational and managerial skill of group leaders.

Lobbying campaigns in any society require organizational and managerial skill—the ability to orient group resources for political purposes—plus knowledge of the political process, particularly its power points. Having group leaders with these skills is an essential element of group and lobbying success.

### 8. Political cohesiveness of the membership.

The more united the group the more likely it is to have its issue dealt with. Public officials are unlikely to take action if they see a group is divided. An essential element of group leadership is ensuring this cohesiveness.

### 9. Size and geographical distribution of group membership.

Generally, the larger and more geographically spread is the membership of an organization in a governmental jurisdiction, the more pressure it can bring to bear on more public officials and especially elected officials.

### 10. Potential for the group to enter into coalitions with other groups.

When a group is able to join forces with another group or groups, it can potentially overcome its deficiencies in one or more of the previous nine factors.

### 11. Extent of group autonomy in political strategizing.

While the flexibility to join or leave a coalition can enhance a group's power, the less a group is in charge of strategy and tactics, its potential for achieving its goals may be compromised or not addressed at all. This is why many businesses and local governments have begun to lobby on their own in recent years while usually remaining members of their broader trade or local government association.

### 12. Timing and the political climate.

There are times when it is politically propitious to act on an issue and times when it is not. Making judgments on this is part of the skill of lobbyists and group leaders. For example, unless a group has a major power base, it is not politically wise to propose major increases in funding for a program in times of declining government revenues or cutbacks in state spending.

Source: Developed by the authors from the original Hrebener-Thomas study and its five updates.



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**Table D: The Overall Most Effective Interests in the 50 States  
Since the Early 1980s (grouped by category and more or less in rank order)**

**Group 1: Consistently the three most effective interests**

1. General business organizations (mainly state chambers of commerce)
2. School teachers' organizations (predominantly NEA)
3. Utility companies and associations (including: telecommunications, cable TV, etc.)

**Group 2: Consistently among the 10 most effective interests**

4. Lawyers (predominantly trial lawyers and state bar associations)
5. Manufacturers (companies and associations)
6. Insurance: general and medical (companies and associations)
7. Hospital associations/health care organizations
8. Physicians/state medical associations
9. General local government organizations (municipal leagues, county organizations, etc.)
10. Traditional labor associations (predominantly the AFL-CIO)

**Group 3: Consistently ranked among the 11–20 most effective interests**

11. Bankers' associations (includes savings and loan associations)
12. General farm organizations (mainly state farm bureaus)
13. Realtors' associations
14. State and local government employees (other than teachers)
15. Contractors/builders/developers
16. Universities and colleges (institutions and personnel)
17. Individual banks and financial institutions
18. K–12 education interests (other than teachers)
19. Environmentalists
20. Individual traditional labor unions (Teamsters, UAW, etc.)

Continued on next page

achieving their goals while keeping a very low profile in a state—not singled out as powerful by public officials. Many groups involved in the regulatory process—such as beauticians and dentists—are very successful because policymakers depend on their expertise. The last thing most of these groups want is public attention or to be singled out as effective.

*Overall individual interest power* is the aspect of group power that is most fascinating to the press and the public who are concerned less about the minutiae of government and more about high profile issues and questions such as who is running the state or who has real political clout. Whereas the only important assessment of single group power is internal to a group, overall interest power is based on external assessments of informed observers such as those by political scientists, politicians and journalists.

Despite the major expansion in group activity, however, what Table C reveals is that there have been relatively few changes in what are considered the most effective groups over the past 30 years. The list confirms what we have known since the first study of the power of state interest groups was conducted in the 1950s: Businesses and other professions remain

the most effective interests in the states, as they do in Washington, D.C.

Research identifies certain elements as essential to the foundation and exercise of individual group power and overall individual interest power by groups. These are set out in Table D.

Assessing *interest group system power* in the states is important because of what it reveals about the relationship and relative power of state political institutions and policymaking. Several factors determine group system power. One major factor is the relationship between the group system and the strength of political parties—the stronger the parties, the more constrained are interest groups. Another factor is the political culture: States that have moralistic political cultures, such as Maine and Vermont, generally have less powerful group systems than states that have more individualistic cultures, such as Nevada and New Mexico. Advanced socioeconomic development also has the effect of reducing group system power, usually by increasing the number of groups and reducing the likelihood that the state will be dominated by one or a few interests. A strong executive branch usually has a similar affect.



**Table D: The Overall Most Effective Interests in the 50 States Since the Early 1980s—Continued**

**Group 4: Consistently ranked 21–30 in effectiveness**

21. Gaming interests (race tracks/casinos/lotteries)
22. Retailers (companies and trade associations)
23. Agricultural commodity organizations (stockgrowers, grain growers, etc.)
24. Individual cities and towns
25. State government departments and agencies
26. Truckers and private transport interests (excluding railroads)
27. Liquor, wine and beer interests
28. Sportsmen/hunting and fishing (includes anti-gun control groups)
29. Religious interests (churches and religious right)
30. Mining companies and associations

**Group 5: Usually ranked among the 31–40 range**

31. Taxpayers' interest groups
32. Oil and gas (companies and associations)
33. Tourist/hospitality interests
34. Senior citizens (predominantly AARP)
35. Public interest/good government groups
36. Forest product companies/associations
37. Anti-abortion/pro-life groups
38. Tobacco interests (companies and the Tobacco Institute)
39. Railroads
40. Women and minorities

*Source:* Compiled by the authors from the original and the five updates of the Hrebenaar-Thomas study.

### Regulating and Monitoring Interest Group Activity

From the days of the big railroad lobbyists to the present, concerns about interest groups and lobbyists have led to ongoing attempts to regulate them. Today all 50 states have some form of lobby laws—interest group and lobbyist regulation—and regulatory bodies to enforce them. However, the gap between the goals of the reformers (variously conceived) and practical reality means that lobby laws have achieved a lot less than was hoped. Part of the problem is a lack of consensus and understanding on what such laws should and can achieve; other aspects are constitutional restraints in a democracy and political tensions and realities which often undermine the funding of lobby law enforcement.

Opinions vary widely on the purpose of lobby laws. Some emphasize their role in evening-up the political playing field, while others think their primary purpose should be to prevent abuses by powerful interests. Still others emphasize that these laws should inform public officials and the public about the connections between those lobbying and those

being lobbied. Many people want to achieve all of these goals in lobby laws. However, interest groups are guaranteed the right to “petition government,” to represent their cause to government, through the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. That right, combined with concerns about the potential abuse of the system and questions of bias, have led to the deep-rooted tension involved in regulating interest groups. These abuses and biases may, and often do, undermine the public interest and democracy and promote the benefit of often a very small segment of society at the expense of society as a whole. And so the best that can be hoped is that the laws restrict potential abuses such as those involving campaign contributions and gifts to public officials, and publicize—monitor or make transparent—the activities of lobbyists, such as the amount spent on lobbying and who they lobby.

Consequently, discussions of lobby laws in the states revolve around the extensiveness of regulation and monitoring. Political scandals and increased public consciousness—such as what occurred in South Carolina and Arizona in the 1990s and in Alaska in the 2006–2008 legislative sessions—are

**Table E: Regional Classification of the 50 States by Overall Impact of Interest Groups**

*Overall impact of interest groups is:*

<i>Region</i>	<i>Dominant</i>	<i>Dominant/ complementary</i>	<i>Complementary</i>	<i>Complementary/ subordinate</i>	<i>Subordinate</i>
<b>Northeast .....</b>		Delaware	Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire New Jersey New York Pennsylvania Rhode Island	Vermont	
<b>Midwest .....</b>		Illinois Iowa Kansas	Indiana Nebraska Ohio Missouri North Dakota Wisconsin	Michigan Minnesota South Dakota	
<b>South .....</b>	Alabama Florida	Arkansas Georgia Louisiana Maryland Mississippi Oklahoma South Carolina Tennessee Texas Virginia West Virginia	North Carolina	Kentucky	
<b>West .....</b>	Hawaii Nevada	Alaska Arizona California Idaho New Mexico Oregon Utah Wyoming	Colorado Montana Washington		

*Source:* Compiled by the authors from research for the 2007 update of the Hrebenar-Thomas study.

*Note:* The middle, "Complementary" category is where interest groups are one of many forces of power in a state. The "Dominant" category is where they are the major force in state politics. A "Subordinate" group system is one consistently subordinated to other aspects of the policy-

making process. The absence of any states in this column indicates that groups were not consistently subordinate in any state in 2007; and, in fact, no state has been classed in this category since the early 1980s. The "Dominant/complementary" and the "Complementary/subordinate" columns include those states whose group systems alternate between the two situations or are in the process of moving from one to the other.

the major impetuses for such laws. For that reason, most lobby laws are enacted on an ad hoc basis and often within a highly charged political atmosphere. Evidence suggests that most politicians pay only lip-service to enacting lobby laws or amending existing ones; most would not deal with the issue unless pressured by their constituents or public opinion. After all, incumbents got elected under the present rules and likely benefit from interest group support and contact with lobbyists. Plus, it costs money to administer the laws, and those state agencies, which are often responsible for administering campaign finance and conflict-of-interest laws, are not popular with politicians and their lobbyist friends. But the main reason such agencies and their enforcement of the laws are not popular with politicians is that it is primarily the press and election opponents, not

the public, that make use of information available through lobby laws. Thus, the administering agencies are often underfunded or even lose funding altogether, an action that usually occurs out of the public eye.

The Center for Public Integrity has evaluated all 50 states and the federal government in terms of the completeness of lobby reporting laws, disclosure rules and lobbying restrictions. Pennsylvania, Wyoming, New Hampshire, South Dakota and Illinois have the least stringent laws. Washington, Kentucky, South Carolina, Connecticut and New York all have extensive lobbying laws. Twenty-four states passed disclosure enhancements from 2003 to 2007, and the quality of state lobbying laws is such that the Center for Public Integrity rates 47 states higher than federal lobbying laws.



## Into the Future

What can be expected in the development of interest group activity in the states in the near future, say the next 20 years or so? Of the many predictions we could make, three are likely to be the most significant judging by the past 40 years of research.

First, the pace of change has slowed considerably: most interests that can be organized are now organized; and most lobbying techniques that can be used are being employed. One exception is most certainly pressure to enact more stringent lobby regulations. This demand is likely to wax and wane depending on lobbying scandals.

Second, interest group activity and the lobbying business will likely continue to become more professional and sophisticated in organization and approach. This is likely despite the slower pace of change and the fact that the age-old key elements of contacts and personal relationship will continue to be paramount in lobbying success. Important influences here will continue and increase including: competition among groups for the ears of policymakers; public scrutiny and transparency of lobbying due to lobby regulations; and the complexity of government, which produces increased demand from interest groups for more technical and extensive political information.

And third, the patterns of interest group power that have been more or less constant over the past 40 years are also likely to continue. As in the past, it will be those groups and interests with major resources such as financial, organizational and political—mainly through contacts and their necessity to government—that will exercise influence on a year-to-year basis whether they are low- or high-profile interests. This means that, for some time to come, the state interest group system, like its counterpart in Washington, D.C., will continue to favor business, the professions, some sectors of labor and various government agencies.

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# INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

**Table 6.9**  
**STATE INITIATIVES & REFERENDUMS, 2007**

State	Measure	Type of election	Type	Topics addressed by measure	Pass	Fail
Alabama (a).....	Local Amendment (Act 2008-008)	Constitutional Amendment Election May 15, 2007		Special District Tax	67%	33%
	Local Amendment (Act 2007-006)	Constitutional Amendment Election June 5, 2007		Foreign Trade Investment Zone	76%	24%
	Local Amendment (Act 2007-009)	Constitutional Amendment Election June 5, 2007		Traffic Laws in Shelby County	79%	21%
	Statewide Amendment 1 (Act 2007-005)	Constitutional Amendment Election June 5, 2007	LR	Bonds	79%	21%
	Statewide Amendment 2 (Act 2007-007)	Constitutional Amendment Election June 5, 2007	LR	Health Care Funds	84%	16%
	Advisory Measure (e)	April 3, 2007 Special Election	LR	Same-sex Benefits	53%	47%
Alaska .....				(b).....		
Arizona .....				(b).....		
Arkansas .....				(b).....		
California .....				(b).....		
Colorado .....				(b).....		
Connecticut (a).....				(b).....		
Delaware (a) .....				(b).....		
Florida .....				(b).....		
Georgia (a).....				(b).....		
Hawaii (a).....				(b).....		
Idaho.....				(b).....		
Illinois (d).....				(b).....		
Indiana (a) .....				(b).....		
Iowa (a).....				(b).....		
Kansas (a).....				(b).....		
Kentucky (a).....				(b).....		
Louisiana (a).....	Amendment 1	Gubernatorial Primary October 20, 2007	LR	Salary Supplements	59%	41%
	Amendment 2	Gubernatorial Primary October 20, 2007	LR	Salary Supplements	56%	44%
	Amendment 3	Gubernatorial Primary October 20, 2007	LR	Retirement Benefits	58%	42%
	Amendment 4	Gubernatorial Primary October 20, 2007	LR	Property Taxation Exemption	44%	56%
	Question 1	Special Legislative and Referendum Election June 12, 2007	LR	Bond Issue	71%	29%
Maine (continued).....	Question 2	Special Legislative and Referendum Election June 12, 2007	LR	Bond Issue	64%	36%

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE INITIATIVES & REFERENDUMS, 2007 — Continued

State	Measure	Type of election	Type	Topics addressed by measure			Pass	Fail
Maine (continued).....	Citizen Initiative	Enacted by the Legislature	I	Tax Credits	Student Loans	Education	N.A.	N.A.
	Question 1	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	I	Gambling	Native Americans		48%	52%
	Question 2	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Bond Issue	Economic Development		51%	49%
	Question 3	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Bond Issue	Higher Education	Building Renovations	51%	49%
	Question 4	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Bond Issue	Conservation	State Parks	63%	37%
	Question 5	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Legislative Term limits			33%	67%
Maryland (a) .....				(b)				
Massachusetts.....				(b)				
Michigan.....				(b)				
Minnesota (a).....				(b)				
Mississippi.....				(b)				
Missouri.....				(b)				
Montana .....				(b)				
Nebraska.....				(b)				
Nevada.....				(b)				
New Hampshire (a)(c)...				(b)				
New Jersey (a) .....	Public Question No. 1	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Property Tax Relief	Sales Tax Revenue		47%	53%
	Public Question No. 2	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Bond Issue	Stem Cell Research		47%	53%
	Public Question No. 3	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Bond Issue	Conservation	Land Acquisition	54%	46%
	Public Question No. 4	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Constitutional Language	Voting Rights		60%	40%
New Mexico (a).....				(b)				
New York (a).....	Proposal Number One (I)	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Public Lands	Local Government	Municipal water supply	33%	11%
				(b)				
North Carolina (a) .....				(b)				
North Dakota.....				(b)				
Ohio.....				(b)				
Oklahoma.....				(b)				
Oregon.....	Measure 49	Nov. 6, 2007 Special Election	LR	Amend Measure 37	Limit Compensation for Regulatory Takings	Restrict Large Developments	62%	38%
	Measure 50	Nov. 6, 2007 Special Election	LR	Tobacco Tax	Health Care	Uninsured Children	41%	59%
Pennsylvania (a).....				(b)				
Rhode Island (a).....				(b)				
South Carolina (a).....				(b)				
South Dakota.....				(b)				
Tennessee (a) .....				(b)				

See footnotes at end of table.

## INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

# INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

## STATE INITIATIVES & REFERENDUMS, 2007 — Continued

State	Measure	Type of election	Type	Topics addressed by measure	Pass	Fail
Texas (a)	Proposition 1	Constitutional Amendment Election May 12, 2007		School Tax Relief	88%	12%
	Proposition 1	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Higher Education	66%	34%
	Proposition 2	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Bond Issue	66%	34%
	Proposition 3	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Property Tax Limits	71%	29%
	Proposition 4	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Bond Issue	58%	42%
	Proposition 5	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Local Tax Relief	66%	34%
	Proposition 6	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Property Tax Exemption	74%	26%
	Proposition 7	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Eminent Domain	80%	20%
	Proposition 8	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Home Equity Loans	78%	22%
	Proposition 9	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Veterans	91%	9%
	Proposition 10	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Abolishes Office of Inspector of Hides and Animals	77%	23%
	Proposition 11	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Legislative Procedures	85%	15%
	Proposition 12	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Bond Issue	63%	37%
	Proposition 13	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Denial of Bail	84%	16%
	Proposition 14	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Judicial Terms	75%	25%
	Proposition 15	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Bond Issue	61%	39%
Utah	Proposition 16	Constitutional Amendment Election Nov. 6, 2007	LR	Bond Issue	61%	39%
	Referendum 1	Municipal General/Special Referendum Election Nov. 6, 2007	PR (f)	Private School Vouchers	38%	62%
Vermont (a)				(b)		
Virginia (a)				(b)		
Washington	Initiative Measure 960	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	I	Tax and Fee Increases	51%	49%
	Referendum Measure 67	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	PR (g)	Insurance Fair Conduct	57%	43%
	ESSJR 8206 (h)	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Constitutional Amendment	68%	32%
	SJR 8212 (i)	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Constitutional Amendment	60%	40%
	EHJR 4204 (j)	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Constitutional Amendment	50.4%	49.6%
	SHJR 4215 (k)	Nov. 6, 2007 General Election	LR	Constitutional Amendment	54%	46%

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE INITIATIVES & REFERENDUMS, 2007 — Continued

State/Jurisdiction	Measure	Type of election	Type	Topics addressed by measure	Pass	Fail
West Virginia (a).....				(b).....		
Wisconsin (a).....				(b).....		
Wyoming.....				(b).....		
District of Columbia ...				(b).....		
American Samoa.....				(b).....		
Guam.....				(b).....		
No. Mariana Islands ...	House Legislative Initiative No. 15-1	Nov. 3, 2007 General Election	LR	Constitutional Amendment	Higher Education Commission	65% 35%
	House Legislative Initiative No. 15-16, SD1	Nov. 3, 2007 General Election	LR	Constitutional Amendment	Runoff Elections	73% 27%
Puerto Rico.....				(b).....		
U.S. Virgin Islands.....				(b).....		

Source: The Council of State Governments, January 2008.

Key:

LR — Legislative referendum

I — Initiative

PR — Popular referendum

O — Other

N.A. — Not applicable

(a) State does not have an initiative process.

(b) State had no ballot measures in 2007.

(c) Requires two-thirds majority to pass.

(d) The state has an initiative process, but it is unusable.

(e) This a non-binding advisory note on the issue of same-sex partner benefits.  
(f) In February 2007, the Utah legislature passed H.B. 148, Education Vouchers. This measure was placed on the ballot by popular referendum in order to repeal H.B. 148 authorizing Education Vouchers.

(g) The legislature passed Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5726 (ESSB 5726) concerning insurance fair conduct related to claims for coverage or benefits and voters have filed a sufficient referendum petition on this bill.

(h) Engrossed Substitute Senate Joint Resolution 8206

(i) Senate Joint Resolution 8212

(j) Engrossed House Joint Resolution 4204

(k) Substitute House Joint Resolution 4215

(l) 1,379,411 votes were counted as blank and void out of a total of 2,486,596.

## INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

## INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

**Table 6.10**  
**STATEWIDE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM**

State or other jurisdiction	Changes to constitution			Changes to statutes			
	Initiative		Referendum	Initiative		Referendum	
	Direct (a)	Indirect (a)	Legislative (b)	Direct (c)	Indirect (c)	Legislative	Citizen petition (d)
Alabama .....	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Alaska .....	...	...	★	★	...	...	★
Arizona .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Arkansas .....	★	...	★	★	...	...	★
California .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Colorado .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Florida .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	...	...	★	★	...	★	★
Illinois .....	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Iowa .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	★	...	...	★	★
Louisiana .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	...	...	★	...	★	★	★
Maryland .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★
Massachusetts .....	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
Michigan .....	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Minnesota .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	★	★	...	★	...	...
Missouri .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Montana .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Nebraska .....	★	...	★	★	...	...	★
Nevada .....	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
New Hampshire .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	★(f)	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Ohio .....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★
Oklahoma .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Oregon .....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	★	...	...	★	★(e)
Rhode Island .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	★	...	...	★	...	★	★
Tennessee .....	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	...	★	★	★	...	★
Vermont .....	...	...	★	...	...	★ (limited)	...
Virginia .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	...	...	...	★	★	★	★
West Virginia .....	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	★	...	★	...	★
American Samoa .....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	★	...	★	...	...	★	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state web sites March 2008.

Note: This table summarizes state provisions for initiatives and referenda. Initiatives may propose constitutional amendments or develop state legislation and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures have been secured on a citizen petition. The indirect initiative must be submitted to the legislature for a decision after the required number of signatures has been secured on a petition and prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot. Referendum refers to the process whereby a state law or constitutional amendment passed by the legislature may be referred to the voters before it goes into effect. Three forms of referenda exist: (1) citizen petition, whereby the people may petition for a referendum on legislation which has been considered by the legislature; (2) submission by the legislature (designated in table as "Legislative"), whereby the legislature may voluntarily submit laws to the voters for their

approval; and (3) constitutional requirement, whereby the state constitution may require that certain questions be submitted to the voters.

Key:

★ — State Provision. ... — No state provision.

(a) See Table 1.3, "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By Initiative," for more detail.

(b) See Table 1.2, "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By the Legislature," for more detail.

(c) See Chapter 6 tables on State Initiatives, for more detail.

(d) See Chapter 6 tables on State Referendums, for more detail.

(e) No provision for statewide referenda initiated by citizen petition. There are several county/local referenda that can be initiated by citizen petition.

(f) Only the legislature can make statutory changes while in session. Proposed constitutional changes must be passed by the legislature and then are submitted to the citizens to be voted on.

**Table 6.11**  
**STATE INITIATIVES: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A PETITION**

State or other jurisdiction	Applied to (a)		Signatures required to request a petition (b)		Request submitted to	Request form furnished by (c)	Restricted subject matter (d)	Individual responsible for petition		Financial contributions reported (e)	Deposits required (f)
	Const.amdt.	Statute	Const.amdt.	Statute				Title	Summary		
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	...	D	...	100	LG	SBE	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Arizona .....	D	D	15% (g)	10% (g)	SS	SS	N	(h)	(h)	Y	...
Arkansas .....	D	D	10%	8%	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	...
California .....	D	D	...	...	AG	...	Y	AG	AG	N (i)	\$200 (i)
Colorado .....	D	D	5% (j)	5% (j)	SS	SS	N	(k)	(k)	Y	N
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	D	...	...	...	SS	SP	N	SP	SP	Y	N
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	...	D	...	20	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Illinois .....	D	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	Y	N
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	...	I	...	5 (l)	SS	SS	Y	P	SS	Y	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	3% (m)	SS (n)	SBE	Y	...	...	Y	N
Massachusetts .....	I	I	10	10	AG	SS	Y	AG	AG	Y	...
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	I	...	12%	...	SS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	...
Missouri .....	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	SS, AG	SS, AG	Y	N
Montana .....	D	D	...	...	(x)	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Nebraska .....	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Nevada .....	...	...	...	...	SS	SS	Y	P, SP	P, SP	...	...
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	D	D	4% (o)	2% (o)	SS	SP	N	SS, AG	SS	Y (e)	N
Ohio .....	D	I	1,000	1,000	AG	(p)	N (q)	(p)	(p)	Y	N
Oklahoma .....	D	D	15%	8%	SS	O	N	P	P	Y	N
Oregon .....	D	D	8% (r)	6% (r)	SS	SS	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	D	D	(s)	5 EV	SS	SS	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	...	D, I	...	5 SP	LG	LG	N	SP	SP	Y	N
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	...	D, I	...	(t)	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	N	\$5
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	SS	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	...	I	...	100	SS	SS	Y	SS	AG, SS	Y	\$500
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands...	D	I	50%	20%	AG	AG	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Puerto Rico .....	...	D	...	(u)	SBE	(v)	N	(v)	(v)	Y	\$500
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	D	...	41% (w)	...	SBE	SBE	Y	SBE	SBE	Y	N

See footnotes at end of table.



## INITIATIVES

### STATE INITIATIVES: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A PETITION—Continued

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state Web sites, March 2008.

*Key:*

... — Not applicable	AG — Attorney General
D — Direct initiative	O — Other
I — Indirect initiative	P — Proponent
EV — Eligible voters	ST — State
LG — Lieutenant Governor	SP — Sponsor
SS — Secretary of State	Y — Yes
SBE — State Board of Elections	N — No

(a) An initiative may provide a constitutional amendment or develop a new statute, and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures has been secured on a petition. The indirect initiative must first be submitted to the legislature for decision after the required number of signatures has been secured on a petition, prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot.

(b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer.

(c) The form on which the request for petition is submitted may be the responsibility of the sponsor or may be furnished by the state.

(d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which an initiative may be applied. The majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication of state revenues and appropriations, and laws that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety and health. In Illinois, amendments are restricted to "structural and procedural subjects contained in" the legislative article.

(e) In some states, a list of financial contributors and the amount of their contributions must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed. In North Dakota, must report any contributions and/or expenditures in excess of \$100. Must also report the gross total of all contributions

received and gross totals of all expenditures made. Must give total cash on hand in the filer's account at the start and close of a reporting period.

(f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has been granted. This amount is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.

(g) The number of signatures required to request permission to circulate a petition: constitutional amendment, 183,917; statute, 122,612.

(h) The proponent and sponsor are responsible for the title and summary.

(i) No report required at time of filing request, but later if any money is raised, \$200 deposit required.

(j) Five percent of all votes cast for secretary of state at last election.

(k) Title Setting Board—secretary of state, attorney general, director of legislative legal services.

(l) The name and address of five voters.

(m) Three percent of last vote for governor—at this time 51,185.

(n) Secretary of state accepts and turns over to State Board of Elections.

(o) Percentage of resident population of the state at the last federal decennial census.

(p) Petitioners. Petitioners must prepare the summary and submit it to the Ohio Attorney General, who then must certify whether the summary fully and accurately describes the proposal.

(q) Such restrictions apply to referendums, but not initiatives.

(r) Constitutional amendment, 110,358; statute, 82,769.

(s) Number of signatures required to request a petition for a constitutional amendment, 10 percent of the total votes cast in the last gubernatorial election.

(t) Statute requires 224,880.

(u) Ten percent district and 41 percent territorial.

(v) Office of the Supervisor of Elections Titling Board.

(w) District-wide 10 percent, territory-wide 41 percent.

(x) Legislative Services Division.



## INITIATIVES

**Table 6.12**  
**STATE INITIATIVES: CIRCULATING THE PETITION**

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures (see key below)		Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed with	Days prior to election	
	Const. amdt.	Statute				Const. amdt.	Statute
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	...	10% TV from 3/4 ED	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona .....	15% EV	10% EV	1 yr.	Y	LG	...	...
Arkansas .....	10% VG	8% VG	2 yrs.	Y	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
California .....	8% VG	5% VG	120 days before election	N	SS	120 days	...
Colorado .....	5% VSS	5% VSS	150 days	Y	(c)	131 days	131 days
Connecticut .....	...	...	6 mos. (3 mos. prior to election)	Y	SS	90 days	90 days
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	8% VER, 8% from 1/2 CD	...	...	N	SS	Feb. 1 (d)	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	8% VG	6% EV	(e)	Y	SS	...	4 mos.
Illinois .....	...	...	24 mos. prior to election	Y	SBE	6 mos.	...
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	...	10% VG	1 yr.	...	SS	...	(f)
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county (g)	From 1st Wed. in Sept. to 1st Wed. in Dec. (i)	Y (h)	SS (i)	(g)	(j)
Michigan .....	10% VG	8% VG	180 days	N (k)	SS	120 days	160 days
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	12% VG	5% VG, 5% each from 2/3 CD	1 yr.	Y	(c)	90 days prior to LS	...
Missouri .....	8% VG, 8% each from 2/3 CD	5% VG, 5% each from 2/3 CD	Approx. 18 mos.	Y	SS (c)	6 mos.	6 mos.
Montana .....	10% VG and 10% in 40 of the SLD	5% VG and 5% in 34 of the SLD	(l)	Y	SS	(l)	(l)
Nebraska .....	10% EV	7% EV	...	Y	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Nevada .....	10% TV, 10% each from 3/4 counties	10% TV, 10% each from 3/4 counties	(m)	Y	SS	90 days	30 days prior to LS
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	4% resident population	2% resident population	1 yr.	N	SS	90 days	90 days
Ohio .....	10% VG, 5% each from 1/2 counties	3% VG, 1.5% each from 1/2 counties	...	Y	SS	90 days	(n)

See footnotes at end of table.

# INITIATIVES

## STATE INITIATIVES: CIRCULATING THE PETITION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures (see key below)		Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed with	Days prior to election	
	Const. and.	Statute				Const. and.	Statute
Oklahoma.....	15% VH	8% VH	90 days	Y	SS	60 days	60 days
Oregon.....	8% VG	6% VG	Just under 2 yrs.	Y (o)	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Pennsylvania.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	10% VG	5% VG	(p)	N	SS	...	...
Tennessee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	...	10% VG, 10% each from 26 of 29 senate districts (q)	1 yr.	Y	LG	...	June 1
Vermont.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	...	8% VG	6 to 9 mos.	N	SS	...	(r)
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	15% TV, from 2/3 counties	15% TV, from 2/3 counties	18 mos.	Y	SS	...	120 days
American Samoa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands.....	...	...	(s)	Y	...	...	...
Puerto Rico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	...	10% ED	180 days	Y	SS	...	6 mos.

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state Web sites, March 2008.

### Key:

- ... — Not applicable
  - VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election
  - EV — Eligible voters
  - VH — Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in the last general election
  - TV — Total votes in last election
  - VSS — Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election
  - VEP — Total votes cast in the state as a whole in the last presidential election
  - ED — Election district
  - CD — Congressional district
  - SBE — State Board of Elections
  - SLD — State legislative district
  - LG — Lieutenant Governor
  - SS — Secretary of State
  - LS — Legislative session
  - Y — Yes
  - N — No
  - T — Tuesday
- (a) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.
- (b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must be submitted in writing to the state officer with whom the petition is filed.
- (c) County elections officials.

- (d) February 1 of the general election year.
- (e) Eighteen months from receipt of ballot title or April 30 of year of election on initiative, whichever occurs first.
- (f) To be placed on November ballot, petitions must be submitted to secretary of state by 5:00 p.m. on 50th day after convening of legislature in first regular session, or by 5:00 p.m. on 25th day in second regular session.
- (g) First Wednesday in December.
- (h) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must be submitted in writing to the local election official before the petition is submitted for certification of signatures.
- (i) Petitions first must be submitted to local municipal clerks for signature certification.
- (j) After legislative inaction, petitions must be filed no later than the first Wednesday in July, signed by not less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the last vote cast for governor.
- (k) Not after petition has been filed.
- (l) No maximum, but petitions must be submitted to the county election administrators at least four weeks before the third Friday in July. This is the deadline for county election administrators to file the petitions with the secretary of state after their review of signatures.
- (m) Constitutional amendment—276 days; amend or create a statute—291 days.
- (n) Ten days prior to commencement of General Assembly session for initial filing; second petition must be filed within 90 days after General Assembly takes no action, fails to enact or pass amended form; the petition is filed with the secretary of state.
- (o) Only by the chief petitioners before submitting signatures for verification. Signatures may not be removed once the signatures have been submitted to the secretary of state.
- (p) No more than 18 months preceding the election date specified on the petition.
- (q) Five percent in both categories for indirect.
- (r) Initiatives to the legislature must be turned in 10 days before the legislature convenes. If the legislature does not act, the initiative goes to the next general election ballot.
- (s) Until 120 days before the date of the election.

Table 6.13

## STATE INITIATIVES: PREPARING THE INITIATIVE TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	Number of days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)		
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona .....	Division of Elections	60 days	...	...	Class B misdemeanor	LG
Arkansas .....	County recorder	10 days (e)	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	SS
California .....	SS	30 days	30 days	30 days	...	SS
Colorado .....	County clerk	30 days	...	...	Felony or misdemeanor (depending on severity)	SS
Connecticut .....	SS	30 days	10 days	...	(f)	SS
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	Supervisor of elections	...	N.A.	N.A.	First degree misdemeanor	SS
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	County clerk	60 days	...	10 days	...	SS
Illinois .....	SBE (g)	...	(h)	(h)	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	SBE
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	Class 3 felony	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	Registrar of voters	...	...	...	...	SS
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	Local board of registrar	2 weeks	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	SS	Approx. 60 days	...	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	\$500, 90 days	BSC
Mississippi .....	Circuit clerk	...	10 days	10 days	...	...
Missouri .....	County clerk	63 days	...	10 days	Class A misdemeanor	CC
Montana .....	County election administrators	4 weeks	10 days	10 days	...	SS
Nebraska .....	County clerk	40 days	...	...	\$500, 6 mos.	SS
Nevada .....	County clerk	(i)	5 days (j)	...	...	SS
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	SS
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	35 days	...	20 days	...	SS
North Dakota .....	SS	10 days	10 days	...	(k) 5th degree felony	SS
Ohio .....	County board of elections	10 days	10 days	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Oklahoma .....	SS	...	10 days	...	(m)	SS
Oregon .....	County clerk	30 days	(l)	...	...	SS
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## INITIATIVES

# INITIATIVES

## STATE INITIATIVES: PREPARING THE INITIATIVE TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	Number of days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)		
South Dakota.....	SS	...	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	SBE
Tennessee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	County clerk	30 days	...	14 days	Class A misdemeanor	LG
Vermont.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	SS	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	SS	(n)	5 days	5	Fine or imprisonment	SS
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	SS	60 days	30 days	30 days	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
American Samoa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands.....	Election Commission	...	30 days (p)	119 days	(q)	AG
Puerto Rico.....	Office of the Supervisor of Elections	15 days	3 days	...	...	SBE
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	Office of the Supervisor of Elections	15 days	7 days	...	...	Office of the Supervisor of Elections

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state Web sites March 2008.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

CC — Circuit Clerk.

SS — Secretary of State.

LG — Lieutenant Governor.

BSC — Board of State Canvassers.

SBE — State Board of Elections.

(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the initiative is allowed on the ballot.

(b) If an insufficient number of signatures is submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days after filing. If the necessary number of signatures has not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.

(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such a case, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. If the petition is determined to be sufficient, the initiative is required to be placed on the ballot.

(d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures has been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.

(e) Removal of petition and ineligible signatures by Secretary of State's office fifteen days (A.R.S. § 19-121.01), certification by County Recorder ten days after receipt from secretary of State's office (A.R.S. § 19-121.02)

(f) Secretary conducts hearing, then turns over to the attorney general for investigation/possible criminal prosecution.

(g) State Board of Elections and County Clerks or Municipal Boards of Election Commissioners. Individual petition sheets must be from a single jurisdiction. The SBE verifies that all signatures are from a single jurisdiction and the County Clerks or Municipal Boards verify the signatures against their registration files.

(h) Amendments are not permitted. Judicial review must be sought within ten days after determination by State Board of Elections.

(i) 1. Within four days county clerk totals the number of signatures and forwards to the secretary of state.  
2. The secretary of state immediately notifies county clerks if they are to proceed or not proceed with the signature verification. 3. If ordered by the secretary of state, the county clerks verify signatures within nine days (excluding weekends and holidays).

(j) In Nevada, appeal must be within 5 working days after SS determines the petition is not sufficient.

(k) Any violations discovered will be reported to the attorney general for investigation and prosecution.

(l) Additional signatures may be submitted if signatures were turned in prior to deadline for submitting signatures.

(m) Whether a penalty is assessed would be based upon what information on the petition was falsified.

(n) Signatures must be verified by not later than the 3rd Tuesday following the primary.

(o) Within 90 days before the date of election.

(p) 30 days if submitted 150 days before the date of the election. No amendment/appeal if submitted 120 days before the date of election.

(q) Subject to statute governing fraud and perjury.





## INITIATIVES

**Table 6.14**  
**STATE INITIATIVES: VOTING ON THE INITIATIVE**

State or other jurisdiction	Ballot (a)		Election where initiative voted on	Effective date of approved initiative (b)		Days to contest election results (c)	Can an approved initiative be:			Can a defeated initiative be refiled?
	Title by:	Summary by:		Const. amdt.	Statute		Amended?	Vetoed?	Repealed?	
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	LG	LG	GE, PR or SP	30 days (d)	90 days (d)	10	Y	N	Y	N
Arizona .....	SS, AG	LC	GE	...	IM(e)	5	(f)	N	N	Y
Arkansas .....	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	20	Y	N	Y	Y
California .....	AG	AG	GE, PR or SP	1 day	IM	5 (d)	Y (g)	N	Y (g)	Y
Colorado .....	TB(h)	(h)	GE, Odd year	30 days	30 days	10	N (i)	N(i)	N (i)	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	SP	SP	GE	(j)	...	10	Y (k)	N	Y (k)	Y
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	AG	AG	GE	...	30 days	20	Y	N	Y	Y
Illinois .....	...	SS (l)	GE	...	...	30	(m)	...	...	Y
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	Sponsor, SS	(n)	REG or SP	...	30 days (e)	5	Y	N	Y	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	10	Y	Y	Y	After 2 biennial elections
Michigan .....	BSC	BSC	GE	45 days	10 days	2 (o)	Y	N	Y	Y
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	AG	AG	GE	30 days	...	...	N	N	N	Y
Missouri .....	SS, AG	SS, AG	GE	30 days	IM	30 (o)	Y	N	Y	Y
Montana .....	AG	AG	GE	Jul. 1	Oct. 1	1 yr.	Y	N	Y	Y
Nebraska .....	AG	AG	GE	10 days	10 days	40	Y	N	Y	N (p)
Nevada .....	SS, AG	SS, AG	GE	(q)	(q)	14	(r)	(r)	(r)	Y
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	SS, AG	SS	PR or GE	30 days	30 days	14	(s)	N	(s)	Y
Ohio .....	Ohio Ballot Board	(t)	GE	30 days	30 days	15	(u)	N	N	Y
Oklahoma .....	AG	P	GE or SP	IM	IM	...	Y	Y	Y	after 3 yrs.
Oregon .....	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	40	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	AG	AG	GE	1 day	1 day	...	Y	N	N	Y
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	LLS	LLS	GE	...	5 days (v)	40	Y	N	N	after 2 yrs.
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	AG	AG	GE	...	30 days	10 days	Y (w)	...	Y (w)	Y
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	SS	SS, AG	GE 120 days after LS	...	90 days	15 after canvass	Y	N	After 2 yrs.	After 5 yrs.
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	AG	AG	GE	(x)	(x)	30	...	...	...	Y
Puerto Rico .....	LC	AG, LLS	GE	...	IM	...	Y	...	...	Y
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	Office of Supervisor of Elections	Office of Supervisor of Elections	Any election	IM	IM	7	(r)	...	(r)	Y

See footnotes at end of table.



## INITIATIVES

### STATE INITIATIVES: VOTING ON THE INITIATIVE—Continued

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state Web sites, March 2008.

*Key:*

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ... — Not applicable             | PR — Primary election    |
| LG — Lieutenant Governor         | GE — General election    |
| SS — Secretary of State          | REG — Regular election   |
| AG — Attorney General            | SP — Special election    |
| P — Proponent                    | IM — Immediately         |
| LC — Legislative Council         | LS — Legislative session |
| LLS — Legislative Legal Services | TB — Title Board         |
| BSC — Board of State Canvassers  | Y — Yes                  |
| SBE — State Board of Elections   | N — No                   |
| w/i — Within                     |                          |
- (a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from that on the petition.
- (b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure. In Massachusetts and Nebraska, apart from satisfying the requisite majority vote, the measure must receive, respectively, 30% and 35% of the total votes cast in favor. An initiative approved by the voters may be put into effect immediately after the approving votes have been canvassed. In California and Nebraska, the measure may specify an enacting date. In Colorado, measures take effect from the date of proclamation by governor, but no later than 30 days after votes have been canvassed and certified by secretary of state. In Nebraska, 10 days after completion of canvass by the State Board of Canvassers.
- (c) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on an initiative within a certain number of days after the election including the measure proposed.
- (d) After certification of election.
- (e) Upon governor's proclamation.
- (f) Initiative can be amended by three-fourths cote of the members of each house of the legislature (AZ Constitution Article 4, Part 1, Section14.
- (g) By vote only.
- (h) Ballot title: Drafted by Legislative Council of the General Assembly, then finalized by three board members called the Title Board. Summary by: Legislative Council of the General Assembly.
- (i) If it is statutory it can be changed by the legislature.
- (j) It is effective the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following election unless specified in the amendment.

- (k) Amendments or repeal must be voted on by the voters.
- (l) Subject to approval of the Attorney General.
- (m) Changing a constitutional amendment would require another constitutional amendment.
- (n) Revisor of Statutes
- (o) After election is certified.
- (p) Not on next ballot.
- (q) Constitutional amendment—after passed twice by the voters it becomes effective upon the completion of the canvass of votes by the Supreme Court on the fourth Tuesday of November
- following the election. Statute—effective on the date approved by the governor or the canvass of the vote by the Supreme Court.
- (r) It cannot be amended or repealed within three years from the date it takes effect.
- (s) A measure approved by the electors may not be amended or repealed by the legislative assembly for seven years from its effective date, except by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house.
- (t) No summary, but the Ohio Ballot Board prescribes the ballot language. Also explanations and arguments for and against the proposal may be prepared by the petitioner and the person(s) appointed by the governor or, if appropriate, the General Assembly. The Ohio Ballot Board must prepare any missing explanation or argument.
- (u) Initiate constitutional amendment proposed by petition cannot be vetoed: cannot be amended or repealed except by another constitutional amendment. Initiated statute cannot be vetoed by the governor, but may be amended or repealed after its effective date via legislation or another initiative.
- (v) Effective date may be written in the initiative, otherwise it takes place within five days after governor's proclamation.
- (w) An initiative may be challenged in court as to constitutionality. No act, law or bill approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon shall be amended or repealed by the legislature within a period of two years following such enactment. Such enactment may be amended or repealed at any general regular or special election by direct vote of the people thereon.
- (x) Effective upon approval by voters and certification of election result by Election Commission: usually 15 days after date of election or later if there is an election contest.



## REFERENDUMS

Table 6.15

## STATE REFERENDUMS: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A CITIZEN PETITION

State or other jurisdiction	Citizen petition (a)	Signatures required to request a petition (b)	Request submitted to:	Request forms furnished by: (c)	Restricted subject matter (d)	Individual responsible for petition		Financial contributions reported (e)	Deposit required (f)
						Title	Summary		
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	Y	100	LG	DV	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Arizona .....	Y	5% VG	SS	SS	Y	P	P	Y	N
Arkansas .....	Y	8%	AG	SP	N	SP	AG	Y	N
California .....	Y	...	AG	...	Y	AG	AG	N	\$200
Colorado .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	Y	20	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Illinois .....	Y	...	...	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	(g)	Varies	SS	SS	Y	Varies	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	Y	...	SS	...	Y	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	Y	5 (h)	SS	SS	Y	SP,SS	SS (i)	Y	...
Maryland .....	Y	(j)	...	...	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Massachusetts .....	Y	10	SS	SS	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Michigan .....	Y	...	...	...	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	Y	...	...	SP	Y	SS,AG	(l)	Y	N
Montana .....	Y	(k)	LS, SS, AG	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Nebraska .....	Y	...	SS	SS	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Nevada .....	Y	...	SS	SS	Y	P, SP	P, SP	Y	N
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	Y	(m)	SS	SP	N	SS,AG	SS	Y	N
Ohio .....	Y	...	SS,AG	PE	Y	PE	PE (n)	Y	N
Oklahoma .....	Y	(o)	SS	(j)	N	P	P	Y	N
Oregon .....	Y	4% or 55,179	SS	SS	Y (p)	AG	AG	Y	N
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	Y	5% EV	SS (q)	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	Y	5 SP	LG	LG	Y (r)	SP	SP	Y	...
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	Y	112,440	SS	SS	Y (p)	AG	AG	N	\$5.00
West Virginia .....	Y	varies	...	SS	Y	...	...	N	N
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	Y	100	SS	SS	Y	SS	SS	Y	\$500
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Marianan Islands .....	Y	...	...	...	Y	SP	AG	Y	N
Puerto Rico .....	Y	10% district/ 41% territorial	Other	SBE	N	SP	Other	Y	N
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	L	L	N	L	L	N	N

See footnotes at end of table.



## REFERENDUMS

### STATE REFERENDUMS: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A CITIZEN PETITION— Continued

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state Web sites, February 2008.

*Key:*

... — Not applicable	DV — Division of Elections
EV — Eligible voters	AG — Attorney General
VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election	P — Proponent
LG — Lieutenant Governor	PE — Petitioner
LS — Legislative Services	ST — State
L — Legislature	SP — Sponsor
SS — Secretary of State	Y — Yes
SBE — State Board of Elections	N — No

(a) Three forms of referenda exist: citizen petition, submission by the legislature, and constitutional requirement. This table outlines the steps necessary to enact a citizen's petition.

(b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer. Some states require such signatures to only be those of eligible voters.

(c) The form on which the request for petition is submitted may be the responsibility of the sponsor or may be furnished by the state.

(d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which a referendum may be applied. The majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication of state revenues and appropriations, and laws that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety and health. In Kentucky, referenda are only permitted for the establishment of soil and water and watershed conservation districts.

(e) In some states, a list of individuals who contribute financially to the referendum campaign must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed.

(f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has

been granted. This amount is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.

(g) A referendum can only be placed on the ballot if authorized by a state law. As a result, a county or town election board cannot print any referendum on the ballot unless the legislature has already passed a law to permit the referendum. Therefore, each statute is different.

(h) The name and address of five voters.

(i) Revisor of statutes

(j) Petition sponsor may submit proposed petition summary for approval to State Administrator of Elections but a formal request to circulate a petition is not required.

(k) No specific requirement to request a petition. Legislative Services receives the request and reviews it, and then the sponsor submits it to the Secretary of State and Attorney General for petition format review and legal and constitutional sufficiency review.

(l) State auditor writes the fiscal note.

(m) Two percent of resident population of state at the last federal decennial census.

(n) Petitioners must prepare the summary, and submit it to the Ohio Attorney General, who then must certify whether the summary fully and accurately describes the proposal.

(o) Five percent of legal voters based upon the total number of votes cast at the last general election for the state office receiving the highest number of votes at such election.

(p) No bills with an emergency clause.

(q) Do not have to request permission to circulate but must follow certain steps for this process.

(r) May not challenge laws passed by two-thirds of each house of the legislature.



## REFERENDUMS

**Table 6.16**  
**STATE REFERENDUMS: CIRCULATING THE CITIZEN PETITION**

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures	Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed:	
				With	Days after legislative session
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	10% TV, from 3/4 ED	w/i 90 days of LS	Y	...	90 days after LS
Arizona .....	5% VG	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
Arkansas .....	6% VG	...	N	SS	90 days
California .....	5% VG	90 days	Y	(c)	...
Colorado .....	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	6% EV	w/i 60 days after LS	Y	SS	60 days
Illinois .....	8% VG (d)	...	Y	SBE	...
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	5% VG	...	...	SS	4 mos.
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	10% VG	90 days of LS (e)	...	SS	90 days
Maryland .....	3 % VG	(f)	Y	SS	...
Massachusetts .....	1.5% VG for emergency 2% or immediate suspension	90 days	Y (g)	SS	90 days after signed by governor
Michigan .....	5% VG	90 days after LS	N	SS	90 days
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	5% VG, from 2/3 ED	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
Montana .....	5% EV and 5% from 34 of 100 ED	(h)	Y	SS	6 mos.
Nebraska .....	5% EV	...	Y	SS	90 days
Nevada .....	10% EV last GE	(i)	Y	SS	120 prior to next GE
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	2% total population	90 days	N	SS	(j)
Ohio .....	6% VG, 3% each from 1/2 counties	90 days	Y	SS	90 days
Oklahoma .....	5% VH	w/i 90 days of LS	Y	SS	90 days
Oregon .....	4% VG	w/i 90 days of LS	Y (k)	SS	90 days
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	5% VG	w/i 90 days of LS	N	SS	90 days
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	10% VG	40 days after LS	Y	CC	40 days
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	4% VG	Approx. 90 days	N	SS	90 days
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	15% TV, from 2/3 county	18 months	N	SS	90 days
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	...	Up to 120 days before election	Y	AG	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	No. of registered voters	180 days	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.



## REFERENDUMS

### STATE REFERENDUMS: CIRCULATING THE CITIZEN PETITION — Continued

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state Web sites, March 2008.

*Key:*

. . . — Not applicable

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

EV — Eligible voters.

TV — Total voters in the last general election.

VH — Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election.

VSS — Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election.

ED — Election district.

GE — General election.

LS — Legislative session.

LG — Lieutenant governor.

SBE — State Board of Elections.

SS — Secretary of state.

AG — Attorney General

CC — County clerk

Y — Yes

N — No

w/i — Within

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

(b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must first be submitted in writing to the state officer with whom the petition is filed.

(c) County elections office.

(d) Referenda are advisory only.

(e) Request for petition must be submitted within 10 days of adjournment of legislative session.

(f) No signature may be collected until the final action of the General Assembly. Session ends the second Monday in April. One third of the signatures must be submitted not later than May 31. The remaining signatures are due no later than June 30th.

(g) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must first be submitted in writing to the local election official prior to the petition being submitted for certification of signatures.

(h) No specific beginning date for circulation of petitions, so there is no maximum time period. There is an ending deadline of 6 months after legislative session.

(i) Not later than the third Tuesday in May of even-numbered years.

(j) Within 90 days after the legislation is filed in the Secretary of State's office.

(k) Only by the chief petitioners before submitting signatures before verification. Signatures may not be removed once the signatures have been submitted to the secretary of state for verification.



## REFERENDUMS

**Table 6.17**  
**STATE REFERENDUMS: PREPARING THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM**  
**TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT**

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	Number of days to amend/ appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)		
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	Division of Elections	60	10	10	Class B misdemeanor	LG
Arizona .....	County recorder	(e)	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	SS
Arkansas .....	SS	30	...	30	Class D felony	SS
California .....	County clerk	8	...	...	Felony or misdemeanor (depending on severity)	SS
Colorado .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	County clerk	...	...	...	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	SS
Illinois .....	State Board of Elections	Varies	...	...	Class 3 felony	SBE
Indiana .....	County clerk	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	Registrars of voters	30	...	...	...	SS
Maryland .....	Local Board of Elections	20	...	...	Misdemeanor (f)	SS, SBE
Massachusetts .....	Local boards of registrars	14	...	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Michigan .....	SS	Approx. 60	...	...	\$500, 90 days	BSC
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	County clerk	(g)	...	10	Class A misdemeanor	SS
Montana .....	County election administrators	28	10	10	\$500, 6 mos.	SS
Nebraska .....	County clerk	40	...	...	...	SS
Nevada .....	County clerk	(h)	5	...	...	SS
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	SS	35	...	20	(i)	SS
Ohio .....	County board of elections	10	10	...	5th degree felony	SS
Oklahoma .....	SS	...	10	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Oregon .....	SS, County clerk	...	...	...	(j)	SS
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	SS	...	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	SS
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	County clerks	55 (k)	...	10	Class A misdemeanor	LG
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	SS	(l)	...	10	Class C felony (possible)	SS
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	SS	60	60	60	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands .....	AG	...	(m)	(m)	(n)	AG
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	Supervisor of Elections	15	...	...	...	Supervisor of Elections

See footnotes at end of table.



## REFERENDUMS

### STATE REFERENDUMS: PREPARING THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT— *Continued*

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state Web sites, March 2008.

*Key:*

. . . — Not applicable

SS — Secretary of State

LG — Lieutenant Governor

BSC — Board of State Canvassers

SBE — State Board of Elections

(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the referendum is allowed on the ballot.

(b) If an insufficient number of signatures is submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days after filing. If the necessary number of signatures has not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.

(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such cases, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. If the petition is determined to be sufficient, the referendum is required to be placed on the ballot.

(d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures has been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.

(e) In Arizona, the secretary of state has 15 days to count signatures and to complete random sample; the county recorder then has 10 days to verify signatures.

(f) Misdemeanor, punishable by a \$10–\$250 fine or 30 days—six months in jail, or both.

(g) In Missouri, must be certified as sufficient or insufficient by the 13th Tuesday prior to the general election.

(h) 1. Within four days, county clerks count total number of signatures and forward to the secretary of state. 2. The secretary of state immediately notifies county clerks if they are to proceed or not proceed with the signature verification. 3. If ordered by the secretary of state, the county clerks verify signatures within nine days (excluding weekends and holidays).

(i) Any violations discovered will be reported to the attorney general for investigation and prosecution.

(j) Whether a penalty is assessed would be based upon what information on the petition was falsified.

(k) After the end of the legislative session.

(l) Not later than the third Tuesday following the primary election.

(m) Incomplete: 30 or more days if submitted 150 days before date of the election; none if submitted 120 days before date of election. Not accepted: if submitted 119 days or less before the election.

(n) Subject to statute governing fraud or perjury.





## REFERENDUMS

**Table 6.18**  
**STATE REFERENDUMS: VOTING ON THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM**

State or other jurisdiction	Ballot (a)		Election where referendum voted on	Effective date of approved referendum (b)	Days to contest election results (c)
	Title by:	Summary by:			
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	LG	LG	1st statewide election 180 days after LS	30 days	10
Arizona .....	SS, AG	LC	GE	(d)	5
Arkansas .....	AG	...	GE	...	20
California .....	AG	AG	GE or PR	1 day	5 (e)
Colorado .....	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	AG	AG	GE	30 days	20 (e)
Illinois .....	...	...	GE	Advisory only	30
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	GE or SP	IM	...
Louisiana .....	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	...	...	GE or statewide election more than 60 days after filing	30 days	5
Maryland .....	SS	LLS	GE	(f)	...
Massachusetts .....	SS, AG	AG	GE more than 60 days after filing	30 days	10
Michigan .....	BSC	BSC	GE	10 days	2 (e)
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	SS, AG	SS	GE	IM	30
Montana .....	AG	AG	GE	(g)	1 yr.
Nebraska .....	AG	AG	GE	...	...
Nevada .....	SS, AG	SS, AG	GE	Nov., 4th Tues.	14
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	SS, AG	SS	PR	30 days	14 (e)
Ohio .....	...	...	GE more than 60 days after filing	IM	15 (h)
Oklahoma .....	LLS, AG	LLS	GE or SP	...	...
Oregon .....	AG	AG	GE (i)	30 days	40
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	AG	AG	GE	1 day	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	...	...	...	...
Utah .....	LLS	LLS	GE	5 days	40
Vermont .....	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	AG	AG	GE	30 days	10
West Virginia .....	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	SS	SS, AG	GE more than 120 days after LS	90 days	15
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands ...	AG	AG	GE or special election if specified	(j)	30
Puerto Rico .....	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.



## REFERENDUMS

### STATE REFERENDUMS: VOTING ON THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM — Continued

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state Web sites, March 2008.

*Key:*

... — Not applicable	SBE — State Board of Elections
LG — Lieutenant Governor	GE — General election
AG — Attorney General	PR — Primary election
SS — Secretary of State	REG — Regular election
BSC — Board of State Canvassers	SP — Special election
LC — Legislative Counsel	IM — Immediately
LLS — Legislative Legal Services	LS — Legislative session

(a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from those on the petition.

(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure in every state. In Arizona, a referendum approved by the voters becomes effective upon the governor's proclamation. In Nebraska, a referendum may be put into effect immediately after the approving votes have been canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers and upon the governor's proclamation. In Massachusetts, the measure must also receive at least 30 percent of the total ballots cast in the last election. In Oklahoma, put into effect upon certification of election results by state election board. In Utah, after proclamation by governor and date specified in petition.

(c) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a referendum within a certain number of days after the election including this matter. In Alaska, five days to request recount with appeal to the court within five days after recount.

(d) Upon proclamation of the governor after the canvass. (AZ Const. Article 4, Part 1, Section 13.)

(e) After election is certified.

(f) After the certification of election results. Depends on date Board of State Canvassers meets. They must meet within 35 days after general election.

(g) Unless specifically provided by the legislature in an act referred by it to the people or until suspended by a petition signed by at least 15 percent of the qualified electors in a majority of the legislative representative districts, an act referred to the people is in effect as provided by law until it is approved or rejected at the election. An act that is rejected is repealed effective the date the result of the canvass is filed by the secretary of state under 13-27-503. An act referred to the people that was in effect at the time of the election and is approved by the people remains in effect. An act that was suspended by a petition and is approved by the people is effective the date the result of the canvass is filed by the secretary of state under 13-27-503. An act referred by the legislature that contains an effective date following the election becomes effective on that date if approved by the people. An act that provides no effective date and whose substantive provisions were delayed by the legislature pending approval at an election and that is approved is effective October 1 following the election.

(h) After election is certified or if recount conducted, 10 days after recount.

(i) Special election can be held at the request of the Legislative Assembly.

(j) Upon approval by voters and certification of election results by Election Commission, usually 15 days after date of election if no contest.

**Table 6.19**  
**STATE RECALL PROVISIONS**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Provision for recall</i>	<i>Officials subject to recall</i>	<i>Constitutional and statutory citations for recall of state officials</i>	<i>Constitutional or statutory language</i>
Alabama .....	No			
Alaska .....	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art., 11 § 8; AS § 15.45.470 et seq.	All elected public officials in the State, except judicial officers, are subject to recall by the voters of the State or political subdivision from which elected.
Arizona .....	Yes	All	Const. Art. 8, § 1-6; ARS § 19-201–19-234	Every public officer in the state of Arizona, holding an elective office, either by election or appointment, is subject to recall from such office by the qualified electors of the electoral district from which candidates are elected to such office.
Arkansas .....	No			
California .....	Yes	All	Const. Art. 2, § 13-19; CA Election Code § 11000-11386	Recall is the power of the electors to remove an elective officer. Recall of a state officer is initiated by delivering to the Secretary of State a petition alleging reason for recall. Sufficiency of reason is not reviewable.
Colorado .....	Yes	All	Const. Art. 21, § 1; CRS § 1-12-101-1-12-122, 23-17-120.5, 31-4-501-505	Every elective public officer of the state of Colorado may be recalled from office at any time by the registered electors entitled to vote for a successor of such incumbent through the procedure and in the manner herein provided for, which procedure shall be known as the recall, and shall be in addition to and without excluding any other method of removal by law.
Connecticut .....	No			
Delaware .....	No			
Florida .....	No			
Georgia .....	Yes	All	Const. Art. 2, § 2.4; GA Code § 21-4-1 et seq.	The General Assembly is hereby authorized to provide by general law for the recall of public officials who hold elective office. The procedures, grounds, and all other matters relative to such recall shall be provided for in such law.
Hawaii .....	No			
Idaho .....	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 6, § 6; ID Code § 34-1701–34-1715	Every public officer in the state of Idaho, excepting the judicial officers, is subject to recall by the legal voters of the state or of the electoral district from which he is elected. The legislature shall pass the necessary laws to carry this provision into effect.
Illinois .....	No			
Indiana .....	No			
Iowa .....	No			
Kansas .....	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 4, § 3; KSA § 25-4301–25-4331	All elected public officials in the State, except judicial officers, shall be subject to recall by voters of the state or political subdivision from which elected. Procedures and grounds for recall shall be prescribed by law.
Kentucky .....	No			
Louisiana .....	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 10, § 26; LRS § 18:1300.1–18:1300.17	The legislature shall provide by general law for the recall by election of any state, district, parochial, ward, or municipal officer except judges of the courts of record. The sole issue at a recall election shall be whether the official shall be recalled.
Maine .....	No			

See footnotes at end of table.

# RECALL

## STATE RECALL PROVISIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Provision for recall</i>	<i>Officials subject to recall</i>	<i>Constitutional and statutory citations for recall of state officials</i>	<i>Constitutional or statutory language</i>
Maryland.....	No			
Massachusetts.....	No			
Michigan.....	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 2, §8; MCL § 168.951–168.975	Laws shall be enacted to provide for the recall of all elective officers except judges of courts of record upon petition of electors equal in number to 25 percent of the number of persons voting in the last preceding election for the office of governor in the electoral district of the officer sought to be recalled. The sufficiency of any statement of reasons or grounds procedurally required shall be a political rather than a judicial question.
Minnesota.....	Yes	(b)	Const. Art. 8, § 6; MS § 211C.01 et. seq.	A state officer other than a judge may be subject to recall for serious malfeasance or nonfeasance during the term of office in the performance of the duties of the office or conviction during the term of office for a serious crime.
Mississippi.....	No			
Missouri.....	No			
Montana .....	Yes	All	Mont. Code § 2-16-601–2-16-635	Every person holding a public office of the state or any of its political subdivisions, either by election or appointment, is subject to recall from such office.
Nebraska.....	No			
Nevada.....	Yes	All	Const. Art. 2, § 9; NRS § 294A.006	Every public officer in the State of Nevada is subject, as herein provided, to recall from office by the registered voters of the state, or of the county, district, or municipality which he represents.
New Hampshire.....	No			
New Jersey.....	Yes	All	Const. Art. 1, § 2; NJRS § 19:27A-1–19:27A-18	The people reserve unto themselves the power to recall, after at least one year of service, any elected official in this State or representing this State in the United States Congress.
New Mexico .....	No			
New York .....	No			
North Carolina.....	No			
North Dakota.....	Yes	All (c)	Const. Art. 3, § 1 and 10; ND Century Code § 16. 1-01-09.1	Any elected official of the state, of any county or of any legislative or county commissioner district shall be subject to recall by petition of electors equal in number to twenty-five percent of those who voted at the preceding general election for the office of governor in the state, county, or district in which the official is to be recalled.
Ohio .....	No			
Oklahoma.....	No			
Oregon.....	Yes	All (c)	Const. Art. 2, § 18; ORS § 249.865–249.880	Every public official in Oregon is subject, as herein provided, to recall by the electors of the state or of the electoral district from which the public official is elected.
Pennsylvania .....	No			

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE RECALL PROVISIONS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Provision for recall</i>	<i>Officials subject to recall</i>	<i>Constitutional and statutory citations for recall of state officials</i>	<i>Constitutional or statutory language</i>
<b>Rhode Island .....</b>	Yes	(d)	Const. Art. 4, § 1	Recall is authorized in the case of a general officer who has been indicted or informed against for a felony, convicted of a misdemeanor, or against whom a finding of probable cause of violation of the code of ethics has been made by the ethics commission.
<b>South Carolina .....</b>	No			
<b>South Dakota .....</b>	No			
<b>Tennessee .....</b>	No			
<b>Texas .....</b>	No			
<b>Utah .....</b>	No			
<b>Vermont .....</b>	No			
<b>Virginia .....</b>	No (e)			
<b>Washington .....</b>	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 1, Sec. 33-34; WRC §29.82-010-29.82.220	Every elective public officer of the state of Washington except judges of courts of record is subject to recall and discharge by the legal voters of the state, or of the political subdivision of the state, from which he was elected whenever a petition demanding his recall, . . . is filed with the officer with whom a petition for nomination, or certificate for nomination, to such office must be filed under the laws of this state, and the same officer shall call a special election as provided by the general election laws of this state, and the result determined as therein provided.
<b>West Virginia .....</b>	No			
<b>Wisconsin .....</b>	Yes	All	Const. Art. 13, §12; Wisc. Stat. §9.10	The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent.
<b>Wyoming .....</b>	No			N.A.
<b>No. Mariana Islands .....</b>	Yes	All	N.A.	N.A.
<b>Puerto Rico .....</b>	Yes	All	N.A.	N.A.
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands .....</b>	Yes	All	Constitutional and statutory citations exist.	

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments, state constitutions and statutes, January 2008.  
*Note:* This table refers only to officials elected to statewide office. Many local governments allow recall of elected officials.  
 N.A. — Not available  
 (a) Except judicial.  
 (b) State executive officers, legislators, and judicial officers.  
 (c) Except for U.S. Congress.  
 (d) Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Treasurer.  
 (e) Virginia permits a recall trial not a recall election.

RECALL

# RECALL

**Table 6.20**  
**STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: APPLICABILITY TO STATE OFFICIALS AND PETITION CIRCULATION**

State or other jurisdiction	Officers to whom recall is applicable (a)	No. of times recall can be attempted	Recall may be initiated after official has been in office	Recall may not be initiated with days remaining in term	Basis for signatures (b) (see key below)		Maximum time allowed for petition circulation (c)
					Statewide officers	Others	
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	All but judicial officers	1 (d)	120 days	180	25% VO	25% VO	...
Arizona .....	All elected officials	...	6 mos./5 days legislators	...	25% VO (e)	25% VO (e)	120 days
Arkansas .....	...	(f)	90 days	6 mos.	...	...	...
California .....	All elected officials	(g)	6 mos	6 mos.	12% VO, 1% from 5 counties	20% VO	160 days
Colorado .....	All elected officials	...	...	...	25% VO	25% VO	60 days
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	All state level officials, county and city elected officials	...	180 days	180	15% EV (h), 1/15 from each congressional district	30% EV (h)	(i)
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	All but judicial officers	(d)	90 days	...	20% EVg	50% VO	60 days
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	All but judicial officers	1	120 days	180	40% VO	40% VO	90 days
Kentucky .....	...	(j)	1 day	6 mos.	33 1/3% EV (k)	33 1/3% EV (k)	180 days
Louisiana .....	All but judicial officers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	All but judicial officers	No limit	6 mos.	6 mos.	25% VG in district	25% VG in district	90 jays
Minnesota .....	All state level officials	No limit	...	6 mos.	25% VO	25% VO	90 days
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana .....	All state level officers and elected officials	(l)	2 mos.	...	10% EV	(m)	3 mos.
Nebraska .....	Elected officials from political subdivisions	(n)	6 mos.	6 mos.	...	...	...
Nevada .....	All officers	(d)	6 mos. (o)	6 mos.	25% VO in given jurisdiction	25% VO in given jurisdiction	90 days
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	All elected officials	(p)	(q)	(r)	25% VO in given jurisdiction	25% VO in given jurisdiction	(s)
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	All elected state officials	1	...	190	25% EVg	25% EV	90 days
Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon .....	All elected state officials	No limit	180 days (t)	...	15% (u)	15% (u)	90 days
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	Gov., lt. gov., atty. gen., sec. of state, treasurer	...	6 mos.	...	15% VO	...	90 days
South Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State or other jurisdiction	Officers to whom recall is applicable (a)	No. of times recall can be attempted	Recall may be initiated after official has been in office	Recall may not be initiated with days remaining in term	Basis for signatures (b) (see key below)		Maximum time allowed for petition circulation (c)
					Statewide officers	Others	
South Dakota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	All but judges of courts of records	...	IM	180	25% VO	35% VO	(v)
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	All elected officials	1	1 yr.	...	25% VG (w)	25% VG (w)	60 days
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Island.....	All elected officials	(x)	180 days	...	40% EV (y)	...	(z)
Puerto Rico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	All elected officials	Unlimited	1 year	365	...	Registered electors	180 days

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, February 2007 and state Web sites, January 2008.

## Key:

- ... — Not applicable
- All — All elective officials
- VO — Number of votes cast in the last election for the office or official being recalled
- EVg — Number of eligible voters in the last general election for governor
- EV — Eligible voters
- VG — Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election
- VP — Total votes cast for position of president in the last presidential election
- IM — Immediately
- (a) An elective official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the recalled official's successor. An appointed official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the successor(s) of the elective officer(s) authorized to appoint an individual to the position.
- (b) Signature requirements for recall of those other than state elective officials are based on votes in the jurisdiction to which the said official has been elected.
- (c) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.
- (d) Additional recall attempts can be made provided that the state treasury is reimbursed the cost of the previous recall attempt(s). The specific reason for recalling on one petition cannot be the basis for a second recall petition during the current term of office.
- (e) 25% of the number of votes cast at the preceding general election for all candidates for the office held by the officer, even if the officer was not elected at that election, divided by the number of offices that were being filled at that election. (A.R.S. § 19-201.)
- (f) Open ended.
- (g) One attempt unless a second petition is circulated and valid signatures gathered are at least 50% of votes cast for all candidates in last election.
- (h) Eligible voters for office at last general election to fill office.
- (i) For any statewide office, 90 days. Any officer holding an office other than statewide office and for whom no less than 5,000 signatures are required for the recall petition, 45 days. Any officer holding an office other than statewide office and for whom less than 5,000 are required, 30 days.

- (j) Unlimited. Once every 18 months.
- (k) Basis for signatures 33 1/3 percent if over 1,000 eligible voters; 40 percent if under 1,000 eligible voters.
- (l) No recall petition may be filed against an officer for whom a recall election has been held for a period of 2 years during his term of office unless the state or political subdivisions financing such recall election is first reimbursed for all expenses of the preceding election.
- (m) 15-20 percent of eligible voters depending on the office.
- (n) If voted on, no recall for one year.
- (o) For legislators, anytime after 10 days from the beginning of the first legislative session after their election.
- (p) An elected official sought to be recalled who is not recalled as the result of a recall election shall not again be subject to recall until after having served one year of a term calculated from the date of the recall election.
- (q) The recall drive may not commence before the 50th day preceding the completion of the elected official's first year of the current term.
- (r) No election to recall an elected official shall be held after the date occurring six months prior to the general election or regular election for that office, as appropriate, in the final year of the officials term.
- (s) The maximum time allowed for petition circulation is 320 days for a governor or 160 days for other elected officials.
- (t) Unless it is a state senator or representative and then it is anytime after fifth day form the beginning of legislative session after election of legislator.
- (u) 15 percent of the total number of votes cast in the public officer's electoral district for all candidates for governor at the last election at which a candidate for governor was elected to a full term.
- (v) Statewide officials 270 days; others 180 days.
- (w) At least 25 percent of the vote case for the office of governor at the last election within the same district or territory as that of the officeholder being recalled.
- (x) Not more than once a year or not during the first six months in office.
- (y) Grounds for recall must be stated and must be signed by 40% of voters represented by the elected official.
- (z) Until 120 days before the election.

## RECALL

# RECALL

**Table 6.21**  
**STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION**

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified (a) by:	Days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time)	Days allowed for petition to be certified (d)	Days to step down after certification (e)	Voting on the recall (f)		Days to contest election results (g)
		Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)				Election held	Election type	
Alabama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	Division of Elections	20	20	...	30	...	60-90 days after cert.	GE, PR, SP	10
Arizona .....	County recorder	...	...	Class B misdemeanor	70	5	(h)	(i)	5
Arkansas .....	...	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	...	...	...	...	...
California .....	County clerk/ Registrar of voters	10	10	...	10	(j)	60-80 days after cert.	GE	5
Colorado .....	SS	...	15 (k)	...	10	5	45-75 days after cert.	SP or GE	10
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia .....	Registrar of voters	...	...	Misdemeanor	30-45	...	30-45 days after cert.	SP	5
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	County clerk	30	...	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	10	5	45+ days after cert. (l)	SP, PR, GE (l)	20 (m)
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas .....	County clerk	...	...	Class B misdemeanor; up to \$1,000, up to one year or both.	30	Next day	60-90 days after cert.	SP	5 (m)
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	Registrar of voters	(n)	(n)	...	15-20 days	(o)	(p)	SP	(q)
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	SS, local election officials (r)	...	...	\$500, 90 days	35	...	(s)	SP	2 (m)
Minnesota .....	SS	90	...	Felony	10	...	(t)	GE	7
Mississippi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana .....	County election administrators	10	10	\$500 or six months in county jail, or both	(u)	5	(v)	SP or GE (dd) (v)	12 mos.
Nebraska .....	County clerk	...	...	...	15	5	30-45 days after cert.	SP	40
Nevada .....	County clerk, registrar of voters	5	...	Misdemeanor	(w)	5	(x)	SP	(y)
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	Recall elections official	...	...	Crime of the 4th degree	10	5	(z)	SP or GE	(aa)
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota .....	SS	...	...	...	30	10	50-60	SP	14 (bb)
Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.



# STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified (a) by:	Days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time)	Days allowed for petition to be certified (d)	Days to step down after certification (e)	Voting on the recall (f)		Days to contest election results (g)
		Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)				Election held	Election type	
Oklahoma.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon.....	County clerk	(cc)	...	(dd)	10	5	w/ 35 days after resignation period	SP	40
Pennsylvania.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island.....	SBE	w/ 90 days	...	Misdemeanor and/or felony	90	...	...	SP	...
South Carolina.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	SS	30	...	Class B felony or misdemeanor	not specified	...	45-60 days after cert. (ee)	SP	3
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	SBE	...	...	Class I felony - \$10,000, 3 yrs. prison or both.	31	10	6 weeks after cert.	GE or PR	3 (ff)
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands ...	AG	150 days	...	Statute governs fraud or perjury.	15 days	...	(gg)	GE, SP	30
Puerto Rico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	Office of the Supervisor of Elections	...	...	...	10	IM	...	GE	5

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state Web sites, January 2008.

## Key:

- PR — Primary election
- SBE — State Board of Elections
- SS — Secretary of State
- SP — Special election
- GE — General election
- (a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the recall is allowed on the ballot.
- (b) If an insufficient number of signatures are submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days. If the necessary number of signatures have not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.
- (c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such a case, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. When this is declared, the recall is required to be placed on the ballot.
- (d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures has been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.
- (e) The official to whom a recall is proposed has a certain number of days to step down from his position before a recall election is initiated, if he desires to do so.
- (f) A majority of the popular vote is required to recall an official in each state.

- (g) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a recall within a certain number of days after the results are certified. In Alaska, an appeal to courts must be filed within five days of the recount.
- (h) The election order is issued within 15 days if the officer does not resign within five days after certification.
- (i) To be held on the next consolidated election date pursuant to § 16-204 that is 90 days or more after the order calling the election (A.R.S. § 19-209(A)).
- (j) Prior to election being called.
- (k) After determination of sufficiency.
- (l) In Idaho, the dates on which elections may be conducted are the first Tuesday in February, the fourth Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in August, or the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. In addition, an emergency election may be called upon motion of the governing board of a political subdivision. Recall elections conducted by any political subdivision shall be held on the nearest of these dates which falls more than 45 days after the clerk of the political subdivision orders that the recall election shall be held.
- (m) After election is certified. In Michigan, if a petition is filed against a local officer, a recount can be requested up to 6 days after certification of recall election.
- (n) The Registrar of Voters shall honor the written request of any voter who either desires to have his handwritten signature stricken from or added to the petition at any time prior to certification of the petition, or within five days after receipt of such signed petition, whichever is earlier.
- (o) (y) Election returns are certified on the fifth day after the election, and the office is immediately vacant.
- (p) The local registrar of voters sends the original certified recall petition to the governor, who issues, within 15 days, a proclamation calling a special election, placing the special election on the next regularly scheduled election date.

**STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION — Continued****RECALL**

- (q) Not later than 4:30 p.m. of the 30th day after the official promulgation of the results of the election. Promulgation is on or before the 12th day after the election.
- (r) Secretary of state if filed on the state level; county or local clerks if filed on county level.
- (s) Under Michigan's consolidated elections, the recall elections held on the next fixed election date that falls at least 95 days after the recall petition is filed.
- (t) An election will not be held in the last 6 mos. of a term after certification.
- (u) County election administrators have 30 days; sponsor has three mos. to submit the petition from the date of certification.
- (v) A special election is called unless the filing is within 90 days of a general election.
- (w) Within four days, county clerks count signature totals and forward to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State immediately notifies the clerks if they are to proceed with signature verification.
- (x) In Nevada, a recall election is held 10-20 days after the Secretary of State completes notification of the petition sufficiency unless a complaint is filed, the clerk shall issue a call for the election which is to be held within 30 days after the issuance of the call.
- (y) Five days after recount is completed or 14 days after the election if no recount is demanded.
- (z) New Jersey Permanent Statutes, 19:27A-13. In the case of an office which is ordinarily filled at the general election, a recall election shall be held at the next general election occurring at least 55 days following the fifth business day after service of certification, unless it was indicated in the notice of intention to recall that the recall election shall be held at a special election in which case the recall election official shall order and fix the date for holding the recall election to be the next Tuesday occurring during the period beginning with the 55th day and ending on the 61st day following the fifth business day after service of the certification of the petition.
- (aa) New Jersey Permanent Statutes, 19:27A-16.
- (bb) Fourteen days after the canvas board has certified the results.
- (cc) Chief petitioners may submit additional signatures if the deadline for submitting signatures has not passed.
- (dd) Whether a penalty is assessed would depend on what information on the petition was falsified.
- (ee) If possible to be held on a regularly scheduled election; cannot be held between the primary and general.
- (ff) Business days.
- (gg) The election is held at the next regular general election or at a special election set forth in the recall petition.
- (s) Under Michigan's consolidated elections, the recall elections held on the next fixed election date that falls at least 95 days after the recall petition is filed.



## **Chapter Seven**

# **STATE FINANCE AND DEMOGRAPHICS**







# State Budgets in 2007 and 2008: Rapid Growth of Prior Years Gives Way to Declining Fiscal Conditions

By Brian Sigriz

*In the 2007 fiscal year, state fiscal conditions remained mostly strong, although some indicators showed slight declines. General fund expenditure growth increased, and only one state was forced to make a mid-year budget cut. However, balances declined slightly in 2007 from the record levels of 2006, and several states did not meet their revenue estimates in 2007, unlike 2005 and 2006. Fiscal conditions in the 2008 fiscal year are expected to decline more sharply. States are projecting weaker revenue growth, lower expenditure increases and declining balances. As a result, it is likely that a number of states will face budget cuts and shortfalls in 2008 and into 2009.*

## Introduction

Fiscal conditions remained mostly positive in the 2007 fiscal year. Much like the 2005 and 2006 fiscal years, revenue growth remained strong, spending growth exceeded historical averages, balances were high, and budget cuts were few. Although overall fiscal conditions were strong in 2007, some indicators showed that states had peaked fiscally in the preceding years. For example, while all 50 states either met or surpassed their budgeted estimates for sales, personal income and corporate income tax collections in the 2005 and 2006 fiscal years, only 42 states met or surpassed revenue estimates the following fiscal year. Balances and rainy day funds also began to decline slightly in the 2007 fiscal year. During that year, balances reached 9.6 percent of expenditures, well-above the historical average of 5.7 percent, but below the record level of 11.5 percent in the 2006 fiscal year.

While some indicators in the 2007 fiscal year began to show moderate decline, fiscal conditions in the 2008 fiscal year are declining much more rapidly in the states. After adjusting for inflation and the effects of enacted tax cuts, revenues from the first quarter of the 2008 fiscal year declined for the first time since 2003.<sup>1</sup> General fund expenditure growth is expected to slow to 4.7 percent in fiscal year 2008, below the historical average of 6.4 percent, and considerably below the 9.3 percent expenditure growth of the 2007 fiscal year. Balances are also expected to decline in the 2008 fiscal year to 6.7 percent of general fund expenditures. Perhaps most notably, budget cuts and shortfalls likely will increase significantly in 2008 as revenues falter, spending demands increase and the economy continues to weaken.

## The Current State Fiscal Condition

### Revenues in the 2007 Fiscal Year

State revenue collections remained generally strong in the 2007 fiscal year. Revenue collections from all sources<sup>2</sup> were higher than budgeted amounts in 38 states, were on target in four states, and were lower than anticipated in eight states. Collections for sales, personal income and corporate income taxes, exceeded budgeted amounts in 40 states, were on target in two states, and were below projections in eight states.<sup>3</sup> This contrasts with the 2005 and 2006 fiscal years when all states either met or surpassed their budgeted estimates for collections of those taxes.

Combined revenue collections of sales, personal income and corporate income taxes grew 5.6 percent from 2006 fiscal year levels. Individually, sales tax collections grew 3 percent in the 2007 fiscal year, personal income tax collections grew 7.2 percent, and corporate income tax collections grew 9 percent. In actual dollar terms, sales tax revenues increased by more than \$6 billion, personal income tax revenues increased by nearly \$18 billion, and corporate income tax collections grew by more than \$4 billion for the states in the 2007 fiscal year.<sup>4</sup>

### Revenues in the 2008 Fiscal Year

For the first time since the economic slowdown in the early 2000s, revenue collections in the 2008 fiscal year are demonstrating several worrying trends. The latest information from the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government illustrates the weakening revenue outlook in the states. State revenues from July through September 2007, the first quarter of the 2008 fiscal year for most states,<sup>5</sup> declined by 0.6 percent after adjusting for inflation and tax changes.



## STATE BUDGETS

This marks the first adjusted revenue decline since 2003. In nominal terms, personal income tax and corporate income tax both showed weaker growth in the first quarter of the 2008 fiscal year than the last quarter of the 2007 fiscal year, while sales tax growth remained constant.<sup>6</sup>

The latest data from the Rockefeller Institute seems to validate states' belief that revenue growth will slow in the 2008 fiscal year. Based on enacted 2008 fiscal year budgets, states expect revenues will be only 2.9 percent higher than those collected in the 2007 fiscal year. States anticipate that both sales and personal income tax collections will grow only by 3.4 percent, and corporate income tax will decrease by 1.4 percent. Overall, revenue growth between the 2007 and 2008 fiscal years is projected to be notably less than the revenue growth between the 2006 and 2007 fiscal years. States experienced an overall revenue increase of 5.6 percent in the 2007 fiscal year, compared to the 2.9 percent revenue increase they are anticipating in the 2008 fiscal year.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, the 2008 fiscal year will mark the second straight year state revenue growth has declined; the 5.6 percent revenue growth in the 2007 fiscal year, while still strong, was considerably less than the 11 percent revenue growth of the 2006 fiscal year.<sup>8,9</sup>

### *Tax and Fee Changes in the 2008 Fiscal Year*

In addition to economic factors, enacted tax and fee changes offer another reason some states are projecting slower revenue growth for the 2008 fiscal year. Overall, 24 states adopted changes that will result in net decreases in taxes and fees, while 18 states adopted increases. The revenue changes enacted for the 2008 fiscal year resulted in a net tax and fee decrease of \$115.5 million, marking only the second time since 2002 that states have collectively enacted a net tax and fee decrease.<sup>10</sup> Of the three major sources of state revenue sales, personal income, and corporate income only corporate income taxes increased overall in terms of revenue for the 2008 fiscal year. Specifically, 24 states enacted decreases in their personal income taxes, while four enacted increases. Twenty-two states enacted sales tax decreases, while only two enacted increases. Nine states enacted increases to their corporate income taxes with eight enacting decreases.

The largest enacted tax and fee decrease for the 2008 fiscal year was seen in personal income taxes, totaling \$1 billion. Among the states, New York enacted the largest personal income tax reduction with the expansion of the School Tax Relief Program, decreasing state revenues by \$995 million. The largest

enacted increase was in Michigan, where the income tax rate increased from 3.9 percent to 4.35 percent, resulting in \$744.8 million more in state revenues. In addition to reducing personal income taxes, states also reduced sales taxes (\$104.6 million) and other taxes and fees (\$581.3 million).<sup>11</sup>

Cigarette and tobacco taxes comprised the largest enacted revenue increase for the 2008 fiscal year, totaling \$761.8 million. Tennessee increased its cigarette tax by 42 cents per pack, resulting in \$228.7 million more in revenues. Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, Indiana, Iowa, South Dakota and Wisconsin also increased cigarette and tobacco taxes; no state decreased cigarette and tobacco taxes. Along with increasing cigarette and tobacco taxes, states also increased corporate income taxes (\$610.8 million) and motor fuel taxes (\$22.5 million) in the 2008 fiscal year.<sup>12</sup>

### *State Spending in 2007*

General funds are the primary source for financing a state's operations. General funds typically receive revenue from broad-based state taxes such as sales taxes and personal income taxes. In the 2007 fiscal year, state general fund expenditures were \$655 billion (preliminary actual), a 9.3 percent increase compared to the 2006 fiscal year. That 9.3 percent increase was significantly higher than the 30-year historical average of 6.4 percent. The 2007 fiscal year marked the fourth consecutive year that state general fund expenditures grew at a higher rate than the previous year. The high rate of expenditure growth is partly the result of states using budget surpluses and rainy day funds to bolster spending on programs that experienced significant budget cuts in the fiscal downturn of the early 2000s. Eighteen states reported general fund expenditure growth rates of 10 percent or higher for the 2007 fiscal year, 31 states reported expenditure growth less than 10 percent, and only one state's expenditures decreased.<sup>13</sup>

According to estimated 2007 fiscal year numbers from the National Association of State Budget Officers' *State Expenditure Report*, general funds accounted for 44.6 percent of total state expenditures. Federal funds accounted for 27.7 percent of total expenditures, bonds accounted for 2.8 percent and other state funds made up 24.9 percent of total state expenditures.<sup>14</sup> General fund spending has decreased substantially as a percentage of total state expenditures since NASBO first began compiling the *State Expenditure Report* in 1987. For example, in the 1988 fiscal year, general fund spending accounted for 56.7 percent of total state expenditures,<sup>15</sup> while in



## STATE BUDGETS

the 2007 fiscal year general fund spending decreased to 44.6 percent of total spending. This is partly attributable to the increased use of bonds and other state funds, which include funds restricted by law for specific governmental functions or activities.

Elementary and secondary education remained the largest category in the general fund for the 2007 fiscal year, accounting for 34.4 percent of general fund expenditures. Medicaid represented 16.6 percent, and higher education accounted for 11.2 percent. Combined, Medicaid and education comprised more than 62 percent of total general fund spending. Other categories of general fund spending included corrections at 6.8 percent, public assistance at 1.9 percent, transportation at 1 percent, and all other spending<sup>16</sup> at 28.2 percent.

While elementary and secondary education remains the largest category of general fund expenditures, Medicaid represents the largest category of total state expenditures. In the 2007 fiscal year, Medicaid is estimated to account for 21.1 percent of total state expenditures, with elementary and secondary education close behind at 20.9 percent. Medicaid first surpassed elementary and secondary education as the largest component of total state spending in the 2003 fiscal year. Other categories of total state spending included higher education at 10.3 percent, transportation at 8.4 percent, corrections at 3.4 percent, public assistance at 1.7 percent and all other spending at 34.1 percent.<sup>17</sup>

### *State Spending in 2008*

According to appropriated budgets, general fund expenditure growth is expected to slow to 4.7 percent in the 2008 fiscal year, considerably less than the 9.3 percent expenditure growth of the 2007 fiscal year. The 2008 fiscal year will mark the first time spending growth has decreased from year-to-year since the 2003 fiscal year. In addition, the 4.7 percent growth of the 2008 fiscal year is also below the 30-year historical average growth rate of 6.4 percent. The number of states that enacted budgets aimed at spending less than the previous year also increased in the 2008 fiscal year. Whereas only one state enacted a negative growth budget in the 2007 fiscal year, seven states enacted negative growth budgets in the 2008 fiscal year.<sup>18</sup> Further evidence in early 2008 indicates that spending growth could fall to even lower levels than originally expected. In February 2008, the National Governors Association and NASBO asked states to submit current estimated budget shortfall figures for the 2008 and 2009 fiscal years in order to gauge current fiscal conditions. The survey results indicated

at least 19 states were facing shortfalls in the 2008 fiscal year for an aggregate total of \$19 billion, and 22 states are potentially facing shortfalls in the 2009 fiscal year for an aggregate total of \$32 billion.

### *Budget Cuts*

The 2007 fiscal year continued the recent trend of a decline in the number of states forced to make mid-year budget cuts. Only Wisconsin made a budget cut of \$11.1 million after passing its 2007 fiscal year budget.<sup>19</sup> More states will be forced to make mid-year budget cuts in the 2008 fiscal year as a result of the cooling economy and declining revenues. However, the number of states making budget cuts is not expected to reach the levels of the 2002 and 2003 fiscal years when 37 states in each year were forced to make mid-year budget cuts that totaled nearly \$15 billion and \$11.8 billion, respectively.

### *Balances*

Total balances include both ending balances and the amounts in states' budget stabilization funds; they reflect the funds states may use to respond to unforeseen circumstances after budget obligations have been met. Forty-seven states have budget stabilization funds, with about three-fifths of the states having limits on the size of these funds.

Total balances remained very high in the 2007 fiscal year. Balances reached 9.6 percent of general fund expenditures, or \$62.7 billion. Over the last 30 years, balances averaged 5.7 percent of general fund expenditures. Although the 2007 fiscal year balances levels were very high, they did not reach the record level of the 2006 fiscal year when balances were 11.5 percent of general fund expenditures. Balances are expected to decline in the 2008 fiscal year to 6.7 percent, or \$45.8 billion.<sup>20</sup>

### *Looking Ahead*

Fiscal conditions in the states will likely continue to decline through the end of the 2008 fiscal year and into the 2009 fiscal year. The combination of decreasing revenue collections and increasing spending demands in areas such as health care, infrastructure, education and pensions will continue to strain state budgets. In addition, the slowing national economy and rising energy prices will hinder states' ability to quickly recover. The weakening economic environment has already caused Moody's Investors Service to downgrade states' outlook from stable to negative.<sup>21</sup> At this time, the length and severity of the states' fiscal downturn is uncertain; much will be determined by whether or not the nation enters into a recession.



## STATE BUDGETS

Even if this fiscal downturn for states is short-lived, the long-term outlook for state finances remains troubling. In a January 2008 United States Government Accountability Office report, Comptroller General David Walker warned that in the future states will face many of the same long-term fiscal challenges as the federal government. These challenges include low revenue growth as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product, rising health care and Medicaid costs, pension funding demands and the need to increase investments in infrastructure.

Walker said, "... in the absence of policy changes, large and recurring fiscal challenges for the state and local sector will begin to emerge within a decade." He concludes by adding, "... all levels of government need to work in tandem to address the complex and interrelated reforms that need to be made."<sup>22</sup> States are expected to face numerous fiscal challenges going forward, and will be forced to make painful and difficult budget choices in the coming years.

disabled, public health programs, employer contributions to pensions and health benefits, economic development, environmental projects, state police, parks and recreation, housing, and general aid to local governments.

<sup>17</sup>2006 *State Expenditure Report*, (Fall 2007), 8.

<sup>18</sup>See note 11 above.

<sup>19</sup>*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2007), 1.

<sup>20</sup>*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2007), 19.

<sup>21</sup>Moody's Public Finance, *U.S. State Governments—2008 Sector Outlook*, (February 2008), 1.

<sup>22</sup>United States Government Accountability Office, *State and Local Governments: Growing Fiscal Challenges Will Emerge During the Next 10 Years*, (January 2008), 1–2.

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### About the Author

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, *State Revenue Report*, (January 2008), 1.

<sup>2</sup>"All Sources" includes revenues from sales, personal income, corporate income, gaming taxes, and all other taxes and fees.

<sup>3</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2007), 19.

<sup>4</sup>*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2007), 41.

<sup>5</sup>Forty-six states begin their fiscal years in July and end them in June. The exceptions are Alabama and Michigan, with an October to September fiscal year; New York, with an April to March fiscal year; and Texas, with a September to August fiscal year. Additionally, 20 states operate on a biennial budget cycle.

<sup>6</sup>See note 1 above.

<sup>7</sup>See note 3 above.

<sup>8</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2006), 36.

<sup>9</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2005), 34.

<sup>10</sup>*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2007), 10.

<sup>11</sup>"Other taxes and fees" includes taxes such as personal property taxes, provider taxes, and levies on hotels and rental cars, while fees are most often associated with motor vehicle and other types of licensing.

<sup>12</sup>*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2007), 13–14.

<sup>13</sup>*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2007), 2.

<sup>14</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers, *2006 State Expenditure Report*, (Fall 2007), 6.

<sup>15</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers, *1988 State Expenditure Report*, 11.

<sup>16</sup>"All Other" spending in states includes the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), institutional and community care for the mentally ill and developmentally



**Table 7.1**  
**FISCAL 2006 STATE GENERAL FUND, ACTUAL, BY REGION**  
(In millions of dollars)

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending balance	Budget stabilization fund
<b>U.S. totals</b> .....	\$35,347	\$621,381	...	\$660,496	\$598,987	...	\$54,827	\$31,404
<b>Eastern Region</b>								
Connecticut.....	\$0	\$14,999	\$0	\$14,999	\$14,552	\$0	\$447	\$1,113
Delaware*.....	701	3,170	0	3,871	3,181	0	691	161
Maine (a).....	34	2,858	93	2,984	2,872	98	14	80
Massachusetts* (b).....	759	26,306	0	27,064	25,585	0	3,208	2,155
New Hampshire.....	82	1,329	0	1,411	1,334	52	26	69
New Jersey* (c).....	778	28,705	329	29,812	28,033	0	1,779	560
New York* (d).....	2,546	47,206	0	49,752	46,495	0	3,257	944
Pennsylvania (e).....	365	24,819	166	25,350	24,665	171	514	512
Rhode Island (f).....	39	3,141	-50	3,129	3,073	17	38	95
Vermont (g).....	0	1,112	45	1,157	1,113	43	0	52
Regional totals.....	5,304	153,645	...	159,529	150,903	...	9,974	5,741
<b>Midwestern Region</b>								
Illinois (h).....	497	25,258	2,101	27,856	24,193	3,073	590	276
Indiana (i).....	119	12,205	229	12,553	11,954	188	411	328
Iowa (j).....	0	5,382	0	5,382	5,021	213	149	392
Kansas (k).....	479	5,394	0	5,873	5,139	0	734	0
Michigan (l).....	221	8,185	624	9,030	9,028	0	3	2
Minnesota* (m).....	1,393	15,962	0	17,355	15,542	0	1,813	1,113
Nebraska (n).....	403	3,349	-271	3,482	2,916	0	566	274
North Dakota.....	69	1,093	0	1,162	966	0	196	100
Ohio (o).....	138	25,846	0	25,984	24,866	486	632	1,011
South Dakota (p).....	0	1,018	38	1,057	1,056	1	0	137
Wisconsin (q).....	4	12,030	780	12,814	12,385	380	49	0
Regional totals.....	3,323	115,722	...	122,548	113,066	...	5,143	3,633
<b>Southern Region</b>								
Alabama (r).....	730	7,108	56	7,894	6,962	-17	949	419
Arkansas.....	0	3,825	0	3,825	3,825	0	0	0
Florida.....	3,571	27,434	0	31,004	26,014	0	4,990	1,069
Georgia* (s).....	1,263	18,343	214	19,820	17,804	0	2,017	793
Kentucky (t).....	469	8,479	346	9,294	8,436	177	681	119
Louisiana (u).....	42	8,305	258	8,605	7,740	37	827	681
Maryland (v).....	1,174	12,390	139	13,703	12,342	0	1,362	759
Mississippi.....	52	4,333	0	4,385	4,314	-35	35	73
Missouri (w).....	300	7,520	0	7,821	7,125	0	695	247
North Carolina.....	479	17,874	0	18,353	17,065	538	749	629
Oklahoma (x).....	10	6,201	-87	6,124	5,533	457	134	496
South Carolina* (y).....	533	6,226	0	6,759	5,640	132	988	154
Tennessee (z).....	462	9,954	-49	10,367	9,064	559	744	325
Texas (aa).....	3,739	36,675	86	40,499	32,021	1,416	7,063	7
Virginia.....	557	16,052	0	16,609	15,232	0	1,377	1,065
West Virginia (bb).....	361	3,661	54	4,076	3,562	45	469	359
Regional totals.....	13,742	194,380	...	209,138	182,679	...	23,080	7,195
<b>Western Region</b>								
Alaska (cc).....	0	4,470	-1,223	3,247	3,247	0	0	2,267
Arizona (dd).....	639	9,275	-99	9,815	8,768	0	1,047	650
California*.....	8,981	93,427	0	102,408	91,592	0	10,816	10,071
Colorado (ee).....	237	6,965	158	7,360	6,451	0	909	0
Hawaii.....	486	4,925	0	5,411	4,679	0	732	54
Idaho (ff).....	214	2,431	-126	2,520	2,218	0	302	109
Montana.....	281	1,708	0	1,989	1,567	0	422	0
Nevada.....	164	3,121	0	3,285	2,934	0	351	184
New Mexico* (gg).....	688	5,559	274	6,522	5,415	309	798	798
Oregon (hh).....	309	6,312	0	6,621	6,077	0	544	0
Utah (ii).....	106	4,864	-438	4,532	4,532	0	106	255
Washington (jj).....	870	13,329	121	14,320	13,621	0	699	4
Wyoming (kk).....	5	1,247	0	1,252	1,242	0	10	446
Regional totals.....	12,980	157,633	...	169,282	152,343	...	16,736	14,838
without California.....	3,999	64,206	...	66,874	60,751	...	5,920	4,767

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE FINANCE

### FISCAL 2006 STATE GENERAL FUND, ACTUAL, BY REGION—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of the States* (December 2007).

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:**

\*In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund.

NA — Indicates data are not available.

... — Not applicable

(a) Revenue and expenditure adjustments reflect legislatively-authorized transfers.

(b) Includes budgeted fund balances.

(c) Budget vs. GAAP Adjustments.

(d) The ending balance includes \$2 billion from prior-year reserves, \$944 million in Rainy Day Reserve funds, \$251 million in a Community Projects Fund, and \$21 million in a reserve for litigation risks.

(e) Revenue adjustment includes \$165.9 million prior year lapse. Expenditure adjustment reflects a transfer \$171.4 million (25 percent of the ending balance) to the Rainy Day Fund.

(f) Revenue adjustments represent transfers to the Budget Stabilization (Rainy Day) Fund and reappropriations from the prior year. Expenditure adjustments represent reappropriations to the subsequent year.

(g) Revenue adjustments include \$14.9 million in direct applications and transfers-in, a \$10.3 million increase in property transfer tax revenue estimate, \$0.1 million liquidated debt service and bond premium reserve, and \$19.6 million from the General Fund Surplus Reserve. Expenditure adjustments include \$10 million from the Human Services Caseload Reserve (net), \$10 million to the Transportation Fund, \$0.7 million reserve for the fiscal 2006 bond issuance premium, \$5.2 million Estate Tax to Higher Education Trust Fund, \$2.6 million to Internal Service Funds, \$7.9 million to miscellaneous other funds, \$6 million to the Budget Stabilization Reserve, and \$21.1 million to the General Fund Surplus Reserve.

(h) Revenue adjustments include \$2.101 billion in transfers to General Funds. Expenditure adjustments include \$2.632 billion in transfers-out, \$427 million for Pension Obligation Bond Debt Service, and \$14 million in interest for short-term borrowing.

(i) Revenue adjustments represent one-time revenue from tax amnesty program in excess of plan. Expenditure adjustments include tuition support deficiency, PTRC and Homestead Credit Adjustments, transfer to Medicaid contingency, transfer to tuition support reserve, local option income tax distributions, and reversal of payment delay.

(j) \$159.9 million was appropriated from the ending balance of the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Fund to pay for property tax credits in fiscal 2007. \$2.8 million of the ending balance was appropriated to the Board of Regents to be spread among the universities. \$49.9 million of the ending balance was credited to the Senior Living Trust Fund.

(k) Kansas does not have a "Rainy Day Fund." However, the balanced budget provision of the constitution requires revenues to finance the approved budget.

(l) Revenue adjustments include federal and state law changes (\$80.9 million); revenue-sharing law changes (\$543.0 million); and other revenue adjustments (\$0.5 million).

(m) Ending balance includes budget reserve of \$653 million, Cash Flow Account of \$350 million and Tax Relief Account of \$109.7 million.

(n) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Per Nebraska law, includes a transfer of \$261.7 million to the Cash Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) of the amount by which the prior year's net General Fund receipts exceeded the official forecast.

(o) Includes transfers out of the General Revenue Fund and a transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund of \$394 million made after the close of the fiscal year.

(p) Revenue adjustments include \$2.1 million from one-time receipts, \$35.4 million transferred from the Property Tax Reduction Fund to cover the budget shortfall, and \$0.8 million obligated cash carried forward from fiscal 2005. Expenditure adjustments include \$0.8 million transferred to the Budget Reserve Fund from the prior year's obligated cash and \$0.3 million obligated cash to the Budget Reserve Fund.

(q) Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming (\$88.9 million), other (\$301.4 million), and a transfer to the General Fund (\$389.8 million). Expenditure adjustments include transfer to the Medicaid Assistance Trust Fund (\$341.8 million), designation for continuing balances (\$43.2 million), and unreserved designated balance (-\$5.2 million).

(r) Revenue adjustments include release of prior-year debt service reserve and tobacco transfers. Expenditure adjustments include reversions and reserve for general obligation debt service payment.

(s) Revenue adjustments for returned agency surplus, funds collected but not available for appropriation, and restatement for inclusion of guaranteed revenue debt common reserve fund. Rainy Day Fund balance excludes \$171.2 million which has been included in governor's amended revenue estimate for mid-year adjustment in education funding as provided by statute (up to 1 percent of prior year's revenue).

(t) Revenue includes \$103.0 million in tobacco settlement funds. Revenue adjustments include \$70.7 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$275.7 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Expenditure adjustment represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(u) Revenue adjustments include bond premium dedication of \$40.3 million, Rainy Day Fund transfer of \$153.9 million, Executive Order KBB 2005-82 transfer of \$57.6 million, and Supplemental Act 67 transfer of \$6.4 million.

(v) Adjustments reflect transfers to the General Fund of \$90 million from transfer tax revenues and \$48.5 million from the local share of highway user revenues.

(w) Revenues are net of refunds. Refunds for fiscal 2006 totaled \$1.129 billion. Revenues include \$188.1 million transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

(x) Revenue adjustments include a Rainy Day Fund deposit of \$34 million and the increase in the deposit into the Cash Flow Reserve Fund from fiscal 2006 to fiscal 2007.

(y) Increased tax enforcement collections transferred out to other budgeted funds.

(z) Revenue adjustments include a \$65 million transfer from the Debt Service Fund unexpended appropriations, a \$49.3 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund, and \$64.5 million reserved for dedicated revenue appropriations. Expenditure adjustments include a \$46.3 million transfer to the Transportation Equity Fund, a \$94.7 million transfer to the Capital Outlay Projects Fund, a \$273 million transfer to the TennCare reserve, a \$20.2 million transfer to systems development projects, and a \$125.4 million transfer to dedicated revenue appropriations.

(aa) Fiscal 2006 information is from the Comptroller's April 2006 Revenue Estimate. 2006 actual revenues are in the CPA's monthly revenue collections report. Revenue adjustment represents the increase in dedicated account balances. Expenditure adjustment represents a transfer made to the Rainy Day Fund.

(bb) Beginning balance includes \$243.5 million in reappropriations and an unappropriated surplus balance of \$117.3 million. Revenue adjustments include transfers from Special Revenue of \$53.5 million and prior-year redeposit of \$0.1 million. Expenditures include regular appropriations of \$3.343 billion, \$90.1 million in reappropriations, \$101.5 million of surplus appropriations and 31-day prior-year expenditures of \$27.5 million. Expenditure adjustment represents the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund.

(cc) Surplus appropriated for future use: \$300 million to Alaska Housing Finance Corporation for future capital projects, \$565 million Public Education Fund for fiscal 2007 expenditures, \$300 million Public Education Fund for fiscal 2008 expenditures, \$57.6 million to Public Education Fund in fiscal 2006.

(dd) Revenue adjustments represent Ladewig lawsuit payments, in-lieu transfer, and transfer to the School Facilities Board's Building Renewal Fund.

(ee) Revenue adjustments include transfers and diversions from the State Education Fund and the Older Coloradans Program, as well as a payback to cash funds.

(ff) Revenue adjustments include the following transfers: \$92.7 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund; \$11.5 million to the Economic Recovery Reserve Fund; \$9.4 million to several deficiency warrant funds; \$5.0 million to the Public Education Stabilization Fund; \$4.6 million to several endowment funds; and \$3 million to the Revolving Development Fund.

(gg) All adjustments are transfers between reserve accounts, except for \$34.9 million transferred out from the Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund, a reserve account, to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund, a non-reserve account.

(hh) Oregon budgets on a biennial basis. The constitution requires the state to be balanced at the end of each biennium.

(ii) Revenue adjustments include a \$117.7 million reserve from the prior fiscal year, \$3.6 million from agencies, \$0.8 million from various restricted accounts, \$3.5 million Industrial Assistance Fund reserve from the previous fiscal year, \$0.9 million surplus designated for debt service, \$1.4 million Industrial Assistance Fund reserve for the following fiscal year, a \$102.5 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund, and \$460.1 million reserved for the following fiscal year.

(jj) \$121.4 million is the net of transfers between other accounts and the General Fund, and other miscellaneous adjustments.

(kk) Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis. To arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.

**Table 7.2**  
**FISCAL 2007 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL, BY REGION**  
(In millions of dollars)

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending balance	Budget stabilization fund
<b>U.S. totals</b> .....	\$51,738	\$650,682	...	\$706,200	\$654,671	...	\$44,098	\$30,228
<b>Eastern Region</b>								
Connecticut.....	\$0	\$15,743	\$0	\$15,743	\$15,743	\$0	\$270	\$1,382
Delaware*.....	691	3,290	0	3,981	3,390	0	591	175
Maine (a) .....	15	3,005	154	3,174	2,978	178	18	116
Massachusetts* (b).....	1,053	28,616	0	29,669	28,923	0	2,901	2,339
New Hampshire (c).....	26	1,422	0	1,488	1,366	20	62	89
New Jersey* (d).....	1,779	30,357	0	32,136	29,930	18	2,188	490
New York* (e).....	3,257	51,379	0	54,636	51,591	0	3,045	1,031
Pennsylvania (f).....	514	26,399	93	27,006	26,319	156	531	713
Rhode Island (g).....	38	3,241	-48	3,232	3,219	5	8	98
Vermont (h).....	0	1,151	56	1,207	1,176	32	0	55
Regional totals .....	7,373	164,603	...	172,272	164,635	...	9,614	6,488
<b>Midwestern Region</b>								
Illinois (i).....	590	26,394	2,246	29,230	25,604	2,984	642	276
Indiana (j).....	411	12,704	0	13,115	12,247	331	537	344
Iowa (k).....	0	5,616	31	5,647	5,385	185	77	535
Kansas (l).....	734	5,809	0	6,543	5,610	0	932	0
Michigan (m).....	3	8,204	907	9,113	9,111	0	3	2
Minnesota* (n).....	1,813	16,249	0	18,062	15,956	0	2,106	1,113
Nebraska (o).....	566	3,404	-253	3,716	3,125	0	591	504
North Dakota.....	196	1,224	0	1,420	1,023	101	296	200
Ohio (p).....	632	25,778	0	26,410	25,148	1,047	216	1,012
South Dakota (q).....	0	1,080	12	1,092	1,091	1	0	133
Wisconsin (r).....	49	12,618	494	13,161	13,105	-11	66	56
Regional totals .....	4,994	119,080	...	127,509	117,405	...	5,466	4,175
<b>Southern Region</b>								
Alabama (s).....	949	7,599	20	8,568	7,971	-14	611	675
Arkansas.....	0	4,059	0	4,059	4,059	0	0	0
Florida.....	4,990	26,643	0	31,633	29,382	0	2,252	1,230
Georgia*.....	2,017	19,706	0	21,722	19,211	0	2,512	1,384
Kentucky (t).....	681	8,682	292	9,655	8,787	289	579	232
Louisiana (u).....	827	9,669	46	10,541	8,466	999	1,076	683
Maryland (v).....	1,362	12,937	160	14,459	14,174	0	285	1,432
Mississippi (w).....	35	4,790	0	4,825	4,407	-191	227	264
Missouri (x).....	695	7,921	0	8,616	7,863	0	753	268
North Carolina.....	749	19,460	0	20,209	18,662	326	1,221	787
Oklahoma (y).....	134	5,843	-89	5,887	5,552	140	196	572
South Carolina*.....	988	6,659	0	7,646	6,565	0	1,081	168
Tennessee (z).....	744	10,667	-118	11,293	10,429	138	726	543
Texas (aa).....	7,073	37,635	88	44,795	36,119	1,689	6,987	405
Virginia.....	1,377	16,883	0	18,260	17,934	0	326	1,190
West Virginia (bb).....	469	3,753	0	4,222	3,701	89	432	515
Regional totals .....	23,090	202,906	...	226,390	203,282	...	19,264	10,348
<b>Western Region</b>								
Alaska (cc).....	0	4,980	486	5,466	5,466	0	0	2,727
Arizona (dd).....	1,047	9,558	-21	10,584	10,203	0	380	687
California* (ee).....	10,816	95,541	24	106,381	101,656	386	4,339	4,066
Colorado.....	252	7,584	0	7,835	7,047	0	788	0
Hawaii.....	732	5,142	0	5,874	5,381	0	493	61
Idaho (ff).....	302	2,813	-283	2,831	2,577	0	255	122
Montana (gg).....	422	1,838	0	2,260	1,701	8	552	0
Nevada.....	351	3,364	0	3,715	3,531	0	184	268
New Mexico* (hh).....	798	5,734	279	6,811	5,970	297	544	544
Oregon (ii).....	544	6,424	0	6,968	5,539	0	1,429	0
Utah (jj).....	308	5,051	-648	4,712	4,712	0	0	300
Washington (kk).....	699	14,376	-146	14,930	14,144	0	786	227
Wyoming (ll).....	10	1,692	0	1,702	1,697	0	5	216
Regional totals .....	16,281	164,097	...	180,069	169,624	...	9,755	9,218
Regional totals without California.....	5,465	68,556	...	73,688	67,968	...	5,416	5,152

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE FINANCE

### FISCAL 2007 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL, BY REGION—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of the States* (December 2007).

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 revenue.

**Key:**

\*In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund.

NA — Indicates data are not available.

... — Not applicable

(a) Revenue and expenditure adjustments reflect legislatively-authorized transfers. Numbers differ from last report due to additional action in the first regular session of the 123rd Legislature.

(b) Includes budgeted fund balances.

(c) \$51.7 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund.

(d) Transfers to other funds.

(e) The ending balance includes \$1.7 billion from prior-year reserves, \$1 billion in Rainy Day Reserve funds, \$278 million in a Community Projects Fund and \$21 million in a reserve for litigation risks.

(f) Revenue adjustment includes an \$8.1 million adjustment to the beginning balance and an \$84.5 million prior year lapse. Expenditure adjustments reflect a current year lapse of \$20.9 million and a transfer of \$177 million (25 percent of the ending balance) to the Rainy Day Fund.

(g) Revenue adjustments represent transfers to the Budget Stabilization (Rainy Day) Fund and reappropriations from the prior year. Expenditure adjustment represents reappropriations to the subsequent year.

(h) Revenue adjustments include \$25.7 million in direct appropriations and transfers-in, an \$8.3 million increase in the property transfer tax revenue estimate, and \$21.8 million from the General Fund Surplus Reserve. Expenditure adjustments include \$8 million to the Transportation Fund, an \$8.5 million refund in federal funds from Medicare Part D, a \$0.2 million reserve for fiscal 2006 bond issuance premium, \$4.5 million to the Internal Service Funds, \$5 million to miscellaneous other funds, \$3.4 million to the Budget Stabilization Reserve, \$8.5 million to the Human Services Caseload Reserve, and \$10.6 million to the General Fund Surplus Reserve.

(i) Revenue adjustments include \$2,246 billion in transfers to General Funds. Expenditure adjustments include \$2,544 billion in transfers-out, \$429 million for Pension Obligation Bond Debt Service, and \$11 million in interest for short-term borrowing.

(j) Expenditure adjustments include local option income tax distributions, reversal of payment delay, PTRF adjust for abstracts.

(k) Revenue adjustments include \$30.1 million for the increase in cigarette and tobacco taxes that took effect March 2007. Expenditure adjustments include \$131.9 million appropriated from the ending balance of the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Fund to pay for property tax credits in fiscal 2008. \$53.5 million of the ending balance is credited to the Senior Living Trust Fund.

(l) Kansas does not have a "Rainy Day Fund." However, the balanced budget provision of the constitution requires revenues to finance the approved budget.

(m) Revenue adjustments include federal and state law changes (-\$16.2 million); revenue-sharing law changes (\$54.6 million); deposits from state restricted revenues (\$137.5 million); proceeds from partial securitization of tobacco settlement revenue (\$207.2 million); lawsuit revenue (\$7.8 million); and pending revenue adjustments (\$26.0 million). Estimated ending balance is preliminary to fiscal 2007 book-closing adjustments.

(n) Ending balance includes budget reserve of \$653 million, Cash Flow Account of \$350 million, and Tax Relief Account of \$109.7 million.

(o) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Per Nebraska law, includes a transfer of \$259.9 million to the Cash Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) of the amount by which the prior year's net General Fund receipts exceeded the official forecast.

(p) Includes transfers out of the General Revenue Fund and a change in encumbrances of \$714.5 million.

(q) Revenue adjustments include \$6.55 million in one-time receipts, \$4.9 million transferred from the Property Tax Reduction Fund to cover the budget shortfall, and \$0.3 million obligated cash carried forward from fiscal 2006. Expenditure adjustments include \$0.3 million transferred to the Budget Reserve Fund from the prior year's obligated cash and \$0.2 million obligated cash transferred to the Budget Reserve Fund.

(r) Revenue adjustments include departmental revenue (\$339.3 million) and a transfer to the General Fund (\$154.2 million). Expenditure adjustments include a transfer to the Medicaid Assistance Trust Fund (\$25.4 million), designation for continuing balances (\$6.8 million), and designated balance (-\$43.2 million).

(s) Revenue adjustments include release of prior-year debt service reserve and estimated tobacco settlement transfers. Expenditure adjustments include reversions and reserve for general obligation debt service payment.

(t) Revenue includes \$107.8 million in tobacco settlement funds. Revenue adjustments include \$177.3 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$114.3 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Expenditure adjustment represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(u) Revenue adjustments include Act 640 of 2006 transfer of \$3 million from the Incentive Fund and \$3 million from the Mineral Resources Operating Fund; Bond Premium Dedication of \$14.3 million; and carry-forward balance of \$25.2 million.

(v) Fiscal 2007 amounts are final, not preliminary. Adjustments reflect a \$6 million reimbursement from the reserve for Heritage Tax Credits and \$154.2 million from the local income tax reserve.

(w) Expenditure adjustment is a \$191 million transfer to Working Cash Stabilization Fund.

(x) Revenues are net of refunds. Refunds for fiscal 2007 totaled \$1,209 billion. Revenues include \$204.3 million transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

(y) Revenue adjustments subtract out the Rainy Day Fund deposit of \$75.9 million and the increase in the deposit into the Cash Flow Reserve Fund from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2008.

(z) Revenue adjustments include a \$100 million transfer from Debt Service Fund unexpended appropriations and a \$218.2 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments include a \$47 million transfer to the Transportation Equity Fund, a \$74.3 million transfer to the Capital Outlay Projects Fund, a \$2.5 million transfer to the Highway Fund, and \$14.3 million for dedicated revenue appropriations.

(aa) Fiscal 2007 information is from the Comptroller's January 2007 Biennial Revenue Estimate. Revenue adjustment represents the increase in dedicated account balances. Expenditure adjustment represents a transfer made to the Rainy Day Fund.

(bb) Fiscal 2007 beginning balance includes \$266.4 million in reappropriations, an unappropriated surplus balance of \$177.5 million, and fiscal 2006 13th-month expenditures of \$25 million. Revenue adjustments are from prior-year redeposit. Expenditures include \$3,583 billion of regular and surplus appropriations, \$92.6 million of reappropriations and \$25 million of 31-day prior-year expenditures. Expenditure adjustment represents the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund.

(cc) \$588.4 million reappropriations and carry-forward minus \$102.3 million surplus to Alaska Capital Income Fund.

(dd) Revenue adjustments represent Ladewig lawsuit payments and transfer from the School Facilities Board's Building Renewal Fund.

(ee) The revenue and expenditure adjustments are adjustments to the fiscal 2007 beginning fund balance. In 2006–07, \$471.8 million of the \$4,065.7 billion Rainy Day Fund balance is in a separate Budget Stabilization Account not included in the fund balance, but is included in the reserve for rainy day purposes.

(ff) Revenue adjustments include the following transfers: \$134.7 million to the Permanent Building Fund; \$110.0 million to the Public Education Stabilization Fund; \$25.0 million to the Public Schools Facilities Cooperative Fund; \$23.9 million to the Economic Recovery Reserve Fund; \$21.3 million from the Revolving Development Fund; \$12.9 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund; \$5.9 million to several deficiency warrant funds; and \$3.1 million to the Disaster Emergency Fund. It should also be noted that the sales tax rate was raised from 5 percent to 6 percent effective October 1, 2006, generating an additional \$151.2 million in revenue during fiscal 2007.

(gg) Adjustments include expenditures, revenues and direct-to-fund balance net impact.

(hh) All adjustments are transfers between reserve accounts, except for \$18.1 million transferred out from the Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund, a reserve account, to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund, a non-reserve account.

(ii) Oregon budgets on a biennial basis. The constitution requires the state to be balanced at the end of each biennium.

(jj) Revenue adjustments include \$460.1 million held in reserve from the prior fiscal year, \$3 million for the Tourism Marketing Performance Fund, a \$45.4 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund, and \$787.3 million reserved for the following fiscal year.

(kk) \$145.6 million is the net of transfers between other accounts and the General Fund, and other miscellaneous adjustments.

(ll) Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis. To arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.

**Table 7.3**  
**FISCAL 2008 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED, BY REGION**  
(In millions of dollars)

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending balance	Budget stabilization fund
<b>U.S. totals</b> .....	\$41,037	\$667,690	...	\$714,286	\$685,613	...	\$25,977	\$31,092
<b>Eastern Region</b>								
Connecticut.....	\$0	\$16,332	\$0	\$16,332	\$16,331	\$0	\$1	\$1,363
Delaware*.....	591	3,390	0	3,981	3,577	0	404	183
Maine (a).....	18	3,106	8	3,131	3,131	0	1	116
Massachusetts* (b).....	562	27,892	0	28,454	28,539	0	2,254	2,130
New Hampshire (c).....	62	1,522	0	1,584	1,532	0	52	89
New Jersey*.....	2,188	31,368	0	33,556	32,964	0	592	490
New York* (d).....	3,045	53,672	0	56,717	53,684	0	3,033	1,206
Pennsylvania (e).....	531	26,641	0	27,172	17,162	2	7	750
Rhode Island (f).....	8	3,473	-64	3,416	3,404	0	13	104
Vermont (g).....	0	1,170	31	1,201	1,185	16	0	59
Regional totals.....	7,005	168,566	...	175,544	161,509	...	6,357	6,490
<b>Midwestern Region</b>								
Illinois (h).....	642	27,564	2,277	30,483	26,838	3,002	643	276
Indiana (i).....	537	12,954	0	13,491	12,840	186	466	360
Iowa (j).....	0	5,760	175	5,935	5,847	44	44	592
Kansas (k).....	932	5,557	0	6,489	6,089	19	381	0
Michigan (l).....	0	8,463	1,643	10,106	9,856	0	249	2
Minnesota* (m).....	2,106	16,608	0	18,714	17,068	0	1,646	1,036
Nebraska (n).....	591	3,389	-260	3,721	3,306	195	220	542
North Dakota.....	296	1,127	0	1,423	1,204	0	219	200
Ohio (o).....	216	26,994	0	27,210	26,432	-157	934	1,012
South Dakota (p).....	0	1,149	7	1,156	1,155	1	0	134
Wisconsin (q).....	66	13,101	525	13,692	13,824	-200	68	56
Regional totals.....	5,386	122,666	...	132,420	124,459	...	4,870	4,210
<b>Southern Region</b>								
Alabama (r).....	611	7,913	15	8,539	8,539	0	0	700
Arkansas.....	0	4,346	0	4,346	4,346	0	0	0
Florida.....	2,252	27,751	0	30,003	29,313	0	690	1,354
Georgia* (s).....	2,512	20,231	0	22,742	20,231	0	2,512	1,196
Kentucky (t).....	579	8,859	249	9,688	9,401	165	122	232
Louisiana (u).....	1,076	8,741	-48	8,693	8,565	127	1	694
Maryland (v).....	285	13,305	995	14,585	14,428	0	157	694
Mississippi (w).....	227	4,921	-102	5,046	4,971	-38	38	302
Missouri (x).....	753	8,070	0	8,823	8,375	0	448	278
North Carolina.....	1,221	19,756	0	20,977	20,660	0	317	787
Oklahoma.....	196	6,401	0	6,597	5,552	0	1,045	NA
South Carolina*.....	1,081	6,633	0	7,714	7,402	0	311	187
Tennessee (y).....	726	11,266	-207	11,785	11,491	292	2	750
Texas (z).....	6,987	38,148	61	45,197	41,347	1,052	2,797	1,222
Virginia.....	326	17,321	0	17,647	17,641	0	6	1,314
West Virginia (aa).....	432	3,819	0	4,251	4,134	53	64	547
Regional totals.....	19,264	207,481	...	226,633	216,396	...	8,510	10,257
<b>Western Region</b>								
Alaska (bb).....	0	3,548	784	4,331	4,325	6	0	3,042
Arizona (cc).....	529	10,031	45	10,605	10,604	0	1	705
California* (dd).....	4,339	101,239	0	105,578	102,258	0	3,320	4,070
Colorado.....	267	7,817	0	8,084	7,386	0	698	0
Hawaii.....	493	5,350	0	5,843	5,566	0	277	74
Idaho (ee).....	255	2,808	-87	2,975	2,821	0	155	135
Montana (ff).....	552	1,773	0	2,325	2,109	0	216	0
Nevada.....	184	3,305	0	3,489	3,304	0	185	268
New Mexico* (gg).....	544	5,948	171	6,664	5,741	193	730	730
Oregon (hh).....	1,429	5,515	0	6,944	7,256	0	-312	331
Utah (ii).....	0	5,285	429	5,713	5,713	0	0	340
Washington (jj).....	786	14,669	-11	15,445	14,482	0	963	227
Wyoming (kk).....	5	1,691	0	1,696	1,686	0	10	217
Regional totals.....	9,383	168,979	...	179,692	173,251	...	6,243	10,139
Regional totals without California.....	5,044	67,740	...	74,114	70,993	...	2,923	6,069

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE FINANCE

### FISCAL 2008 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED, BY REGION — Continued (In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of the States* (December 2007).

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:**

\*In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund.

NA — Indicates data are not available.

... — Not applicable

(a) Revenue and expenditure adjustments reflect legislatively-authorized transfers.

(b) Includes budgeted fund balances.

(c) \$20 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund.

(d) The projected ending balance includes \$1.2 billion from prior-year reserves, \$1.2 billion in Rainy Day Reserve funds, \$353 million in a Community Projects Fund, \$250 million in a Debt in the Reduction Reserve and \$21 million in a reserve for litigation risks.

(e) Expenditure adjustment reflects a transfer \$2.3 million (25 percent of the ending balance) to the Rainy Day Fund.

(f) Revenue adjustments include transfers to the Budget Stabilization (Rainy Day) Fund and reappropriations from the prior year.

(g) Revenue adjustments include \$14.8 million in direct applications and transfers-in, a \$4.4 million increase in property transfer tax revenue estimate, \$1.0 million converted Attorney General Consumer Fund to the General Fund, and \$10.9 million from the General Fund Surplus Reserve. Expenditure adjustments include \$0.5 million to Internal Service Funds, \$7.0 million to miscellaneous other funds, \$3.4 million to the Budget Stabilization Reserve, and \$5.2 million to the General Fund Surplus Reserve.

(h) Revenue adjustments include \$2.277 billion in transfers to General Funds. Expenditure adjustments include \$2.532 billion in transfers-out and \$470 million for Pension Obligation Bond Debt Service.

(i) Expenditure adjustments include PTRF adjustment for abstracts and reversal of payment delay.

(j) Revenues are as of the October 9, 2007, Revenue Estimating Conference meeting. \$44 million of the ending balance is credited to the Senior Living Trust Fund.

(k) Kansas does not have a "Rainy Day Fund." However, the balanced budget provision of the constitution requires revenues to finance the approved budget. Expenditures adjusted for shifts.

(l) Revenue adjustments include federal and state law changes (-\$135.8 million); income tax increase (\$744.3 million); use tax for selected services (\$409.2 million); revenue sharing law changes (\$555.9 million); sale of property (\$23.9 million); deposits from state restricted revenues (\$24.8 million); and pending revenue adjustments (\$20.3 million). Estimated ending balance includes one-time Michigan Business Tax revenue of \$219.3 million.

(m) Ending balance includes budget reserve of \$653 million, Cash Flow Account of \$350 million, and DHS contingency reserve of \$32.7 million.

(n) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Per Nebraska law, includes a transfer of \$191.4 million to the Cash Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) of the amount by which the prior year's net General Fund receipts exceeded the official forecast. Expenditure adjustments are reappropriations (\$189.8 million) of unexpended balance of appropriations from the first fiscal year of the biennium and a small amount (\$5 million) reserved for supplemental/deficit appropriations.

(o) Includes transfers out of the General Revenue Fund and anticipated Medicaid Reserve appropriations and transfers.

(p) Revenue adjustments include \$6.5 million from one-time receipts. Expenditure adjustment represents \$1 million surplus obligated cash to the Budget Reserve Fund.

(q) Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming (\$96.7 million) and departmental revenues (\$428.2 million). Expenditure adjustments include lapses (-\$262.4 million) and non-appropriated compensation reserve (\$62.8 million).

(r) Revenue adjustments include release of prior-year debt service reserve, estimated State Department of Education transfer to General Fund, and estimated tobacco settlement transfer.

(s) Rainy Day Fund balance will not be adjusted until the end of the fiscal year and the transfer of surplus funds into the account. Appropriated Rainy

Day Fund balance reflects reduction of \$188 million which will be included in the governor's amended revenue estimate for mid-year adjustment for education as provided by statute.

(t) Revenue includes \$94 million in tobacco settlement funds. Revenue adjustments include \$164.6 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year and \$84.6 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Expenditure adjustment represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(u) Revenue adjustments include a \$126.8 million revenue carry-forward and a \$175 million tax and fee decrease.

(v) Revenue adjustments include a \$126.8 million revenue carry-forward and a \$175 million tax and fee decrease.

(w) Revenue adjustments include \$101.5 million 2-percent holdback and \$75 million in aid to municipalities. Expenditure adjustments include a \$37.2 million transfer to the Budget Contingency Fund and \$35.9 million in reappropriations from after passage funds/appropriations.

(x) Revenues are net of refunds. Estimated refunds for fiscal 2008 total \$1.3 billion. Revenues include \$150.2 million transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

(y) Revenue adjustment represents a \$207.1 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments include a \$263.8 million transfer to the Capital Outlay Projects Fund, a \$15.1 million transfer to the Highway Fund, and a \$13 million transfer to dedicated revenue appropriations.

(z) Fiscal 2008 beginning balance and revenues are from the Comptroller's January 2007 Biennial Revenue Estimate. Revenue adjustment is the increase to dedicated account balances. Total expenditures are preliminary 2008 appropriations from the CPA's June Certification Worksheet. Expenditure adjustment represents a transfer to the Rainy Day Fund.

(aa) Fiscal 2008 beginning balance includes \$287.1 million in reappropriations, unappropriated surplus balance of \$53.4 million, and fiscal 2007 13th-month expenditures of \$38.2 million. Expenditures include \$3.809 billion of regular and surplus appropriations, \$287.1 million of reappropriations and \$37.9 million of 31-day prior-year expenditures. Total expenditures for fiscal 2008 assume all appropriations will be expended (no reappropriations to carry forward). However, historically, amounts will remain and be reappropriated to the next fiscal year. Ending balance is the amount that is available for appropriations (from fiscal 2008 revenue estimate \$43,465,272 and from surplus general revenue \$20,104,469).

(bb) Surplus to Constitutional Budget Reserve.

(cc) Revenue adjustment represents the one-time gain from unclaimed property.

(dd) In 2007-08, \$1.023 billion of the \$4.069 billion Rainy Day Fund balance is in a separate Budget Stabilization Account and not included in the Fund balance, but is included in the reserve for rainy day purposes.

(ee) Revenue adjustments include the following transfers: \$13.8 million to Budget Stabilization Fund; \$0.3 million to the Public School Permanent Fund for prior-year unclaimed property, escheats, and interest amounts inadvertently transferred to the General Fund; \$1.5 million transfer to DEQ to fund the Community Reinvestment pilot program created during the 2006 legislative session without funding; \$0.6 million to water resources for aquifer management plan; \$0.7 million to the Bio-fuel Matching Grant Fund; \$60.0 million to the Economic Recovery Reserve Fund; and \$10.0 million to the Opportunity Scholarship Fund.

(ff) The high level of fund balance is considered a type of Rainy Day Fund. It will be used to cushion shortfalls in revenues or unexpected expenditures.

(gg) All adjustments are transfers between reserve accounts, except for \$21.7 million transferred out from the Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund, a reserve account, to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund, a non-reserve account.

(hh) Oregon budgets on a biennial basis. The constitution requires the state budget to be balanced at the end of each biennium. The revenue figure is after \$1.1 billion is returned to taxpayers per the "kicker" law, and after \$319 million is transferred to the Rainy Day Fund.

(ii) Revenue adjustments include \$787.2 million held in reserve from the prior fiscal year, a \$40 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund, and \$90 million for transportation funding revisions.

(jj) \$(10.7) million is the net of transfers between other accounts and the General Fund, and other miscellaneous adjustments.

(kk) Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis. To arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.





## STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.4**  
**FISCAL 2007 STATE TAX COLLECTIONS COMPARED WITH PROJECTIONS**  
**USED IN ADOPTING FISCAL 2007 BUDGETS, BY REGION**  
**(In millions of dollars)**

State	Sales tax		Personal income tax		Corporate income tax		Revenue collection (a)
	Original estimate	Current estimate	Original estimate	Current estimate	Original estimate	Current estimate	
<b>U.S. totals</b> .....	\$211,139	\$211,869	\$252,730	\$262,776	\$46,927	\$52,843	...
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
Connecticut.....	\$3,534	\$3,496	\$6,428	\$6,750	\$707	\$891	H
Delaware.....	NA	NA	1,062	1,022	169	17	L
Maine.....	1,024	1,021	1,348	1,354	172	184	H
Massachusetts.....	4,285	4,066	10,817	11,400	2,131	2,476	H
New Hampshire.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	246	268	H
New Jersey.....	8,722	8,567	11,475	11,454	2,727	3,136	H
New York.....	10,252	10,050	34,218	34,580	5,303	6,468	H
Pennsylvania.....	8,606	8,591	9,960	10,262	2,450	2,487	H
Rhode Island.....	885	874	1,056	1,066	167	157	L
Vermont.....	228	223	533	581	54	73	H
Regional totals.....	37,536	36,888	76,897	78,469	14,126	16,157	...
<b>Midwestern Region</b>							
Illinois.....	7,295	7,136	8,884	9,408	1,711	1,750	H
Indiana.....	5,451	5,379	4,660	4,616	768	987	H
Iowa.....	1,946	1,910	2,918	3,103	320	436	H
Kansas.....	2,035	2,052	2,650	2,709	420	442	H
Michigan (b).....	6,950	6,562	6,386	6,337	1,886	1,810	L
Minnesota.....	4,519	4,508	7,094	7,250	1,178	1,174	H
Nebraska.....	1,267	1,304	1,517	1,651	219	213	H
North Dakota.....	467	512	237	315	42	121	H
Ohio.....	7,610	7,425	8,650	8,885	895	1,077	H
South Dakota.....	605	603	NA	NA	NA	NA	H
Wisconsin (c).....	4,355	4,158	6,490	6,574	670	890	T
Regional totals.....	42,500	41,549	49,486	50,848	8,109	8,900	...
<b>Southern Region</b>							
Alabama.....	2,024	2,087	2,706	2,938	423	455	H
Arkansas.....	2,137	2,120	2,064	2,193	314	298	H
Florida.....	20,113	19,435	NA	NA	2,449	2,444	L
Georgia.....	5,926	5,904	8,193	8,790	829	1,017	H
Kentucky.....	2,771	2,818	3,084	3,042	852	988	H
Louisiana.....	3,052	3,150	2,024	3,000	546	900	H
Maryland.....	3,501	3,420	6,579	6,679	686	590	L
Mississippi.....	1,924	1,931	1,315	1,475	376	485	H
Missouri.....	1,958	1,955	4,677	4,918	393	458	H
North Carolina.....	5,033	4,996	9,635	10,508	1,053	1,451	H
Oklahoma.....	1,490	1,531	2,431	2,338	193	435	H
South Carolina.....	2,496	2,631	2,600	2,882	223	262	H
Tennessee (d).....	6,805	6,810	204	249	1,531	1,749	H
Texas.....	17,353	19,480	NA	NA	NA	NA	H
Virginia.....	3,155	3,093	9,650	9,969	788	901	H
West Virginia (e).....	1,050	1,035	1,363	1,414	306	368	H
Regional totals.....	80,788	82,396	56,525	60,395	10,962	12,801	...
<b>Western Region</b>							
Alaska.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	552	617	H
Arizona.....	4,560	4,458	3,857	3,736	118	986	L
California.....	27,211	27,445	49,555	51,636	10,484	11,062	H
Colorado.....	2,067	2,051	4,274	4,871	479	498	H
Hawaii.....	2,533	2,558	1,630	1,560	91	82	L
Idaho.....	1,085	1,085	1,274	1,274	208	208	T
Montana.....	14	16	713	827	97	178	H
Nevada.....	1,007	1,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	L
New Mexico (f).....	2,146	2,301	1,067	1,150	323	425	H
Oregon (g).....	NA	NA	5,182	5,597	239	406	H
Utah.....	1,835	1,807	2,270	2,415	240	415	H
Washington.....	7,385	7,839	NA	NA	NA	NA	H
Wyoming.....	421	480	NA	NA	NA	NA	H
Regional totals.....	50,264	51,040	69,822	73,066	12,831	14,877	...
Regional totals without California.....	23,053	23,595	20,267	21,430	2,347	3,815	

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE FINANCE

### FISCAL 2007 STATE TAX COLLECTIONS COMPARED WITH PROJECTIONS USED IN ADOPTING FISCAL 2007 BUDGETS, BY REGION — Continued (In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of the States* (December 2007).

Note: Unless otherwise noted, original estimates reflect the figures used when the fiscal 2007 budget was adopted, and current estimates reflect preliminary actual tax collections.

Key:

H — Revenues higher than estimates.

L — Revenues lower than estimates.

T — Revenues on target.

NA — Indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax.

(a) Refers to whether preliminary actual fiscal 2007 collections of Sales, Personal Income and Corporate Taxes were higher than, lower than, or on target with original estimates.

(b) The original fiscal 2007 budget has been modified and is based on the May 2007 consensus estimates and is net of all enacted tax changes. Tax estimates represent total tax collections. Sales tax collections are for the Michigan sales tax only and do not include collections from Michigan use tax.

Michigan does not have a corporate income tax; estimates are for Michigan's Single Business Tax that is repealed effective December 2007. Fiscal 2007 revenues are on target with the May 2007 consensus revenue estimates; final revenue figures will be available when the State of Michigan Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is published in December 2007.

(c) Fiscal 2007 estimates are from May 2005 Legislative Fiscal Bureau memo. Preliminary actual 2007 collections are from fiscal 2007 Annual Fiscal Report, Exhibit A-1.

(d) Corporate income tax includes excise tax and franchise tax. Sales tax, personal income tax, and corporate excise tax are shared with local governments.

(e) Estimates and actuals include transfers to special revenue accounts.

(f) Sales tax collections represent General Fund general and selective sales tax. Fiscal 2007 estimates used in adopted budget are February 2006 estimates for fiscal 2007, 18 months prior to fiscal 2007 end, adjusted for 2006 and 2007 legislation. Fiscal 2007 collections are July 2007 estimates for fiscal 2007, including unaudited collections through May.

(g) The 2007–08 personal income tax collections figure is before the \$1.1 billion is paid to taxpayers per the state “kicker” law.



**Table 7.5**  
**COMPARISON OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 2006, FISCAL 2007, AND ENACTED FISCAL 2008,**  
**BY REGION**  
(In millions of dollars)

State	Sales tax			Personal income tax			Corporate income tax		
	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008
<b>U.S. totals</b>	\$205,787	\$211,869	\$219,171	\$245,084	\$262,776	\$271,625	\$48,470	\$52,843	\$52,122
<b>Eastern Region</b>									
Connecticut	\$3,402	\$3,496	\$3,599	\$6,156	\$6,750	\$7,194	\$788	\$891	\$870
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	1,015	1,022	1,055	163	127	156
Maine	993	1,021	1,056	1,255	1,354	1,381	188	184	186
Massachusetts	4,004	4,066	4,215	10,483	11,400	11,605	2,256	2,476	2,346
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	264	268	301
New Jersey	6,853	8,567	8,900	10,507	11,454	12,379	3,162	3,136	2,753
New York	10,592	10,150	10,496	30,813	34,850	36,820	5,084	6,468	6,679
Pennsylvania	8,334	8,591	8,529	9,524	10,262	10,750	2,302	2,487	2,578
Rhode Island	869	874	909	997	1,066	1,083	165	157	167
Vermont	217	223	239	542	581	577	76	73	55
Regional totals	35,264	36,988	37,943	71,292	78,739	82,844	14,448	16,267	16,091
<b>Midwestern Region</b>									
Illinois	7,092	7,136	7,372	8,635	9,408	9,860	1,428	1,750	1,938
Indiana	5,226	5,379	5,578	4,322	4,616	4,681	925	987	924
Iowa	1,881	1,910	2,023	2,854	3,103	3,150	349	436	421
Kansas	2,005	2,052	2,020	2,371	2,709	2,783	350	442	373
Michigan (a)	6,638	6,562	6,661	6,224	6,337	6,308	1,842	1,810	2,143
Minnesota	4,464	4,508	4,616	6,863	7,250	7,551	1,062	1,174	1,141
Nebraska	1,264	1,304	1,293	1,545	1,651	1,630	262	213	241
North Dakota	456	512	493	273	315	243	112	121	79
Ohio	7,368	7,425	7,681	8,786	8,885	9,147	1,055	1,077	833
South Dakota	577	603	642	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin (b)	4,128	4,158	4,310	6,144	6,574	6,759	780	890	888
Regional totals	41,099	41,549	42,689	48,018	50,848	52,112	8,166	8,900	8,981
<b>Southern Region</b>									
Alabama	2,002	2,087	2,223	2,689	2,938	3,110	484	455	647
Arkansas	2,087	2,120	2,185	2,013	2,193	2,295	350	298	306
Florida	19,378	19,435	20,367	NA	NA	NA	2,405	2,444	2,704
Georgia	5,712	5,904	6,394	8,022	8,790	8,994	863	1,017	884
Kentucky	2,750	2,818	2,890	2,919	3,042	3,235	1,002	988	868
Louisiana	3,105	3,150	3,186	2,512	3,000	2,569	769	900	805
Maryland	3,355	3,420	3,623	6,200	6,679	7,041	623	590	598
Mississippi	1,855	1,931	2,044	1,246	1,475	1,497	412	485	475
Missouri	1,962	1,955	2,002	4,579	4,918	5,145	405	458	422
North Carolina	4,894	4,996	5,049	9,400	10,508	10,895	1,204	1,451	1,095
Oklahoma	1,455	1,531	1,599	2,380	2,338	2,162	265	435	452
South Carolina	2,545	2,631	2,600	2,608	2,882	2,927	258	262	285
Tennessee (c)	6,516	6,810	7,093	194	249	263	1,492	1,749	1,821
Texas	18,201	19,480	20,335	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	2,813	3,093	3,255	9,309	9,969	10,515	872	901	795
West Virginia (d)	1,045	1,035	1,073	1,345	1,414	1,504	348	368	374
Regional totals	79,674	82,396	85,918	55,416	60,395	62,152	11,751	12,801	12,531
<b>Western Region</b>									
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	799	617	565
Arizona	4,273	4,458	4,900	3,690	3,736	3,972	874	986	940
California	27,581	27,445	27,787	49,901	51,636	52,243	10,316	11,062	10,717
Colorado	1,957	2,051	2,196	4,376	4,871	4,899	447	498	473
Hawaii	2,355	2,558	2,701	1,551	1,560	1,631	130	82	138
Idaho	881	1,085	1,197	1,217	1,274	1,255	194	208	213
Montana	13	16	15	769	827	797	154	178	161
Nevada	1,005	1,000	1,088	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico (e)	2,147	2,301	2,392	1,124	1,150	1,127	377	425	401
Oregon (f)	NA	NA	NA	5,444	5,597	6,023	438	406	489
Utah	1,806	1,807	1,885	2,289	2,415	2,572	379	415	422
Washington	7,310	7,839	8,040	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	421	480	421	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Regional totals	49,749	51,040	52,622	70,360	73,066	74,519	14,408	14,877	14,519
without California	22,168	23,595	24,835	20,459	21,430	22,276	3,792	3,815	3,802

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE FINANCE

### COMPARISON OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 2006, FISCAL 2007, AND ENACTED FISCAL 2008, BY REGION—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of the States* (December 2007).

Note: Unless otherwise noted, fiscal 2006 figures reflect preliminary actual tax collections, 2007 figures reflect preliminary actual tax collections estimates, and fiscal 2008 figures reflect the estimates used in enacted budgets.

**Key:**

NA — Indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax.

(a) The original fiscal 2007 budget has been modified and is based on the May 2007 consensus estimates and is net of all enacted tax changes. Tax estimates represent total tax collections. Sales tax collections are for the Michigan sales tax only and do not include collections from Michigan use tax. Michigan does not have a corporate income tax; estimates are for Michigan's Single Business Tax that is repealed effective December 2007. Fiscal 2007 revenues are on target with the May 2007 consensus revenue estimates; final revenue figures will be available when the State of Michigan Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is published in December 2007. The fiscal 2008 enacted budget is based on the May 2007 consensus estimates and is net of all enacted tax changes. Tax estimates represent total tax collections. Sales tax collections are for the Michigan sales tax only and do not include collections from Michigan use tax. Michigan does not have a corporate income tax; estimates are for the Michigan Business Tax that replaces Michigan's Single

Business Tax effective December 2007. The fiscal 2008 revenues are on target with the May 2007 consensus revenue estimates; updated fiscal 2008 revenue figures will be released at the next regularly scheduled consensus revenue conference in January 2008.

(b) Fiscal 2006 actual collections are from fiscal 2006 Annual Fiscal Report, Exhibit A-1. Fiscal 2007 estimates are from May 2005 Legislative Fiscal Bureau memo. Preliminary actual 2007 collections are from fiscal 2007 Annual Fiscal Report, Exhibit A-1. Fiscal 2008 estimates are from Table 7, Estimated Fiscal 2007–2009 General Fund Taxes, Legislative Fiscal Bureau Summary.

(c) Corporate income tax includes excise tax and franchise tax. Sales tax, personal income tax, and corporate excise tax are shared with local governments.

(d) Estimates and actuals include transfers to special revenue accounts.

(e) Sales tax collections represent General Fund general and selective sales tax. Fiscal 2006 actual collections are audited actual collections for fiscal '06 from July 2007 revenue estimate. Fiscal 2007 preliminary actuals are July 2007 estimates for fiscal 2007, including unaudited collections through May. Fiscal 2008 estimates used when adopting the budget are February 2007 estimates for fiscal 2008, 18 months prior to fiscal 2008 end, adjusted for 2007 legislation.

(f) The 2007–08 personal income tax collections figure is before the \$1.1 billion is paid to taxpayers per the state "kicker" law.

**Table 7.6**  
**TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES: CAPITAL INCLUSIVE, BY REGION**  
**(In millions of dollars)**

State	Actual fiscal 2005				Actual fiscal 2006				Estimated fiscal 2007						
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total
U.S. totals .....	\$553,186	\$365,787	\$319,517	\$27,906	\$1,266,396	\$598,751	\$372,970	\$339,104	\$29,209	\$1,340,034	\$651,591	\$405,548	\$363,425	\$41,061	\$1,461,625
Eastern Region															
Connecticut (a) .....	\$13,334	\$1,124	\$4,749	\$1,443	\$20,650	\$14,502	\$1,189	\$5,280	\$1,609	\$22,580	\$14,969	\$1,298	\$5,439	\$2,320	\$24,026
Delaware .....	2,822	975	1,101	169	5,067	3,193	1,029	1,126	222	5,570	3,360	1,065	1,110	210	5,745
Maine .....	2,738	2,256	1,646	114	6,754	2,874	2,361	1,845	70	7,100	2,994	2,548	1,778	117	7,437
Massachusetts .....	19,954	5,950	10,343	1,723	37,970	21,719	6,372	9,434	1,682	39,207	22,272	6,581	9,342	1,182	39,357
New Hampshire .....	1,394	1,415	1,524	84	4,417	1,346	1,414	1,620	90	4,470	1,389	1,420	1,630	72	4,511
New Jersey (b) .....	27,844	7,985	4,456	1,218	41,503	28,033	8,420	4,791	1,060	42,304	30,127	9,489	4,799	1,441	45,856
New York .....	43,619	36,697	18,561	1,791	100,668	46,495	34,618	21,373	1,855	104,342	51,591	35,453	23,476	2,244	112,764
Pennsylvania .....	23,054	17,331	10,535	401	51,321	24,665	17,305	11,261	680	53,911	26,327	18,037	11,493	898	56,755
Rhode Island .....	2,927	1,891	1,182	103	6,103	3,077	1,955	1,458	226	6,716	3,211	1,998	1,490	424	7,123
Vermont .....	1,060	1,017	1,988	53	4,118	1,136	1,065	2,702	43	4,946	1,192	1,085	2,816	45	5,138
Regional totals .....	138,746	76,641	56,085	7,099	278,571	147,040	75,728	60,890	7,537	291,146	157,432	78,974	63,373	8,953	308,712
Midwestern Region															
Illinois .....	17,374	10,864	11,392	1,114	40,744	19,469	10,685	12,373	894	43,422	21,707	12,103	13,646	770	48,226
Indiana .....	11,691	6,701	2,874	254	21,520	11,911	6,769	2,844	307	21,831	12,248	6,987	3,081	148	22,464
Iowa .....	4,604	4,149	5,016	106	1,875	4,989	3,922	5,680	78	14,669	5,300	4,149	6,045	147	15,641
Kansas .....	8,790	3,410	2,297	188	10,585	5,139	3,265	2,821	208	11,433	5,586	3,334	3,191	261	12,372
Michigan .....	8,994	11,348	20,187	255	40,584	9,248	11,498	20,535	447	41,728	9,111	13,442	20,006	592	43,151
Minnesota .....	15,042	5,516	3,514	443	24,515	16,117	5,628	3,514	494	25,753	16,513	6,202	4,225	652	27,592
Nebraska (c) .....	2,737	2,351	2,429	0	7,517	2,915	2,303	2,755	0	7,973	3,325	2,970	3,403	0	9,698
North Dakota .....	904	1,217	983	81	3,185	966	1,263	1,017	49	3,295	1,032	1,410	1,140	102	3,684
Ohio .....	24,830	8,002	16,479	1,354	50,665	24,866	8,616	18,536	1,430	53,448	25,148	9,181	18,807	1,414	54,550
South Dakota .....	969	1,157	705	10	2,841	1,006	1,177	776	20	2,979	1,055	1,055	1,055	8	3,173
Wisconsin (d) .....	11,859	6,984	13,032	0	31,875	12,385	7,166	13,930	0	33,481	13,217	7,160	14,097	0	34,474
Regional totals .....	103,494	61,699	78,908	3,805	235,906	109,011	62,292	84,781	3,927	260,012	114,242	67,993	88,696	4,094	275,025
Southern Region															
Alabama (e) .....	11,482	10,154	10,179	281	32,096	12,858	10,340	10,244	231	33,673	14,859	11,725	11,892	258	38,734
Arkansas .....	3,596	4,240	6,398	56	14,290	3,783	4,602	6,859	59	15,303	4,059	6,209	7,697	301	18,265
Florida .....	24,180	19,130	13,640	1,382	58,332	25,922	18,700	15,273	1,702	61,597	29,135	21,132	19,757	3,613	73,637
Georgia .....	16,440	9,953	5,129	1,189	32,711	17,272	10,227	5,961	854	33,414	18,473	10,038	4,874	1,300	34,685
Kentucky .....	7,570	6,310	5,452	0	19,332	8,332	6,696	5,999	0	21,027	8,671	7,175	7,057	0	22,903
Louisiana (f) .....	11,779	6,342	5,250	342	19,113	7,750	8,167	5,344	566	21,917	7,351	15,792	7,474	550	31,167
Maryland .....	11,275	5,878	6,892	236	24,281	12,356	6,207	7,611	206	26,380	14,192	6,618	8,644	235	29,689
Mississippi .....	3,621	5,062	4,072	292	13,047	4,016	6,654	3,908	245	14,803	4,182	8,677	4,073	352	17,284
Missouri (g) .....	7,126	5,491	6,437	56	19,110	7,126	5,536	6,616	383	19,661	7,938	6,138	7,035	879	21,990
North Carolina .....	15,871	10,224	7,454	1,260	34,809	17,190	10,311	7,334	370	35,205	19,088	10,496	6,290	803	36,677
Oklahoma .....	5,458	4,108	5,121	121	14,027	5,318	5,207	5,441	277	16,243	5,928	5,577	7,363	325	19,193
South Carolina (h) .....	5,223	6,809	5,830	129	17,991	5,64	6,521	5,680	119	17,960	6,629	7,191	5,794	0	19,614
Tennessee (i) .....	9,424	9,394	4,732	310	23,860	9,421	9,137	4,627	413	23,598	10,978	9,387	4,878	506	25,749
Texas .....	32,157	22,594	9,598	1,647	65,996	34,112	24,649	9,234	2,869	70,873	38,169	24,007	9,713	3,300	75,259
Virginia .....	13,820	5,682	10,150	816	30,468	14,821	5,920	10,248	893	31,822	16,835	6,244	10,658	1,097	34,834
West Virginia .....	3,414	3,399	10,562	363	17,738	3,559	3,277	13,354	213	20,403	3,684	3,460	11,294	222	18,660
Regional totals .....	176,718	136,120	115,883	8,480	437,201	184,400	142,131	122,923	9,400	463,879	210,171	159,866	134,493	13,741	518,340

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 7.7**  
**ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, BY STATE AND REGION**  
**(In millions of dollars)**

State	Actual fiscal 2005				Actual fiscal 2006				Estimated fiscal 2007						
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total
U.S. totals .....	\$195,915	\$42,577	\$27,249	\$4,755	\$70,496	\$208,341	\$45,344	\$28,428	\$4,410	\$286,523	\$224,204	\$45,312	\$30,495	\$5,823	\$305,834
Eastern Region															
Connecticut.....	\$2,091	\$424	\$4	\$0	\$2,519	\$2,233	\$414	\$4	\$3	\$2,654	\$2,268	\$416	\$4	\$0	\$2,688
Delaware.....	916	135	446	152	1,649	1,016	142	461	207	1,826	1,113	150	475	210	1,948
Maine.....	977	176	11	8	1,172	1,044	182	2	14	1,242	1,176	188	4	1	1,369
Massachusetts.....	4,095	844	914	0	5,853	4,142	840	480	0	5,462	4,425	680	604	0	5,709
New Hampshire.....	61	153	748	6	968	0	159	844	3	1,006	0	166	837	10	1,013
New Jersey.....	8,963	822	20	0	9,805	9,438	811	29	0	10,278	10,419	810	20	0	11,249
New York.....	14,171	3,321	2,317	71	19,880	14,992	3,687	2,390	5	21,074	16,282	3,655	2,735	45	22,717
Pennsylvania.....	7,867	1,722	9	0	9,598	8,132	1,811	15	0	9,958	8,784	1,829	12	0	10,625
Rhode Island.....	794	183	4	1	982	836	160	4	3	1,003	884	181	5	14	1,084
Vermont.....	14	106	1,180	4	1,304	22	111	1,127	7	1,267	22	120	1,194	10	1,346
Regional totals.....	39,949	7,886	5,653	242	53,730	41,855	8,317	5,356	242	55,770	45,373	8,195	5,890	290	59,748
Midwestern Region															
Illinois.....	6,758	1,895	19	288	8,960	6,730	1,952	40	193	8,915	7,394	2,103	40	61	9,598
Indiana.....	4,488	726	24	0	5,238	4,558	781	17	0	5,356	4,640	799	9	0	5,448
Iowa.....	2,076	370	1	0	2,447	2,191	378	0	0	2,569	2,330	429	16	0	2,775
Kansas.....	2,324	380	80	0	2,784	2,594	381	107	0	3,082	2,833	382	92	0	3,307
Michigan (a).....	193	1,417	10,926	0	12,536	82	1,564	11,279	0	12,825	44	1,535	11,574	0	13,153
Minnesota.....	6,319	612	29	5	6,965	6,872	590	36	7	7,505	6,490	650	39	15	7,194
Nebraska.....	823	240	33	0	1,096	894	250	29	0	1,173	956	556	50	0	1,562
North Dakota.....	317	112	37	0	466	322	125	37	0	484	339	131	39	0	509
Ohio.....	6,737	1,525	912	477	9,650	6,861	1,620	1,060	578	10,119	7,159	1,660	1,909	596	11,324
South Dakota.....	341	136	2	0	479	339	147	3	0	489	341	153	3	0	497
Wisconsin.....	5,298	612	125	0	6,035	5,669	660	68	0	6,397	5,905	606	74	0	6,585
Regional totals.....	35,674	8,025	12,188	770	56,656	37,112	8,448	12,676	778	58,914	38,431	9,004	13,845	672	61,952
Southern Region															
Alabama (b).....	3,148	778	140	0	4,066	3,513	838	155	0	4,506	4,031	1,002	148	0	518
Arkansas.....	1,628	429	710	0	2,767	1,701	464	743	0	2,908	1,771	639	826	0	3,236
Florida (c).....	8,618	2,261	609	0	11,488	9,647	2,413	464	0	12,344	10,197	2,542	619	0	13,358
Georgia.....	6,231	1,307	47	176	7,761	6,602	1,613	52	134	8,401	7,190	1,114	42	442	8,788
Kentucky.....	3,275	602	12	0	3,889	3,544	677	14	0	4,235	3,786	692	22	0	4,500
Louisiana.....	2,610	970	302	0	3,882	2,719	1,451	548	0	4,718	3,134	1,359	526	0	5,019
Maryland.....	3,732	813	8	0	4,553	4,129	867	10	0	5,006	4,640	956	9	0	5,605
Mississippi.....	1,681	571	387	0	2,639	1,838	776	337	0	2,951	1,985	588	370	0	2,943
Missouri.....	2,569	866	1,201	0	4,636	2,566	852	1,334	0	4,752	2,742	940	1,376	0	5,058
North Carolina.....	6,483	1,067	119	0	7,669	6,867	1,143	177	0	8,187	6,720	888	47	0	7,655
Oklahoma.....	1,586	1,019	423	0	3,028	2,175	563	642	0	3,380	2,369	566	691	0	3,626
South Carolina.....	1,835	618	752	0	3,205	2,046	684	735	0	3,465	2,202	652	685	0	3,539
Tennessee.....	3,012	816	16	0	3,844	3,136	834	37	0	4,007	3,413	873	56	0	4,342
Texas.....	11,821	3,880	1,622	0	17,323	13,041	4,323	1,536	0	18,900	15,845	3,979	1,647	0	21,471
Virginia.....	4,758	522	137	0	5,417	5,030	570	130	0	5,730	5,686	827	121	0	6,634
West Virginia.....	1,600	311	37	244	2,192	1,684	337	44	72	2,137	1,700	350	48	43	2,141
Regional totals.....	64,587	16,830	6,522	420	88,359	70,238	18,405	6,958	206	95,627	77,411	17,967	7,233	485	98,433

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE FINANCE

## ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, BY STATE AND REGION — Continued (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2005				Total	Actual fiscal 2006				Total	Estimated fiscal 2007				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds		General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds		General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
<b>Western Region</b>															
Alaska.....	790	199	93	0	1,082	879	193	102	0	1,174	1,015	212	119	0	1,346
Arizona.....	3,184	769	524	0	4,477	3,380	865	696	0	4,941	4,267	885	515	2	5,669
California.....	34,321	5,819	-133	3,192	43,199	36,198	5,943	-20	2,982	45,103	36,616	5,806	-7	3,990	46,405
Colorado.....	2,515	413	506	0	3,434	2,722	499	507	0	3,728	2,875	488	485	0	3,848
Hawaii.....	1,559	235	47	87	1,928	1,844	210	177	137	2,368	2,027	258	58	233	2,576
Idaho.....	988	180	51	0	1,219	1,019	192	186	50	1,255	1,316	202	61	0	1,579
Montana.....	513	139	61	0	713	539	145	74	0	758	653	155	51	0	859
Nevada.....	786	196	148	0	1,130	824	200	161	0	1,185	1,161	156	81	0	1,398
New Mexico.....	1,993	341	309	9	2,652	2,132	346	318	9	2,805	2,293	274	476	11	3,054
Oregon.....	2,112	438	376	0	2,926	2,525	529	266	0	3,320	2,987	524	327	0	3,838
Utah (d).....	1,788	345	13	0	2,146	1,873	372	50	0	2,295	2,111	383	80	0	2,574
Washington.....	5,149	658	401	35	6,243	5,373	682	566	56	6,677	5,664	750	524	140	7,078
Wyoming.....	8	104	490	0	602	8	104	491	0	603	4	53	757	0	814
Regional totals.....	55,706	9,836	2,886	3,323	71,751	59,316	10,280	3,574	3,234	76,212	62,989	10,146	3,527	4,376	81,038
Regional totals without California.....	21,385	4,017	3,019	131	28,552	23,118	4,337	3,594	252	31,109	26,373	4,340	3,534	386	34,678

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *State Expenditure Report* (2006).

Key:

(a) Figures reflect K-12 education, the Michigan Department of Education, adult education and preschool. Employer contributions to current employees' pensions and health benefits are reported for Department of Education employees but excluded for employees of K-12 schools. General fund revenue support has declined from fiscal 2005 as support from other revenue sources in the State School Aid Fund have grown, especially property tax revenue as taxable values have increased.

(b) Federal funds received directly at the local school system level are not reported at the state budget level.

(c) State appropriations to school districts for operational costs include funding intended to be expended by school districts for contributions to current employees' pensions, employee health benefits, and for operational costs of libraries.

(d) Included with General Fund is Education Fund (income tax revenue) which in Utah is restricted by the Utah state constitution for the sole use of public and higher education. Public Education in Utah is organized to include the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation (USOR). The numbers reflected in this report for Public Education include USOR. The USOR amounts are as follows: for fiscal 2005, \$19 million in General Fund and Education Fund, \$34 million in federal funds, and \$1 million in other state funds; for fiscal 2006, \$20 million in General Fund and Education Fund, \$32 million in federal funds, and \$2 million in other state funds; for fiscal 2007, \$21 million in General Fund and Education Fund, \$34 million in federal funds, and \$1 million in other state funds.



## STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.8**  
**MEDICAID EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND REGION**  
**(In millions of dollars)**

State	Actual fiscal 2005			Actual fiscal 2006			Estimated fiscal 2007		
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds
	Total			Total			Total		
<b>U.S. totals</b> .....	\$94,768	\$161,730	\$26,469	\$100,572	\$161,709	\$25,544	\$287,825	\$107,852	\$26,080
<b>Eastern Region</b>									
Connecticut (a).....	\$2,992	\$0	\$721	\$3,713	\$0	\$780	\$3,921	\$0	\$721
Delaware.....	450	467	0	917	459	0	923	497	0
Maine.....	609	1,383	135	2,127	1,429	165	2,271	1,503	201
Massachusetts.....	2,999	2,999	230	6,228	3,445	29	6,919	3,791	1
New Hampshire.....	438	612	169	1,219	396	553	1,102	413	157
New Jersey.....	3,649	3,796	133	7,578	4,274	185	8,978	3,941	153
New York (b).....	6,953	19,778	2,624	29,355	8,291	3,231	30,209	9,017	3,504
Pennsylvania.....	5,477	9,119	2,071	16,637	6,111	2,005	17,222	6,436	1,829
Rhode Island.....	691	855	0	1,546	839	0	1,562	799	842
Vermont.....	152	519	178	849	529	193	890	124	192
Regional totals.....	24,410	39,528	6,261	70,169	27,685	6,741	73,997	28,842	6,758
<b>Midwestern Region</b>									
Illinois.....	3,149	5,479	2,360	10,988	3,778	2,135	11,392	4,151	2,961
Indiana.....	1,393	3,011	63	4,467	1,400	48	4,714	1,515	74
Iowa.....	423	1,493	582	2,498	1,538	521	2,658	652	398
Kansas.....	767	1,294	101	2,162	1,331	72	2,166	822	1,283
Michigan (c).....	1,892	4,944	1,851	8,687	2,219	1,480	8,397	2,336	5,214
Minnesota.....	2,779	2,779	0	5,312	2,704	0	5,537	2,903	3,059
Nebraska.....	539	847	18	1,431	579	855	1,452	646	980
North Dakota.....	158	351	4	513	342	5	509	172	338
Ohio.....	9,731	1,792	1,041	12,564	9,991	1,461	13,439	10,632	2,355
South Dakota.....	204	424	0	628	209	431	640	231	463
Wisconsin.....	1,702	2,664	149	4,515	1,380	421	4,494	1,850	2,769
Regional totals.....	22,941	25,078	6,169	53,765	23,784	6,161	55,398	25,910	6,547
<b>Southern Region</b>									
Alabama (d).....	443	2,871	748	4,062	506	726	4,231	489	728
Arkansas.....	540	2,236	231	3,007	560	277	3,144	668	285
Florida (e).....	4,297	8,266	1,326	13,889	4,167	1,543	13,845	4,630	1,543
Georgia.....	1,938	3,846	686	6,470	2,079	577	6,734	2,143	4,540
Kentucky.....	836	2,968	444	4,248	967	3,126	4,490	982	3,018
Louisiana.....	722	3,821	511	5,054	799	240	4,755	786	3,969
Maryland (f).....	2,307	2,450	119	4,876	2,523	147	5,020	2,503	157
Mississippi.....	205	2,644	788	3,637	315	422	3,314	34	553
Missouri (g).....	1,385	4,029	1,147	6,561	1,528	4,024	6,474	1,120	4,069
North Carolina.....	2,351	5,608	530	8,489	2,508	865	8,839	2,644	600
Oklahoma.....	674	1,869	192	2,735	827	210	2,989	869	332
South Carolina.....	659	3,024	635	4,318	693	488	3,876	736	3,409
Tennessee (h).....	2,539	5,196	835	8,570	2,058	400	6,916	2,650	4,524
Texas.....	6,379	10,036	1,561	17,976	5,900	10,618	18,380	6,728	11,118
Virginia.....	2,147	2,091	71	4,309	2,338	2	4,773	2,586	0
West Virginia.....	295	1,561	232	2,088	315	1,542	2,115	411	233
Regional totals.....	27,717	62,516	10,056	100,289	27,765	9,536	99,895	29,979	10,389

See footnotes at end of table.



# **MEDICAID EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND REGION — Continued** (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2005			Actual fiscal 2006			Estimated fiscal 2007		
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds
<b>Western Region</b>									
Alaska.....	276	688	63	349	670	47	388	806	24
Arizona.....	1,142	3,817	563	1,373	4,180	545	1,523	4,436	549
California.....	11,655	18,219	2,395	12,180	17,311	1,683	13,649	20,961	878
Colorado.....	1,208	1,245	79	1,262	1,297	51	1,238	1,311	2,651
Hawaii.....	361	548	3	390	582	3	432	622	3
Idaho.....	287	685	81	308	709	79	325	718	78
Montana.....	155	501	27	167	522	35	169	510	51
Nevada.....	344	683	116	387	673	103	442	610	27
New Mexico.....	548	1,820	60	634	1,842	290	799	1,999	78
Oregon.....	806	1,967	419	895	1,941	307	799	1,927	418
Utah.....	252	964	177	301	1,028	185	316	1,048	196
Washington.....	3,003	3,158	0	2,956	3,103	0	3,016	3,167	0
Wyoming.....	143	286	0	136	273	0	151	303	0
Regional totals.....	20,180	34,581	3,983	21,338	34,131	3,106	22,738	38,418	2,402
without California.....	8,525	16,362	1,588	9,158	16,820	1,423	9,089	17,457	1,524

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *State Expenditure Report* (2006).

Note: States were asked to report Medicaid expenditures as follows: General Funds: all general funds appropriated to the Medicaid agency and any other agency which are used for direct Medicaid matching purposes under Title XIX. Other State Funds: other funds and revenue sources used as Medicaid match, such as local funds and provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments (as defined by the Health Care Finance Administration). Federal Funds: all federal matching funds provided pursuant to Title XIX. As noted above, the figures reported as Other State Funds reflect the amounts reported as provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments and local funds by states. State Medicaid agencies report these amounts to the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) on form 37, as defined by the Medicaid Voluntary Contribution and Provider-specific Tax Amendments of 1991 (P.L. 102-234). However, some state budget offices are unable to align their financial reporting to separate these costs for the *NASBO State Expenditure Report*. Thus, this report does not capture 100 percent of state provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments and local funds. Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase. The states were asked to separately detail the amount of provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments and local funds reported as Other State Funds.

Key:

(a) Medicaid Appropriation is "gross funded"—Federal funds are deposited directly to the State Treasury. Connecticut's FMAP is currently at 50 percent of Medicaid benefit costs. Excludes state portion of Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries and School Based Child Health as those expenditures are netted out of federal Medicaid reimbursement and not appropriated to the Medicaid account.

(b) Medicaid spending does not include administrative costs or local government shares.

(c) Other state funds include local funds of \$432.0 million, and provider taxes of \$510.0 million for fiscal 2005; local funds of \$103.0 million and provider taxes of \$674.0 million for fiscal 2006; and local funds of \$94.0 million and provider taxes of \$838.0 million for fiscal 2007. Public health and community and institutional care for mentally and developmentally disabled persons are partially reported in the Medicaid totals.

(d) Fiscal 2005 through fiscal 2007 Other State Funds includes provider taxes in the amounts of \$54 million, \$58 million, and \$58 million, respectively.

(e) For fiscal 2004–05, Other State Funds include provider assessments of \$299 million, cigarette taxes of \$109 million, tobacco settlement funds of \$82 million, state drug rebates of \$273 million, other non-general funds transferred as matching funds of \$30 million, state fraud recoupments of \$52 million, and local county funds of \$502 million. For fiscal 2005–06, Other State Funds include provider assessments of \$391 million, cigarette taxes of \$115 million, tobacco settlement funds of \$83 million, state drug rebates of \$346 million, other non-general funds transferred as matching of \$34 million, state fraud recoupments of \$18 million, and general funds transferred as matching of \$40 million, state fraud recoupments of \$18 million, and local county funds of \$787 million.

(f) Fiscal 2005 includes \$52.5 million in tobacco settlement funds, \$3.5 million in funds from a provider tax on HMOs/MCOs, and \$62.5 million in local funds. Fiscal 2006 includes \$66.8 million in tobacco settlement funds, \$28.4 million in funds from a provider tax on HMOs/MCOs, and \$52.2 million in local funds. Fiscal 2007 includes \$63.7 million in tobacco settlement funds, \$42.7 million in funds from a provider tax on HMOs/MCOs, and \$50.4 million in local funds. All Medicaid totals listed above are based on a cash accounting; actual recorded expenditures may differ from these figures.

(g) Medicaid and CHIP data are from the CMS 64 Report used for federal reporting of Medicaid expenditures. The split between the General Revenue Fund and Other Funds is an estimate. While state-only Medicaid program expenditures are tracked, local and administrative expenditures are estimated based on CMS 64 data. Other Funds include estimated local funds of \$418 million for fiscal 2005, \$404 million for fiscal 2006, and \$1,002 million for fiscal 2007.

(h) Regarding premium revenue: fiscal 2005 totals \$58 million, fiscal 2006 totals \$71 million, and fiscal 2007 totals \$60 million. Regarding Certified Public Expenditures—Local Fund from Hospitals: fiscal 2005 totals \$204 million, fiscal 2006 totals \$251 million, and fiscal 2007 totals \$265 million. Regarding Nursing Home Tax: fiscal 2005 totals \$85 million, fiscal 2006 totals \$85 million, and fiscal 2007 totals \$85 million. Regarding the ICF/MR 6-percent Gross Receipts Tax: fiscal 2005 totals \$15 million, fiscal 2006 totals \$16 million, and fiscal 2007 totals \$15 million. Regarding Intergovernmental Transfers: fiscal 2005 totals \$0 million, fiscal 2006 totals \$0 million, and fiscal 2007 totals \$0 million.





## STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.9**  
**ALLOWABLE INVESTMENTS**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>CDs within state</i>	<i>CDs nationally</i>	<i>State and local government obligations</i>	<i>U.S. Treasury obligations</i>	<i>U.S. agency obligations</i>	<i>Other time deposits</i>	<i>Bankers' acceptances</i>	<i>Commercial paper</i>	<i>Corporate notes/bonds</i>	<i>Mortgage backed securities</i>	<i>Mutual/Money Market funds</i>	<i>Eurodollars—CDs or TDs</i>	<i>Derivatives</i>	<i>Real estate</i>	<i>Repurchase agreements</i>	<i>Venture capital/Private equity</i>	<i>Corporate stocks (foreign)</i>	<i>Corporate stocks (domestic)</i>	<i>Other</i>
Alabama .....	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Alaska .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	*	..	*	*	(a)
Arkansas .....	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	(b)
California .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	(c)
Colorado .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	(c)
Connecticut .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Delaware .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Florida .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Georgia .....	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Hawaii .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Idaho .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Illinois .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Indiana .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Iowa .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Kansas .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Kentucky .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	(d)
Louisiana .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Maine .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Maryland .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	(e)
Michigan .....	..	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	(f)
Minnesota .....	..	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Mississippi .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	(g)
Missouri .....	..	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Montana .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Nebraska .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Nevada .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
New Jersey .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
New Mexico .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
New York .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
North Carolina .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
North Dakota .....	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..
Ohio .....	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE FINANCE

## ALLOWABLE INVESTMENTS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>CDs within state</i>	<i>CDs nationally</i>	<i>State and local government obligations</i>	<i>U.S. Treasury obligations</i>	<i>U.S. agency obligations</i>	<i>Other time deposits</i>	<i>Bankers' acceptances</i>	<i>Commercial paper</i>	<i>Corporate notes/bonds</i>	<i>Mortgage backed securities</i>	<i>Mutual/ Money Market funds</i>	<i>Eurodollars—CDs or TDs</i>	<i>Derivatives</i>	<i>Real estate</i>	<i>Repurchase agreements</i>	<i>Venture capital/ Private equity</i>	<i>Corporate stocks (foreign)</i>	<i>Corporate stocks (domestic)</i>	<i>Other</i>
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Oregon.....	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(h)
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Rhode Island.....	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	..
South Carolina.....	★	..	★	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	..
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Tennessee.....	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	(i)
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(j)
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(k)
Washington.....	★	..	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Dist. of Columbia.....	★	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

Key:

★ — Yes, allowed

... — No, not allowed

(a) Small Business Administration guaranteed loans.

(b) Asset backed securities.

(c) Convertible Bonds.

(d) Collateralized Mortgage Obligation's & Other Mortgages; Assets Banking.

(e) Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust; Chapter 29 Section 38A.

(f) Emergency loans to municipalities within the state.

(g) Time deposits within state.

(h) Reverse repurchase agreements.

(i) Private Equity.

(j) For certain non pension trust funds identified by statute, equities and corporate bonds/notes are permitted investments.

(k) Economic Development Loans.



## STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.10**

### CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT: FORECASTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DEMAND DEPOSITS

State or other jurisdiction	Development of cash flow forecasting method	Forecasting		Distribution of demand deposits			
		Float analysis in collection and disbursement processes	Automated system for cash flow forecasting	Used as depositories		Number of	
				Banks	Savings and loans	Banks in state	Savings and loans in state
Alabama .....	...	...	...	171	0	175	...
Alaska .....	In-house	...	★	4	0	3	0
Arizona .....	In-house	★	...	7	0	61	4
Arkansas .....	In-house	★	★	6	0	152	7
California .....	In-house	★	★	7	0	268	33
Colorado .....	In-house	...	★	3	0	...	...
Connecticut .....	In-house	★	★	9	...	91	8
Delaware .....	In-house	★	...	4	0	36	14
Florida .....	In-house	...	★	5	0	254	29
Georgia .....	In-house	★	...	(a)	0	340+	0
Hawaii .....	In-house	...	★	7	0	7	0
Idaho .....	In-house	★	...	11	0	30	5
Illinois .....	In-house	★	★	9	0	5	0
Indiana .....	In-house	★	...	232	37	300	55
Iowa .....	In-house	★	...	80	0	...	...
Kansas .....	In-house	...	...	2	0	354	16
Kentucky .....	In-house	★	...	(b)	(c)	...	...
Louisiana .....	In-house	★	...	15	0	120	9
Maine .....	In-house	★	...	14	0	...	...
Maryland .....	In-house	★	...	12	...	62	...
Massachusetts .....	In-house	★	...	19	0	270	...
Michigan .....	In-house	★	...	61	0	139	5
Minnesota .....	In-house	★	...	200	0	463	22
Mississippi .....	In-house	★	★	106	0	106	9
Missouri .....	In-house	★	...	80	2	300	6
Montana .....	In-house	★	...	62	...	267	...
Nebraska .....	In-house	★	...	46	0	332	16
Nevada .....	In-house	★	...	3	0	41	1
New Hampshire .....	In-house	★	...	5	...	42	...
New Jersey .....	In-house	★	...	45	4	110	74
New Mexico .....	In-house	★	...	44	6	48	9
New York .....	In-house	★	...	100+	NA	...	...
North Carolina .....	In-house	★	★	87	9	93	16
North Dakota .....	In-house	★	...	(d)	0	1	0
Ohio .....	In-house	...	...	137	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	In-house	★	★	190	2	325	20
Oregon .....	In-house	...	...	20	0	55	4
Pennsylvania .....	Outsourced	★	★	96	15	96	15
Rhode Island .....	In-house	...	★	5	0	17	...
South Carolina .....	In-house	★	...	30	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	In-house	★	...	106	1	103	5
Tennessee .....	In-house	★	★	50	...	...	...
Texas .....	In-house	★	...	363	8	661	20
Utah .....	In-house	★	...	13	...	38	4
Vermont .....	In-house	★	...	13	0	24	1
Virginia .....	In-house	★	★	60	0	150	8
Washington .....	In-house	★	★	46	2	86	16
West Virginia .....	In-house	★	...	51	0	68	6
Wisconsin .....	In-house	★	...	70	8	273	37
Wyoming .....	In-house	★	...	1	...	47	3
Dist. of Columbia .....	In-house	★	★	10	4	21	6

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) 7 primary plus 100's of others.

(b) 1 Primary Depository.

(c) 0–100 + Interest + Local Receipt Accounts.

(d) 1 State-owned bank.

**Table 7.11**  
**UTILIZATION OF CASH MANAGEMENT**

State or other jurisdiction	Collection services	Lock boxes	Wire transfers	Federal reserve wire transfer	Bank wire transfer	Depository transfer checks	Zero balance accounts	Bank drafts	Controlled disbursement programs	Information systems	Account reconciliation services	Data transfer services	Business services	Automated clearinghouse
Alabama .....	NU	B	B	B	I, B	B	B	I, B	NU	I	I	I, B	NU	I, B
Alaska .....	B	B	I	NU	B	I	B	I	I	I	NU	NU	NU	B
Arizona .....	NU	B	I, B	NU	B	NU	B	NU	NU	I, B	I	I, B	B	I, B
Arkansas .....	NU	NU	I	B	B	NU	B	NU	NU	I	I	I	NU	B
California .....	I	B	I	I	I	I	I	NU	NU	I	I, B	B	I, B	B
Colorado .....	NU	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	NU	B
Connecticut .....	I, B	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	B	B	B	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	I, B
Delaware .....	B	B	I, B	I, B	B	NU	B	NU	B	I, B	I	I, B	NU	I, B
Florida .....	NU	I, B	B	B	B	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	I	NU	NU	B
Georgia .....	NU	B	I	NU	I	NU	NU	NU	I	NU	NU	NU	NU	I
Hawaii .....	NU	B	I	NU	B	NU	B	NU	NU	B	I, B	NU	B	I, B
Idaho .....	NU	NU	I	I	I	NU	I	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	B
Illinois .....	NU	B	I	Used	I	NU	B	NU	NU	I, B	NU	B	NU	I
Indiana .....	I	B	I	I	I	I	B	NU	NU	NU	I	NU	NU	I
Iowa .....	B	B	I	I	I	NU	B	I	I	I	I	NU	NU	I
Kansas .....	NU	B	B	B	B	NU	B	NU	NU	I	I	B	NU	I, B
Kentucky .....	B	NU	B	B	B	NU	B	NU	B	I	I	B	NU	B
Louisiana .....	I	Used	Used	Used	Used	Used	Used	NU	Used	Used	Used	Used	NU	Used
Maine .....	B	NU	I, B	NU	NU	NU	B	NU	NU	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	I, B
Maryland .....	NU	B	I	B	B	NU	B	NU	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	I, B
Massachusetts .....	Used	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	B	NU	Used	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	I, B
Michigan .....	NU	B	I, B	B	B	NU	B	NU	NU	NU	I, B	NU	NU	B
Minnesota .....	NU	NU	I	I	I	NU	B	NU	NU	I	I	NU	NU	I
Mississippi .....	NU	B	B	B	B	I	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	B
Missouri .....	I	I, B	I, B	I	I	NU	B	NU	NU	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	I, B
Montana .....	NU	NU	I, B	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	I	NU	NU	NU	I, B
Nebraska .....	I, B	B	B	B	B	I, B	I, B	NU	NU	I, B	I	I	NU	B
Nevada .....	I	B	I	I	I	NU	I	NU	I	B	I, B	I, B	NU	I
New Hampshire .....	NU	NU	B	NU	NU	NU	B	NU	B	I, B	I, B	NU	NU	I, B
New Jersey .....	B	B	I	I	I	NU	B	NU	B	I	I	I	NU	I
New Mexico .....	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	I	I	I, B	I	NU	NU	B
New York .....	NU	B	I, B	I, B	NU	NU	B	NU	B	I	I, B	I	NU	I, B
North Carolina .....	I	B	I	I	I	NU	B	I	I, B	I	I	I, B	NU	I, B
North Dakota .....	NU	NU	B	B	B	NU	B	NU	I	NU	I	NU	NU	B
Ohio .....	I	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	I	NU	NU	B	I	I, B	NU	I, B

See footnotes at end of table.

# UTILIZATION OF CASH MANAGEMENT — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Collection services	Lock boxes	Wire transfers	Federal reserve wire transfer	Bank wire transfer	Depository transfer checks	Zero balance accounts	Bank drafts	Controlled disbursement programs	Information systems	Account reconciliation services	Data transfer services	Business services	Automated clearinghouse
Oklahoma.....	NU	B	B	NU	Used	I	B	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	B
Oregon.....	B	B	I	I	I	NU	I	I	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	I
Pennsylvania.....	B	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	B	NU	I, B	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	I, B
Rhode Island.....	B	B	I, B	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	NU	B	I, B	I, B	NU	NU	I, B
South Carolina.....	NU	B	I, B	I, B	I, B	I	I, B	I	NU	I	I	I	NU	B
South Dakota.....	I	I	B	B	B	B	B	NU	I	NU	I	NU	NU	B
Tennessee.....	I	I	I, B	I, B	NU	NU	B	I	NU	I	I	I	NU	B
Texas.....	NU	I, B	I	I	I	NU	B	I	I	I	I	I	NU	I, B
Utah.....	NU	B	NU	B	NU	NU	B	NU	NU	I	NU	NU	NU	I
Vermont.....	I, B	B	I, B	B	B	B	B	NU	I, B	I, B	I, B	I	I, B	I, B
Virginia.....	NU	B	I	I	I	NU	B	NU	B	B	I	I	NU	B
Washington.....	NU	B	B	B	B	NU	B	NU	NU	I	NU	I	NU	I, B
West Virginia.....	NU	I	NU	NU	B	NU	NU	NU	NU	I	I	NU	NU	I
Wisconsin.....	I, B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	I, B	B	Used	NU	Used
Wyoming.....	NU	NU	Used	I	I	I	B	NU	B	I, B	I, B	I	NU	I
Dist. of Columbia.....	I	B	I	I	I	NU	B	NU	B	I	I, B	I	NU	I, B

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

Key:  
B — Performed by bank  
I — Performed in-house  
NU — Not utilized

## STATE FINANCE

# STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.12**  
**BOND AUTHORIZATION**

State or other jurisdiction	Central agency overseeing debt issuance	Party which holds issuance authority				Short-term debt	Authority to issue foreign currency denominated debt
		General obligation bonds	Revenue bonds	Taxable bonds	Taxable debt		
Alabama .....	No Central Agency	R, L, C	L, C	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	Alaska State Bond Committee	R, L, G, C	L, G, C	...	L, G, C	C	No
Arizona .....	State does not issue debt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas .....	Development Finance Authority	R, L, G, B	L, G, B	B	B	B	Yes
California .....	California State Treasurer's Office	R (a)	B	...	...	(RANS)	No
Colorado .....	No Central Agency	...	...	...	...	...	No
Connecticut .....	Debt Management Division, Office of the Treasurer	L, C, TR	L, G, C, TR	L, C, TR	L, C, TR	L, G, C, TR	No
Delaware .....	Department of Finance	L	L	...	...	L	No
Florida .....	Division of Bond Finance	L, B	L, B	...	L, B	L, B	Yes
Georgia .....	Georgia State Financing and Investment Commission	L, C	L, C	L, C	L, C	L, C	No
Hawaii .....	Department of Budget and Finance	L	L	L	L	L	No
Idaho .....	No Central Agency	...	...	...	...	B	No
Illinois .....	Public Finance Officer	L, G	L, G, B	...	...	R, L, G	No
Indiana .....	Treasury	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	...
Iowa .....	...	R, L, G	L, G, B	L, G, B	...	G, TR	No
Kansas .....	Kansas Development Finance Authority	...	R, B	...	R, B	R, B	Yes
Kentucky .....	Office Of Financial Management	R	R	R	R	R	Yes (c)
Louisiana .....	State Bond Commission	L, C	L, C	L, C	L, C	L, C	No
Maine .....	Office of the State Treasurer	R, L, G, TR	L, G	...	R, L, G, TR	TR, Other	No
Maryland .....	General Obligation Debt - State Treasurer	L, B	L	L, B	...	B, TR	No
Massachusetts .....	Financial Advisory Board	L, G	L, G	L, G	L, G	L, G	No
Michigan .....	State Administrative Board	R, L, B, TR	L, B, TR	L, B, TR	L, B, TR	L, B, TR	No
Minnesota .....	Department of Finance (d)	L	L	L	L	L	No
Mississippi .....	State Treasury/OFA-Bond Advisory Division	L, C	L, C	L, C	L, C	L, C	No
Missouri .....	Office of Administration	R, L, B	L, B	...	...	...	No
Montana .....	No Central Agency	L, B, TR	L, B, TR	...	L, B, TR	B, TR	No
Nebraska .....	State does not issue debt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada .....	No Central Agency	L, B	L, B	L, B	L, B	L, B	No
New Hampshire .....	Treasury	L	...	...	...	...	No
New Jersey .....	Treasury, Office of Public Finance	R, L	L, G, B	R	...	...	No
New Mexico .....	State Board of Finance	...	...	...	...	L, B, TR	No
New York .....	(e)	R, L, G	...	...	...	...	No
North Carolina .....	State and Local Government Finance Division, Dept. of State Treasurer	Comptroller issues (d)	L, G (f)	L, G (f)	L, G (f)	L, G (f)	No
North Dakota .....	No Central Agency	R, L	L	L	L	L	No
Ohio .....	Office of Budget and Management	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	No

See footnotes at end of table.

# BOND AUTHORIZATION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Central agency overseeing debt issuance	Party which holds issuance authority				Authority to issue foreign currency denominated debt
		General obligation bonds	Revenue bonds	Taxable bonds	Taxable debt	Short-term debt
Oklahoma.....	State Bond Advisor's Office	R	L, B, C	B, C	B, C	B, C
Oregon.....	Oregon State Treasury Debt Management Division	L, G, TR	L, G, TR	L, G, TR	L, G, TR	L, G, TR
Pennsylvania.....	Office of Budget	R, L	L, B, C	Not authorized	Not authorized	L
Rhode Island.....	Budget Office & Treasury	R, G	...	...	...	L
South Carolina.....	State Budget and Control Board	R, L, G, B, TR	L, G, B, C, TR	L, B, TR	L, B, TR	L, B, TR
South Dakota.....	State does not issue debt	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	Comptroller's Office—Division of Bond Finance	L, C	...	C	C	C
Texas.....	Texas Bond Review Board	R, L, B, C	L, B, C	L, B, C	L, B, C	L, B, C
Utah.....	Treasurer	L	L	L	L	TR
Vermont.....	Office of the State Treasurer	L	L	L	...	TR
Virginia.....	Department of the Treasury	R, L, G	L, G, B, TR	...	...	...
Washington.....	Division of Debt Management	R, L	R, L	R, L	R, L	No
West Virginia.....	No Central Agency	R, L, G, TR, AG	L, B, C	L, G, B, C	L, G, B, C	No
Wisconsin.....	Capital Finance Office,	L	L	C	C	...
Wyoming.....	Wisconsin Department of Administration	Not authorized	L, C	L, C	Not authorized	L, G, C, TR
Dist. of Columbia.....	No Central Agency	L, TR, A, (h)	L, (h)	N/A	N/A	L, TR, (h)
	Office of the Chief Financial Officer					

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

Key:

AG — Auditor General  
B — Board  
C — Commission  
G — Governor  
L — Legislation  
R — Referendum  
TR — Treasurer  
(a) Committee.

(b) Indiana by statute cannot issue debt, so quasi-agencies are set up to do so.

(c) Requires legislative approval. Previously issued debt in Yen.

(d) Only for general obligation debt or for reporting purposes.

(e) No, the Office of the State Comptroller approves terms and conditions for certain negotiated bond deals of public authorities and local governments and issues State General Obligation bonds and LGAC bonds. Various State Public Authorities issue State-supported debt.

(f) Taxable debt may be issued for general obligation as well as revenue bonds. If general obligation, referendum is needed.

(g) Requires entering into a foreign exchange agreement with a AA or higher rated institution when bonds are issued to hedge the currency risk.

(h) Mayor.

# STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.13  
RESERVE FUNDS**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Official title</i>	<i>Start year</i>	<i>Administrator</i>	<i>Limit on fund's size</i>	<i>Deposit requirements</i>	<i>Withdrawal rules</i>	<i>Replenishment requirement</i>
Alabama .....	Education Trust Fund	2000	Board	\$225,000,000	...	Proration	5 Years
Alaska .....	Rainy Day Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska .....	Constitutional Budget Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona .....	Budget Stabilization Fund	1994	Treasurer	No	...	Supermajority vote of legislature.	No
Arkansas .....	None	...	...	...	...	...	...
California .....	None	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado .....	None	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut .....	Budget Reserve Fund	1991	Treasurer	10% of current year's budget.	Statutory; No requirement/Deposit made at will of legislature.	Revenue below forecast/budget controlled by state constitution and statute.	Inappropriate surplus goes to fund first.
Delaware .....	Reserve Cash Intermediate Account	...	Investment Manager	No	No requirement/Deposits made at will of legislature.	Cash Management Policy Board. guidelines	No
Florida .....	Budget Stabilization Fund	1994	Treasurer	10% of previous fiscal year net revenue	Constitutional	Constitution and legislation set. guidelines.	5 Years
Georgia .....	Revenue Shortfall Reserve/ Midyear Adjustment Reserve	1976	State Auditor	5% of net revenue collections	Statutory	Revenue below forecast/budget.	No
Hawaii .....	Emergency Budget and Reserve Fund	1999	Treasurer	No	Statutory	2/3 majority vote in each chamber of state legislature.	No
Idaho .....	Budget Stabilization Fund	1984	Dept. of Administration	No	Statutory	Limit on amount withdrawn in a given year.	No
Illinois .....	Budget Stabilization Fund	2000	Secretary/Director of Revenue	...	...	...	End of Fiscal Year
Indiana .....	Indiana Rainy Day Fund	...	Treasurer	No	Deposits made when economic growth exceeds specified levels.	Revenue below forecast/budget.	No
Iowa .....	The Cash Reserve Fund and the Economic Emergency Fund	1992	Dept. of Management	(a)	Statutory	(b)	No
Kansas .....	None	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	Budget Reserve Trust Fund	1995	Office of Financial Management (Finance Cabinet)	No	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana .....	Budget Stabilization Fund	1998	Treasurer	Balance can not exceed 4% of state total revenue receipts for the previous year.	Constitutional	Revenue below budget. Supermajority vote of legislature. Limit on withdrawals.	No
Maine .....	Budget Stabilization Fund	...	Controller	...	Statutory	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.



## RESERVE FUNDS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Official title</i>	<i>Start year</i>	<i>Administrator</i>	<i>Limit on fund's size</i>	<i>Deposit requirements</i>	<i>Withdrawal rules</i>	<i>Replenishment requirement</i>
Maryland .....	State Reserve Fund—Revenue Stabilization Account	1986	Dept. of Budget and Management Treasurer	No	Statutory	None	...
Massachusetts.....	Commonwealth Stabilization Fund	1986		15% of budgeted revenues.	Statutory	Vote of legislature.	No
Michigan .....	Budget Stabilization Fund	1985	Dept. of Management and Budget	No	Statutory	Revenue below forecast/budget. formula in statute.	Depends on revenue growth.
Minnesota.....	None	...	...	...	...	...	No
Mississippi.....	Working Cash Stabilization Reserve Fund	...	Treasurer	...	Statutory	Statutory	...
Missouri .....	Budget Reserve Fund	1986	Office of Administration	7 1/2% of general revenue collections of previous fiscal year.	Constitutional	(c)	...
Montana.....	None	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	Cash reserve fund	1983	Treasurer	No	Statutory	(d)	No
Nevada.....	The Fund to Stabilize the Operation of State Government	1991	Controller	Must not exceed total appropriation of state.	Statutory; No requirement/Deposits made at will of legislature.	(e)	Yearly, if revenue is sufficient.
New Hampshire.....	Revenue Stabilization Fund	1980s	Treasurer	10% of prior year's revenues.	Contingent upon financial performance.	No, funds may be used for any reason.	No
New Jersey .....	Surplus Revenue Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	Emergency Fund	...	Treasurer	(f)	No requirement/Deposits made at will of legislature.	Emergencies as ruled such by Board of Finance.	...
New York.....	Rainy Day Fund	Mid 1990s	Comptroller	...	Statutory	Revenue below forecast/ budget.	...
North Carolina .....	Rainy Day Fund	...	...	No	...	No, funds may be used for any reason.	No
North Dakota.....	Budget Stabilization Fund	1987	State Investment Board	(g)	Statutory	Revenue below forecast/budget.	End of each biennium.
Ohio.....	Budget Stabilization Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	Rainy Day Fund	...	Secretary/Director of Revenue	...	Statutory	Limit on amount withdrawn in a given year	...
Oregon.....	Education Stability Fund	2002	(h)	5% of general fund revenues of prior biennium	Statutory; Constitutional	(i)	No
Oregon.....	Rainy Day Fund	2007	Treasurer	7.5% of the amount of general fund revenues collected during prior biennium	Statutory	Supermajority vote of legislature; revenue below forecast/budget	No
Pennsylvania.....	Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund	(j)	Secretary of Budget and Administration	(k)	Statutory	Supermajority vote of legislature.	(l)
Rhode Island.....	Budget Reserve and Cash Stabilization Account	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE FINANCE

## RESERVE FUNDS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Official title</i>	<i>Start year</i>	<i>Administrator</i>	<i>Limit on fund's size</i>	<i>Deposit requirements</i>	<i>Withdrawal rules</i>	<i>Replenishment requirement</i>
South Carolina.....	General Reserve Fund	...	Treasurer	3% prior year revenues.	Statutory	To avoid year end deficit	3 Years
South Dakota.....	Budget Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	Rainy Day Fund	...	Commissioner of Finance and Administration	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	Economic Stabilization Fund	1989	Treasurer	(m)	Statutory	(n)	No
Utah.....	Budget Reserve Fund	1996	Treasurer	(o)	No requirement/Deposits made at will of legislature	Majority vote of legislature.	(p)
Vermont.....	(q)	1987	Commissioner of Finance and Management	(r)	Statutory	(s)	(t)
Virginia.....	Revenue Stabilization Fund	1993	(u)	(v)	Statutory	(w)	No
Washington.....	Emergency Reserve Fund	1993	Treasurer; Office of Financial Management	No	Statutory	Supermajority vote of legislature.	No
West Virginia.....	Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	1995	Budget	Aggregate amount—not to exceed 5% of total revenue fund.	Statutory	(x)	90 days for fiscal borrowing.
Wisconsin.....	Budget Reserve Fund	1992	Dept. of Administration	No	No requirement/Deposits made at will of legislature.	No, funds may be used for any reason.	No
Wyoming.....	Budget Reserve Account	1984	State Auditor's Office	No	Statutory	Supermajority vote of legislature.	No
Dist. of Columbia.....	Emergency and Contingency Reserve Fund	2001	Treasurer	6% of local funds.	Statutory	Mayor and CFO declares.	By the end of the next fiscal year.

*Source:* National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

*Key:*

- (a) CRF: 7.5% of general fund's estimated revenue. EEF: 5% of general fund's estimated revenue.
- (b) Non-recurring emergencies. 3/5 majority required if balance of Cash Reserve Fund is below 3% of general fund revenues.
- (c) 100% for cash flow loans with in fiscal year, must be repaid by May 15. Can appropriate 50% upon 2/3 approval of legislature to be repaid in 3 equal annual installments.
- (d) Upon certification of DAS director that current cash balance of the general fund is inadequate to meet current obligations.
- (e) Revenue below forecast/budget. Simple majority vote of legislature and governor if fiscal emergency exists.
- (f) Zeros out at end of year.
- (g) No activity since 1991.
- (h) Treasurer Controlled by state constitution and statute.
- (i) Revenue below forecast/budget or emergency declared by the Governor; Supermajority vote of legislature. Funds to be used for education.
- (j) July 2002–2003 replaced Tax Stabilization Reserve Fund.
- (k) No, if the fund balance equals or exceeds 6% of the general fund revenues for the fiscal year in which the surplus occurs then the transfer is reduced to 10%.

- (l) 25% of general funds fiscal year ending surplus.
- (m) Amount not to exceed 10 % of General Revenue income during the previous biennium.
- (n) Revenue below forecast/budget; Supermajority vote of legislature.
- (o) 6% of the total of appropriations for the general fund and uniform school fund.
- (p) No set time. Fund reserves one half of any year-end surplus.
- (q) Various Budget Stabilization Reserves (not a separate fund, but a reserve in the general fund, transportation fund, and education fund).
- (r) Generally 5% of the prior year appropriation for the fund (general, transportation, education).
- (s) Certification of an undesignated fund deficit by the Commissioner of Finance and Management.
- (t) Up to statutory levels in the next fiscal year or subsequent years as needed to reach the required level.
- (u) The General Assembly appropriates funds pursuant to Article X, Section 8 of the Constitution of Virginia.
- (v) 10% of average annual tax revenues derived from taxes on income and retail sales.
- (w) Revenue below forecast/budget; Limit on amount withdrawn in a given year.
- (x) Funds may be borrowed as defined in code, or withdrawn for emergency or fiscal needs by act of legislature.



# Tax Policy Changes Continued Even as the Economy Grew

By William F. Fox

*Tax revenue growth is shown to have slowed in fiscal year 2007 and is expected to weaken even more in 2008. Wide variation in revenue performance exists across the states because of different economic and fiscal structures. Property tax limitations and swaps for state taxes and business tax reforms are described as two areas that have drawn considerable attention by states during recent years, and are likely to receive attention by other states in the near term.*

## Introduction

Legislators are generally more focused on changing tax structures when revenues are growing slowly than when they are rising rapidly. This suggests less consideration to tax structures in recent years since states have felt less fiscal pressure than during the period from 2000 to 2003, at least on the revenue side of the budget. A robust economy, strong consumer spending, good corporate profits and healthy equity markets conspired to cause revenues to grow rapidly over the past four years. Yet some states still enacted or considered several significant tax structure changes. It will be interesting to see the policy responses during the next year as revenues appear to be slowing significantly in many states.

There are three key trends in state government finance detailed in this article. The first is revenue performance since fiscal year 2003, which was the end of the cyclical revenue downturn related to the technology bust and the accompanying recession. The second is state efforts to reform corporate and business tax structures, evident in states such as Texas, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. The third trend is a shift away from local property taxes, replacing the revenues with state sources, particularly the sales tax. Michigan implemented such a change in 1994, and South Carolina has done so through a variety of measures over the past decade. Florida and Georgia are also among the states that continue to consider similar reforms.

## Recent Revenue Performance

Nationwide, state tax revenues declined by \$24.5 billion from 2001 to 2002, and were nearly flat across the four years from 2000 to 2003.<sup>1</sup> The revenues from corporate income, individual income, state property and estate taxes all declined, but modest growth in the sales and selective sales taxes was sufficient to allow total tax revenues to increase 0.6 percent annually for the four years. Revenue performance would have been much bleaker except for a number of rate

increases for various transactions taxes. At least eight states raised their general sales tax rates during this window, though five states lowered their rate. Tobacco taxes were a particularly frequent target for change—cigarette tax rates were raised 32 times from 2000 to 2003.<sup>2</sup>

Revenue performance accelerated remarkably after 2003, as revenues rose 8.8 percent a year through 2006. All major taxes expanded, led by an 18.7 percent annual increase in the corporate income tax and a 10.3 percent annual growth in the personal income tax. The sales tax expanded a healthy, though more modest, 7.1 percent per year.

After the revenue growth from 2003 to 2006, 2007 appears to be the beginning of a slowdown, though revenues still expanded at a faster rate than the average since 2000. Total tax revenues increased 5.7 percent in 2007 with the corporate income taxes growing 10.6 percent and the individual income tax increasing 8.3 percent for the year.

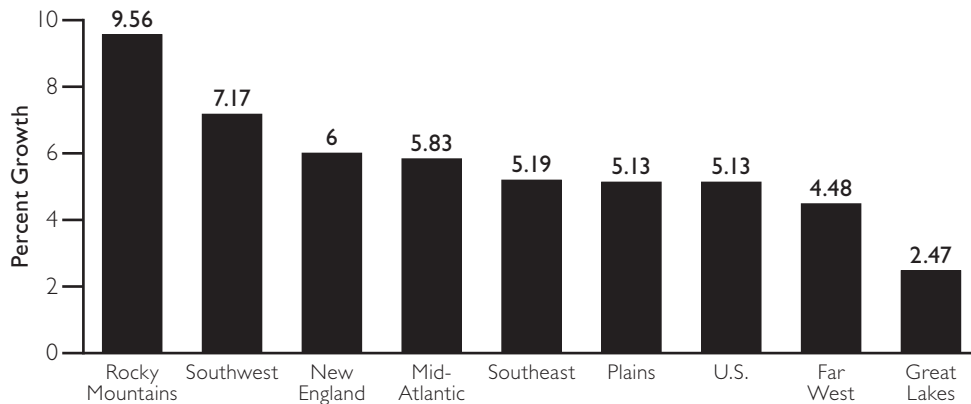
Growth in tax revenues depends on many factors, including the condition of the U.S. and regional economies, but also how specific taxable bases are responding to the economic environment. This makes revenue estimating a precarious business for individual states and for the nation as a whole. A reasonable expectation is that revenue growth will slow in many states during fiscal year 2008 as a weaker U.S. economy—even if there is no recession—modest consumption spending, and slowly rising corporate profits all work to lower tax revenue growth.

The averages described above provide a useful review of how revenues have performed across the nation, but give little insight into the wide variation that exists across individual states and regions.<sup>3</sup> Whether tax revenues feel flush or tight likely depends on location. For example, revenues fell during fiscal year 2007 in three states—Florida, Michigan and Ohio. But five states—Alaska, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota and Kansas—saw taxes grow more than 10



## TAXES

**Figure A: Total Tax Collections Growth, FY06 to FY07**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

percent. Diversity is even more apparent when state performance is compared across individual taxes.

Strong regional tendencies are found in 2007 tax collections (see Figure A), both in terms of the rate of revenue growth and which taxes are performing best, though there is considerable variability within some regions. Rocky Mountain states, buoyed by the individual income tax, are experiencing the fastest growth. Southwestern states are next, but the growth is attributable to the corporate taxes. Interestingly, the above average increase is attributable totally to Texas, since other states in the region are only seeing modest increases. Mid-Atlantic states, led by the corporate income tax, are also experiencing above average growth, and New York explains much of that. Two Great Lakes states are experiencing revenue declines, causing the region to see the lowest revenue growth. On average, revenue growth in Great Lakes states was only slightly faster than inflation during 2007.

### Business Tax Reform

With slowing revenue performance in the coming years, broadening the set of taxpayers has been an important stimulus for business tax reform in some states. A series of studies conducted by global tax and accounting firm Ernst & Young LLP for the Council on State Taxation has illustrated that corporate income taxes generate a little less than 10 percent of taxes paid by business firms, and less than 7 percent of total state taxes.<sup>4</sup> Property taxes on business

property account for 36.7 percent of business tax payments followed by sales taxes on business inputs at 22.5 percent.<sup>5</sup> Still, corporate income taxes consistently attract attention well beyond the revenues that they generate.

### Motivation for Tax Reform

A number of states have begun to reconsider the ways that they tax business. There are several reasons for the reforms, though the reasons differ at least to some extent across states. Poor revenue performance by the corporate income tax has been an important reason, particularly for the decade leading up to 2003, when corporate taxes fell as a share of total state tax receipts and of corporate profits. Some believed abusive tax planning explained the relative decline in tax revenues, though there have been no conclusive studies to support this contention.

But dissatisfaction with corporate taxes is a much broader issue than the relative decline in revenues received. Broadening the set of taxpayers has been an important impetus for reform in some states and leads to divergent views among businesses—some believe they are paying too large of a share of the total corporate tax burden. The set of corporate income taxpayers is narrow since only corporations, and specifically those with taxable profits, pay the tax. The share of economic activity represented by the corporate sector has been declining as pass-through entities such as Limited Liability Companies (LLC), partnerships and other business structures





have grown in popularity. For example, the corporate share of total business receipts fell from 77 percent to 67 percent between 1994 and 2004.<sup>6</sup> Further, firms without taxable profits are not necessarily small. For example, a politically strong case for reform was easy to create when nearly 30 of the 50 largest firms in New Jersey were found to have no tax liability during one recent year. Of course, firms may have low or no tax liability in part because of state policy granting tax concessions, cyclical performance in the specific industry, and loss carryforwards.

Some states have set a goal to broaden their tax base to outside firms that are exploiting the state's markets and are competing with instate firms.<sup>7</sup> Further, some states have also tried to spread the tax to new economy and service firms and away from traditional manufacturing.

### *Types of Business Reform*

Business tax reform has taken several approaches in recent years, two of which will be discussed here. The first is to try to deal with specific weaknesses in the corporate tax structure. One such weakness arises because many states tax each entity within a family of corporations separately. Some firms have exploited this structural characteristic through the use of passive investment companies, which are often created to hold firms' intangible assets, such as trademarks. The passive investment companies—referred to as PICs—then charge other members of the corporate family a royalty for use of the trademark, which can shift the firm's income out of state.

States have used several strategies to limit the effects of PICs, including disallowing deductions for payments to PICs (such as Massachusetts has done), asserting nexus over PICs (as South Carolina has done)<sup>8</sup> and required combined reporting. Required combined reporting is a more comprehensive strategy for allowing states to tax the income earned inside their borders. Under combined reporting, the members of a unitary group of firms file a single tax return, which combines the PIC's income with that of other members of the corporate family in an effort to more accurately measure the income earned in a state. Combined reporting can limit some types of tax planning, but is not foolproof. For example, in some cases companies can still use foreign PICs to avoid taxes. Further, there are legal and administrative concerns with combined reporting. An obvious issue is how to define the unitary group of businesses (the Supreme Court has determined that only unitary business can be required to file a combined return), which will frequently differ from all entities in the

**Table A:**  
**Tax Revenue Growth by State,**  
**FY 2003–07 and FY 2006–07**

State	Percentage growth	
	FY03–FY07	FY06–FY07
<b>United States .....</b>	8.21%	4.86%
<b>Eastern Region</b>		
Connecticut.....	8.10	5.90
Delaware.....	9.87	2.92
Maine.....	4.62	-7.23
Massachusetts.....	6.76	5.08
New Hampshire.....	3.21	5.27
New Jersey.....	9.54	7.76
New York.....	10.56	6.34
Pennsylvania.....	7.39	6.15
Rhode Island.....	5.23	0.82
Vermont.....	11.55	4.39
<b>Midwestern Region</b>		
Illinois.....	6.64	5.16
Indiana.....	5.88	3.45
Iowa.....	4.94	12.47
Kansas.....	8.31	9.92
Michigan.....	1.85	-2.27
Minnesota.....	6.17	2.53
Nebraska.....	4.97	2.73
North Dakota.....	10.50	9.92
Ohio.....	4.78	1.53
South Dakota.....	5.31	5.70
Wisconsin.....	5.08	4.88
<b>Southern Region</b>		
Alabama.....	8.29	5.99
Arkansas.....	9.57	5.46
Florida.....	9.60	-2.70
Georgia.....	8.64	9.48
Kentucky.....	5.75	2.09
Louisiana.....	7.65	17.14
Maryland.....	8.33	3.33
Mississippi.....	6.98	8.05
Missouri.....	5.54	5.14
North Carolina.....	9.29	9.75
Oklahoma.....	8.70	3.96
South Carolina.....	12.05	7.22
Tennessee.....	6.49	5.45
Texas.....	8.16	8.43
Virginia.....	9.97	10.36
West Virginia.....	6.75	2.06
<b>Western Region</b>		
Alaska.....	32.41	46.74
Arizona.....	8.67	3.27
California.....	10.25	2.96
Colorado.....	8.50	7.42
Hawaii.....	9.29	3.62
Idaho.....	10.77	12.53
Montana.....	9.49	0.51
Nevada.....	11.57	2.47
New Mexico.....	4.65	4.31
Oregon.....	8.06	1.75
Utah.....	10.48	7.20
Washington.....	7.64	6.93
Wyoming.....	13.53	-4.57

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quarterly Summary and State and Local State Government Tax Revenue.



## TAXES

corporate family and will vary across states. Combined reporting can also result in significant compliance costs for some businesses.

The number of states with required combined reporting showed little change for many years. But, New York, Vermont, Michigan and West Virginia have recently added combined reporting.<sup>9</sup> Other states, such as North Carolina, Massachusetts and Maryland, have also discussed adopting combined reporting.

The second approach to business tax reform has been to eliminate the corporate income tax and replace it with a variant on a gross receipts tax. Ohio, Michigan and Texas have each adopted a type of gross receipts tax, and Kentucky and New Jersey legislated a minimum tax based partly on gross receipts.<sup>10</sup> A gross receipts tax is levied at a fixed percentage on business revenues (the percentage may vary by industry), though the Texas and Michigan versions allow deductions for certain expenses. It is interesting to note that gross receipts taxes are throwbacks to a tax structure that many states had some decades ago. The taxes often operate on a destination basis, which means the tax is due in Ohio if the sale is to an Ohio purchaser but not if the sale is to an out-of-state purchaser. This causes the gross receipts taxes to operate more like a sales tax (without a corresponding use tax) than like a profits tax.

Economists generally oppose gross receipts taxes because they provide businesses an incentive to vertically integrate to avoid the tax on sales by one business firm to another. Also, the tax that gets built into the cost of products depends on how many stages exist in the production chain, which will vary by product and industry. The extent of these disadvantages depends heavily on the structure of the tax and the rate that is imposed, since very low rate taxes are not likely to significantly alter business behavior. Also, some of these disadvantages apply to the corporate income tax as well, though potentially to a lesser extent. For example, a corporate income tax apportioned 100 percent on the basis of sales is distributed between states in the same way as a gross receipts tax and can create some incentives for vertical integration.

But, gross receipts taxes offer advantages. Gross receipts taxes have been imposed much more broadly and generally include a wide array of business structures such as LLCs, corporations, sole proprietorships and partnerships. It is much more difficult for firms to plan around the gross receipts' tax liability than for income taxes because much of tax planning arises in defining corporate profits. Lower tax rates can be imposed through gross receipts taxes, though

this may be a somewhat misleading point since the base is much broader. For a fixed amount of revenue, this results in lower tax liabilities for many firms that have traditionally paid considerable corporate income taxes because so many additional firms are now taxpayers. Gross receipts taxes are generally less costly to administer and comply with, but any new tax will create a series of transitional costs as firms and tax departments must learn how to operate a new structure.

In the end, choosing between a gross receipts tax and a corporate income tax is a difficult decision because both have warts. Economists generally believe that a production type value-added tax, which differs from the type used in Europe, is a preferred means of taxing business instead of the gross receipts tax or corporate income tax. But value-added taxes have proven politically difficult to enact and retain—Michigan formerly had a variant on a value-added tax.

A more basic question is whether states need a dedicated business tax given the broad taxation of business through other instruments such as the property and sales tax. Imposing tax on business may be politically attractive because people vote while firms do not (though both can vote with their feet). From an economic perspective, however, a strong case can be made that firms more than finance the benefits they receive from government through other taxes, and there is no need for a special levy on business. Attempts to tax business may result in the taxes being shifted back to residents through lower wages and land prices, which means the business taxes may be disguised taxes on residents.

### Property Tax Replacements

The third key trend in state government financing is an effort by states to put further limits on local property taxes, often replacing the revenues with the state sales tax. The motivations are varied, as is true with business tax reform, though the data do not necessarily support the justifications for the aggregate of states. Rapid increases in property values have been one reason for the shift, particularly in certain coastal areas. Interestingly, property tax has not been rising as a share of state/local tax finance when evaluated over the past 14 years, though it has come up in recent years. The property tax share of tax revenue fell from 31.9 percent in 1993 to 28.6 percent in 2000. The share has since recovered somewhat to 30.6 percent in 2005. School finance reform has been another reason for rethinking the property tax's role, as school equity suits against states have often led to an increase in the state's share and a decrease in the





local share of funding local schools. But, in aggregate the state share of taxes has fallen slightly from 59.5 percent of revenues in 1993 to 59.1 percent in 2005. The transparency of the property tax has likely been a third reason for pressures in some states to lower the property tax, in the sense that people's tax liability is much more apparent than with the sales tax.

Property tax limits are not new. At least 41 states limit city application of property taxes and at least 43 limit county use of the tax. The limits may apply to property tax rates, property tax assessments or both, and work in a variety of ways. One specific set of limitations that has arisen in recent years is property tax reductions with the revenues replaced directly through state levies. Michigan is an early example. In 1995, the property tax was rolled back and the revenue was replaced with a 2 percent increase in the sales tax rate.

South Carolina has mandated a set of such limits, though some of the state's limitations were not funded with state dollars. Examples without corresponding state funding are decisions to assess agriculture property on use value, exempt inventories from the tax, and lower the assessment ratio for automobiles. South Carolina has legislated several other property tax limits where the cost to local governments has been replaced with state dollars. Legislators in 1994 approved exemption of the first \$100,000 of a homeowner's property value from school property taxes for homeowners with the cost financed from a trust fund paid for with the individual income tax.<sup>11</sup> The tax base exemption for the entire property tax for those over age 65 was increased from \$20,000 to \$50,000 and the revenue is reimbursed by the state. More recently, homeowners were exempted from the school property tax and the cost was financed with a 1 percent increase in the sales tax rate. Legislators also capped the millage rate to lessen the implications on business and cut the sales tax on food to 3 percent, subsequently eliminating that tax. Other states, including New Jersey, Indiana, Georgia and Florida, have considered legislation similar in concept to some of South Carolina's changes.

Is trading sales tax for property tax a good policy? Probably not in most cases. The overall tax system will lose stability since the property tax is generally more stable than the sales tax (or the other major state taxes).<sup>12</sup> Also, a tax system that is balanced with several large sources is likely to be more stable than a tax system that relies on one or a small number of large tax sources. Transparency in the system is reduced since the relationship gap between the state government that raises the revenues and the local

government that spends them becomes even wider.<sup>13</sup> The taxes that are initially imposed on business can increase depending on how the swap is financed. Changes like those made in South Carolina, many of which have benefited households, have offered little reduction for business, though many individual businesses make a payment in lieu of property taxes. But business will pay approximately 40 percent of the higher sales tax as they purchase inputs. Further increases in the business share of taxes may be politically attractive but can be harmful to economic development.

### Summary

States are generally inclined to leave their tax structures alone during good times, ignoring the management adage to plan when there is no crisis. As a result, relatively few policy changes have been enacted during the strong revenue growth years since 2003. Of course, state policy responses during crises are often nothing other than rate increases, as occurred in many states between 2001 and 2003 (frequently through tobacco rate increases).

States appear to have acted inconsistently with this generalization in two areas, business tax changes and property tax limitations and swaps for state taxes. Closer examination suggests that the business tax reforms generally happened in states with revenue issues. Business taxes have been restructured in states such as Michigan, Ohio and Texas, each of which faced relatively slow economic growth or other revenue demands. The property tax changes are an exception that occurred during good times. These were focused on lowering burdens from a very visible tax, a much easier task than many reforms.

Tax revenue growth is expected to slow in response to economic weakness during the next year and when combined with the potential for more states to reconsider business and property taxes, suggests that tax policy will be at the forefront of many states' policy concerns. However, the best policy for states is to plan revenues to meet long-term needs, using appropriate tax structures, reserve accounts and well considered expenditure policies, instead of restructuring taxes during crises.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> The tax data are generally taken from the U.S. Bureau of the Census at [www.census.gov/govs/www/state.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/www/state.html).

<sup>2</sup> See [www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/cig\\_inc02.html](http://www.taxadmin.org/fta/rate/cig_inc02.html).

<sup>3</sup> The state and regional data are taken from Alison J. Grinnell with Robert B. Ward, "State Sales Tax Revenue Tenuous for Second Consecutive Quarter," *State Revenue*



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*Report* No. 69, Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, September 2007.

<sup>4</sup>Determining when a tax is levied on business is a subtle issue, since businesses collect many taxes for state governments, such as the sales tax on sales to final consumers, and withhold personal income taxes. The Ernst & Young analysis seeks to identify taxes that are levied on business activity as opposed to taxes where business serves as the conduit for collection.

<sup>5</sup>See Robert Cline, Thomas Neubig, and Andrew Phillips. "Total State and Local Business Taxes," Ernst and Young and Council on State Taxation, March 2006.

<sup>6</sup>Eric Toder and Julianna Koch, "Fewer businesses are Organized as Taxable Corporations," *Tax Notes*, August 6, 2007.

<sup>7</sup>In some cases these firms may not pay tax because of PL 86-272 that prohibits taxation of a firm whose only connection with a state is to solicit for the sale of tangible personal property.

<sup>8</sup>See William F. Fox, LeAnn Luna, and Matthew N. Murray, "How Should A Subnational Corporate Income Tax On Multistate Businesses Be Structured?" *National Tax Journal*, March 2005.

<sup>9</sup>Combined reporting has also been added in several states that implemented gross receipts taxes, but the motivations in these cases are likely to be different.

<sup>10</sup>New Jersey subsequently narrowed application of the minimum tax.

<sup>11</sup>Of course, revenues are generally fungible, so the revenues could be coming from any tax.

<sup>12</sup>Stability of the overall tax system depends on the overall tax portfolio and not the stability of individual taxes.

<sup>13</sup>States generally pass grants for education and other purposes to local governments, so there are other cases where this link is broken.

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### About the Author

**Bill Fox** is the William B. Stokely Distinguished Professor of Business and the director of the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Tennessee. He is a past president and recipient of the Steven D. Gold Award from the National Tax Association and former chairman of the Economics Department at the University of Tennessee. He has held visiting appointments as professor at the University of Hawaii, scholar at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, and Distinguished Fulbright Chair at the University of Frankfurt, Germany. Fox has served as a consultant in more than 25 countries and 10 U.S. states on a wide range of public policy issues.





## TAXES

**Table 7.14**  
**AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES**

<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	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Local
Kansas .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Local (a)
Kentucky .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	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 & Reg.	Dept. of Revenue & Reg.	Dept. of Revenue & Reg.
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 Taxes	Dept. of Taxes	Commr. of Motor Vehicles	Commr. of Motor Vehicles
Virginia .....	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Motor Vehicles
Washington .....	...	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Licensing	Dept. of Licensing
West Virginia .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of 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.

## TAXES

### AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Tobacco</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Alcoholic beverage</i>	<i>Number of agencies administering taxes</i>
Alabama .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Alcoh. Bev. Control Bd.	2
Alaska .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Arizona .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Arkansas .....	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.	Dept. of Fin. & Admin.	1
California .....	Bd. of Equalization	Controller	Bd. of Equalization	4
Colorado .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	1
Connecticut .....	Dept. of Revenue Serv.	Dept. of Revenue Serv.	Dept. of Revenue Serv.	2
Delaware .....	Div. of Revenue	Div. of Revenue	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	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Kansas .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Kentucky .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Louisiana .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	2
Maine .....	Revenue Services	Revenue Services	Bur. 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. of 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 & Reg.	Dept. of Revenue & Reg.	Dept. of Revenue & Reg.	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 Taxes	Dept. of Taxes	Dept. of Taxes	2
Virginia .....	Dept. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation	Alcoh. Bev. Control	3
Washington .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Liquor Control Bd.	3
West Virginia .....	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of Revenue	Dept. of 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, January 2006.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) Joint state and local administration. State-level functions are performed by the Department of Revenue in Kansas.



## TAXES

**Table 7.15**  
**STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS**  
**1982–2007**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Amnesty period</i>	<i>Legislative authorization</i>	<i>Major taxes covered</i>	<i>Accounts receivable included</i>	<i>Collections (\$millions) (a)</i>	<i>Installment arrangements permitted (b)</i>
Alabama .....	1/20/84–4/1/84	No (c)	All	No	3.2	No
Arizona .....	11/22/82–1/20/83	No (c)	All	No	6.0	Yes
	1/1/02–2/28/02	Yes	Individual income	No	N.A.	No
	9/1/03–10/31/03	Yes	All (t)	N.A.	73.0	Yes
Arkansas.....	9/1/87–11/30/87	Yes	All	No	1.7	Yes
	7/1/04–12/31/04	Yes	All	N.A.	N.A.	No
California .....	12/10/84–3/15/85	Yes	Individual income	Yes	154.0	Yes
		Yes	Sales	No	43.0	Yes
	2/1/05–3/31/05	Yes	Income, Franchise, Sales	N.A.	N.A.	Yes
Colorado .....	9/16/85–11/15/85	Yes	All	No	6.4	Yes
	6/1/03–6/30/03	N.A.	All	N.A.	18.4	Yes
Connecticut .....	9/1/90–11/30/90	Yes	All	Yes	54.0	Yes
	9/1/95–11/30/95	Yes	All	Yes	46.2	Yes
	9/1/02–12/2/02	N.A.	All	N.A.	109.0	N.A.
Florida .....	1/1/87–6/30/87	Yes	Intangibles	No	13.0	No
	1/1/88–6/30/88	Yes (d)	All	No	8.4 (d)	No
	7/1/03–10/31/03	Yes	All	N.A.	80.0	N.A.
Georgia .....	10/1/92–12/5/92	Yes	All	Yes	51.3	No
Idaho .....	5/20/83–8/30/83	No (c)	Individual income	No	0.3	No
Illinois .....	10/1/84–11/30/84	Yes	All (u)	Yes	160.5	No
	10/1/03–11/17/03	Yes	All	N.A.	532.0	N.A.
Indiana.....	9/15/05–11/15/05	N.A.	All	N.A.	255.0	Yes
Iowa .....	9/2/86–10/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	35.1	N.A.
	9/4/07–10/31/07	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
Kansas .....	7/1/84–9/30/84	Yes	All	No	0.6	No
	10/1/03–11/30/03	Yes	All	Yes	53.7	N.A.
Kentucky .....	9/15/88–9/30/88	Yes (c)	All	No	100.0	No
	8/1/02–9/30/02	Yes (c)	All	No	100.0	No
Louisiana .....	10/1/85–12/31/85	Yes	All	No	1.2	Yes (f)
	10/1/87–12/15/87	Yes	All	No	0.3	Yes (f)
	10/1/98–12/31/98	Yes	All	No (q)	1.3	No
	9/1/01–10/30/01	Yes	All	Yes	173.1	No
Maine.....	11/1/90–12/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	29.0	Yes
	9/1/03–11/30/03	Yes	All	N.A.	37.6	N.A.
Maryland .....	9/1/87–11/2/87	Yes	All	Yes	34.6 (g)	No
	9/1/01–10/31/01	Yes	All	Yes	39.2	No
Massachusetts.....	10/17/83–1/17/84	Yes	All	Yes	86.5	Yes (h)
	10/1/02–11/30/02	Yes	All	Yes	96.1	Yes
	1/1/03–2/28/03	Yes	All	Yes	11.2	N.A.
Michigan.....	5/12/86–6/30/86	Yes	All	Yes	109.8	No
	5/15/02–6/30/02	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
Minnesota .....	8/1/84–10/31/84	Yes	All	Yes	12.1	No
Mississippi .....	9/1/86–11/30/86	Yes	All	No	1.0	No
	9/1/04–12/31/04	Yes	All	No	7.9	No
Missouri.....	9/1/83–10/31/83	No (c)	All	No	0.9	No
	8/1/02–10/31/02	Yes	All	Yes	76.4	N.A.
	8/1/03–10/31/03	Yes	All	Yes	20.0	N.A.
Nebraska.....	8/1/04–10/31/04	Yes	All	No	7.5	No
Nevada .....	2/1/02–6/30/02	N.A.	All	N.A.	7.3	N.A.
New Hampshire.....	12/1/97–2/17/98	Yes	All	Yes	13.5	No
	12/1/01–2/15/02	Yes	All	Yes	13.5	N.A.
New Jersey.....	9/10/87–12/8/87	Yes	All	Yes	186.5	Yes
	3/15/96–6/1/96	Yes	All	Yes	359.0	No
	4/15/02–6/10/02	Yes	All	Yes	276.9	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table.

## TAXES

### STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS—Continued 1982—2007

State or other jurisdiction	Amnesty period	Legislative authorization	Major taxes covered	Accounts receivable included	Collections (\$millions) (a)	Installment arrangements permitted (b)
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	8/15/85—11/13/85	Yes	All (i)	No	13.6	Yes
	8/16/99—11/12/99	Yes	All	Yes	45.0	Yes
<b>New York</b> .....	11/1/85—1/31/86	Yes	All (j)	Yes	401.3	Yes
	11/1/96—1/31/97	Yes	All	Yes	253.4	Yes (o)
	11/18/02—1/31/03	Yes	All	Yes	582.7	Yes (s)
	10/1/05—3/1/06	N.A.	Income, corporate	N.A.	349.0	
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	9/1/89—12/1/89	Yes	All (k)	Yes	37.6	N.A.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	9/1/83—11/30/83	No (c)	All	No	0.2	Yes
	10/1/03—1/31/04	Yes	N.A.	N.A.	6.9	N.A.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	10/15/01—1/15/02	Yes	All	No	48.5	No
	1/1/06—2/15/06	Yes	All	No	63.0	No
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	7/1/84—12/31/84	Yes	Income, Sales	Yes	13.9	No (l)
	8/15/02—11/15/02	N.A.	All (r)	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	10/13/95—1/10/96	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	10/15/86—1/12/87	Yes	All	No	0.7	Yes
	4/15/96—6/28/96	Yes	All	Yes	7.9	Yes
	7/15/06—9/30/06	N.A.	All	Yes	6.5	Yes
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	9/1/85—11/30/85	Yes	All	Yes	7.1	Yes
	10/15/02—12/2/02	Yes	All	Yes	66.2	N.A.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	4/1/99—5/15/99	Yes	All	Yes	0.5	N.A.
<b>Texas</b> .....	2/1/84—2/29/84	No (c)	All (m)	No	0.5	No
	3/11/04—3/31/04	No (c)	All (m)	No	N.A.	No
	6/15/07—8/15/07	No (c)	All (m)	No	N.A.	No
<b>Vermont</b> .....	5/15/90—6/25/90	Yes	All	Yes	1.0 (e)	No
<b>Virginia</b> .....	2/1/90—3/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	32.2	No
	9/2/03—11/3/03	Yes	All	Yes	98.3	N.A.
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	10/1/86—12/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	15.9	Yes
	9/1/04—10/31/04	Yes	All	N.A.	10.4	Yes
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	9/15/85—11/22/85	Yes	All	Yes (n)	27.3	Yes
	6/15/98—8/14/98	Yes	All	Yes	30.9	N.A.
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	7/1/87—9/30/87	Yes	All	Yes	24.3	Yes
	7/10/95—8/31/95	Yes	All (p)	Yes	19.5	Yes (p)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, January 2007.

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 percent 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.

(t) All taxes except property, estate and unclaimed property.

(u) Does not include the motor fuel use tax.



## TAXES

**Table 7.16**  
**STATE EXCISE TAX RATES**  
**(As of January 1, 2008)**

State or other jurisdiction	General sales and gross receipts tax (percent)	Cigarettes (cents per pack of 20)	Distilled spirits (\$ per gallon)*	Motor fuel excise tax rates (cents per gallon) (a)		
				Gasoline	Diesel	Gasohol
Alabama .....	4.0	42.5 (b)	(c)	18.0 (d)(e)	19.0 (d)(e)	18.0 (d)(e)
Alaska .....	...	200	12.80 (g)	8.0	8.0	8.0
Arizona .....	5.6	200	3.00	18.0 (h)	18.0 (h)	18.0 (h)
Arkansas .....	6	59	2.50 (g)	21.5	22.5	21.5
California .....	7.25 (i)(j)	87	3.30 (g)	18.0 (k)	18.0 (k)	18.0 (k)
Colorado .....	2.9	84	2.28	22.0	20.5	22.0
Connecticut .....	6.0	200	4.50 (g)	25.0	37.0	25.0
Delaware .....	...	115	5.46 (g)	23.0 (l)	22.0 (l)	23.0 (l)
Florida .....	6.0	33.9	6.50 (n)	15.6 (o)(k)	29.0 (o)(k)	15.6 (o)(k)
Georgia .....	4.0	37	3.79 (g)	18.5 (k)	19.8 (k)	18.5 (k)
Hawaii .....	4.0	180 (f)	5.98	17.0 (d)(k)	17.0 (d)(k)	17.0 (d)(k)
Idaho .....	6.0	57	(c)	26.0 (p)	26.0 (p)	23.5 (p)
Illinois .....	6.25	98 (b)	4.50 (g)	20.1 (d)(h)(k)	22.6 (h)(k)	20.1 (h)(k)
Indiana .....	6.0	99.5	2.68 (g)	18.0 (h)(k)	16.0 (h)(k)	18.0 (h)(k)
Iowa .....	5.0	136	(c)	20.7	22.5	19.0
Kansas .....	5.3	79	2.50 (g)	24.0	26.0	24.0
Kentucky .....	6.0	30 (q)	1.92 (g)(n)	21.0 (h)(r)(k)	18.0 (h)(r)(k)	21.0 (h)(r)(k)
Louisiana .....	4.0	36	2.50 (g)	20.0	20.0	20.0
Maine .....	5.0	200	(c)	27.6 (m)	28.8 (m)	27.6 (m)
Maryland .....	6.0 (u)	200	1.50	23.5	24.25	23.5
Massachusetts .....	5.0	151	4.05 (n)(g)	21.0	21.0	21.0
Michigan .....	6.0	200	(c)	19.0 (k)	15.0 (k)	19.0 (k)
Minnesota .....	6.5	123 (s)	5.03 (g)	20.0	20.0	20.0
Mississippi .....	7.0	18	(c)	18.4 (k)	18.4 (k)	18.4 (k)
Missouri .....	4.225	17 (b)	2.00	17.55 (k)	17.55 (k)	17.55 (k)
Montana .....	...	170	(c)	27.0	27.75	27.0
Nebraska .....	5.5	64	3.75	23.0 (k)(m)	23.3 (k)(m)	23.9 (k)(m)
Nevada .....	6.5	80	3.60 (g)	24.055 (d)(k)	27.0 (d)(k)	24.055 (d)(k)
New Hampshire .....	...	108	(c)	19.625 (k)	19.625 (k)	19.625 (k)
New Jersey .....	7.0	257.5	4.40	14.5 (k)	17.5 (k)	14.5 (k)
New Mexico .....	5.0	91	6.06	18.875 (k)	22.875 (k)	18.875 (k)
New York .....	4.0	150 (b)	6.44 (g)	24.4 (k)	22.65 (k)	24.4 (k)
North Carolina .....	4.25 (t)	35	(c)(n)	30.15 (r)(k)	30.15 (r)(k)	30.15 (r)(k)
North Dakota .....	5.0	44	2.50 (g)	23.0	23.0	23.0
Ohio .....	5.5	125	(c)	28.0 (k)	28.0 (k)	28.0 (k)
Oklahoma .....	4.5	103	5.56 (g)	17.0 (k)	14.0 (k)	17.0 (k)
Oregon .....	...	118	(c)	24.0 (d)	24.0 (d)	24.0 (d)
Pennsylvania .....	6.0	135	(c)	31.2 (k)	38.1 (k)	31.2 (k)
Rhode Island .....	7.0	246	3.75	31.0 (k)	31.0 (k)	31.0 (k)
South Carolina .....	6.0	7	2.72 (g)	16.0	16.0	16.0
South Dakota .....	4.0	53	3.93(g)	22.0 (d)	22.0 (d)	20.0 (d)
Tennessee .....	7.0	62 (b)(q)	4.40 (g)	21.4 (d)(k)	18.4 (d)(k)	21.4 (d)(k)
Texas .....	6.25	141	2.40 (g)	20.0	20.0	20.0
Utah .....	4.65	69.5	(c)	24.5	24.5	24.5
Vermont .....	6.0	179	(c)(g)	20.0 (k)	26.0 (k)	20.0 (k)
Virginia .....	5.0 (j)	30 (b)	(c)	17.5 (d)(v)	16.0 (d)(v)	17.5 (d)(v)
Washington .....	6.5	202.5	(c)(n)	36.0 (k)(w)	36.0 (k)(w)	36.0 (k)(w)
West Virginia .....	6.0	55	(c)	32.2 (k)	32.2 (k)	32.2 (k)
Wisconsin .....	5.0	177	3.25	32.9 (k)(m)	32.9 (k)(m)	32.9 (k)(m)
Wyoming .....	4.0	60	(c)	14.0 (k)	14.0 (k)	14.0 (k)
Dist. of Columbia .....	5.75	100	1.50 (g)	20.0	20.0	20.0

See footnotes at end of table.

## TAXES

### STATE EXCISE TAX RATES—Continued (As of January 1, 2008)

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2008.

\*Information on distilled spirits is from 2007.

Key:

... — Tax is not applicable.

(a) The tax rates listed are fuel excise taxes collected by distributor/supplier/retailers in each state. Additional taxes may apply to motor carriers. Carrier taxes are coordinated by the International Fuel Tax Association.

(b) Counties and cities may impose an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes in Alabama 1¢ to 6¢; Illinois, 10¢ to 15¢; Missouri, 4¢ to 7¢; New York City \$1.50; Tennessee 1¢; and Virginia 2¢ to 15¢.

(c) 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.

(d) Tax rates do not include local option taxes. In AL, 1 – 3 cents; HI, 8.8 to 18.0 cents; IL, 5 cents in Chicago and 6 cents in Cook county (gasoline only); NV, 4.0 to 9.0 cents; OR, 1 to 3 cents; SD and TN, one cent; and VA 2%.

(e) Inspection fee

(f) Tax rate is scheduled to increase to \$2.00 per pack on September 30, 2008.

(g) Other taxes in addition to excise taxes for the following states: Alaska, under 21 percent – \$2.50/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 – \$3.64/gallon, over 55.780%–\$9.53/gallon 6.67 cents ounce; Georgia, \$0.83/gallon local tax; Illinois, under 20 percent – \$0.73/gallon, \$1.845/gallon in Chicago and \$2.00/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 11 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 – \$0.70/gallon and under 21 percent – \$1.30/gallon; New York, no more than 24 percent – \$2.54/gallon, \$1.00/gallon New York City; North Dakota, 7 percent state sales tax; Oklahoma, 13.5 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; Vermont, 10% on-premise sales tax and District of Columbia, 8 percent off – and 10 percent on-premise sales tax.

(h) 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).

(i) Tax rate may be adjusted annually according to a formula based on balances in the unappropriated general fund and the school foundation fund.

(j) Includes statewide local tax; in California and Virginia, 1.0 percent.

(k) Other taxes and fees; California–sales tax applicable; Florida – sales tax added to excise; Georgia – sales tax added to excise; Hawaii – sales tax applicable; Illinois – sales tax applicable, environmental fee and leaking underground storage tax (LUST); Indiana – sales tax applicable; Kentucky – environmental fee; Michigan – sales tax applicable; Mississippi – environmental fee; Missouri – inspection fee; Nebraska – petroleum fee; Nevada – inspection fee; New Hampshire – oil discharge cleanup fee; New Jersey – petroleum fee; New Mexico – Petroleum loading fee; New York – sales tax applicable and petroleum tax; 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; Wisconsin – Petroleum inspection fee; Wyoming – license tax.

(l) Plus 0.5 percent GRT.

(m) A portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, or inflation.

(n) Sales tax is applied to on-premise sales only.

(o) Local taxes for gasoline and gasohol vary from 10.2 cents to 18.2 cents. Plus a 2.07 cents/gallon pollution tax.

(p) A clean water tax is included. Tax rate is reduced by the percentage of ethanol used in blending (reported rate assumes the maximum 10 percent ethanol).

(q) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.1¢ per pack in Kentucky and 0.05¢ in Tennessee.

(r) 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.

(s) Plus an additional 25.5 cent sales tax is added to the wholesale price of a tax stamp (total \$1.485).

(t) Sales tax rate is scheduled to increase to 4.5 percent on October 1, 2008.

(u) Sales tax rate increased from 5 percent to 6 percent on January 3, 2008.

(v) Large trucks pay an additional 3.5 cents.

(w) Tax rate scheduled to increase to 37.5 cents on July 1, 2008.

**Table 7.17**  
**FOOD AND DRUG SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS**  
**(As of January 1, 2008)**

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (percentage)	Exemptions		
		Food (a)	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs
Alabama .....	4.0	...	★	...
Alaska .....	0.0	...	...	...
Arizona .....	5.6	★	★	...
Arkansas .....	6.0	3% (d)	★	...
California (c) .....	7.25 (b)	★	★	...
Colorado .....	2.9	★	★	...
Connecticut .....	6.0	★	★	★
Delaware .....	0.0	...	...	...
Florida .....	6.0	★	★	★
Georgia .....	4.0	★(d)	★	...
Hawaii .....	4.0	...	★	...
Idaho .....	6.0	...	★	...
Illinois (b) .....	6.25	1%	1%	1%
Indiana .....	6.0	★	★	...
Iowa .....	5.0	★	★	...
Kansas .....	5.3	...	★	...
Kentucky .....	6.0	★	★	...
Louisiana .....	4.0	★(d)	★	...
Maine .....	5.0	★	★	...
Maryland .....	6.0 (e)	★	★	★
Massachusetts .....	5.0	★	★	...
Michigan .....	6.0	★	★	...
Minnesota .....	6.5	★	★	★
Mississippi .....	7.0	...	★	...
Missouri .....	4.225	1.23%	★	...
Montana .....	0.0	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	5.5	★	★	...
Nevada .....	6.5	★	★	...
New Hampshire .....	0.0	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	7.0	★	★	★
New Mexico .....	5.0	★	★	...
New York .....	4.0	★	★	★
North Carolina (f) .....	4.5	★(d)	★	...
North Dakota .....	5.0	★	★	...
Ohio .....	5.5	★	★	...
Oklahoma .....	4.5	...	★	...
Oregon .....	0.0	...	...	...
Pennsylvania .....	6.0	★	★	★
Rhode Island .....	7.0	★	★	★
South Carolina .....	6.0	3%	★	...
South Dakota .....	4.0	...	★	...
Tennessee .....	7.0	5.50%	★	...
Texas .....	6.25	★	★	★
Utah .....	4.65	1.75% (d)	★	...
Vermont .....	6.0	★	★	★
Virginia .....	5.0 (b)	2.5% (b)	★	★
Washington .....	6.5	★	★	...
West Virginia .....	6.0	4% (h)	★	...
Wisconsin .....	5.0	★	★	...
Wyoming .....	4.0	(g)	★(g)	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	5.75	★	★	★

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, January 2008.

Key:

★— Yes, exempt from tax.

... — Subject to general sales tax.

(a) Some states tax food, but allow an (income) tax credit to compensate poor households. They are: Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming.

(b) Includes statewide local tax of 1.0 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.

(e) Sales tax rate increased from 5 percent to 6 percent on January 3, 2008.

(f) Sales tax rate is scheduled to increase to 4.5 percent on October 1, 2008.

(g) Food sales exempt through June 30, 2008.

(h) Tax rate on food is scheduled to fall to 3 percent on July 1, 2008. Food subject to local tax.

# TAXES

**Table 7.18**  
**STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES**  
**(Tax rates for the tax year 2008—as of January 1, 2008)**

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.....				(No state income tax)					
Arizona.....	2.59	— 4.54	5	10,000 (b)	— 150,000 (b)	2,100	4,200	2,300	...
Arkansas (a).....	1.0	— 7.0 (e)	6	3,699	— 31,000	23 (c)	46 (c)	23 (c)	...
California (a).....	1.0	— 9.3 (w)	6	6,827 (b)	— 44,815 (b)	94 (c)	188 (c)	294 (c)	...
Colorado.....	4.63		1	-----Flat rate-----					
Connecticut.....	3.0	— 5.0	2	10,000 (b)	— 10,000 (b)	12,750 (f)	24,500 (f)	0	...
Delaware.....	2.2	— 5.95	6	5,000	— 60,000	110 (c)	220 (c)	110 (c)	...
Florida.....				(No state income tax)					
Georgia.....	1.0	— 6.0	6	750 (g)	— 7,000 (g)	2,700	5,400	3,000	...
Hawaii.....	1.4	— 8.25	9	2,400 (b)	— 48,000 (b)	1,040	2,080	1,040	...
Idaho (a).....	1.6	— 7.8	8	1,237 (h)	— 24,736 (h)	3,500 (d)	7,000 (d)	3,500 (d)	...
Illinois.....	3.0		1	-----Flat rate-----					
Indiana.....	3.4		1	-----Flat rate-----					
Iowa (a).....	0.36	— 8.98	9	1,379	— 62,055	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	6	3,000	— 75,000	20 (c)	40 (c)	20 (c)	...
Louisiana.....	2.0	— 6.0	3	12,500 (b)	— 25,000 (b)	4,500 (i)	9,000 (i)	1,000 (i)	★
Maine (a).....	2.0	— 8.5	4	4,849 (b)	— 19,450 (b)	2,850	5,700	2,850	...
Maryland.....	2.0	— 5.5	7	1,000	— 500,000	2,400	4,800	2,400	...
Massachusetts (a).....	5.3		1	-----Flat rate-----					
Michigan (a).....	4.35		1	-----Flat rate-----					
Minnesota (a).....	5.35	— 7.85	3	21,800 (j)	— 71,591 (j)	3,500 (d)	7,000 (d)	3,500 (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	1,200	★(r)
Montana (a).....	1.0	— 6.9	7	2,500	— 14,900	2,040	4,080	2,040	★(r)
Nebraska (a).....	2.56	— 6.84	4	2,400 (k)	— 27,001 (k)	113 (c)	226 (c)	113 (c)	...
Nevada.....				(No state income tax)					
New Hampshire.....				(State income tax is limited to dividends and interest income only.)					
New Jersey.....	1.4	— 8.97	6	20,000 (l)	— 500,000 (l)	1,000	2,000	1,500	...
New Mexico.....	1.7	— 5.3	4	5,500 (m)	— 16,000 (m)	3,500 (d)	7,000 (d)	3,500 (d)	...
New York.....	4.0	— 6.85	5	8,000 (b)	— 20,000 (b)	0	0	1,000	...
North Carolina (n).....	6.0	— 7.75	6	12,750 (n)	— 600,000 (n)	3,500 (d)	7,000 (d)	3,500 (d)	...
North Dakota (a).....	2.1	— 5.54 (o)	5	31,850 (o)	— 349,701 (o)	3,500 (d)	7,000 (d)	3,500 (d)	...
Ohio (a).....	0.618	— 6.24	9	5,000	— 200,000	1,400 (p)	2,800 (p)	1,400 (p)	...
Oklahoma.....	0.5	— 5.5 (q)	7	1,000 (q)	— 8,701 (q)	1,000	2,000	1,000	...
Oregon (a).....	5.0	— 9.0	3	2,900 (b)	— 7,300 (b)	169 (c)	338 (c)	169 (c)	★(r)
Pennsylvania.....	3.07		1	-----Flat rate-----					
Rhode Island.....				25.0% Federal tax liability (s)					
South Carolina (a).....	2.5	— 7.0	6	2,670	— 13,350	3,500 (d)	7,000 (d)	3,500 (d)	...
South Dakota.....				(No state income tax)					
Tennessee.....				(State income tax is limited to dividends and interest income only.)					
Texas.....				(No state income tax)					
Utah.....	5		1	-----Flat rate-----					
Vermont (a).....	3.6	— 9.5	5	32,550 (u)	— 357,700 (u)	3,500 (d)	7,000 (d)	3,500 (d)	...
Virginia.....	2.0	— 5.75	4	3,000	— 17,000	930	1,860	930	...
Washington.....				(No state income tax)					
West Virginia.....	3.0	— 6.5	5	10,000	— 60,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	...
Wisconsin (a).....	4.6	— 6.75	4	9,700 (v)	— 145,460 (v)	700	1,400	700	...
Wyoming.....				(No state income tax)					
Dist. of Columbia.....	4.0	— 8.5	3	10,000	— 40,000	1,675	3,350	1,675	...

See footnotes at end of table.





## STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES—Continued

### (Tax rates for the tax year 2008—as of January 1, 2008)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2008.

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) 16 states have statutory provision for automatic adjustment of tax brackets, personal exemption or standard deductions to the rate of inflation. Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio index 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 IRC.

(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% to 0% based on state adjusted gross income. Exemption amounts are phased out for higher income taxpayers until they are eliminated for households earning over \$56,500.

(g) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married households, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging range from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

(h) For joint returns, the tax is twice the tax imposed on half the income. A \$10 filing tax is charge for each return and a \$15 credit is allowed for each exemption.

(i) Combined personal exemption and standard deduction.

(j) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$31,860 to over \$126,581. A 6.4% AMT rate is also applicable.

(k) The tax brackets reported are for single individual. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$4,800 to over \$54,000.

(l) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the tax rates range from 1.4% to 8.97% (with 7 income brackets) applying to income brackets from \$20,000 to over \$500,000.

(m) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$8,000 to over \$24,000. Married households filing separately pay the tax imposed on half the income.

(n) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$21,250 to \$100,000. Lower exemption amounts allowed for high income taxpayers.

(o) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$53,200 to \$349,701. An additional \$300 personal exemption is allowed for joint returns or unmarried head of households.

(p) Plus an additional \$20 per exemption tax credit.

(q) The rate range reported is for single persons. For married persons filing jointly, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$2,000 to \$15,000. The top tax rate is scheduled to fall to 5.25% for tax years after 2008.

(r) Deduction is limited to \$10,000 for joint returns and \$5,000 for individuals in Missouri and Montana, and to \$5,600 in Oregon.

(s) Federal Tax Liability prior to the enactment of Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001. Or, taxpayers have the option of computing tax liability based on a flat 7.0% (6.5% in 2009) of gross income.

(t) Tax credits are equal to 6% of federal standard/itemized deductions (w/o state taxes paid) and 75% of Federal personal exemption amounts. The credit amount is phased out above \$12,000 in income (\$24,000 for joint returns).

(u) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same rates apply for income under \$54,400 to over \$357,700.

(v) The tax brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers, the same rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$12,930 to \$193,950. An additional \$250 exemption is provided for each taxpayer or spouse age 65 or over.

(w) An additional 1% tax is imposed on taxable income over \$1 million

## TAXES

**Table 7.19**  
**STATE PERSONAL INCOME TAXES: FEDERAL STARTING POINTS**  
**(As of January 1, 2008)**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Relation to Internal Revenue Code</i>	<i>Tax base</i>
Alabama .....	...	...
Alaska .....	No state income tax	...
Arizona .....	1/1/07	Federal adjusted gross income
Arkansas .....	...	...
California .....	1/1/05	Federal adjusted gross income
Colorado .....	Current	Federal taxable income
Connecticut .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Delaware .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Florida .....	No state income tax	...
Georgia .....	1/1/07	Federal adjusted gross income
Hawaii .....	12/31/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Idaho .....	1/1/08	Federal taxable income
Illinois .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Indiana .....	1/1/07	Federal adjusted gross income
Iowa .....	1/1/07	Federal adjusted gross income
Kansas .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Kentucky .....	12/31/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Louisiana .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Maine .....	12/31/05	Federal adjusted gross income
Maryland .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Massachusetts .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Michigan .....	Current (a)	Federal adjusted gross income
Minnesota .....	12/31/06	Federal taxable income
Mississippi .....	...	...
Missouri .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Montana .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
Nebraska .....	2/14/07	Federal adjusted gross income
Nevada .....	No state income tax	...
New Hampshire .....	On interest and dividends only	...
New Jersey .....	...	...
New Mexico .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
New York .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income
North Carolina .....	1/1/07	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 .....	6/3/01	Federal adjusted gross income
South Carolina .....	12/31/06	Federal taxable income
South Dakota .....	No state income tax	...
Tennessee .....	On interest and dividends only	...
Texas .....	No state income tax	...
Utah .....	Current	Federal taxable income
Vermont .....	1/1/06	Federal taxable income
Virginia .....	12/31/07	Federal adjusted gross income
Washington .....	No state income tax	...
West Virginia .....	1/1/07	Federal adjusted gross income
Wisconsin .....	12/31/06	Federal adjusted gross income
Wyoming .....	No state income tax	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	Current	Federal adjusted gross income

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2008.

Key:

... — State does not employ a Federal starting point.

Current — Indicates state has adopted the Internal Revenue Code as currently in effect. Dates indicate state has adopted the IRC as amended to that date.

(a) Or January 1, 1999, taxpayer's option.



## TAXES

**Table 7.20**  
**RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES**  
**(For tax year 2008—as of January 1, 2008)**

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (percent)	Tax brackets		Number of brackets	Bank tax rates (percent)(a)	Federal 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.....	4.0–7.0 (m)	50,000	100,000	3	(a)	...
Louisiana.....	4.0–8.0	25,000	200,000	5	(a)	★
Maine.....	3.5–8.93 (n)	25,000	250,000	4	1.0	...
Maryland.....	8.3	----- Flat Rate -----		1	8.3	...
Massachusetts.....	9.5 (o)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	10.5 (o)	...
Michigan.....	4.95 (p)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	(a)	...
Minnesota.....	9.8 (q)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	9.8 (q)	...
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 (r)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.75 (r)	...
Nebraska.....	5.58–7.81	50,000		2	(a)	...
Nevada.....				See Note		
New Hampshire.....	8.5 (s)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	8.5 (s)	...
New Jersey.....	9.0 (t)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	9.0 (t)	...
New Mexico.....	4.8–7.6	500,000	1 million	3	4.8–7.6	...
New York.....	7.5 (u)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	7.5 (u)	...
North Carolina.....	6.9	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.9 (v)	...
North Dakota.....	2.6–6.5	3,000	30,000	5	7.0 (b)	★
Ohio.....	5.1–8.5 (w)	50,000		2	(w)	...
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 (x)	...
South Carolina.....	5.0	----- Flat Rate -----		1	4.5 (y)	...
South Dakota.....	...	...		...	6.0–0.25% (b)	...
Tennessee.....	6.5	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.5	...
Texas.....	(z)	...		...	(z)	...
Utah.....	5.0 (b)	----- Flat Rate -----		...	5.0 (b)	...
Vermont.....	6.0–8.5	10,000	250,000	3	(a)	...
Virginia.....	6.0	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.0 (aa)	...
Washington.....				See Note		
West Virginia.....	8.5	----- Flat Rate -----		1	8.5	...
Wisconsin.....	7.9	----- Flat Rate -----		1	7.9	...
Wyoming.....				See Note		
Dist. of Columbia.....	9.975 (bb)	----- Flat Rate -----		...	9.975 (bb)	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## TAXES

### RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES—Continued (For tax year 2008—as of January 1, 2008)

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources January 2008.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

Note: 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, \$500 in Rhode Island, \$500 per location in South Dakota (banks), \$100 in Utah, \$250 in Vermont.

(c) Minimum tax is \$800. The tax rate on S-Corporations is 1.5% (3.5% for banks).

(d) Or 3.1 mills per dollar of capital stock and surplus (maximum tax \$1 million) or \$250.

(e) The marginal rate decreases over 4 brackets ranging from \$20 to \$650 million in taxable income. Building and loan associations are taxed at a flat 8.7%.

(f) Or 3.3% Alternative Minimum Tax. An exemption of \$5,000 is allowed.

(g) Capital gains are taxed at 4%. There is also an alternative tax of 0.5% of gross annual sales.

(h) Minimum tax is \$20. An additional tax of \$10 is imposed on each return.

(i) Includes a 2.5% personal property replacement tax.

(k) Fifty percent of the federal income tax is deductible.

(l) Plus a surtax of 3.35% (2.125% for banks) on taxable income in excess of \$50,000 (\$25,000).

(m) Minimum tax of \$175. Or, an annual Limited Liability Tax for all corporations with over \$3 million in gross receipts.

(n) Or the Maine Alternative Minimum Tax.

(o) Rate includes a 14% surtax, as does the following: an additional tax of \$2.60 per \$1,000 on taxable tangible property (or net worth allocable to state, for intangible property corporations); minimum tax of \$456.

(p) The New Michigan Business Tax. First \$45,000 of tax base exempt. Plus, 0.8% of modified gross receipts (receipts less purchases from other firms) on receipts of \$350,000 or more. A surcharge of 21.99% applies.

(q) Plus a 5.8% tax on any Alternative Minimum Taxable Income over the base tax.

(r) A 7% tax on taxpayers using water's edge combination. Minimum tax is \$50.

(s) Plus a 0.75 percent tax on the enterprise base (total compensation, interest and dividends paid) for businesses with gross income over \$150,000 or base over \$75,000. Business profits tax is imposed on both corporations and unincorporated associations with gross income over \$50,000.

(t) The rate reported in the table is the corporation business franchise tax rate. Corporations with net income under \$100,000 are taxed at 7.5%. Corporations with net income under \$50,000 are taxed at 6.5%. A 4% surtax applies through July 1, 2009. The minimum tax is \$500. An Alternative Minimum Assessment based on Gross Receipts applies if greater than corporate franchise tax. Banking and financial corporations are subject to the franchise tax.

(u) Or 1.78 mills per dollar of capital (up to \$350,000); or a 1.5% alternative minimum tax; or a minimum tax of \$1,500 to \$100 depending on payroll size; if any of these is greater than the tax computed on net income. Small corporations with income under \$290,000 are subject to lower rates of tax on net income. An additional tax of 0.9 mills per dollar of subsidiary capital is imposed on corporations. For banks, the alternative bases of tax are 3% of alternative net income; or up to 1/50th mill of taxable assets; or a minimum tax of \$250.

(v) Financial institutions are also subject to a tax equal to \$30 per one million in assets.

(w) Rates shown are for the Franchise tax, which is being phased out through 2010. Current rates apply to 40% of the liability, or 40% of 4 mills time the value of the taxpayer's issued and outstanding share of stock with a maximum payment of \$150,000; or \$50 to \$1,000 minimum tax, depending on worldwide gross receipts. The Commercial Activity Tax (CAT) equals \$150 for gross receipts between \$150,000 and \$1 million, plus 0.26% of gross receipts over \$1 million. The CAT applies to 60% of receipts through March 31, and 80% for the remainder of the year. Banks will pay the Franchise tax. An additional litter tax is imposed equal to 0.11% on the first \$50,000 of taxable income, 0.22% on income over \$50,000; or 0.14 mills on net worth.

(x) For banks, the alternative tax is \$2.50 per \$10,000 of capital stock (\$100 minimum).

(y) Savings and Loans are taxed at a 6% rate.

(z) Texas imposes a Franchise Tax, known as the margin tax. It is imposed at 1.0% (0.5% for retail or wholesale entities) of gross revenues over \$300,000, with a variable discount allowed for businesses with revenues between \$300,000 to \$900,000.

(aa) State and national banks subject to the state's franchise tax on net capital is exempt from the income tax.

(bb) Minimum tax is \$100. Includes surtax.



## TAXES

**Table 7.21**  
**STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2006–2007**

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Iron Ore Mining Tax	\$.03/ton
	Iron Ore Mining Tax	Varies by species and ultimate use.
	Forest Products Severance Tax	2% of gross value at point of production, of all oil and gas produced.
	Oil and Gas Conservation & Regulation of Production Tax	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.
	Local Solid Minerals Tax	Varies by county.
	Uniform Natural Minerals Tax	\$.10/ton.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Cost Recovery Fisheries Assessment (b)	Elective; currently no assessments in place.
	Dive Fishery Management Assessment (b)	Elective; currently 7% of value for select dive fishery species in select management regions.
	Fisheries Business Tax	Tax based on unprocessed value of fishery resources processed in or exported from the state. 1% of value for shore-based processing in developing fisheries; 3% of value for floating processing in developing fisheries or shore-based processing in established fisheries; 4.5% of value for salmon cannery processing in established fisheries; 5% of value for floating processing in established fisheries.
	Fishery Resource Landing Tax	Tax based on unprocessed value of fishery resources processed outside and first landed in the state. 1% of value for developing fisheries; 3% of value for established fisheries.
	Mining License Tax	Up to 7% of net income and royalties received in connection with mining properties and activities in Alaska. New mining operations other than sand and gravel exempt for 3-1/2 years after production begins.
	Petroleum Profits Tax (PPT)	22.5% net value at wellhead (excludes capital costs, operating costs and other qualified expenditures) minus credits. Additional 0.25% surcharge for each dollar that net value exceeds \$40 per barrel; surcharge cannot exceed 25% of the monthly production tax value of taxable oil and gas. Conservation surcharge of 4 cents per barrel; plus another 1 cent per barrel surcharge if there is less than \$50 million in the Hazardous Release Fund.
	Salmon Enhancement Tax (b)	Elective; 2% or 3% of value for salmon sold in or exported from select aquaculture regions.
	Seafood Development Tax (b)	Elective; currently 1% of value for select commercial fish species in select seafood development regions.
	Seafood Marketing Assessment (b)	Elective; currently 0.3% of value for all commercial fish species.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Severance Tax	2.5% of net severance base for mining (metalliferous minerals); \$1.51/1000 board ft. (\$2.13 for ponderosa pine) for timbering.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Natural Resources Severance Tax	Separate rate for each substance.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	Natural gas 0.3 of \$.01 cent per MCF; crude oil 4% to 5% depending on production levels.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Assessment	Maximum 43 mills/bbl. of oil and 9 mills per MCF produced of gas.
<b>California</b> .....	Oil and Gas Production Assessment	Rate determined annually by Department of Conservation.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Severance Tax (c)	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 <sub>2</sub> , 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. (d)

See footnotes at end of table.



## TAXES

### STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2006–2007 — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Florida</b> .....	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 (\$0.171) times the gas base adjustment rate each fiscal year for gas; and the sulfur base rate (\$2.43) 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 \$1.62/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). Yet solid minerals, except phosphate rock and heavy minerals, upon which the sales tax is ultimately paid to the state are exempt from severance tax.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	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. (f)
	Additional Oil and Gas Production Tax	2% of market value at site of production.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Timber Fee	4% of purchase price (g)
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Petroleum Production Tax (h)	1% of value or \$.24 per barrel for oil or \$.03 per 1000 cu. ft. of gas, whichever is greater.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Severance Tax (i)	8% of gross value of oil and gas, less property tax credit of 3.67%; \$1/ton of coal.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	91.00 mills/bbl. crude oil or petroleum marketed or used each month; 12.9 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.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Oil Production Tax	4.5% of market value
	Coal Severance Tax	4.5% of gross value, less transportation expenses
	Natural Resource Severance Tax (j)	4.5% of gross value, less transportation expenses
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Natural Resources Severance Tax	Rate varies according to substance.
	Oil Field Site Restoration Fee	Rate varies according to type of well and production.
	Freshwater Mussel Tax	5% of revenues from the sale of whole freshwater mussels, at the point of first sale.
<b>Maine</b> .....	Mining Excise Tax	The greater of a tax on facilities and equipment or a tax on gross proceeds.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Mine Reclamation Surcharge	\$.17/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.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	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.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Taconite and Iron Sulfides	\$2.258 per ton of concentrates or pellets
	Direct Reduced Iron (l)	\$2.258 per ton of concentrates plus an additional \$.03 per ton for each 1% that the iron content exceeds 72%
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	6% of value at point of gas production; 3% of gross value of occluded natural gas from coal seams at point of production for well's first five years; also, maximum 35 mills/bbl. oil or 4 mills/1,000 cu. ft. gas (Oil and Gas Board maintenance tax). 6% of value at point of oil production; 3% of value at production when enhanced oil recovery method used.
	Timber Severance Tax	Varies depending on type of wood and ultimate use.
	Salt Severance Tax	3% of value of entire production in state.

See footnotes at end of table.



## TAXES

### STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2006–2007 — Continued

State	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate
<b>Montana</b> .....	Coal Severance Tax Metalliferous Mines License Tax (m)	Varies from 3% to 15% depending on 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%.
	Oil or Gas Conservation Tax	Maximum 0.3% on the market value of each barrel of crude petroleum oil or 10,000 cu. ft. of natural gas produced, saved and marketed or stored within or exported from the state. (m)
	Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax	Varies from 0.5% to 14.8% according to the type of well and type of production.
	Micaceous Minerals License Tax Cement License Tax (n)	\$.05/ton \$.22/to n of cement, \$.05/ton of cement, plaster, gypsum or gypsum products.
	Mineral Mining Tax	\$25 plus 0.5% of gross value greater than \$5,000. For talc, \$25 plus 4% of gross value greater than \$625. For coal, \$25 plus 0.40% of gross value greater than \$6,250. For vermiculite, \$25 plus 2% of gross value greater than \$1,250. For limestone, \$25 plus 10% of gross value greater than \$250. For industrial garnets, \$25 plus 1% of gross value greater than \$2,500.00
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3% of value of nonstripper oil and natural gas; 2% of value of stripper oil.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Uranium Tax	Maximum 15 mills/\$1 of value at wellhead, as of January 1, 2000 (f) 2% of gross value over \$5 million. The value of the uranium severed subject to tax is the gross value less transportation and processing costs.
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Minerals Extraction Tax	Between 2% and 5% of net proceeds of each geographically separate extractive operation, based on ratio of net proceeds to gross proceeds of whole operation.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	\$50/mills/bbl. of oil and 50 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas.
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Refined Petroleum Products Tax Excavation Tax Timber Tax	0.1% of fair market value \$.02 per cubic yard of earth excavated. 10% of stumpage value at the time of cutting.
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Resources Excise Tax (o) Severance Tax (o)	Potash .5%, molybdenum .125%, copper .25%, all others .75% of value. Potash 2.5%, copper .5%, timber .125% of value. Pumice, gypsum, sand, gravel, clay, fluorspar and other non-metallic minerals, .125% of value. Gold, silver .20%; Lead, zinc, thorium, molybdenum, manganese, rare earth and other .125% of value.
	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3.75% of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons, natural gas and carbon dioxide.
	Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax	3.15% of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide. 4% of value of natural gas.
	Natural Gas Processor's Tax Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (p)	\$0.0220/Mmbtu tax on volume. Varies, based on property tax in district of production. 0.19% of value.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	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. \$.50/1,000 board ft. for softwood sawtimber, \$.40/1,000 board ft. for hardwood sawtimber, \$.20/cord for softwood pulpwood, \$.12/cord hardwood pulpwood.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Oil Gross Production Tax Gas Gross Production Tax	5% of gross value at well. \$.04/1000 cu.ft. of gas produced (the rate is subject to a gas rate adjustment each fiscal year). For FY05, the rate was 10.37 cents per mcf.
	Coal Severance Tax Oil Extraction Tax	\$.375/ton plus \$.02/ton. (q) 6.5% of gross value at well (with exceptions due to production volumes and and production incentives for enhanced recovery projects).
<b>Ohio</b> .....	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.

See footnotes at end of table.

## TAXES

### STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2006–2007 — Continued

State	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate
Oklahoma.....	Oil, Gas and Mineral Gross Production Tax and Petroleum Excise Tax (r)	Rate: 0.75% levied on asphalt and metals. 7% (if greater than \$2.10 mcf) 4% (if greater than \$1.75 mcf, but less than \$2.10 mcf) 1% (if less than \$1.75 mcf) 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 Oil and Gas Production Tax STF Severance Tax—Eastern Oregon Forestland Option STF Severance Tax—Western Oregon Forestland Option	\$2.61/1000 board ft. harvested from public and private land. (rate is for 2007 harvests) 6% of gross value at well. \$3.30/1000 board ft. harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option. \$4.23/1000 board ft. harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option.
South Carolina.....	Forest Renewal Tax	Softwood products: 20 cents per 1,000 board feet or 25 cents per cord. Hardwood products: 25 cents per 1,000 board feet or 7 cents per cord.
South Dakota .....	Precious Metals Severance Tax  Energy Minerals Severance Tax (s) Conservation 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. 4.5% of taxable value of any energy minerals. 2.4 mills of taxable value of any energy minerals.
Tennessee.....	Oil and Gas Severance Tax Coal Severance Tax (t) Mineral Tax	3% of sales price. \$.20/ton Up to \$0.15 per ton, rate set by county legislative body.
Texas .....	Natural Gas Production Tax  Crude Oil Production Tax Sulphur Production Tax Cement Production Tax  Oil-Field Cleanup Regulatory Fees Oyster Sales Fee	7.5% of market value of gas. Condensate Production Tax: 4.6% of market value of gas. 4.6% of market value or \$.046/bbl. \$1.03/long ton or fraction thereof. \$.055 per ton or \$.0275/100 lbs. or fraction of 100 pounds of taxable cement. 5/8 of \$.01/barrel; 1/15 of \$.01/1000 cubic feet of gas. (u) \$1 per 300 lb. barrel of oysters taken from Texas waters.
Utah .....	Mining Severance Tax  Oil and Gas Severance Tax  Oil and Gas Conservation Fee	2.6% of taxable value for metals or metalliferous minerals sold or otherwise disposed of. 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. .002% of market value at wellhead.
Virginia .....	Forest Products Tax Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Tax	Varies by species and ultimate use. Varies depending on balance of Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Fund.
Washington .....	Uranium and Thorium Milling Tax Enhanced Food Fish Tax Timber Excise Tax	\$0.05/per pound. 0.09% to 5.62% of value (depending on species) at point of landing. 5% of stumpage value for harvests on public and private lands.
West Virginia .....	Natural Resource Severance Taxes	Coal: State rate is greater of 5% or \$.75 per ton (4.65% for state purposes and .35% for distribution to local governments). Special state rates for coal from new low seam mines. For seams between 37" and 45" the rate is greater of 2% or \$.75/ton (1.65% for state purposes and .35% for distribution to local governments). For seams less than 37" the rate is greater of 1% or \$.75/ton (.65% for state purposes and .35% for distribution to local governments). For coal from gob, refuse piles, or other sources of waste coal, the rate is 2.5% (distributed to local governments). Additional tax for workers' compensation debt reduction is \$.56/ton. Two special reclamation taxes at \$.07/clean ton and \$.02/clean ton. Limestone or sandstone, quarried or mined, and other natural resources: 5% of gross value. Natural gas: 5% of gross value (10% of net tax distributed to local governments), additional tax for workers' compensation debt reduction is \$.047/mcf of natural gas produced. Oil: 5% of gross value (10% of net tax distributed to local governments). Sand, gravel or other mineral products not quarried or mined: 5% of gross value. Timber: 1.22%, additional tax for workers' compensation debt reduction is 2.78%.

See footnotes at end of table.





## TAXES

### STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2006–2007 — Continued

State	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	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.
	Forest Crop Law Severance Tax	10% of stumpage.
	Managed Forest Law Yield Tax	5% yield tax. This tax will be waived for the first five years of most MFL land.
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Severance Tax	Severance Tax is defined as an excise tax imposed on the present and continuing privilege of removing, extracting, severing or producing any mineral in this state. Except as otherwise provided by W.S. 39-14-205. The total Severance Tax on crude oil, lease condensate or natural gas shall be six percent (6%). Stripper oil is taxed at four percent (4%). Surface coal is taxed at seven percent (7%). Underground coal is taxed at three and one half percent (3.5%). Trona is taxed at four percent (4%). Bentonite, uranium, sand and gravel, and all other minerals are taxed at two percent (2%).

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, August 2007, and state Web sites, September 2007.

**Key:**

(a) Application of tax is same as that of title unless otherwise indicated by a footnote.

(b) Tax rates and applicability for these severance taxes determined by a vote of the appropriate association within the seafood industry, by the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, or by the Department of Revenue. Proceeds from these elective assessments are customarily appropriated for benefit of the seafood industry.

(c) Metallic minerals, molybdenum ore, coal, oil shale, oil, gas, CO<sub>2</sub>, and coalbed methane.

(d) As of July 1, 2004, set at .0005 mill/\$1.

(e) Clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells, stone, sand, heavy minerals and rare earths.

(f) Actual rate set by administrative actions. Idaho—Current conservation rate is 5 mills (.005); Nebraska—Current conservation rate is 3 mills (.003).

(g) Buyer deducts amount from payment to grower; amount forwarded to Department of Natural Resources.

(h) Petroleum, oil, gas and other hydrocarbons.

(i) Coal, oil and gas.

(j) Coal and oil excepted.

(k) Production is considered commercial when it exceeds 50,000 tons annually. There is a six-year phase-in of the tax. In years one and two, the rate is zero. In year three, it is 25% of the statutory rate and 50% and 75% in years four and five respectively. An Aggregate Materials Tax is imposed by resolution of county boards. It is not required that any county impose the tax, which is \$.10/cubic yard or \$.07/ton on materials produced in the county.

(l) Metals, precious and semi-precious stones and gems.

(m) The maximum rate of 0.3% is split between the Oil or Gas Conservation Tax and the Oil, Gas and Coal Natural Resource Account Fund. Currently the Oil or Gas Conservation Tax is .18% and the Oil, Gas and Coal Natural Resource Account fund tax rate is .08%.

(n) Cement and gypsum or allied products.

(o) Natural resources except oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide.

(p) Oil, coal, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, geothermal energy, carbon dioxide and uranium.

(q) 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. Coal shipped out of state is subject to the \$.02/ton tax and 30% of the \$.375/ton tax. The coal may be subject to up to the \$.375/ton tax at the option of the county in which the coal is mined.

(r) 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.

(s) Any mineral fuel used in the production of energy, including coal, lignite, petroleum, oil, natural gas, uranium and thorium.

(t) Counties and municipalities also authorized to levy severance taxes on sand, gravel, sandstone, chert and limestone at a rate up to \$.15/ton.

(u) Fees will not be collected when Oil-Field Cleanup Fund reaches \$20 million, but will again be collected when fund falls below \$10 million.

# TAXES

**Table 7.22**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 2006**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State	Total taxes	Sales and gross receipts	Licenses	Individual income	Corporation net income	Severance	Property taxes	Death and gift	Documentary and stock transfer	Other
United States .....	\$710,606,931	\$332,924,224	\$45,162,260	\$245,785,322	\$47,392,347	\$10,660,498	\$11,737,504	\$4,746,672	\$11,897,762	\$300,342
Alabama .....	8,529,676	4,233,895	481,969	2,766,239	558,768	182,778	249,383	1,865	54,779	0
Alaska .....	2,484,422	208,898	124,135	0	821,664	1,274,642	54,507	576	0	0
Arizona .....	11,713,167	6,762,511	359,724	3,253,279	890,004	40,494	395,471	11,684	0	0
Arkansas .....	6,959,438	3,690,394	287,716	2,012,835	368,523	22,225	518,657	2,292	46,228	10,588
California .....	111,346,857	39,942,812	7,587,197	51,219,823	10,316,467	16,048	2,260,724	3,786	0	0
Colorado .....	8,522,307	3,253,073	332,983	4,258,944	457,673	212,753	0	6,881	0	0
Connecticut .....	12,131,894	4,970,456	370,980	5,777,636	634,990	0	0	196,033	181,799	0
Delaware .....	2,860,749	431,518	972,702	1,018,633	295,577	0	0	4,040	136,877	1,402
Florida .....	37,201,518	27,584,580	1,899,350	8,040,366	2,405,863	55,790	187,941	71,300	4,996,694	0
Georgia .....	17,033,651	7,444,781	538,760	8,040,366	890,732	0	75,676	10,948	96	32,292
Hawaii .....	4,918,655	3,011,603	147,620	1,550,757	148,084	0	0	4,017	56,574	0
Idaho .....	3,142,663	1,462,891	252,209	1,222,569	198,302	2,897	0	1,818	0	1,977
Illinois .....	28,128,749	14,175,135	2,464,626	8,635,104	2,400,270	564	64,596	271,860	116,594	0
Indiana .....	13,625,667	7,573,932	468,890	4,381,548	1,043,873	947	7,569	148,908	0	0
Iowa .....	6,118,897	2,732,256	598,155	2,413,775	284,976	0	0	71,640	18,095	0
Kansas .....	6,275,075	2,934,408	291,600	2,401,128	381,259	149,676	65,220	51,784	0	0
Kentucky .....	9,953,098	4,656,462	540,450	2,918,536	1,001,619	281,581	505,248	45,990	3,212	0
Louisiana .....	9,651,457	5,318,769	552,213	2,501,120	506,174	716,396	45,591	11,194	0	0
Maine .....	3,590,334	1,660,240	222,048	1,368,927	188,016	0	41,190	75,330	34,583	0
Maryland .....	14,626,889	5,722,890	694,443	6,151,365	846,863	0	576,515	221,883	270,328	142,602
Massachusetts .....	19,395,270	5,937,961	662,864	10,483,437	1,859,009	0	76	196,280	255,643	0
Michigan .....	23,714,514	11,606,609	1,365,856	6,226,304	1,886,168	90,956	2,240,348	593	297,680	0
Minnesota .....	17,331,413	7,225,999	983,817	6,862,953	1,071,884	28,022	634,697	212,881	311,160	0
Mississippi .....	5,989,603	3,921,993	359,174	1,254,733	316,981	89,910	44,661	2,151	0	0
Missouri .....	10,180,045	4,669,311	628,374	4,491,428	343,689	49	25,107	14,640	7,408	39
Montana .....	2,126,324	513,927	243,320	768,911	153,675	247,385	194,362	1,773	0	2,971
Nebraska .....	3,961,093	1,859,131	206,804	1,545,024	262,296	2,820	2,473	69,635	12,910	0
Nevada .....	6,152,980	4,992,514	768,348	0	0	44,526	163,531	6,415	177,646	0
New Hampshire .....	2,080,573	707,927	200,422	80,931	542,644	0	384,241	3,583	160,816	9
New Jersey .....	26,266,187	10,493,283	1,488,097	10,506,565	2,506,428	8,267	3,479	610,847	655,488	0
New Mexico .....	5,110,683	2,387,718	231,491	1,123,954	377,185	923,304	55,300	3,138	0	8,593
New York .....	57,326,481	19,212,180	1,219,406	30,812,924	4,018,199	0	0	856,834	1,206,938	0
North Carolina .....	20,602,549	8,366,868	1,233,539	9,467,278	1,308,022	1,967	0	149,757	75,118	0
North Dakota .....	1,621,912	739,092	137,738	275,630	120,113	346,672	1,621	1,046	0	0
Ohio .....	24,636,910	11,446,067	2,131,861	9,859,712	1,102,351	8,267	34,582	54,070	0	0
Oklahoma .....	7,784,453	2,756,891	871,904	2,658,272	231,206	1,152,158	0	83,907	17,131	12,984
Oregon .....	7,590,306	773,028	826,805	5,416,466	438,255	12,032	23,610	89,283	10,827	0
Pennsylvania .....	29,050,577	13,779,197	2,675,599	9,021,917	60,491	0	60,491	723,654	650,657	22,108
Rhode Island .....	2,741,734	1,398,749	98,053	1,019,482	169,865	0	1,480	39,405	14,629	71
South Carolina .....	7,759,797	4,200,121	432,250	2,727,251	296,753	0	9,808	3,237	90,377	0

See footnotes at end of table.



## TAXES

### STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 2006 (In thousands of dollars) — Continued

State	Total taxes	Sales and gross receipts	Licenses	Individual income	Corporation net income	Severance	Property taxes	Death and gift	Documentary and stock transfer	Other
South Dakota.....	1,182,027	960,476	154,475	0	61,865	4,355	0	730	126	0
Tennessee.....	10,650,350	8,018,801	1,178,716	192,764	928,349	1,796	0	72,959	226,280	30,685
Texas.....	36,591,749	28,325,786	5,036,216	0	0	3,216,387	0	13,360	0	0
Utah.....	5,459,091	2,534,259	192,260	2,277,478	348,129	99,517	0	7,448	0	0
Vermont.....	2,406,661	801,203	99,304	542,012	86,083	0	824,375	26,223	20,797	6,664
Virginia.....	17,192,007	5,726,760	635,704	9,073,077	863,320	1,852	20,021	160,406	694,065	16,802
Washington.....	16,410,977	12,906,661	805,726	0	0	48,446	1,629,571	18,561	1,002,012	0
West Virginia.....	4,558,219	2,187,492	185,432	1,297,720	533,027	336,387	3,910	592	13,659	0
Wisconsin.....	13,795,044	5,955,106	808,237	5,906,515	808,200	3,739	113,585	108,571	80,536	10,555
Wyoming.....	2,122,239	747,610	112,698	0	0	1,043,160	217,907	864	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

# TAXES

**Table 7.23**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2006**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State	General sales		Selective sales taxes									
	Total	gross receipts	Total	Motor fuels	Insurance premiums	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Alcoholic beverages	Amusements	Pari-mutuels	Other	
United States .....	\$33,292,424	\$226,523,438	\$106,400,786	\$35,754,616	\$15,404,875	\$11,392,697	\$14,479,660	\$4,924,732	\$5,535,873	\$304,093	\$18,604,240	
Alabama .....	4,233,895	2,221,506	2,012,389	566,700	273,432	692,174	154,321	120,662	89	3,207	201,804	
Alaska .....	208,898	0	208,898	42,087	51,912	3,878	64,106	35,225	2,412	0	9,278	
Arizona .....	6,762,511	5,189,786	1,572,725	772,849	419,888	19,688	298,001	61,147	623	529	0	
Arkansas .....	3,690,394	2,772,131	918,263	456,377	127,805	0	148,879	45,541	0	5,519	134,142	
California .....	39,942,812	32,199,800	7,743,012	3,393,381	2,202,327	605,852	1,088,703	318,276	0	38,018	96,455	
Colorado .....	3,253,073	2,105,049	1,148,024	589,533	177,783	9,291	229,207	33,217	105,595	3,398	0	
Connecticut .....	4,970,456	3,040,683	1,929,773	432,948	253,430	172,793	256,397	41,068	457,807	9,119	306,211	
Delaware .....	431,518	0	431,518	120,090	85,786	40,829	88,526	14,238	0	166	81,883	
Florida .....	27,584,580	20,788,525	6,796,055	2,264,350	879,079	2,018,612	456,794	642,926	0	28,145	506,149	
Georgia .....	7,444,781	5,802,913	1,641,868	899,222	342,982	0	243,540	156,124	0	0	0	
Hawaii .....	3,011,603	2,355,316	656,287	87,476	92,219	120,679	88,261	45,955	0	0	221,697	
Idaho .....	1,462,891	1,078,543	384,348	228,140	86,077	2,285	53,525	7,089	0	1,035	6,197	
Illinois .....	14,175,135	7,760,590	6,414,545	1,445,821	319,805	1,769,960	640,333	152,300	826,835	10,546	1,248,945	
Indiana .....	7,573,932	5,334,275	2,239,657	838,295	177,663	11,783	355,525	37,375	805,510	4,714	8,792	
Iowa .....	2,732,256	1,800,829	931,427	441,867	121,428	0	98,936	14,269	252,621	2,306	0	
Kansas .....	2,934,408	2,127,597	806,811	432,530	127,819	883	122,991	95,867	583	3,006	23,132	
Kentucky .....	4,656,462	2,748,643	1,907,819	533,534	354,148	0	193,242	97,582	230	14,634	714,449	
Louisiana .....	5,318,769	3,427,486	1,891,283	648,621	392,035	12,753	96,762	53,132	603,858	53,022	31,100	
Maine .....	1,660,240	1,041,216	619,024	229,066	93,915	17,083	154,825	14,090	10,748	3,735	95,562	
Maryland .....	5,722,890	3,381,694	2,341,196	768,742	345,816	119,341	280,307	27,943	10,653	2,013	786,381	
Massachusetts .....	5,937,961	4,009,371	1,928,590	671,844	427,060	0	435,336	69,526	4,315	4,181	316,328	
Michigan .....	11,606,609	8,080,905	3,525,704	1,061,656	219,538	23,430	1,171,889	133,284	155,461	9,915	750,531	
Minnesota .....	7,225,999	4,437,407	2,788,592	646,453	329,034	49	446,117	70,938	51,303	1,508	1,243,190	
Mississippi .....	3,921,993	3,047,837	874,156	442,881	165,968	9,174	58,098	42,200	145,711	0	10,124	
Missouri .....	4,669,311	3,100,045	1,569,266	738,690	283,333	0	111,322	29,543	344,088	0	62,290	
Montana .....	513,927	0	513,927	207,256	64,521	28,203	89,299	23,574	57,297	33	43,744	
Nebraska .....	1,859,131	1,409,015	450,116	304,217	37,470	3,093	67,026	24,819	5,842	252	7,397	
Nevada .....	4,902,514	3,163,832	1,828,682	311,888	238,334	11,593	138,813	38,262	1,045,846	0	43,946	
New Hampshire .....	707,927	0	707,927	128,357	81,913	70,377	149,985	12,624	650	2,934	261,087	
New Jersey .....	10,493,283	6,853,418	3,639,865	519,491	537,119	921,987	801,439	101,965	502,297	0	255,567	
New Mexico .....	2,387,718	1,741,673	646,045	240,599	103,081	14,654	48,405	37,100	56,677	362	145,167	
New York .....	19,212,180	11,263,576	7,948,604	533,614	1,010,896	767,944	971,330	191,013	11,030	28,868	4,443,905	
North Carolina .....	8,366,868	5,021,648	3,345,220	1,494,367	442,301	353,066	171,672	232,768	11,752	0	639,294	
North Dakota .....	739,092	427,487	311,605	133,601	29,125	34,531	23,490	6,341	9,372	509	74,630	
Ohio .....	11,446,067	7,733,133	3,712,934	1,792,544	543,977	187,233	1,086,712	91,855	0	10,613	0	
Oklahoma .....	2,756,891	1,799,947	956,944	441,456	175,935	2,027	222,898	74,304	3,183	1,327	35,814	
Oregon .....	773,028	0	773,028	415,249	61,540	9,475	269,922	13,643	124	3,075	0	
Pennsylvania .....	13,779,197	8,403,283	5,375,914	2,092,822	663,997	1,156,087	1,033,480	249,194	512	25,619	154,203	
Rhode Island .....	1,398,749	854,257	544,492	133,200	52,860	95,949	125,911	11,254	0	3,486	121,832	
South Carolina .....	4,200,121	3,186,306	1,013,815	511,834	134,647	44,173	32,056	143,034	36,612	0	111,459	

See footnotes at end of table.



## TAXES

STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2006 — Continued  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	General sales or		Selective sales taxes								
	Total	gross receipts	Total	Motor fuels	Insurance premiums	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Alcoholic beverages	Amusements	Pari-mutuels	Other
South Dakota.....	960,476	679,162	281,314	125,367	58,064	2,666	28,185	12,654	25	313	54,040
Tennessee.....	8,018,801	6,451,838	1,566,963	848,348	379,888	6,680	124,923	105,470	0	0	101,654
Texas.....	28,325,786	18,275,210	10,050,576	2,993,570	1,233,494	951,412	545,904	680,748	25,739	11,018	3,608,691
Utah.....	2,534,259	1,890,793	643,466	359,218	120,119	30,582	60,300	33,049	0	0	40,198
Vermont.....	801,203	326,055	475,148	86,018	54,722	10,201	48,931	18,614	0	0	256,662
Virginia.....	5,726,760	3,263,647	2,463,113	933,207	373,781	138,886	172,192	160,703	85	0	684,259
Washington.....	12,906,661	10,048,349	2,858,312	1,030,005	378,804	425,238	474,907	240,744	73	1,899	306,642
West Virginia.....	2,187,492	1,125,766	1,061,726	320,734	105,371	147,702	112,027	9,053	0	13,612	353,227
Wisconsin.....	5,955,106	4,127,972	1,827,134	975,646	150,817	325,314	317,911	50,782	315	1,246	5,103
Wyoming.....	747,610	624,924	122,686	68,845	21,817	3,087	25,999	1,648	0	211	1,079

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2008.

## TAXES

**Table 7.24**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2006**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total license tax revenue	Motor vehicle license revenue	Occupation and business license, NEC	Corporation license	Motor vehicle operator's license	Hunting and fishing license	Public utility license	Alcoholic beverage license	Amusement license	Other license taxes
United States .....	\$45,162,260	\$19,015,122	\$13,352,683	\$7,576,009	\$2,030,477	\$1,323,595	\$465,046	\$404,877	\$262,477	\$731,974
Alabama .....	481,969	223,052	125,573	88,112	14,491	16,602	11,710	2,429	0	0
Alaska .....	124,135	52,494	37,307	1,343	0	26,699	360	1,937	1	3,994
Arizona .....	359,724	189,261	94,484	14,041	25,187	22,020	0	4,616	40	10,075
Arkansas .....	287,716	130,196	86,960	20,916	14,425	18,960	8,770	1,581	188	5,720
California .....	7,487,197	2,586,974	4,308,702	61,280	224,954	86,918	50,770	45,927	9,479	12,193
Colorado .....	332,983	202,115	37,684	2,614	12,371	70,706	0	5,756	1,020	717
Connecticut .....	370,980	225,939	72,060	17,689	39,853	3,810	0	6,226	34	5,369
Delaware .....	972,702	33,890	252,984	595,813	2,503	1,056	6,261	706	479	79,010
Florida .....	1,899,350	1,191,111	253,223	191,716	175,755	14,609	31,112	35,855	4,696	1,273
Georgia .....	538,760	281,117	133,075	61,068	40,160	22,545	0	795	0	0
Hawaii .....	147,620	108,030	22,847	1,402	465	372	12,959	0	0	1,545
Idaho .....	252,209	117,752	53,499	2,423	6,066	34,608	33,179	1,514	373	2,795
Illinois .....	2,464,626	1,464,272	664,511	200,283	72,823	41,026	0	11,051	1,385	9,275
Indiana .....	468,890	176,900	44,032	6,847	207,518	17,912	0	10,326	4,053	1,302
Iowa .....	598,155	394,576	85,962	37,851	10,957	27,036	10,969	9,870	18,589	2,345
Kansas .....	291,600	168,050	20,033	52,910	19,582	20,268	5,133	2,592	220	2,812
Kentucky .....	540,450	201,548	170,724	104,173	21,346	22,007	10,326	5,076	259	4,991
Louisiana .....	552,213	130,591	97,609	278,029	13,450	26,018	3,512	0	0	3,004
Maine .....	222,048	83,222	93,283	6,385	10,478	17,413	0	3,593	800	6,874
Maryland .....	694,443	446,520	144,457	61,366	25,943	12,933	0	1,009	31	2,184
Massachusetts .....	662,864	296,382	158,386	24,443	72,393	5,565	0	2,892	428	102,375
Michigan .....	1,365,856	905,298	148,850	20,417	50,526	49,896	18,962	13,219	0	158,688
Minnesota .....	983,817	521,003	300,463	6,963	45,779	57,793	0	1,557	975	49,284
Mississippi .....	359,174	122,170	71,913	109,018	26,429	13,927	0	2,418	5,345	7,954
Missouri .....	628,374	280,875	148,523	71,310	17,548	29,471	18,356	4,125	52	58,114
Montana .....	243,320	145,116	43,431	1,139	5,119	41,443	9	1,948	4,847	268
Nebraska .....	206,804	91,100	64,125	6,985	8,625	14,800	0	169	0	21,000
Nevada .....	768,348	162,443	406,160	74,119	15,084	8,313	0	0	96,696	5,533
New Hampshire .....	200,422	88,505	80,529	4,767	5,153	8,600	6,848	2,892	350	2,778
New Jersey .....	1,488,097	440,572	594,768	316,169	38,312	11,524	1,258	12,844	70,195	2,455
New Mexico .....	231,491	179,694	24,474	2,604	4,941	17,757	811	842	299	69
New York .....	1,219,406	768,681	162,886	68,475	124,517	4,524	34,688	42,325	104	13,206
North Carolina .....	1,233,539	578,915	152,330	357,075	111,257	15,929	0	14,277	0	3,756
North Dakota .....	137,738	69,457	49,241	0	4,170	14,308	4	270	288	0
Ohio .....	2,131,861	791,539	775,271	408,539	82,260	35,438	3,570	29,757	0	5,487
Oklahoma .....	871,904	561,142	209,612	40,928	15,461	16,114	4	5,065	23,096	482
Oregon .....	826,805	477,868	239,835	9,750	33,902	39,409	13,689	3,310	2,565	6,477
Pennsylvania .....	2,675,599	829,189	757,664	869,096	59,090	67,842	56,772	15,606	4,361	15,979
Rhode Island .....	98,053	56,820	33,256	4,300	522	1,881	0	153	463	658
South Carolina .....	432,250	156,077	118,482	67,798	46,230	21,846	0	8,713	1,553	11,551

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2006 — Continued**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State	Total license tax revenue	Motor vehicle license revenue	Occupation and business license, NEC	Corporation license	Motor vehicle operator's license	Hunting and fishing license	Public utility license	Alcoholic beverage license	Amusement license	Other license taxes
South Dakota .....	154,475	44,666	66,492	2,817	2,494	26,186	927	315	125	10,453
Tennessee .....	1,178,716	266,169	238,883	584,386	42,669	31,219	6,395	1,145	304	7,546
Texas .....	5,036,216	1,367,016	743,391	2,605,447	116,737	89,493	19,227	51,931	7,640	35,334
Utah .....	192,260	103,901	36,370	2,279	19,762	23,779	0	1,990	0	4,179
Vermont .....	99,304	59,428	22,463	4,759	4,826	5,454	0	427	0	1,947
Virginia .....	635,704	355,754	146,937	51,435	45,214	21,025	0	10,750	90	4,499
Washington .....	805,726	407,513	217,508	22,597	59,669	30,944	15,188	10,754	488	41,065
West Virginia .....	185,432	87,686	40,791	7,675	269	15,601	20,280	12,893	14	223
Wisconsin .....	808,237	335,805	284,387	16,271	31,300	70,608	62,997	1,431	552	4,886
Wyoming .....	112,698	56,728	16,253	8,187	1,892	29,388	0	0	0	250

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2008.

TAXES

**Table 7.25**  
**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME, AND POPULATION, BY STATE AND REGION, 2006–2007**

State or other jurisdiction	Per capita personal income (dollars)					Personal income (millions of dollars)					Population (thousands of persons)					
	2006r	2007p	Rank in the U.S.		Percent of the U.S.	Percent change 2006–07	Rank of percent change 2006–07	2006r	2007p	Percent change 2006–07	Rank of percent change 2006–07	2006r	2007p	Percent change 2006–07	Rank of percent change 2006–07	
			2006r	2007p												
United States .....	\$36,714	\$38,611	--	--	100	100	5.2	--	\$10,968,393	\$11,645,882	6.2	--	298,755	301,621	1.0	--
Alabama .....	30,894	32,404	41	42	84	84	4.9	30	141,811	149,959	5.7	32	4,590	4,628	0.8	27
Alaska .....	38,138	40,352	16	15	104	105	5.8	13	25,836	27,580	6.7	12	677	683	0.9	23
Arizona .....	31,936	33,029	39	40	87	86	3.4	30	196,909	209,361	6.3	25	6,166	6,339	2.8	2
Arkansas .....	28,473	30,060	48	48	78	78	5.6	18	79,983	85,214	6.5	20	2,809	2,835	0.9	22
California .....	39,626	41,571	8	7	108	108	4.9	29	1,436,446	1,519,547	5.8	31	36,250	36,553	0.8	25
Colorado .....	39,491	41,042	10	10	108	106	3.9	45	188,222	199,525	6.0	29	4,766	4,862	2.0	8
Connecticut .....	50,762	54,117	1	1	138	140	6.6	4	177,453	189,535	6.8	10	3,496	3,502	0.2	43
Delaware .....	39,131	40,608	11	12	107	105	3.8	48	33,369	35,116	5.2	43	853	865	1.4	14
Florida .....	36,720	38,444	20	20	100	100	4.7	34	663,077	701,647	5.8	30	18,058	18,251	1.1	19
Georgia .....	32,095	33,457	36	38	87	87	4.2	42	299,834	319,339	6.5	21	9,342	9,545	2.2	5
Hawaii .....	37,023	39,239	18	18	101	102	6.0	10	47,340	50,359	6.4	24	1,279	1,283	0.4	36
Idaho .....	29,920	31,197	44	44	81	81	4.3	41	43,800	46,776	6.8	11	1,464	1,499	2.4	4
Illinois .....	38,409	40,322	14	16	105	104	5.0	28	490,755	518,245	5.6	34	12,777	12,853	0.6	33
Indiana .....	32,288	33,616	33	37	88	87	4.1	44	203,502	213,302	4.8	46	6,303	6,345	0.7	31
Iowa .....	33,038	35,023	29	27	90	91	6.0	9	98,208	104,651	6.6	18	2,973	2,988	0.5	34
Kansas .....	34,799	36,768	23	22	95	95	5.7	16	95,901	102,069	6.4	23	2,756	2,776	0.7	28
Kentucky .....	29,729	31,111	46	46	81	81	4.6	36	124,993	131,956	5.6	36	4,204	4,241	0.9	24
Louisiana .....	31,821	34,756	40	31	87	90	9.2	1	135,026	149,214	10.5	1	4,243	4,293	1.2	16
Maine .....	32,095	33,722	36	35	87	87	5.1	27	42,202	44,418	5.3	41	1,315	1,317	0.2	45
Maryland .....	43,788	46,021	5	5	119	119	5.1	26	245,303	258,561	5.4	39	5,602	5,618	0.3	39
Massachusetts .....	46,299	49,082	3	3	126	127	6.0	8	297,905	316,568	6.3	26	6,434	6,450	0.2	41
Michigan .....	33,788	35,086	26	26	92	91	3.8	46	341,337	353,376	3.5	50	10,102	10,072	-0.3	49
Minnesota .....	38,859	41,034	13	11	106	106	5.6	17	200,300	213,282	6.5	22	5,155	5,198	0.8	26
Mississippi .....	27,028	28,845	50	50	74	75	6.7	3	78,356	84,193	7.4	6	2,899	2,919	0.7	30
Missouri .....	32,789	34,389	30	32	89	89	4.9	31	191,413	202,153	5.6	33	5,838	5,878	0.7	29
Montana .....	30,790	32,458	42	41	84	84	5.4	20	29,152	31,090	6.6	15	947	958	1.2	17
Nebraska .....	34,440	36,471	24	24	94	94	5.9	11	60,744	64,721	6.5	19	1,764	1,775	0.6	32
Nevada .....	38,994	40,480	12	13	106	105	3.8	47	97,189	103,847	6.9	9	2,492	2,565	2.9	1
New Hampshire .....	39,753	41,512	7	8	108	108	4.4	39	52,149	54,622	4.7	48	1,312	1,316	0.3	38
New Jersey .....	46,763	49,194	2	2	127	127	5.2	22	405,254	427,297	5.4	38	8,666	8,686	0.2	42
New Mexico .....	29,929	31,474	43	43	82	82	5.2	24	58,131	62,002	6.7	14	1,942	1,970	1.4	13
New York .....	44,027	47,385	4	4	120	123	7.6	2	848,937	914,432	7.7	5	19,282	19,298	0.1	46
North Carolina .....	32,247	33,636	34	36	88	87	4.3	40	286,010	304,781	6.6	17	8,869	9,061	2.2	6
North Dakota .....	32,763	34,846	31	29	89	90	6.4	5	20,885	22,291	6.7	13	637	640	0.4	37
Ohio .....	33,320	34,874	27	28	91	90	4.7	35	381,963	399,897	4.7	49	11,464	11,467	0.0	48
Oklahoma .....	32,391	34,153	32	33	88	88	5.4	19	115,881	123,541	6.6	16	3,578	3,617	1.1	18
Oregon .....	33,299	34,784	28	30	91	90	4.5	38	122,909	130,353	6.1	27	3,691	3,747	1.5	11
Pennsylvania .....	36,825	38,788	19	19	100	100	5.3	21	456,732	482,245	5.6	35	12,403	12,433	0.2	40
Rhode Island .....	37,523	39,463	17	17	102	102	5.2	23	39,835	41,745	4.8	47	1,062	1,058	-0.4	50
South Carolina .....	29,767	31,013	45	47	81	80	4.2	43	128,893	136,696	6.1	28	4,330	4,408	1.8	10

See footnotes at end of table.



**PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME, AND POPULATION, BY STATE AND REGION, 2006–2007—Continued**

State or other jurisdiction	Per capita personal income (dollars)				Personal income (millions of dollars)				Population (thousands of persons)			
	Rank in the U.S.		Percent of the U.S.		Percent change 2006–07		Rank of percent change 2006–07		Percent change 2006–07		Rank of percent change 2006–07	
	2006r	2007p	2006r	2007p	2006r	2007p	2006r	2007p	2006r	2007p	2006r	2007p
South Dakota .....	32,030	33,905	38	34	87	88	12	5.9	25,255	26,996	8	796
Tennessee .....	32,172	33,280	35	39	88	86	49	3.4	195,441	204,896	45	6,075
Texas .....	35,166	37,187	21	21	96	96	15	5.7	823,159	888,926	4	23,408
Utah .....	29,406	31,189	47	45	80	81	7	6.1	75,853	82,506	2	2,580
Vermont .....	34,871	36,670	22	23	95	95	25	5.2	21,647	22,782	42	621
Virginia .....	39,540	41,347	9	9	108	107	37	4.6	302,098	318,873	37	7,640
Washington .....	38,212	40,414	15	14	104	105	14	5.8	243,597	261,415	7	6,375
West Virginia .....	28,206	29,537	49	49	77	76	33	4.7	51,016	53,522	44	1,809
Wisconsin .....	34,405	36,047	25	25	94	93	32	4.8	191,726	201,921	40	5,573
Wyoming .....	40,655	43,226	6	6	111	112	6	6.3	20,846	22,600	3	513
Dist. of Columbia ...	57,746	61,092	--	--	157	158	--	5.8	33,808	35,940	--	588
												0.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, released March 26, 2008.

Key:

r—revised

p—preliminary

TAXES

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.26**  
**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 2006**  
(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 .....	\$1,773,013	\$1,385,181	\$21,246	\$366,586	\$3,103,152	\$1,347,151	\$29,242	\$175,183	\$866,938	\$3,436,442
Alabama .....	23,671	20,306	178	3,187	22,261	20,010	199	2,051	6,373	38,674
Alaska .....	10,845	8,920	16	1,909	8,599	7,528	78	993	6,260	51,918
Arizona .....	27,835	22,979	26	4,830	25,731	23,284	29	2,418	8,410	43,894
Arkansas .....	16,425	13,645	0	2,780	14,370	13,303	0	1,068	4,534	23,867
California .....	263,765	188,444	5,504	69,817	225,317	191,607	5,878	27,832	109,417	501,604
Colorado .....	23,467	17,493	0	5,973	20,151	16,966	22	3,164	13,267	56,137
Connecticut .....	22,897	19,460	27	3,410	20,675	17,772	276	2,627	24,036	37,484
Delaware .....	6,840	5,955	12	874	6,520	6,019	75	425	4,204	11,566
Florida .....	83,808	66,624	22	17,162	76,142	67,862	79	8,201	25,812	171,406
Georgia .....	37,594	32,353	0	5,241	34,945	31,300	43	3,602	10,493	69,541
Hawaii .....	9,857	8,552	0	1,305	8,914	8,090	0	823	5,792	18,319
Idaho .....	7,786	5,979	97	1,710	6,353	5,660	73	621	2,455	14,652
Illinois .....	62,729	49,271	0	13,457	55,768	48,052	0	7,716	53,655	125,478
Indiana .....	32,855	29,604	0	3,251	26,959	24,956	39	1,964	17,322	55,492
Iowa .....	16,809	13,434	164	3,211	14,942	13,470	111	1,361	6,598	32,858
Kansas .....	13,615	11,449	0	2,167	12,553	11,440	0	1,114	5,744	16,656
Kentucky .....	23,543	20,061	0	3,481	21,992	19,335	0	2,657	9,775	39,183
Louisiana .....	27,680	22,926	4	4,750	24,221	21,027	4	3,190	11,735	48,820
Maine .....	8,631	7,565	0	1,066	7,855	7,232	0	623	5,000	15,830
Maryland .....	31,007	26,272	109	4,625	28,966	25,722	607	2,637	15,902	54,926
Massachusetts .....	45,499	36,522	168	8,809	39,880	36,037	230	3,613	65,310	90,093
Michigan .....	62,087	46,001	718	15,368	53,087	46,793	525	5,769	28,986	100,105
Minnesota .....	34,773	27,691	0	7,082	30,989	27,449	98	3,441	7,435	59,234
Mississippi .....	17,744	14,604	221	2,918	16,293	14,554	179	1,560	4,870	29,150
Missouri .....	28,760	22,373	0	6,388	24,356	21,721	0	2,635	17,669	71,433
Montana .....	6,130	4,935	59	1,136	5,195	4,584	52	559	4,354	14,438
Nebraska .....	9,103	8,045	0	1,058	7,702	7,358	0	344	1,844	11,973
Nevada .....	12,342	9,461	124	2,757	10,342	9,153	125	1,064	4,050	27,086
New Hampshire .....	6,373	5,186	418	769	5,988	5,212	366	410	7,433	11,859
New Jersey .....	57,610	46,446	734	10,430	54,073	43,350	2,335	8,389	47,801	96,997
New Mexico .....	14,734	12,117	0	2,617	13,399	12,278	0	1,121	6,316	41,328
New York .....	166,002	123,485	7,231	35,286	142,853	115,454	12,776	14,623	105,306	304,642
North Carolina .....	45,474	38,884	0	6,590	41,108	37,180	145	3,783	17,749	85,842
North Dakota .....	4,370	3,667	0	702	3,633	3,360	0	273	1,770	9,913
Ohio .....	75,405	51,350	654	23,402	64,929	52,720	418	11,791	24,713	183,221
Oklahoma .....	19,618	16,233	468	2,917	16,882	14,767	403	1,712	8,138	32,294
Oregon .....	25,743	16,495	346	8,901	20,071	16,565	179	3,327	11,007	68,956
Pennsylvania .....	73,134	55,419	1,258	16,457	64,917	55,566	1,257	8,094	32,121	126,111
Rhode Island .....	7,670	6,194	30	1,446	6,956	5,872	129	955	6,964	14,627
South Carolina .....	23,720	19,436	1,339	2,945	23,431	19,785	1,302	2,344	13,737	38,785
South Dakota .....	4,175	3,213	0	963	3,465	3,175	0	290	3,146	11,480
Tennessee .....	26,316	23,644	0	2,672	23,968	22,413	6	1,549	3,821	34,211
Texas .....	103,964	83,471	0	20,493	85,514	75,896	14	9,604	24,501	241,172
Utah .....	14,163	11,786	171	2,205	12,045	10,966	123	955	5,931	24,781
Vermont .....	4,881	4,459	40	382	4,648	4,379	61	208	2,982	6,101
Virginia .....	40,273	32,619	473	7,181	34,776	31,831	452	2,493	17,611	73,475
Washington .....	40,832	29,284	505	11,043	33,915	29,056	423	4,435	18,329	83,988
West Virginia .....	11,435	10,262	66	1,106	9,791	9,200	70	522	5,406	11,098
Wisconsin .....	33,411	25,708	0	7,703	30,125	26,277	3	3,845	19,866	88,479
Wyoming .....	5,617	4,897	64	655	4,011	3,564	58	390	983	15,269

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2008.

Note: Detail may not add to total 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 revenue and expenditure does not necessarily indicate a budget surplus or deficit.

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.27**  
**NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 2002–2006**

Item	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
<b>Revenue total</b> .....	<b>\$1,773,012,744</b>	<b>\$1,637,820,897</b>	<b>\$1,586,718,729</b>	<b>\$1,295,658,820</b>	<b>\$1,096,347,277</b>
General revenue .....	1,385,181,235	1,282,347,838	1,194,055,987	1,112,349,024	1,060,822,965
Taxes.....	710,606,931	408,456,380	590,413,778	548,990,867	534,063,430
Intergovernmental revenue .....	419,143,477	408,456,380	394,613,110	361,617,049	335,422,978
From Federal Government.....	397,597,199	386,034,095	374,693,902	343,307,800	317,581,354
Public welfare .....	222,915,684	221,932,568	214,528,312	196,954,235	181,516,646
Education .....	73,493,091	682,165,900	64,913,198	56,361,735	51,103,376
Highways .....	33,535,989	32,735,017	29,606,251	29,481,357	29,641,477
Employment security administration .....	4,733,548	4,630,281	4,876,406	5,026,880	4,168,288
Other .....	62,918,887	58,519,639	59,124,638	55,483,593	51,151,567
From local government.....	21,546,278	22,422,285	19,919,208	18,309,249	17,841,624
Charges and miscellaneous revenue .....	255,430,827	225,780,200	209,029,099	201,741,108	191,336,557
Liquor stores revenue .....	5,429,820	5,212,064	4,865,703	4,517,992	4,287,846
Utility revenue .....	15,816,052	14,627,471	12,954,913	12,517,945	11,935,400
Insurance trust revenue.....	366,585,637	335,633,524	374,842,126	166,273,859	19,301,066
Employee retirement.....	300,350,329	269,763,309	308,949,942	110,838,528	-25,244,197
Unemployment compensation .....	36,863,504	35,242,919	38,229,928	35,190,504	26,959,673
Worker compensation .....	21,514,198	23,018,659	21,757,876	16,122,680	13,624,173
Other .....	7,857,606	7,608,637	5,904,380	4,122,147	3,961,417
<b>Expenditure and debt redemption</b> .....	<b>1,647,861,131</b>	<b>1,551,947,283</b>	<b>1,497,114,170</b>	<b>1,426,714,871</b>	<b>1,335,230,625</b>
Debt redemption .....	96,285,125	81,484,825	90,938,903	67,666,492	54,820,936
Expenditure total .....	1,551,576,006	1,470,462,458	1,406,175,267	1,359,048,379	1,280,409,689
General expenditure .....	1,347,150,647	91,532,787	1,209,435,776	1,163,968,202	1,109,346,913
Education .....	481,877,471	455,104,018	429,340,569	411,093,625	389,390,099
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	279,403,028	263,155,197	248,356,196	240,408,489	227,336,087
State institutions of higher education .....	170,053,080	152,556,732	152,783,448	145,941,224	139,745,935
Other education.....	311,824,391	276,158,620	276,557,121	265,152,401	249,644,164
Public welfare.....	376,762,874	368,806,663	339,408,778	314,406,504	287,015,523
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	53,891,394	51,512,090	47,440,301	49,301,258	47,112,496
Cash assistance, categorical program .....	9,833,025	103,432,53	9,924,609	9,487,944	9,233,827
Cash assistance, other .....	2,660,348	2,474,923	2,358,980	1,993,148	1,417,080
Other public welfare .....	364,269,501	331,289,629	279,851,755	302,925,412	276,364,616
Highways.....	99,518,879	90,273,738	86,165,985	85,726,099	84,197,951
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	15,230,034	14,486,020	13,972,060	13,271,218	12,949,850
Regular state highway facilities.....	92,641,261	83,854,936	78,751,658	78,142,687	77,295,568
State toll highways/facilities.....	6,877,618	6,418,802	7,414,327	7,583,412	6,902,383
Health and hospitals .....	95,920,791	91,532,787	89,985,045	88,615,522	87,685,190
State hospitals and institutions for handicapped.....	44,320,081	42,751,419	39,851,464	37,874,685	36,864,020
Other (a).....	N/A	N/A	858,584	520,199	528,621
Natural resources .....	20,034,067	18,360,179	18,651,542	18,576,793	17,821,117
Corrections .....	42,720,103	40,689,366	39,313,812	39,187,839	38,918,307
Financial administration .....	21,666,571	22,811,548	21,386,771	20,805,632	19,193,207
Employment security administration.....	4,608,709	4,377,732	4,673,666	5,258,083	5,072,948
Police protection .....	12,232,958	11,362,668	9,471,421	11,144,395	10,705,936
Interest on general debt .....	37,808,472	34,362,180	32,953,170	31,294,763	31,426,313
Veterans' services .....	953,623	1,349,107	1,503,741	1,016,563	361,190
Utility expenditure .....	24,904,119	22,785,073	21,676,258	22,404,931	20,278,852
Insurance trust expenditure .....	175,182,982	167,974,677	171,139,160	168,978,731	147,285,899
Employee retirement .....	127,492,686	118,332,771	111,375,680	103,048,619	91,971,465
Unemployment compensation .....	28,008,860	29,776,222	43,173,792	51,410,604	42,016,889
Other.....	19,681,436	19,865,684	16,589,688	14,519,508	13,297,545
<b>Total expenditure by character and object</b> .....	<b>1,551,576,006</b>	<b>1,470,462,458</b>	<b>1,406,175,267</b>	<b>1,359,048,379</b>	<b>1,280,409,689</b>
Direct expenditure .....	1,122,651,290	1,066,995,248	1,016,469,065	976,851,809	915,620,209
Current operation.....	774,651,394	738,068,643	691,651,637	656,989,385	620,882,668
Capital outlay .....	101,452,960	94,550,657	90,950,079	91,942,748	89,918,425
Construction .....	83,857,561	72,609,708	73,372,464	72,374,446	71,034,814
Other capital outlay .....	17,595,399	21,940,949	17,577,615	19,568,302	18,883,611
Assistance and subsidies .....	31,644,069	30,307,592	28,104,471	25,900,969	24,313,447
Interest on debt .....	39,719,885	36,093,679	34,623,718	33,039,976	33,219,770
Insurance benefits and repayments.....	175,182,982	167,974,677	171,139,160	168,978,731	147,285,899
Intergovernmental expenditure .....	428,924,716	403,467,210	389,706,202	382,196,570	364,789,480
<b>Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year</b> .....	<b>3,436,442,021</b>	<b>3,144,241,774</b>	<b>2,930,126,017</b>	<b>2,594,215,994</b>	<b>2,534,028,608</b>
Insurance trust .....	2,491,498,005	2,305,723,853	2,142,907,100	1,859,116,896	1,841,239,368
Unemployment fund balance.....	35,053,864	27,595,746	23,794,035	28,795,978	44,546,198
Debt offsets .....	386,862,630	349,347,741	328,219,839	315,588,433	305,728,839

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

Note:

N/A — Not available

(a) Beginning in 2005 the "other" category for hospitals has been rolled up into the "state hospitals and institutions for the handicapped" category

## TAXES

**Table 7.28**  
**STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2006**

State	Sales and gross receipts				Licenses			Taxes			Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	
	Total general revenue (a)	Total	Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Motor vehicle	Total (b)	Individual income	Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue	
United States .....	\$1,385,181,235	\$710,606,931	\$332,924,224	\$226,523,438	\$35,754,616	\$45,162,260	\$19,015,122	\$245,785,322	\$47,392,347	\$419,143,477	\$255,430,827	
Alabama .....	20,306,022	8,529,676	4,233,895	2,221,506	566,700	481,969	223,052	2,766,239	558,768	7,587,663	4,188,683	
Alaska .....	8,920,140	2,484,422	208,898	0	42,087	124,135	52,494	0	821,664	2,155,908	4,279,810	
Arizona .....	22,978,622	11,713,167	6,762,511	5,189,786	772,849	359,724	130,196	3,253,279	890,004	8,093,916	3,171,539	
Arkansas .....	13,644,838	6,959,438	3,690,394	2,772,131	456,377	287,716	130,196	2,012,835	368,523	4,288,097	2,397,303	
California .....	188,443,700	111,346,857	39,942,812	32,199,800	3,393,381	7,587,197	2,586,974	51,219,823	10,316,467	53,685,005	23,411,838	
Colorado .....	17,493,287	8,522,307	3,253,073	2,105,049	589,533	332,983	202,115	4,258,944	457,673	4,725,831	4,245,149	
Connecticut .....	19,460,063	12,131,894	4,970,456	3,040,683	432,948	370,980	225,939	5,777,636	370,990	4,176,892	3,151,277	
Delaware .....	5,954,563	2,860,749	431,518	0	120,090	972,702	33,890	1,018,633	295,577	1,218,950	1,874,864	
Florida .....	66,623,771	37,201,518	27,584,580	20,788,525	2,264,350	1,899,350	1,191,111	0	2,405,863	20,003,686	9,418,567	
Georgia .....	32,352,787	17,033,651	7,444,781	5,802,913	899,222	538,760	281,117	8,040,366	890,732	10,609,465	4,709,671	
Hawaii .....	8,551,896	4,918,655	3,011,603	2,355,316	87,476	147,620	108,030	1,550,757	148,084	1,834,393	1,798,848	
Idaho .....	5,978,897	3,142,663	1,462,891	1,078,543	228,140	252,209	117,752	1,222,569	198,302	1,836,357	999,877	
Illinois .....	49,271,484	28,128,749	14,175,135	7,760,590	1,445,821	2,464,626	1,464,272	8,635,104	2,400,270	13,387,270	7,755,465	
Indiana .....	29,603,636	13,625,667	7,573,932	5,334,275	838,295	468,890	176,900	4,381,548	1,043,873	7,270,493	8,707,476	
Iowa .....	13,434,028	6,118,897	2,732,256	1,800,829	441,867	598,155	394,576	2,413,775	284,976	4,296,014	3,019,117	
Kansas .....	11,448,515	6,275,075	2,934,408	2,127,597	432,530	291,600	168,050	2,401,128	381,259	3,314,770	1,858,670	
Kentucky .....	20,061,184	9,953,098	4,656,462	2,748,643	533,534	540,450	201,548	2,918,536	1,001,619	6,374,951	3,733,135	
Louisiana .....	22,925,700	9,651,457	5,318,769	3,427,486	648,621	552,213	130,591	2,501,120	506,174	9,079,426	4,194,817	
Maine .....	7,565,287	3,590,334	1,660,240	1,041,216	229,066	222,048	83,222	1,368,927	188,016	2,580,118	1,394,835	
Maryland .....	26,272,398	14,626,889	5,722,890	3,381,694	768,742	694,443	446,520	6,151,365	846,863	6,967,769	4,677,740	
Massachusetts .....	36,522,412	19,395,270	5,937,961	4,009,371	671,844	662,864	296,382	10,483,437	1,859,009	8,801,349	8,325,793	
Michigan .....	46,001,404	23,714,514	11,606,609	8,080,905	1,061,656	1,365,856	905,298	6,226,304	1,886,168	12,551,526	9,735,364	
Minnesota .....	27,690,770	17,331,413	7,225,999	4,437,407	646,453	983,817	521,003	6,862,953	1,071,884	6,660,890	3,698,467	
Mississippi .....	14,604,494	5,989,603	3,921,993	3,047,837	359,174	359,174	122,170	1,254,733	316,981	6,973,204	1,641,687	
Missouri .....	22,372,539	10,180,045	4,669,311	3,100,045	738,690	628,374	280,875	4,491,428	343,689	7,936,489	4,256,005	
Montana .....	4,935,220	2,126,324	513,927	0	207,256	243,320	145,116	768,911	153,675	1,825,693	983,203	
Nebraska .....	8,045,282	3,961,093	1,859,131	1,409,015	304,217	206,804	91,100	1,545,024	262,296	2,472,030	1,612,159	
Nevada .....	9,461,111	6,152,980	4,992,514	3,163,832	311,888	768,348	162,443	0	0	1,980,326	1,327,805	
New Hampshire .....	5,186,159	2,080,573	707,927	0	128,357	200,422	88,505	80,931	542,644	1,717,500	1,388,086	
New Jersey .....	46,445,905	26,266,187	10,493,283	6,853,418	519,491	1,488,097	440,572	10,506,365	2,508,428	11,378,454	8,801,264	
New Mexico .....	12,116,954	5,110,683	2,387,718	1,741,673	240,599	231,491	179,694	1,123,954	377,185	3,854,734	3,151,537	
New York .....	123,484,906	57,326,481	19,212,180	11,263,576	533,618	1,219,406	768,681	30,812,924	4,018,199	45,772,844	20,385,581	
North Carolina .....	38,883,961	20,602,549	8,366,868	5,021,648	1,494,367	1,233,539	578,915	9,467,278	1,308,022	12,905,941	5,375,471	
North Dakota .....	3,667,407	1,621,912	739,092	427,487	133,607	137,738	69,457	275,630	120,113	1,213,472	832,023	
Ohio .....	51,349,846	24,636,910	11,446,067	7,733,133	1,792,544	2,131,861	791,539	9,859,712	1,102,351	16,524,695	10,188,241	
Oklahoma .....	16,233,400	7,784,453	2,756,891	1,799,947	441,456	871,904	561,142	2,658,272	231,206	5,150,393	3,298,554	
Oregon .....	16,495,371	7,590,306	773,028	0	415,249	826,805	477,868	4,416,466	438,255	4,639,898	4,265,167	
Pennsylvania .....	55,418,674	29,050,577	13,779,197	8,403,283	2,092,822	2,675,599	829,189	9,021,917	2,116,954	15,326,716	11,041,381	
Rhode Island .....	6,194,471	2,741,734	1,398,749	854,257	133,200	98,053	56,820	1,019,482	169,865	2,148,174	1,304,563	
South Carolina .....	19,435,908	7,759,797	4,200,121	3,186,306	511,834	432,250	156,077	2,727,251	296,753	6,867,415	4,808,696	

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2006 — Continued

State	Total general revenue (a)	Sales and gross receipts					Licenses		Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
		Total (b)			Motor fuels	Motor vehicle					
		Total (b)	General	Total (b)							
South Dakota.....	3,212,568	1,182,027	960,476	679,162	125,367	154,475	44,666	61,865	1,251,314	779,227	
Tennessee.....	23,644,213	10,650,350	8,018,801	6,451,838	848,348	1,178,716	266,169	928,349	8,202,128	4,791,735	
Texas.....	83,471,066	36,591,749	28,325,786	18,275,210	2,993,570	5,036,216	1,367,016	0	28,708,710	18,170,607	
Utah.....	11,786,469	5,459,091	2,534,259	1,890,793	359,218	192,260	103,901	348,129	3,235,660	3,091,718	
Vermont.....	4,459,078	2,406,661	801,203	326,055	86,018	99,304	59,428	86,083	1,288,175	764,242	
Virginia.....	32,619,477	17,192,007	5,726,760	3,263,647	933,207	635,704	355,754	863,320	6,673,248	8,754,222	
Washington.....	29,284,277	16,410,977	12,906,661	10,048,349	1,030,005	805,726	407,513	0	7,729,139	5,144,161	
West Virginia.....	10,262,364	4,558,219	2,187,492	1,125,766	320,734	185,452	87,686	533,027	3,224,309	2,479,836	
Wisconsin.....	25,707,505	13,795,044	5,955,106	4,127,972	975,646	808,237	335,805	808,200	6,632,773	5,279,688	
Wyoming.....	4,897,206	2,122,239	747,610	624,924	68,845	112,698	56,728	0	2,009,304	765,663	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

Note: Detail may not add to total 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.

## TAXES

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.29**  
**STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2006 (In thousands of dollars)**

State	Intergovernmental expenditures	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay			Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt	Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages
				Total	Construction	Other				
United States .....	\$428,924,716	\$1,122,651,290	\$774,651,394	\$101,452,960	\$83,857,561	\$17,595,399	\$31,644,069	\$39,719,885	\$175,182,982	\$203,163,702
Alabama .....	5,000,116	17,260,708	12,004,821	1,796,557	1,515,305	283,252	1,157,803	248,352	2,051,175	3,476,311
Alaska .....	1,217,110	7,381,980	5,037,219	881,082	751,494	129,588	160,451	310,309	992,919	1,372,409
Arizona .....	8,606,646	17,124,821	12,342,227	1,495,486	1,274,753	220,733	461,205	407,818	2,418,085	2,938,158
Arkansas .....	3,866,226	10,504,111	8,162,157	880,641	765,171	115,470	236,559	157,187	1,067,567	1,663,787
California .....	88,317,088	137,000,354	90,670,071	10,115,442	8,819,044	1,296,398	2,665,885	5,716,857	27,832,099	23,390,759
Colorado .....	5,621,254	14,529,667	9,483,967	1,001,805	841,996	159,809	205,033	675,202	3,163,660	3,043,389
Connecticut .....	3,428,482	17,246,126	11,842,380	1,248,080	1,114,216	133,864	454,046	1,074,885	2,626,735	3,802,026
Delaware .....	1,129,736	5,390,196	4,018,397	676,585	470,349	206,236	96,784	172,975	425,455	2,033,720
Florida .....	19,345,077	56,797,200	39,694,593	5,735,921	4,614,941	1,120,980	2,031,074	1,134,478	8,201,134	7,998,192
Georgia .....	9,753,253	25,191,532	18,414,106	1,859,637	1,676,199	183,438	867,311	448,336	3,602,142	3,672,374
Hawaii .....	157,863	8,755,834	6,881,040	518,424	392,299	126,125	100,772	432,173	823,425	2,270,966
Idaho .....	1,606,232	4,746,644	3,371,092	507,572	428,952	78,620	124,558	122,900	620,522	970,410
Illinois .....	13,946,155	41,821,414	28,106,108	2,573,907	2,294,628	279,279	1,064,980	2,360,381	7,716,038	7,756,371
Indiana .....	8,081,787	18,876,985	13,971,623	1,665,979	1,407,552	258,427	517,315	757,852	1,964,216	2,964,737
Iowa .....	3,881,967	11,059,994	7,879,931	1,281,550	1,100,286	181,264	276,515	261,145	1,360,853	2,104,806
Kansas .....	3,596,388	8,957,106	6,292,012	1,054,820	901,445	153,375	211,900	284,821	1,113,553	2,876,580
Kentucky .....	4,384,427	17,607,913	12,436,416	1,464,192	1,179,799	284,393	618,858	431,493	2,656,954	3,391,317
Louisiana .....	5,654,409	18,566,258	12,301,940	1,909,341	1,664,112	245,229	502,090	662,952	3,189,935	3,970,199
Maine .....	1,217,377	6,637,310	5,122,900	427,191	341,368	85,823	235,316	228,731	623,172	702,459
Maryland .....	6,916,136	22,049,841	16,217,871	1,712,191	1,308,663	403,528	701,534	781,080	2,637,165	4,249,195
Massachusetts .....	6,814,813	33,065,511	23,067,786	2,421,720	2,076,080	345,640	751,713	3,210,971	3,613,321	4,476,260
Michigan .....	19,407,575	33,679,849	23,341,738	2,378,297	2,051,372	326,925	1,121,637	1,069,312	5,768,665	5,816,965
Minnesota .....	10,867,738	20,120,795	14,102,658	1,260,321	920,800	339,521	890,159	426,197	3,441,460	3,289,383
Mississippi .....	4,826,721	11,466,374	8,231,498	1,300,573	1,138,247	162,326	162,578	212,208	1,559,517	1,907,504
Missouri .....	5,386,306	18,969,544	13,358,330	1,628,614	1,359,495	269,119	418,810	929,261	2,634,529	3,347,207
Montana .....	1,088,009	4,106,552	2,742,216	557,479	505,149	52,330	91,232	156,246	559,379	772,164
Nebraska .....	1,721,265	5,981,060	4,704,643	690,506	621,753	68,753	161,539	79,944	344,428	1,907,505
Nevada .....	3,667,299	6,674,384	4,450,830	827,144	724,394	102,750	148,004	184,555	1,063,851	1,397,350
New Hampshire .....	1,385,014	4,602,938	3,275,739	458,326	384,557	73,769	114,976	344,364	409,533	836,968
New Jersey .....	11,060,423	43,012,878	28,704,819	3,578,825	2,388,370	1,190,455	817,413	1,523,253	8,388,568	8,435,658
New Mexico .....	3,745,089	9,653,932	7,123,725	710,662	592,867	117,795	387,630	311,273	1,120,642	1,932,066
New York .....	45,615,561	97,237,744	65,959,845	10,451,450	7,875,901	2,575,549	1,508,752	4,694,772	14,622,925	14,817,147
North Carolina .....	11,260,558	29,847,358	21,099,971	3,169,700	2,537,785	631,915	1,231,837	562,920	3,782,930	6,810,430
North Dakota .....	735,705	2,897,644	2,071,888	407,741	377,732	30,009	41,289	103,643	273,083	740,597
Ohio .....	17,131,020	47,797,696	29,035,132	3,839,366	3,340,627	498,739	1,840,183	1,291,659	11,791,356	7,204,823

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2006 (In thousands of dollars)—Continued

State	Intergovernmental expenditures	Direct expenditures						Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages	
		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt			
				Construction	Other					
Oklahoma.....	3,857,145	13,025,220	9,347,524	1,139,927	842,840	297,087	259,698	565,615	1,712,456	2,447,324
Oregon.....	4,947,578	15,123,051	9,419,294	1,505,859	1,256,939	248,920	392,522	478,504	3,326,872	3,413,507
Pennsylvania .....	13,650,400	51,266,623	35,511,786	4,527,970	4,020,411	507,559	1,716,385	1,416,318	8,094,164	7,479,737
Rhode Island .....	998,505	5,957,355	4,109,550	433,205	373,315	59,890	183,391	276,066	955,143	1,038,636
South Carolina .....	4,699,299	18,731,444	13,081,051	1,801,687	1,554,627	247,060	817,647	687,491	2,343,568	3,264,614
South Dakota .....	633,891	2,831,381	1,896,956	496,284	435,290	60,994	34,752	113,520	289,869	756,351
Tennessee.....	5,910,319	18,057,460	14,055,966	1,546,748	1,373,463	173,285	711,538	194,195	1,549,013	3,428,139
Texas.....	19,264,517	66,249,411	45,365,426	8,645,268	6,860,524	1,784,744	1,616,334	1,018,821	9,603,562	13,469,876
Utah.....	2,384,403	9,660,228	7,044,162	1,043,997	839,473	204,524	377,826	239,152	955,091	2,173,527
Vermont.....	1,357,660	3,290,059	2,563,903	255,764	227,041	28,723	116,518	145,634	208,240	648,114
Virginia.....	10,019,166	24,757,062	18,433,428	1,909,415	1,439,073	470,342	1,174,587	746,595	2,492,572	5,678,377
Washington.....	7,820,778	26,093,968	17,350,428	2,274,647	1,856,798	417,849	1,197,403	836,020	4,435,470	5,517,525
West Virginia.....	2,077,950	7,713,467	5,874,295	935,262	804,926	130,336	157,607	224,695	521,608	1,335,625
Wisconsin.....	9,561,057	20,564,035	13,243,660	2,044,751	1,848,546	196,205	468,706	962,412	3,844,506	3,638,864
Wyoming.....	1,301,223	2,710,273	1,831,611	403,049	366,594	36,455	41,414	44,342	389,857	533,294

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

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

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.30**  
**STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2006 (In thousands of dollars)**

State	Total general expenditures (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals	Natural Resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
United States .....	\$1,347,150,647	\$481,877,471	\$376,762,874	\$99,518,879	\$44,799,566	\$20,034,067	\$51,121,225	\$42,720,103	\$21,666,571	\$4,608,709	\$12,232,958
Alabama .....	20,010,410	8,632,281	5,093,063	1,336,413	1,114,419	283,707	957,634	451,885	222,276	92,333	161,873
Alaska .....	7,528,220	1,810,763	1,133,334	1,133,334	30,959	273,982	210,204	210,204	190,779	45,542	71,639
Arizona .....	23,284,278	8,089,314	6,713,631	2,004,062	61,832	280,904	2,505,533	879,959	326,384	49,788	22,271
Arkansas .....	13,302,770	5,666,615	3,426,146	954,606	666,283	228,719	351,001	394,989	342,366	60,319	102,735
California .....	191,607,263	69,257,320	52,876,077	12,502,017	5,564,196	4,274,127	9,789,186	6,795,960	3,881,012	314,745	13,229,255
Colorado .....	16,965,585	6,986,917	4,031,092	1,261,705	355,303	282,819	720,887	817,687	389,346	52,131	110,558
Connecticut .....	17,771,850	5,035,219	4,876,099	800,938	1,215,481	88,695	768,968	617,988	365,406	81,682	197,755
Delaware .....	6,019,481	2,058,697	1,250,325	503,870	60,712	84,207	333,500	244,736	248,020	14,208	101,319
Florida .....	67,862,305	20,693,579	16,924,230	6,391,257	601,805	1,834,303	2,994,884	2,440,853	1,085,225	96,691	470,775
Georgia .....	31,300,124	14,330,819	8,805,449	1,422,778	698,935	443,370	992,148	1,383,353	373,880	101,056	257,192
Hawaii .....	8,090,272	2,912,611	1,423,215	268,231	407,814	119,243	498,417	179,322	102,912	54,868	14,612
Idaho .....	5,659,741	2,162,592	1,431,801	600,953	45,373	193,646	137,516	199,818	151,086	36,096	45,445
Illinois .....	48,051,530	14,858,842	14,684,038	3,651,590	926,849	275,156	2,104,427	1,150,677	597,453	109,661	430,811
Indiana .....	24,955,887	9,882,524	6,178,916	1,773,172	261,940	293,682	542,353	627,610	330,144	142,767	200,246
Iowa .....	13,470,126	5,176,196	3,634,948	1,460,885	925,036	248,021	195,296	240,624	178,847	32,061	87,138
Kansas .....	11,439,941	5,171,123	2,803,799	1,254,546	122,217	190,681	195,930	313,137	170,642	49,799	120,276
Kentucky .....	19,335,386	7,060,279	5,740,367	1,682,420	867,421	379,299	551,618	458,835	265,689	53,669	187,186
Louisiana .....	21,026,980	6,866,737	4,597,616	1,586,766	1,548,522	432,859	556,749	655,377	258,646	405,342	300,131
Maine .....	7,231,514	1,866,890	2,481,042	564,783	53,755	175,406	472,620	126,723	118,124	18,103	66,345
Maryland .....	25,721,600	8,880,241	6,363,116	2,150,529	456,468	406,491	1,720,311	1,189,204	513,579	45,009	388,375
Massachusetts .....	36,036,961	9,015,558	11,771,732	1,681,337	453,458	310,567	751,335	1,071,439	514,306	68,924	521,911
Michigan .....	46,793,387	21,289,039	11,776,852	2,770,745	2,038,160	358,081	989,264	1,720,796	482,993	185,031	328,835
Minnesota .....	27,449,035	11,527,770	8,234,481	1,907,782	293,326	444,891	513,401	442,046	217,697	133,764	262,554
Mississippi .....	14,554,388	4,900,991	3,857,881	1,356,819	765,829	224,422	304,783	309,747	76,358	86,480	101,583
Missouri .....	21,721,267	7,557,446	5,929,167	1,993,873	1,155,045	347,642	1,050,653	605,601	212,026	16,403	190,067
Montana .....	4,583,636	1,521,807	850,288	583,233	40,541	204,497	289,744	143,466	175,046	13,674	40,213
Nebraska .....	7,357,894	2,568,862	1,958,736	643,779	219,750	158,211	423,275	198,847	93,439	49,798	76,945
Nevada .....	9,152,975	3,539,558	1,626,322	757,363	207,645	143,148	188,306	262,876	107,869	43,556	97,844
New Hampshire .....	5,212,161	1,889,103	1,390,052	446,363	54,845	63,731	131,972	116,802	66,765	25,458	45,723
New Jersey .....	43,349,868	14,148,259	12,451,807	2,615,721	1,713,003	577,198	798,231	1,421,376	693,468	81,774	533,315
New Mexico .....	12,278,379	4,478,695	2,782,413	888,444	685,870	222,353	351,300	291,164	187,805	18,507	116,192
New York .....	115,453,948	33,639,421	43,742,575	3,865,251	4,347,644	420,938	5,987,965	2,711,744	1,872,262	312,678	791,605
North Carolina .....	37,179,612	15,215,802	9,947,658	3,049,397	1,261,143	473,511	1,480,139	1,150,502	305,131	161,045	569,023
North Dakota .....	3,360,266	1,179,464	701,155	475,263	22,622	150,968	57,709	56,819	75,385	6,317	25,002
Ohio .....	52,719,823	18,728,807	15,932,462	3,385,830	1,950,907	384,577	2,441,973	1,604,952	1,305,146	269,076	240,430

See footnotes at end of table.



# STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2006 (In thousands of dollars) — Continued

State	Total general expenditures (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals	Natural Resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
Oklahoma.....	14,766,688	6,113,222	4,082,615	1,192,840	171,926	218,844	599,297	559,240	199,909	44,841	145,686
Oregon.....	16,564,827	5,925,540	3,941,836	1,442,983	1,088,178	402,624	396,675	639,605	545,992	73,039	268,903
Pennsylvania.....	55,565,739	17,096,758	18,927,979	5,773,111	2,442,368	578,264	1,707,705	1,567,499	902,273	187,454	663,626
Rhode Island.....	5,872,054	1,656,675	2,163,919	301,669	114,891	39,839	152,279	172,162	140,417	6,268	55,487
South Carolina.....	19,785,364	7,072,503	4,806,652	1,497,651	1,216,476	205,798	857,636	440,638	678,216	86,932	195,199
South Dakota.....	3,175,403	967,271	739,617	503,970	52,908	119,767	100,280	107,094	75,800	21,419	30,604
Tennessee.....	22,412,778	7,338,956	8,021,170	1,862,471	416,362	244,943	1,140,216	680,730	287,101	114,554	149,796
Texas.....	75,895,975	31,468,510	20,650,827	7,851,071	2,487,583	846,673	1,024,552	3,043,724	574,204	295,035	569,794
Utah.....	10,966,239	4,819,194	2,296,662	812,629	671,951	173,919	332,746	301,100	241,026	18,330	139,865
Vermont.....	4,378,513	2,026,226	1,121,393	283,053	5,311	95,005	134,862	103,120	49,813	15,408	84,753
Virginia.....	31,831,209	12,398,032	6,607,745	2,651,291	2,406,660	209,802	794,613	1,374,956	457,281	148,557	638,206
Washington.....	29,056,032	12,128,602	6,638,225	2,310,574	1,528,894	661,123	1,453,158	953,652	378,057	124,867	279,536
West Virginia.....	9,199,607	3,418,218	2,371,807	1,022,191	81,233	159,490	300,750	214,702	311,368	25,928	54,295
Wisconsin.....	26,277,439	9,779,038	6,079,896	1,862,061	917,814	588,456	745,921	948,041	265,846	90,858	117,728
Wyoming.....	3,563,917	1,068,785	574,121	425,059	1,903	215,468	180,575	126,722	61,756	26,864	38,191

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

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

Key:

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

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.31**  
**STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 2006**  
(In thousands of dollars, per capita in dollars)

<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Long-term total</i>	<i>Short-term</i>	<i>Net long-term total (a)</i>
United States .....	\$866,938,271	\$856,309,221	\$10,629,050	\$469,446,591
Alabama .....	6,372,976	6,341,521	31,455	4,680,368
Alaska .....	6,259,951	6,017,502	242,449	2,002,400
Arizona .....	8,410,076	8,380,567	29,509	5,541,659
Arkansas .....	4,534,205	4,509,929	24,276	2,025,693
California .....	109,416,606	109,359,606	57,000	79,017,234
Colorado .....	13,267,266	12,836,520	430,746	2,694,011
Connecticut .....	24,035,678	24,016,880	18,798	13,530,429
Delaware .....	4,204,365	4,204,365	0	2,155,219
Florida .....	25,811,783	25,780,860	30,923	22,089,678
Georgia .....	10,493,212	10,493,212	0	7,671,418
Hawaii .....	5,791,783	5,791,783	0	4,995,574
Idaho .....	2,455,293	2,448,038	7,255	346,947
Illinois .....	53,655,358	53,643,582	11,776	25,411,244
Indiana .....	17,322,486	17,284,125	38,361	3,380,746
Iowa .....	6,598,342	6,598,342	0	1,657,229
Kansas .....	5,743,506	5,726,379	17,127	4,556,788
Kentucky .....	9,775,059	9,753,899	21,160	4,249,320
Louisiana .....	11,735,410	11,720,249	15,161	5,678,295
Maine .....	5,000,296	5,000,296	0	961,106
Maryland .....	15,901,782	15,525,498	376,284	6,278,415
Massachusetts .....	65,310,233	65,257,642	52,591	33,713,146
Michigan .....	28,985,739	28,753,792	231,947	11,400,046
Minnesota .....	7,434,990	7,275,500	159,490	3,561,189
Mississippi .....	4,870,486	4,759,491	110,995	3,870,820
Missouri .....	17,668,630	17,645,774	22,856	3,400,209
Montana .....	4,353,768	4,351,112	2,656	1,013,444
Nebraska .....	1,844,346	1,843,166	1,180	421,136
Nevada .....	4,050,212	4,050,212	0	3,004,881
New Hampshire .....	7,433,238	7,428,196	5,042	1,836,492
New Jersey .....	47,800,663	47,770,416	30,247	29,919,289
New Mexico .....	6,316,043	6,291,135	24,908	2,946,771
New York .....	105,306,179	104,984,929	321,250	64,716,599
North Carolina .....	17,749,382	17,609,800	139,582	10,064,520
North Dakota .....	1,770,327	1,767,650	2,677	722,127
Ohio .....	24,713,030	24,573,600	139,430	15,409,363
Oklahoma .....	8,138,043	8,118,620	19,423	4,549,033
Oregon .....	11,006,762	10,856,521	150,241	7,481,370
Pennsylvania .....	32,121,487	30,526,521	1,594,966	12,789,953
Rhode Island .....	6,964,172	6,955,244	8,928	2,821,704
South Carolina .....	13,737,148	13,444,844	292,304	11,430,055
South Dakota .....	3,146,063	3,146,063	0	530,086
Tennessee .....	3,821,278	3,500,583	320,695	1,770,035
Texas .....	24,501,385	19,059,490	5,441,895	10,368,270
Utah .....	5,931,486	5,906,764	24,722	2,227,520
Vermont .....	2,982,108	2,891,579	90,529	741,787
Virginia .....	17,611,111	17,522,895	88,216	7,163,426
Washington .....	18,329,181	18,329,181	0	11,805,559
West Virginia .....	5,406,391	5,406,391	0	2,388,036
Wisconsin .....	19,866,204	19,866,204	0	8,361,514
Wyoming .....	982,753	982,753	0	94,438

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

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

Key:

(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

**Table 7.32**  
**NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-RETIREMENT SYSTEMS**  
**BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2005–06**

State and type of government	Number of systems	Membership			Total beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments
		Total	Active members	Inactive members	
United States .....	2,654	18,484,089	14,529,112	3,954,977	7,300,978
State .....	221	16,649,401	12,871,241	3,778,160	6,183,645
Local .....	2,433	1,834,688	1,657,871	176,817	1,117,333
Alabama .....	12	259,758	235,108	24,650	105,843
Alaska .....	5	71,325	49,044	22,281	38,506
Arizona .....	7	427,883	262,240	165,643	98,395
Arkansas .....	38	165,127	143,860	21,267	51,229
California .....	61	2,203,523	1,738,758	464,765	992,717
Colorado .....	65	344,922	214,204	130,718	93,306
Connecticut .....	63	134,302	129,611	4,691	86,647
Delaware .....	6	44,476	43,173	1,303	23,076
Florida .....	158	799,524	718,841	80,683	320,732
Georgia .....	31	581,940	402,999	178,941	136,053
Hawaii .....	1	69,233	64,069	5,164	34,304
Idaho .....	4	73,772	64,816	8,956	28,558
Illinois .....	371	951,022	650,175	300,847	369,078
Indiana .....	76	281,012	232,687	48,325	106,356
Iowa .....	9	230,024	167,961	62,063	86,519
Kansas .....	8	183,311	151,219	32,092	65,357
Kentucky .....	21	302,003	216,241	85,762	110,982
Louisiana .....	34	296,717	217,668	79,049	135,567
Maine .....	1	59,423	52,282	7,141	32,833
Maryland .....	13	284,446	232,550	51,896	136,603
Massachusetts .....	100	391,063	315,201	75,862	179,981
Michigan .....	140	463,372	430,492	32,880	284,415
Minnesota .....	147	526,832	308,586	218,246	154,033
Mississippi .....	4	276,711	158,893	117,818	69,717
Missouri .....	62	325,261	274,125	51,136	130,606
Montana .....	9	72,901	51,933	20,968	29,181
Nebraska .....	13	81,541	60,493	21,048	21,553
Nevada .....	2	108,571	98,248	10,323	33,323
New Hampshire .....	3	54,506	53,318	1,188	20,317
New Jersey .....	10	533,763	467,389	66,374	222,873
New Mexico .....	5	149,573	120,932	28,641	49,154
New York .....	14	1,296,151	1,162,451	133,700	737,769
North Carolina .....	10	623,897	553,066	70,831	186,855
North Dakota .....	12	35,017	28,956	6,061	12,993
Ohio .....	6	1,170,174	708,959	461,215	363,540
Oklahoma .....	12	177,496	157,268	20,228	81,910
Oregon .....	4	189,358	142,369	46,989	108,765
Pennsylvania .....	925	564,613	492,065	72,548	343,163
Rhode Island .....	13	47,501	40,856	6,645	27,429
South Carolina .....	6	353,846	205,272	148,574	107,853
South Dakota .....	5	50,970	37,112	13,858	18,615
Tennessee .....	14	269,521	239,750	29,771	114,569
Texas .....	48	1,465,544	1,284,460	181,084	426,589
Utah .....	6	126,943	97,906	29,037	36,445
Vermont .....	5	33,166	25,639	7,527	10,656
Virginia .....	14	505,796	394,183	111,613	156,535
Washington .....	25	301,749	263,400	38,349	127,288
West Virginia .....	41	49,431	38,069	11,362	21,188
Wisconsin .....	3	419,159	280,193	138,966	149,823
Wyoming .....	6	43,348	38,248	5,100	18,101
Dist. of Columbia .....	6	12,572	11,774	798	3,0781

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, created: September 26, 2007, Revised December 3, 2007.

Note: The standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average results of all possible

samples. The coefficient of variation (CV) is the estimated standard error expressed as a percent of the estimated total or proportion. CV's for estimates in this table are displayed in table 5b, available at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/retire06view.html>.

## RETIREMENT

**Table 7.33**

### FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2006 (In thousands of dollars)

State and type of government	Receipts during fiscal year					Payments during fiscal year				
	Total receipts	Employee contributions	Government contributions			Earnings on investments	Total payments	Benefits	Withdrawals	Other
			Total	From state governments	From local governments					
<b>United States.....</b>	<b>\$326,247,707</b>	<b>\$27,696,753</b>	<b>\$49,618,912</b>	<b>\$25,897,378</b>	<b>\$23,721,534</b>	<b>\$248,932,042</b>	<b>\$135,626,175</b>	<b>\$124,067,223</b>	<b>\$3,425,463</b>	<b>\$8,133,489</b>
Alabama .....	3,468,753	465,443	687,769	568,862	118,907	2,315,541	1,879,334	1,781,751	68,636	28,947
Alaska .....	1,876,029	161,411	368,773	147,081	221,692	1,345,845	932,507	880,209	3,832	48,466
Arizona .....	4,258,516	697,896	636,344	153,172	483,172	2,924,276	2,070,908	1,904,763	83,287	82,858
Arkansas .....	2,678,466	121,046	570,010	198,683	371,327	1,987,410	978,091	828,641	8,061	141,389
California .....	56,238,221	5,323,122	9,258,167	3,378,546	5,879,621	41,656,932	18,113,652	16,892,995	340,820	879,837
Colorado .....	4,937,836	523,034	697,183	219,257	477,926	3,717,619	2,774,099	2,278,027	177,006	319,066
Connecticut .....	3,794,098	322,953	1,065,278	1,032,457	32,821	2,405,867	2,254,571	2,073,383	0	181,188
Delaware .....	897,706	45,339	126,206	118,454	7,752	726,161	358,876	331,377	3,198	24,301
Florida .....	14,723,764	30,723	2,320,376	538,498	1,781,878	12,372,665	5,229,675	4,537,273	3,386	689,016
Georgia .....	5,308,057	543,767	1,159,793	899,843	259,950	3,604,497	3,051,947	2,909,626	60,687	81,634
Hawaii .....	1,449,572	56,258	423,445	326,053	97,392	969,869	777,762	720,543	2,487	54,732
Idaho .....	1,419,977	154,583	251,132	83,086	168,046	1,014,262	449,123	401,830	0	47,293
Illinois .....	11,783,925	1,546,127	1,624,975	958,169	666,806	8,612,823	6,366,339	5,934,314	160,508	271,517
Indiana .....	3,501,103	314,426	1,062,755	878,835	183,920	2,123,922	1,541,736	1,280,198	75,372	186,166
Iowa .....	2,977,920	234,310	391,359	77,427	313,932	2,352,251	1,098,422	1,031,888	42,820	23,714
Kansas .....	2,057,137	240,147	352,032	249,933	102,099	1,464,958	951,497	869,748	46,826	34,923
Kentucky .....	3,561,441	542,790	702,084	533,342	168,742	2,316,597	2,370,234	2,204,697	39,587	125,950
Louisiana .....	5,147,520	586,868	1,463,643	1,193,286	270,357	3,097,009	2,565,403	2,305,019	126,313	134,071
Maine .....	1,253,982	144,398	321,901	321,901	0	787,683	655,184	503,028	18,908	133,248
Maryland .....	4,259,197	215,007	741,311	667,935	73,376	3,302,879	1,882,336	1,847,075	16,455	18,806
Massachusetts.....	8,377,074	1,418,946	1,405,534	1,281,808	123,726	5,552,594	3,024,268	2,267,229	69,994	687,045
Michigan .....	14,150,951	614,618	1,517,494	364,841	1,152,653	12,018,839	4,076,269	3,941,829	29,140	105,300
Minnesota .....	6,245,149	626,849	603,835	158,474	445,361	5,014,465	2,982,942	2,720,174	40,065	222,703
Mississippi .....	2,969,896	377,659	578,721	220,105	358,616	2,013,516	1,524,221	1,523,386	73,456	197,379
Missouri .....	6,150,488	575,421	1,019,358	406,136	613,222	4,555,709	2,552,786	2,116,254	85,561	350,971
Montana .....	876,440	132,181	156,666	64,740	91,926	587,593	400,189	366,585	19,158	14,446
Nebraska .....	950,097	121,706	161,379	47,047	114,332	667,012	278,848	225,019	28,891	24,938
Nevada .....	2,511,670	118,219	738,016	125,634	612,382	1,655,435	947,595	832,960	18,574	96,061
New Hampshire.....	729,731	148,369	110,561	42,716	67,845	470,801	401,689	317,190	29,382	55,117
New Jersey .....	8,318,841	1,394,815	111,989	111,989	0	6,812,037	6,118,460	5,966,798	110,066	41,596
New Mexico .....	2,810,373	349,569	480,333	315,568	164,765	1,980,471	1,102,566	968,455	54,335	79,776
New York .....	31,825,282	420,315	3,730,064	1,933,007	1,797,057	27,674,903	10,935,870	10,420,979	68,014	446,877
North Carolina .....	5,934,749	982,453	511,136	290,726	220,410	4,441,160	3,203,563	3,043,369	139,966	20,228
North Dakota .....	528,159	44,503	63,814	15,377	48,437	419,842	176,443	149,638	6,933	19,872
Ohio .....	20,991,941	2,453,670	3,591,236	1,896,108	1,695,128	14,947,035	9,065,453	8,438,209	394,199	233,045
Oklahoma .....	2,795,283	349,275	788,188	494,252	293,936	1,657,820	1,536,736	1,301,925	71,241	163,570
Oregon .....	8,175,062	9,612	783,921	783,921	0	7,381,529	2,895,897	2,371,629	33,173	491,095
Pennsylvania .....	13,971,820	1,149,318	625,421	385,952	239,469	12,197,081	6,415,848	5,860,084	30,945	524,819
Rhode Island .....	1,234,664	141,191	256,971	165,760	91,211	836,502	650,664	579,468	9,826	61,370
South Carolina.....	2,707,942	525,585	686,431	245,870	440,561	1,495,926	1,888,323	1,719,367	121,841	47,115
South Dakota.....	965,393	82,465	80,830	30,859	49,971	802,098	265,290	237,333	25,070	2,887
Tennessee .....	2,730,081	226,311	665,879	474,879	191,000	1,837,891	1,184,073	1,124,191	34,711	25,171
Texas .....	19,268,901	2,569,344	2,847,183	1,724,677	1,122,506	13,852,374	8,402,750	7,816,628	461,858	124,264
Utah .....	2,096,097	41,657	490,476	490,476	0	1,563,964	674,175	633,615	6,087	34,473
Vermont.....	393,053	45,599	70,979	70,979	0	276,475	167,911	128,817	2,642	36,452
Virginia .....	7,012,066	39,771	1,526,908	398,401	1,128,507	5,445,387	2,445,427	2,101,785	91,230	252,412
Washington .....	7,552,074	317,741	357,399	356,993	406	6,876,934	2,421,772	2,146,849	43,801	231,122
West Virginia .....	505,953	51,668	133,594	96,107	37,487	320,691	211,576	199,255	9,142	3,179
Wisconsin .....	7,294,218	22,356	1,223,043	344,761	878,282	6,048,819	3,110,700	3,067,600	25,200	17,900
Wyoming .....	581,039	75,919	77,017	14,395	62,622	428,103	262,175	234,218	12,773	15,184

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Created September 26, 2007; Last revised December 3, 2007

Note: The standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average results of all possible

samples. The coefficient of variation (CV) is the estimated standard error expressed as a percent of the estimated total or proportion. CV's for estimates in this table are displayed in table 2b, available at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/retire06view.html>.

**Table 7.34**  
**NATIONAL SUMMARY OF FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:**  
**SELECTED YEARS, 2002–2006**

	Amount (in millions of dollars)				Percentage distribution			
	2005–06	2004–05	2003–04	2002–03	2005–06	2004–05	2003–04	2002–03
<b>Total Receipts .....</b>	\$392,754,067	\$351,454,866	\$407,335,732	\$147,747,004	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0
Employee contributions .....	32,688,995	31,324,625	30,785,801	28,843,747	8.32	8.91	7.56	19.5
Government contributions .....	64,421,776	59,197,693	60,995,984	46,212,289	16.40	16.84	14.97	31.3
From State Government .....	26,364,650	24,050,633	31,159,060	19,567,749	6.71	6.84	7.65	13.2
From Local Government .....	38,057,126	35,147,060	29,836,924	26,644,540	9.69	10.00	7.32	18.0
Earnings on investments .....	295,643,296	260,932,548	315,553,947	72,690,968	75.27	74.24	77.47	49.2
<b>Total Payments .....</b>	166,325,971	155,325,508	145,449,071	134,844,916	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0
Benefits paid .....	152,071,780	141,341,189	133,106,842	122,306,460	91.43	91.00	91.51	90.7
Withdrawals .....	4,107,721	3,777,732	4,430,593	4,891,041	2.47	2.43	3.05	3.6
Other payments .....	10,146,470	10,206,587	7,911,636	7,647,415	6.10	6.57	5.44	5.7
<b>Total cash and investment holdings at end of fiscal year .....</b>	2,912,494,412	2,657,525,869	2,495,352,487	2,172,001,788	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0
<b>Cash and short-term investments .....</b>	92,891,182	89,741,655	84,811,257	99,812,059	3.19	3.38	3.40	4.6
<b>Total Securities .....</b>	2,564,247,428	2,355,561,132	2,213,581,060	1,891,957,833	88.04	88.64	88.71	87.1
Government securities .....	244,881,577	231,482,987	223,412,871	222,534,967	8.41	8.71	8.95	10.3
Federal government .....	242,996,381	229,937,493	215,159,724	221,684,160	8.34	8.65	8.62	10.2
United States Treasury .....	148,981,749	169,551,462	134,943,113	161,289,726	5.12	6.38	5.41	7.4
Federal agency .....	94,014,632	60,386,031	80,216,611	60,394,434	3.23	2.27	3.21	2.8
State and local government .....	1,885,196	1,545,494	8,253,147	850,807	0.06	0.06	0.33	0.0
<b>Nongovernment securities .....</b>	2,319,365,851	2,124,078,145	1,990,168,189	1,669,422,866	79.64	79.93	79.75	76.9
Corporate bonds .....	411,366,986	390,101,290	421,340,923	317,074,720	14.12	14.68	16.89	14.6
Corporate stocks .....	1,126,012,368	1,033,302,329	930,524,635	811,107,881	38.66	38.88	37.29	37.3
Mortgages .....	13,254,459	11,674,518	17,754,616	22,795,540	0.46	0.44	0.71	1.1
Funds held in trust .....	91,171,541	79,922,026	52,227,528	67,250,825	3.13	3.01	2.09	3.1
Foreign and international .....	437,928,142	375,064,878	311,642,945	266,812,023	15.04	14.11	12.49	12.3
Other nongovernmental .....	239,632,355	234,013,104	256,677,542	184,381,877	8.23	8.81	10.29	8.5
<b>Other investments .....</b>	255,355,802	212,223,082	196,960,170	180,231,896	8.77	7.99	7.89	8.3
Real property .....	66,783,925	41,978,140	43,715,769	46,766,729	2.29	1.58	1.75	2.2
Miscellaneous investments .....	188,571,877	170,244,942	153,244,401	133,465,167	6.47	6.41	6.14	6.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2008.

*Note:*

Caution should be used when comparing current year estimates to historic estimates prior to 2004. Estimates presented prior to 2004 were not based on a probability sample. Also, data users are warned that the change from book

to market value-based reporting in the 2000 to 2003 timespan make historic data comparisons invalid. As a result of this change in reporting, note that the imputation methodology was changed in 2002. Measures of statistical precision (coefficients of variation) are available for the most recent years of data at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/retire.html>, in the "viewable data" tables.



## DEMOGRAPHICS

# Trends and Issues on Aging

By Marlene A. Lee

*By 2030, one-fifth of the population in most states will be age 65 and older, according to U.S. Census Bureau projections. Growing shares of elderly in each state will increase the number of people with chronic conditions that require long-term medical care and personal assistance. States' costs for long-term care, usually paid by Medicaid, may strain state budgets.*

### Aging Populations

In 2006, people age 65 and older represented approximately 12.4 percent of the total U.S. population. Dramatic growth in the older population in the United States is expected to continue well into the 21st century, reaching a projected 71.5 million by 2030 (Table A). This corresponds to an anticipated doubling of the 65 and older population between 2000 and 2030. The age 85 and older group is expected to grow at an even faster rate, more than doubling from 4.2 million in 2000 to 9.6 million by 2030—nearly a 130 percent increase. In contrast, the total U.S. population is only projected to increase by 29 percent—from 281.4 million to 363.6 million—during the same period.

Over the next two decades, growth of the U.S. elderly population will be driven primarily by the aging of baby boomers born between 1946 and 1964. Increased average life expectancy after age 65, however, will largely account for growth of the population age 85 or older until 2030. When surviving baby boomers start turning 85 in 2031, growth of the oldest-old (those age 85 or older) as a proportion of the total population is expected to accelerate.

Aging of the U.S. population will reflect the combined aging of state populations. State populations are, however, aging at different rates; the percentage of people age 65 and older will vary across states. In 2006, Florida had the highest percentage of elderly in the total population and Alaska had the lowest (Table A). Although California had the most people age 65 and older in 2006, its age profile, with 10.8 percent elderly, was younger than the overall U.S. age profile. Alaska had the fewest people age 65 and older and a much lower proportion of elderly (6.6 percent) than the U.S. as a whole. By 2030, most states are projected to have age profiles even older than that of Florida in 2006, with nearly one in five residents age 65 or older.

### Diversity—Race, Ethnicity and Immigrant Status

As the U.S. population ages, it also is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse. But at the same

time, the elderly population tends to be less racially and ethnically diverse than the total U.S. population. The same is true in most states. In 2006, racial and ethnic minorities comprised only 19 percent of the U.S. elderly population, compared with 34 percent of the total U.S. population (Table B).

The extent of change in the composition of a state's elderly population depends on the current distribution of racial and ethnic minorities in the state. In 2006, Southern states that historically have had large black populations and states where immigrants have traditionally settled are among those with the highest shares of minorities among the elderly.

Future changes in elderly racial and ethnic composition will be driven primarily by immigration, which increasingly affects the age structure of minority groups. Although most immigrants are young adults, U.S. immigration policy favors the entry of parents and other family members of young immigrants who live in the states. As elderly family members join their relatives in the United States and as immigrants who moved here as young adults age, the percentage of Hispanics in the elderly population will increase and the percentage of non-Hispanic whites in the elderly population will decrease.

The presence of aging immigrants will be most pronounced in traditional destination states such as California, New York, Florida and Texas, where existing programs may be the most prepared to serve this elderly population. These states have experience with linguistic and cultural diversity. Nontraditional destinations such as Southern or Midwestern states that have only recently begun receiving immigrants, however, have little experience with these population groups.<sup>1</sup>

### Widowhood and Living Arrangements

Women outnumber men at every age among the elderly. Approximately 105 males are born for every 100 females, but because of higher male death rates, the sex ratio declines as people age. Females outnumber males well before middle age, and for people

**Table A: Population 65 Years and Over for the United States and States, 2006 and 2030**

State or other jurisdiction	2006 estimates		2030 projections	
	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
<b>Total U.S. population .....</b> (all ages)	299,398,484	100.0%	363,584,435	100.0%
<b>65 Years and Over .....</b> (United States)	37,260,352	12.4	71,453,471	19.7
Alabama .....	1,231,194	13.4	1,039,160	21.3
Alaska .....	91,260	6.8	127,202	14.7
Arizona .....	1,580,572	12.8	2,371,354	22.1
Arkansas .....	780,842	13.9	656,406	20.3
California .....	7,863,028	10.8	8,288,241	17.8
Colorado .....	954,372	10.0	956,278	16.5
Connecticut .....	940,886	13.4	794,405	21.5
Delaware .....	229,148	13.4	237,823	23.5
Florida .....	6,075,408	16.8	7,769,452	27.1
Georgia .....	1,825,748	9.7	1,907,837	15.9
Hawaii .....	358,740	14.0	326,957	22.3
Idaho .....	338,346	11.5	361,033	18.3
Illinois .....	3,068,952	12.0	2,412,177	18.0
Indiana .....	1,568,438	12.4	1,231,873	18.1
Iowa .....	871,314	14.6	663,186	22.4
Kansas .....	715,418	12.9	593,091	20.2
Kentucky .....	1,074,588	12.8	903,450	19.8
Louisiana .....	1,046,692	12.2	944,212	19.7
Maine .....	385,278	14.6	374,017	26.5
Maryland .....	1,301,136	11.6	1,235,695	17.6
Massachusetts .....	1,711,924	13.3	1,463,110	20.9
Michigan .....	2,521,728	12.5	2,080,725	19.5
Minnesota .....	1,254,788	12.1	1,193,124	18.9
Mississippi .....	724,344	12.4	634,067	20.5
Missouri .....	1,557,782	13.3	1,301,714	20.2
Montana .....	261,184	13.8	269,558	25.8
Nebraska .....	469,310	13.3	375,811	20.6
Nevada .....	553,886	11.1	797,179	18.6
New Hampshire .....	325,258	12.4	352,786	21.4
New Jersey .....	2,255,484	12.9	1,959,545	20.0
New Mexico .....	485,200	12.4	555,184	26.4
New York .....	5,045,372	13.1	3,916,891	20.1
North Carolina .....	2,153,902	12.2	2,173,173	17.8
North Dakota .....	185,748	14.6	152,358	25.1
Ohio .....	3,063,988	13.3	2,357,022	20.4
Oklahoma .....	947,090	13.2	757,553	19.4
Oregon .....	956,360	12.9	881,957	18.2
Pennsylvania .....	3,770,646	15.2	2,890,068	22.6
Rhode Island .....	295,932	13.9	246,507	21.4
South Carolina .....	1,106,792	12.8	1,134,459	22.0
South Dakota .....	222,366	14.2	185,064	23.1
Tennessee .....	1,538,444	12.7	1,417,708	19.2
Texas .....	4,668,918	9.9	5,186,185	15.6
Utah .....	451,078	8.8	460,553	13.2
Vermont .....	165,932	13.3	173,940	24.4
Virginia .....	1,775,536	11.6	1,843,988	18.8
Washington .....	1,476,738	11.5	1,563,901	18.1
West Virginia .....	557,384	15.3	426,443	24.8
Wisconsin .....	1,448,068	13.0	1,312,225	21.3
Wyoming .....	125,500	12.2	138,586	26.5
District of Columbia .....	142,662	12.3	58,238	13.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program 2006 State Characteristics Population File and the Population Projections Program 2005 Interim State Projections of the resident population.



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ages 65 and older in the United States, there are 72 men per 100 women. In recent years, the death rate has declined faster among men than among women because of the decrease in male deaths from heart disease, narrowing the gender gap at older ages. Projected sex ratios for people ages 65 and older is expected to rise to 78 men for every 100 women by 2030. In most states, sex ratios are also projected to increase, but on average, more women than men will live past age 65.

Among all U.S. residents age 65 and older, 31.7 percent are widowed—meaning they lost a spouse and never remarried (Table B). The percent of those widowed in 26 states is at least as high as in the U.S. overall.

Because men tend to die at younger ages than women, most elderly people who are widowed are women. They have outlived their spouses, and many of them live alone. Changes in marriage, work patterns and childbearing also mean that a greater proportion of older women in the future will face life without a spouse or a child to assist them. Older women who are widowed are less likely to remarry, more likely to remain poor and more likely to depend on nonspousal care. Survey information suggests the elderly increasingly prefer to live independently in the community.<sup>2</sup> Older Americans' preference for independent living combined with other trends noted above suggest increasing costs for long-term care paid through Medicaid. Growing Medicaid costs have the potential to strain state budgets.

### Financial Well-Being

The rise in the proportion of the elderly living alone over the last six decades has coincided not only with demographic and cultural changes but also with rising incomes among older adults. With Social Security and pension incomes, some older Americans are financially secure. However, there is considerable variation in the economic situation of the elderly.

The financial circumstances of the elderly often reflect opportunities they had earlier in life. Elderly people with higher incomes tend to have more savings and receive private pensions.<sup>3</sup> Social Security is the primary source of income for older Americans in the lowest income brackets. The median income for U.S. households headed by someone age 65 or older is \$30,200 (Table B). In 31 states, the median income for elderly households is below the U.S. median. Hawaii has the highest median income—\$47,361 for elderly households.

The U.S. poverty rate for the elderly is 9.9 percent, closely matching the poverty rate for adults ages 18

to 64, but considerably lower than the 35 percent poverty rate among older Americans 45 years ago (Table B). Poverty is more prevalent among some elderly groups: the oldest-old, elderly women and minorities. States with elderly poverty rates above the U.S. poverty rate also tend to have a higher share of minorities or an older age profile. Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, New Mexico and Tennessee have the highest poverty rates among the elderly. Alaska, Connecticut and Wyoming have the lowest, 4.2 percent, 6.1 percent and 6.1 percent respectively.

The low poverty rate among elderly Americans may underestimate the hardships they face. Official poverty thresholds for this group were established with the assumption that living expenses get lower as individuals reach old age. Increased longevity and rising health care costs, however, may stretch the financial resources of the older population. Some elderly may have to spend down their savings and assets to meet expenses. Others may see the value of their assets eroded by inflation, particularly as health care costs increase at a higher rate than inflation. The result may be an increasing proportion of elderly becoming eligible for state-funded benefits, such as Medicaid, in the future.

### Health and Functioning

Long-term care costs for states are affected by the prevalence of chronic conditions in the older population. Chronic conditions frequently require both medical care and personal care assistance over long periods of time. As the older population increases, so will the number of people with chronic conditions. In addition, although chronic conditions today are less likely to be debilitating, older people are more likely to suffer from debilitating conditions. Forty-one percent of older Americans report a visual or hearing impairment, physical disability, mental disability, difficulties with personal care such as bathing, or difficulties going outside their home (Table B).

In nearly every state, a third of the elderly say they are in excellent or very good health,<sup>4</sup> but lifestyle indicators reveal potential risks. Less than half the elderly in all states are at a healthy weight (Table C). Being either overweight or underweight at older ages may signal health problems. Obesity is associated with chronic diseases such as diabetes, and undernutrition, such as deficiencies in calorie consumption or loss of nutrients, is associated with more deaths after age 70.<sup>5</sup> At least 25 percent of the elderly in most states say they have not been physically active or exercised in the past month (Table C). Lifestyle changes such as regular exercise instead of



**Table B: Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Population  
Age 65 or Older, 2006**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Percent minority (a)</i>	<i>Percent widowed (b)</i>	<i>Percent living alone (c)</i>	<i>Median income (d)</i>	<i>Percent below poverty (e)</i>	<i>Percent with a disability (f)</i>
United States .....	18.9%	31.7%	28.9%	\$30,200	9.9%	41.0%
Alabama .....	19.6	33.6	30.2	25,362	12.6	48.4
Alaska .....	26.2	26.8	21.2	40,577	4.2	47.9
Arizona .....	16.3	27.1	24.9	33,234	8.0	38.9
Arkansas .....	11.7	32.5	29.8	24,788	12.3	50.5
California .....	35.8	30.3	26.1	35,583	8.4	41.1
Colorado .....	15.3	28.1	29.0	33,213	8.3	38.3
Connecticut .....	11.4	31.9	29.5	35,408	6.1	36.3
Delaware .....	15.9	29.2	27.8	32,664	6.9	38.8
Florida .....	20.7	29.3	26.6	31,077	10.1	38.4
Georgia .....	23.9	33.2	26.9	28,301	12.6	45.1
Hawaii .....	77.1	28.1	19.3	47,361	9.1	38.2
Idaho .....	5.0	28.2	26.0	29,846	8.7	41.4
Illinois .....	19.0	33.8	30.6	30,856	9.0	39.6
Indiana .....	8.0	32.4	30.9	28,694	7.8	41.8
Iowa .....	2.5	31.3	31.8	28,544	8.0	36.0
Kansas .....	7.3	31.2	31.7	30,240	8.9	40.5
Kentucky .....	6.2	34.4	31.5	23,956	13.5	47.9
Louisiana .....	25.8	35.6	28.3	25,269	13.9	48.1
Maine .....	1.7	29.5	31.5	25,701	10.3	40.6
Maryland .....	26.8	32.5	28.2	38,689	8.2	37.7
Massachusetts .....	8.9	32.2	31.1	30,294	9.3	37.7
Michigan .....	12.9	31.5	30.3	29,888	8.7	40.2
Minnesota .....	4.2	30.3	31.9	30,602	8.1	34.8
Mississippi .....	25.9	37.8	30.2	23,036	15.7	52.0
Missouri .....	9.8	32.0	30.9	27,550	10.3	43.3
Montana .....	5.3	30.1	31.0	27,183	8.9	42.1
Nebraska .....	4.6	31.9	32.7	28,393	9.5	37.3
Nevada .....	21.0	28.6	25.7	34,601	7.2	38.7
New Hampshire .....	2.3	31.4	29.9	32,148	7.9	37.9
New Jersey .....	21.4	34.1	28.7	35,281	8.2	36.5
New Mexico .....	39.0	27.7	27.9	29,537	13.0	43.1
New York .....	25.1	32.5	30.6	30,106	12.1	38.7
North Carolina .....	18.4	32.8	29.6	27,862	11.2	43.5
North Dakota .....	2.6	32.9	34.3	25,565	11.0	40.1
Ohio .....	10.4	32.8	31.1	28,089	8.5	39.8
Oklahoma .....	14.6	32.4	30.8	27,975	10.1	46.8
Oregon .....	6.8	28.5	28.4	31,789	8.5	41.0
Pennsylvania .....	9.2	33.7	31.1	27,110	8.9	39.3
Rhode Island .....	7.8	33.2	29.8	27,974	8.9	39.4
South Carolina .....	22.6	34.5	28.3	27,336	12.0	43.7
South Dakota .....	4.7	29.8	31.4	26,875	12.5	38.1
Tennessee .....	12.1	33.2	30.4	26,263	13.4	46.0
Texas .....	30.9	32.0	26.2	29,798	12.3	45.5
Utah .....	6.8	24.9	22.0	36,670	6.7	38.9
Vermont .....	2.1	29.3	30.8	29,228	9.4	39.9
Virginia .....	20.4	32.5	28.8	34,305	9.2	39.5
Washington .....	10.9	29.1	29.4	33,792	8.8	41.9
West Virginia .....	3.8	33.0	31.5	23,908	10.5	48.1
Wisconsin .....	4.8	30.8	31.2	28,956	8.3	35.7
Wyoming .....	4.3	28.6	29.9	32,232	6.1	40.9
District of Columbia .....	71.4	34.1	39.1	36,691	15.2	37.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey.

Notes:

(a) Includes those not classified as non-Hispanic white.

(b) Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

(c) Household residents that live alone, does not include people in group quarters.

(d) Median household income in the past 12 months for householders age 65 or older, reported in 2006 inflation-adjusted dollars.

(e) Based on family income relative to poverty level in the past 12 months.

(f) Reported any one of the five limitations: sensory disability, physical disability, mental disability, self-care disability, or going-outside-home disability.

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**Table C: Self-reported Health Status and Risks at Ages 65 and Over, 2004–2006**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Percent in excellent or very good health (a)</i>	<i>Percent with healthy weight (b)</i>	<i>Percent not exercising in the past month (c)</i>
Alabama .....	26.8%	37.9%	37.1%
Alaska .....	40.1	34.1	34.1
Arizona .....	43.8	39.0	30.1
Arkansas .....	32.0	37.5	36.9
California .....	40.6	39.0	26.5
Colorado .....	43.4	43.1	26.9
Connecticut .....	41.5	39.7	29.0
Delaware .....	42.1	34.0	30.9
Florida .....	40.4	38.4	30.1
Georgia .....	31.9	36.0	37.3
Hawaii .....	33.0	47.9	23.9
Idaho .....	38.2	36.3	29.9
Illinois .....	35.7	36.9	35.1
Indiana .....	32.0	33.3	36.7
Iowa .....	36.9	33.1	33.8
Kansas .....	36.1	37.1	34.1
Kentucky .....	29.9	34.4	40.5
Louisiana .....	31.2	33.6	40.6
Maine .....	42.2	36.3	33.4
Maryland .....	41.7	33.8	32.3
Massachusetts .....	42.8	41.1	30.2
Michigan .....	36.9	34.5	32.1
Minnesota .....	41.0	34.4	22.8
Mississippi .....	27.7	35.7	40.9
Missouri .....	34.5	35.6	34.6
Montana .....	38.4	39.4	31.3
Nebraska .....	37.6	33.3	31.0
Nevada .....	43.5	37.7	31.9
New Hampshire .....	44.6	37.0	31.1
New Jersey .....	36.0	36.0	35.3
New Mexico .....	36.1	40.9	31.5
New York .....	34.0	37.0	34.5
North Carolina .....	33.9	36.4	30.7
North Dakota .....	34.9	32.9	35.3
Ohio .....	35.9	34.5	33.8
Oklahoma .....	31.1	36.6	37.2
Oregon .....	41.5	36.5	24.5
Pennsylvania .....	34.9	33.3	36.2
Rhode Island .....	37.9	35.7	36.6
South Carolina .....	32.8	36.4	33.3
South Dakota .....	37.1	34.4	31.9
Tennessee .....	32.0	36.7	42.3
Texas .....	35.8	37.1	33.8
Utah .....	36.0	36.5	28.3
Vermont .....	44.9	39.5	30.9
Virginia .....	40.6	37.0	31.6
Washington .....	40.8	38.1	25.1
West Virginia .....	29.8	31.9	33.7
Wisconsin .....	39.8	33.4	30.3
Wyoming .....	39.2	37.6	32.0
District of Columbia .....	39.5	38.4	36.0

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Estimates are presented as three-year annual averages.

*Notes:*

(a) Health self-rated “excellent” or “very good” when asked the question “Would you say that in general your health is: excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?”

(b) “Healthy weight” is based on BMI from self-reported weight and height that is equal to or greater than 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and less than 25.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

(c) Did not participate in any physical activities or exercises in the past month.



or in addition to medication can be used to manage chronic diseases and weight.

### Conclusion

State budgets will be strained by health care needs and other demands as the percentage of elderly residents grows. States provide almost half the funding for Medicaid which pays for most long-term care and Medicare prescription drug costs for the low-income elderly, the so-called dual eligible. States also bear other costs—such as special transportation options and other social services—related to declining abilities as people age.

At the same time that providing services for aging populations will be increasing state and local government costs, states will likely collect less revenue as the proportion of elderly in the population increases. When individuals leave the labor force, their income generally declines. Over time more elderly may spend down savings and assets, becoming eligible for state assistance programs. In addition, many states offer income and property tax breaks for elderly residents at all income levels.<sup>6</sup>

Just as individual elderly Americans struggle with the rising cost of health care and fixed incomes, state governments must cope with the effects these factors have on state budgets. State governments may reduce potential imbalances by addressing health risk factors through incentives for older adults to eat right and exercise. Similarly, planning officials should work toward ensuring safe public spaces where adults of all ages may engage in physical activity. Healthy older Americans not only cost states less, they may also provide volunteer services thereby reducing local government expenditures.<sup>7</sup>

### Notes

<sup>1</sup>William Kandel and Emilio A. Parrado, "Industrial Restructuring and New Rural Hispanic Migration: The Case of the U.S. Meat Processing Industry," *Population and Development Review* (September 2005).

<sup>2</sup>Ellen A. Kramarow, "The Elderly Who Live Alone in the United States: Historical Perspectives on Household Change," *Demography*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (August 1995): 335–52; Laurence Koltikoff and John N. Norris, "Why the Elderly Don't Live with Their Children? A New Look" in David Wise, ed. *Issues in the Economics of Aging*, University of Chicago Press, 1990.

<sup>3</sup>Christine L. Himes, "Elderly Americans," *Population Bulletin*, 56, No. 4 (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, December 2001).

<sup>4</sup>Self-reported ratings of health, such as these, have proven to be reliable indicators of overall mental and physical health.

<sup>5</sup>Katherine M. Flegal et al., "Excess Deaths Associated with Underweight, Overweight, and Obesity," *JAMA*, 293, no. 15 (2005): 1861–7.

<sup>6</sup>Elizabeth C. McNichol, "Revisiting State Tax Preferences for Seniors," (Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, March 2006).

<sup>7</sup>Nina Glasgow and David L. Brown, "Social Integration Among Older In-Migrants in Nonmetropolitan Retirement Destination Counties," 177–96 in: *Population Change and Rural Society*, William Kandel and David L. Brown, eds. (Dordrecht: Springer, 2006).

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## **Chapter Eight**

# **STATE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION**







# Transparent Governance with Civic Engagement

By Keon S. Chi

*This article is among the last projects Keon S. Chi began before his untimely death on Jan. 9, 2008. He had recently established the Center for State Governance Transformation at The Council of State Governments, and this article explores one of the many aspects of the changing environment of state government the center was studying.*

**Editor's Note:** This material was extracted from a report originally published by the IBM Center.

## Introduction

In the information age, state governments are changing. As state governments undergo transformation, additional transparency, increased customer service and more civic engagement should play a larger role in the systems they produce.

After all, state governments must connect with the constituents they exist to serve.

Transformed governance should be more open about its business, providing the public better access to legislative, administrative and judicial processes. While governments have provided some transparency through open meetings, open records, campaign finance disclosure and lobbying laws, more states are adding financial transparency to create a more open system of government.

Transparency is important, said Georgia Gov. Sonny Perdue, because the lack of financial transparency "can translate into questionable uses of tax money, according to taxpayers groups." But Perdue admits "transparency of information has not always been fondly accepted in political environments."

In addition to added transparency, transformed governance should bring changes in states' relationships with the public they serve, not only in terms of what states do for their residents, but also in terms of what people can do for their government. States can take advantage of the increased use of the Internet, digital government and cyber democracy, which make increased civic engagement possible. The impact of information technology on politics and government has been phenomenal and will continue to change how election campaigns are conducted and how government officials interact with their constituents.

Although it is not clear that more voters will participate in the electoral process in coming years, it seems quite reasonable to assume that, with the increased ease of communication, more people will let their elected representatives and state agencies

know about programs and services they expect to receive. Civic groups may interact more frequently with state officials to advance their causes or present their demands. Residents in states without initiatives and referenda can now engage in all kinds of transformed governance activities because of these information technologies.

## Demands for More Transparency

The demand for financial transparency comes primarily from civic organizations and government watchdog groups, such as the National Taxpayers Union and Americans for Tax Reform. But some in government, like Georgia Gov. Perdue, believe making more information available provides more opportunity for governments to excel.

"Transparency is a way of protecting fairness and ensuring the common good. When citizens know what their government is up to, they have a better chance of ensuring that decisions treat everyone equally and protect the common conditions that are important to everyone's welfare," he said.

And the Government Accountability Standards Board, an independent national group that sets the accounting and reporting standards for government entities, issued a standard in 2004 with enormous potential implications for state and local governments regarding transparency. The board's Statement 45 addresses how state and local governments account for and report their costs and obligations related to post-employment benefit obligations for employees such as post-employment health care and other non-pension benefits. In addition, labor-friendly research groups, including Jobs First, are calling for greater transparency in state business incentives, contracts and lobbying activities in the states.<sup>1</sup>

Several states are answering that call for transparency, as evidenced in recent proposals by executive branch officials and state legislators. California Secretary of State Debra Bowen, for instance, has said she is committed to transparent governance by providing public access to a wide range of corporate, Uniform Commercial Code, campaign finance,



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lobbying and election records. In March 2007 New York Sen. Joseph A. Griffo and the Senate Majority Conference unveiled a new three-point budget transparency and accountability plan designed to ensure greater openness, performance and responsiveness in state government. If the REPAIR Act is enacted, these measures would take effect in 2009.

In Texas, Gov. Rick Perry is promoting “Google government,” which gives the public access to expenditures and contracts of all state agencies—and his office—online. In January 2007, Perry called for government transparency as one component of his “Five-Point Budget Reform Plan.” When Perry made his office’s expenditures available online, the state comptroller followed suit, posting not only her office’s expenditures but also those of other agencies.

Other states have taken action for financial transparency. Kansas was one of the first states to enact a law mandating the creation of a Web site detailing state expenditure information. The Kansas legislature in 2007 passed a bill creating KanView, the Kansas Transparency Program; Gov. Kathleen Sebelius later signed the bill into law. KanView, available at <http://www.kansas.gov/Kanview/Kanview.html>, is a public accessible Web site that includes all annual expenditures and revenues from fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Annual information will be added in each August and will be retained for no less than 10 years. Missouri also has a fiscal transparency Web site. Gov. Matt Blunt signed an executive order creating the Missouri Accountability Portal, or MAP, in July 2007. MAP can be accessed at: <http://mapyourtaxes.mo.gov/>. Information available at the site includes financial transactions and the distribution of funds for state programs. This information is updated each business day. In August 2007, Nebraska Treasurer Shane Osborn announced plans to create Nebraska-Spending.com. This searchable public Web site will give residents access to every dimension of state government spending. The site is now operational.

States are also looking beyond increased financial transparency in an effort to create a more open government, and are using the Internet to do so. Florida Gov. Charlie Crist unveiled a Web site in November 2007 called Florida Performs, which provides scorecards of state government’s performance in a variety of measures affecting residents’ and visitors’ quality of life. The Web site also offers access to each state agency’s performance measures where residents can track key indicators and view trends in six service areas—public safety, education, health and family, transportation, economy and taxes, and the environ-

ment. The Web site also gives the public the opportunity to send feedback directly to the governor. Extending transparency past Web-based components, Washington Gov. Christine Gregoire has created the Government Management Accountability and Performance program. This accountability initiative has opened the door of her regularly scheduled cabinet level outcome reviews to the press. The outcome reviews report on the successes and failures of Washington programs and the agencies involved.

Fiscal accountability is not the only issue addressed in today’s climate of transparency, as health care is also becoming the subject of increased scrutiny. In Virginia, Gov. Tim Kaine issued an executive order in December 2006 to ensure transparency of quality measurements tracking care delivered by health care providers. The efforts to provide these measures are being overseen by the secretary of Health and Human Resources with the cooperation of the secretaries of Administration and Technology and the advice of the Virginia Commission on Health Reform. Virginia’s commitment to health information technology, transparent health quality measures, transparency of pricing and the promotion of quality care is a collaboration between public and private health care sectors. Texas Gov. Perry also issued an executive order in October 2006 on health care transparency. The objective is to create public-private partnership of electronic medical records. The goal of this partnership is to provide consumers with information about pricing and quality of care. West Virginia Gov. Joe Manchin, in his 2007 State of the State address, announced CompareCare. This state funded site helps consumers compare health care prices. The ultimate goal of these state health initiatives is to provide citizens with information on the cost and quality of health care so that they will be better able to make informed decisions.

Transparency has also become a global issue. “On a domestic level, reasonable transparency is essential to fighting corruption, improving government performance, ensuring accountability, maintaining public trust and building a healthy democracy,” said U.S. Comptroller General David Walker, an advocate of governance transformation on the national and international levels. “On an international level, government transparency matters not just for domestic reasons but also to help build trust and promote convergence and cooperation because in today’s world countries need to partner for progress on a number of current and emerging challenges. ... Transparency also puts pressure on public officials to make difficult but necessary policy and operational choices.”<sup>22</sup>





### Citizen-Centered Services

State governments are also changing in the way they serve constituents. The concept of customer-focused service was one of the core elements of the total quality management approach introduced in state government during the 1980s. But states' customer-focused service goes beyond specific agencies, it's expanding state government-wide. One such model is Georgia's Office of Customer Service,<sup>3</sup> which the governor created by his 2006 executive order in his Office of Consumer Affairs, working with more than 40 executive agencies. The Office of Customer Service developed a uniform, statewide system for measuring results and is leading statewide initiatives such as customer satisfaction surveys, employee job satisfaction surveys, customer service training and improvement of existing state call centers. Benefits of this approach may include an emphasis on results-driven and customer-focused state services with a single point of access to state services for convenience.

Another option for citizen-centered services is a new proposal introduced in Congress in 2007. The Federal Customer Service Enhancement Act (House Resolution 404), which has been referred to senate committees, requires the comptroller general and the director of the Office of Management and Budget to jointly develop performance measures to determine whether federal agencies are providing high quality customer service and meeting certain standards. The act would also require the head of each agency to collect information from its customers about the quality of services, report to the comptroller general on the information collected, and designate an employee as its customer relations representative to be responsible for implementing customer service standards.<sup>4</sup>

### More Civic Engagement

Civic engagement is a hallmark of American government, and transformed governance will rely even more heavily on that engagement. In American democracy, voters elect representatives who are responsible for governance on their behalf. Yet residents of more than half the states, in addition to electing their representatives, also have opportunities to make important decisions affecting the future of their state through initiatives, referenda and recalls. With transformed state governance, state officials should be ready for civic engagement that allows continued interaction between state officials and the public—made possible by sophisticated information technology in years to come.

Civic engagement can range from volunteer work to voting in elections, and from community organizing to political advocacy. In essence, "civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life of our communities and developing the combination of knowledge, skills, values and motivation to make that difference."<sup>5</sup>

In recent years, Americans have tended to disassociate themselves from belonging and working for organized groups. When measured by election turnout, voter participation in American politics, especially in state politics, has been fair to poor. The National Conference on Citizenship, a non-profit organization chartered by Congress to elevate the discussion of our nation's civic health, recently offered reasons for people to engage with their government, including: "The 21st century has opened with acts of terror, natural disasters, deadly regional conflicts and increased global environmental threat; the gap between rich and poor in the United States has widened to the highest levels ever recorded; and our politics exploit our divides for political points, making it ever more difficult to find union."

Even though overall voter turnout has been low, young Americans have become increasingly engaged. Projects in several areas have helped to build that engagement. In 2003, the Institute of Politics at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, worked with colleges and universities across the country to establish the National Campaign for Political and Civic Engagement. Participating schools work on their own campuses and collaboratively in three key areas: a relationship with electoral politics, a focus on career development and a foundation in civic education.<sup>6</sup> Also building civic involvement, the National Center for Learning and Citizenship of the Education Commission of the States in 2006 joined with the National Conference of State Legislatures to develop and implement the Youth Legislative Engagement project.<sup>7</sup> And at least 14 states in 2007 included high school students as members of their state boards of education.

Legislators across the country are also looking for ways to involve youth. Six states—Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico and Washington—have formed youth legislative advisory councils, to advise the legislature on issues of importance to youth. The youth council in Maine is able to introduce legislation.

Other projects strive to get the public more involved in government. For example, the *AmericaSpeaks* projects, which are spreading across the country, engage citizens in the most important



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public decisions that impact their lives. Since 1997, *AmericaSpeaks* has organized “21st Century Town Meetings” in more than 30 states and the District of Columbia. Meetings address local, state and national issues ranging from the development of municipal budgets and regional plans to Social Security reform.<sup>8</sup> For example, *CaliforniaSpeaks*, a project of *AmericaSpeaks*, presents the public with selected reform proposals from political leaders. Through this forum, Californians can learn about the different options and make choices about what the state should do. The results of the discussions are presented to the governor and legislative leadership to influence state legislation.

The National Association of Public Affairs Networks supports the establishment and expansion of noncommercial television networks dedicated to fostering unbiased and unfiltered connections between the public and state government.<sup>9</sup> These networks use gavel-to-gavel video coverage of government proceedings and complementary content that adds context or explains the public policy process at large without analysis—similar to the way C-SPAN covers the federal government. Successful networks are often operated by an independent government body and use a combination of strategies, which include providing access to all complete program offerings; providing programs on all three branches of government; and encouraging public engagement when by providing additional information. When technology is available, the public should also have interactive online systems through which they can raise questions and offer their opinions.

### Models of Civic Engagement

New civic engagement projects in transformed governance may be initiated by governors, legislators, civic groups, futures organizations, quasi-governmental organizations, universities and colleges. Several models, including traditional and online approaches, initiated by governors and legislators are available for replication.

During the summer of 2006, Washington Gov. Gregoire recruited more than 350 people to take part in public forums designed to engage them in the work of the “priorities of government” process through the state’s Government Management Accountability and Performance program. These forums, held in seven cities, were followed by community leader events and town hall meetings. The state then published an annual report for the public: “Moving Washington Forward: Holding Government Accountable for Results.” The benefits of this model include direct

civic engagement in government decision-making and government reporting to residents about its performance. State leaders contemplating this model might want to consider enabling legislation for a sustainable public forums program so such forums can continue to function beyond a governor’s term of office.

Oregon has been using benchmarks to measure the level of civic engagement by creating close partnerships between government and the people it serves. The benchmarks are indicators chosen by Oregonians as fair, efficient ways to measure economic, social and environmental progress. Those benchmarks include:

- the economy;
- education;
- civic engagement;
- social support;
- public safety;
- community development; and
- the environment.

Oregon has public Web sites covering topics such as vote-by-mail, public policy debates, land use planning, the arts commission, heritage commission and information on how state government performance contributes to civic engagement benchmarks. The state’s long-term civic engagement project is known as Oregon Shines and that plan has three broad goals: to provide quality jobs for all Oregonians (economic climate); to develop engaged, caring and safe communities (social climate); and to provide healthy, sustainable surroundings (environmental climate).

Hawaii adopted a new way of civic engagement by allowing residents to participate in legislative hearings. The Special Legislative Access Committee stated that “opening up government processes to public scrutiny and participation is the most viable and reasonable method of protecting democracy and the public interest.” Hawaii has steadily improved civic engagement in the legislative process since the early 1990s. In 2002 the legislature’s Public Access Room added new features, including a walk-in and e-mail program during legislative hearings. Interested residents can e-mail committee members and others while hearings are underway. The number of such e-mails has increased sharply; the e-mail testimony grew to 12,000 messages during the 2007 regular session alone. Future plans of the Legislative Reference Bureau, which operates the program, include an interactive map on the Web site and joint workshops with neighbor island county councils.<sup>10</sup> To replicate



the Hawaii model, state leaders must decide how to process e-mail testimonies during limited committee hearing periods.

In Utah, state Rep. Steve Urquhart's personal Web site, Politicopia, is recognized as a new model for other lawmakers to consider across the states. Urquhart, was frustrated with low participation in public policy debates and believed people should have the tools and the ability to set the public agenda. In response, he launched his Web site in 2007 to create a virtual town square where interested residents could debate issues coming before the legislature. The response to the legislator's call was so phenomenal that the *Los Angeles Times* said: "The potential effect for broader political discourse has stirred excitement among advocates who believe the Internet can be used to increase citizen participation in politics."<sup>11</sup> Some observers call it the beginning of "the future of online politics," while others characterized it as a form of "democracy on a whole new level."<sup>12</sup> Urquhart has expanded the capacity of the online database so more people can participate in political dialog and connect with one another to advance their common goals.

## Conclusion

As transparency initiatives begin to impact state governments and the processes and information become more available to ordinary citizens, a new level of civic engagement is attainable. The trend toward fiscal transparency shows no signs of abating as 13 additional state legislatures are considering legislation in 2008. As state governance transformation becomes the focus of state governments nationwide, the processes used will become familiar to citizens and the impact will take the governing process in a new direction—a new type of direct democracy will begin to impact states' policies and services. This transformation can provide citizens access to information that will make them more informed and effective in the continuing evolution of the deliv-

ery of government services and programs to all its constituents. Citizens will not only have access to more information, they also will have more avenues to voice their ideas and concerns to officials. Some state governments are employing Web sites to inform, engage and involve citizens, while others are opening their cabinet meetings to the press. As transparency evolves, democratic government may be returning to its roots—of the people, by the people and for the people.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>J.F. Blain, M. Lee, M. Phillip and K. Walker, *The State of State Disclosure: An Evaluation of Online Public Information about Economic Development Subsidies, Procurement Contracts and Lobbying Activities*, (Washington, DC: Good Jobs First, 2007) 7. *Privatization in the Dark: The Pitfalls of Privatization and Why Budget Disclosure in Needed, with a 50-state Comparison of Privatization Trends*, (New York, NY: Progressive States Network, 2007).

<sup>2</sup>D. Walker, *Transparent Government and Access to Information: A Role for Supreme Audit Institutions* (GAO-07-1068CG). Presented at the Seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government in Vienna, Austria, June 2007.

<sup>3</sup>[consumer.georgia.gov](http://consumer.georgia.gov).

<sup>4</sup>[thomas.loc.gov](http://thomas.loc.gov).

<sup>5</sup>For definitions of civic engagement, see "Philanthropy for Active Civic Engagement," (PACE), [www.pacefunders.org](http://www.pacefunders.org). See also T. Ehrlich, *Civic Responsibility and Higher Education*, (West Port, CT: Ory Press, 2000).

<sup>6</sup>For more information see [www.iop.harvard.edu/events\\_national\\_campaign.html](http://www.iop.harvard.edu/events_national_campaign.html). See also J. Hauptmann, *Toward a Theory of Civic Engagement*, Park University International Center for Civic Engagement, 2005. [www.park.edu/icce](http://www.park.edu/icce).

<sup>7</sup>[www.ecs.org](http://www.ecs.org).

<sup>8</sup>[www.americaspeaks.org](http://www.americaspeaks.org).

<sup>9</sup>[www.napan.net](http://www.napan.net).

<sup>10</sup>[www.hawaii.gov/lrb.par](http://www.hawaii.gov/lrb.par).

<sup>11</sup>"Site Cedes Power to People," *Los Angeles Times*, June 18, 2007.

<sup>12</sup>D.S. Broder, "Breaking Through to Voters," *The Washington Post*, Sept. 30, 2007.



# Trends and Issues for State Chief Information Officers

By Doug Robinson

*State governments are continually seeking greater opportunities for efficiency and effectiveness, and information technology is a key enabler of this drive for improvement. State CIOs face the challenges of executing on this promise in era of constrained resources, growing cyber security threats and a work force skills shortage. To succeed, state CIOs must provide the basic technology services well, while being an advocate for change and innovation.*

## Enabling Better Government

Information technology has a significant impact on how people live, communicate and interact with state government agencies. Now more than ever, state governments rely on information technology to conduct business, serve the public and enable the delivery of agency services. IT is becoming part of the fabric of state government. It no longer just supports the mission of agencies, but also enables innovative services and prompts the transformation of government functions.

The business of IT is a serious undertaking in the states. Collectively, state governments will invest an expected more than \$40 billion in IT this year. The discussions on how much is spent on IT often overshadow the more vexing issues facing state chief information officers today. It is easy to focus on the funding, financing and spending, but an examination of the benefits of these investments and issues confronted by CIOs reveals how critical IT has become to state government.

Understanding that information is vital to state government operations, IT enables government agencies to access information when and where it is needed. The growing and more sophisticated IT infrastructure supports the lifeblood of state government—the efficient and effective movement of information. An expanding portfolio of online services to meet the expectations of the public is now the norm in state government. State portals offer hundreds of online services for residents and businesses. Information management—especially across organizational boundaries, the silos of agencies and other levels of government—is now a necessity. Governors and other state leaders are more interested in measuring, monitoring and managing performance—this requires new ways of collecting, sharing and analyzing digital information. It is no surprise that the IT environment in state government comes with many initiatives and challenges that must be addressed by the state CIO, the IT organization and the various agencies delivering programs. The response to these

challenges has been the introduction and evolution of new IT governance models, organizational adaptations, business disciplines and innovative solutions. Change is the constant, however, and state CIOs and their agency partners face greater service demands, pressing governance issues and the threats to the success of their initiatives.

## The Evolving Roles of a State CIO

Through its work as a national association representing state government IT officials, the National Association of State Chief Information Officers, known as NASCIO monitors and reports on the state CIO position and IT organizational models. In the last decade, the CIO's role has evolved from a primary focus on managing and providing the infrastructure, usually the data center operations and communication networks, to leading the business of IT in the state. With this evolution, the CIO position within state government is now seen as a *change leader* who facilitates government organizational transformation efforts in support of and in coordination with the agenda of the governor, the state legislature and the judiciary. In addition, NASCIO regularly examines and addresses the priority issues of state CIOs. From this collective experience of the states and NASCIO's research, there are three key elements to a successful state IT management strategy: governance, organization and leadership.

A successful model starts with an enterprise perspective of IT strategy, investments, authority and policies—viewing investments and projects in a statewide, holistic way. Being effective and efficient in the way the state spends funds on IT requires the state CIO to seek solutions to common business needs of agencies. The states have found that an effective and sustainable enterprise IT governance structure is necessary to promote shared decision-making and investments.<sup>1</sup> IT governance is all about ensuring state government is effectively using information technology in all government lines of business. This

requires that decision-making for IT investments and deployment is properly shared between the business and IT functions within state government. A continuing challenge is to align the enterprise IT view of state government with the business requirements of state agencies.

On the organizational side, states have adopted IT organization models that range from a complete decentralization of the state IT function and service delivery, to centralization with broad authority to manage the overall state IT enterprise and investments. Many states use a federated model, with shared enterprise decision-making and some agency-level autonomy for IT. But each state defines its approach reflecting the unique culture, political situation and decision-making processes of the government. Organizational models have generated a significant amount of debate among the states and within the IT community. The trend is toward greater centralization of IT management and consolidation of assets because of the need to exercise more control over IT direction and investments while delivering more efficient IT support to increasingly complex government organizations. Most states are in the middle stages of this movement, gradually adopting the characteristics of a more centralized approach with IT consolidation and shared application delivery initiatives. However, the lack of organizational stability and constant shifts contributes to greater challenges in execution and project oversight and it also is a barrier to implementing new strategies.

From the leadership perspective, the state CIO has emerged as the linchpin in strategies to articulate the enterprise view and harness the power of IT in support of the policy goals of the governor and the administration. In addition to managing the core IT infrastructure for the state, an overwhelming majority of the state CIOs today have enterprise responsibilities for overall IT strategy, policies, budget review, project oversight and managing private partners, as well as directing the agency that provides a wide array of technology services to state agencies. Introducing disciplines such as enterprise architecture, project management, performance measurement and service-level management are now part of the CIO portfolio. Successful CIOs, therefore, must have skills in collaboration, communication and negotiation.

### Protecting the Realm

While technology has added new possibilities to state government, a security breach can disrupt government operations and lead to disastrous results.

The threats against government operations in a digital age are very serious. The information technology and communications infrastructure that enables state government to conduct internal business, administer programs, process information and deliver public services is under attack *every day* by external and internal threats. This infrastructure includes electronic information and communications systems, as well as the information contained in those systems. These threats continue to grow in numbers, as well as severity. Today's cyber security threats directed at state governments may be characterized as:

- Constantly evolving due to rapidly emerging technologies;
- Growing ever more sophisticated, target-specific and virulent;
- Disruptive and profitable by organized crime and a preferred method for generating income through cyber crime activities;
- Increasing global and criminal exploit attempts directed against the states; and
- Escalating internal threats as data becomes increasingly mobile and employees are unwittingly lured to release sensitive information into the public domain.

Protecting state information technology and communication assets and resources is particularly important for the government as it depends on this infrastructure to operate. IT security is not only essential to preserve the states' ability to effectively serve constituents, it is also necessary to protect state-administered federal programs such as Medicaid, to preserve the privacy of personal and sensitive information, and to support mission-critical homeland security activities. States' IT resources must be secure, protected and continually upgraded to thwart highly sophisticated, unseen enemies. Protecting state IT is increasingly challenging because of the sheer volume and complexity of threats against state networks, systems and applications. State CIOs report thousands of probes and cyber attacks against state networks each day. Millions of new computer viruses are being released each year on the Internet, underscoring the need for state governments to remain up-to-date with security protection software, policies, and employee awareness and compliance practices. Securing the IT assets of the state is not optional—it is now a strategic imperative.<sup>2</sup>

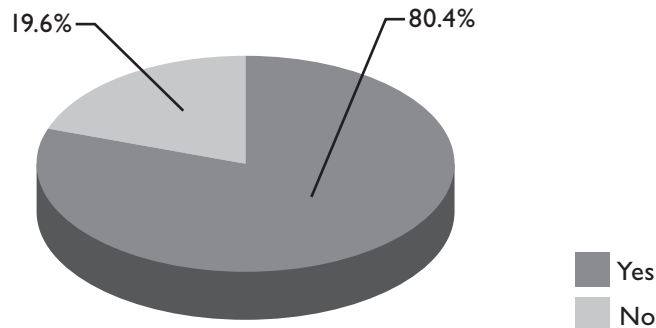
If these attacks from the outside were not enough, an ever present danger is the internal threat posed by state employees and contractors.<sup>3</sup> Ubiquitous access to network services, the Internet, wireless networks





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**Figure A: Are the States Having Difficulty Recruiting New Employees?**



Source: National Association of State Chief Information Officers, "State IT Workforce: Here Today, Gone Tomorrow" (October 2007).

and portable data storage devices presents serious security challenges to state CIOs, whether the insider intent is malicious or not. While media attention has primarily focused on external threats and reports revealing alarming statistics on hacking and identity theft, the threats from within have been surprisingly numerous and more serious. State CIOs must focus on securing technology assets used by thousands of employees and contractors as well as state data that may always be on the move on mobile devices. Keys to securing technology include educating and training state employees about their role and monitoring compliance with the policies necessary to prevent the unauthorized release of sensitive information. While the insider threat issue must be addressed without fail, it is not an issue that state CIOs can tackle by themselves. The state CIO needs collaboration from executive management, human resources and program agencies to address a problem rooted in employee behavior and practices with broad implications regarding the trust in government.

### **An Enterprise Approach—Consolidation and Shared Services**

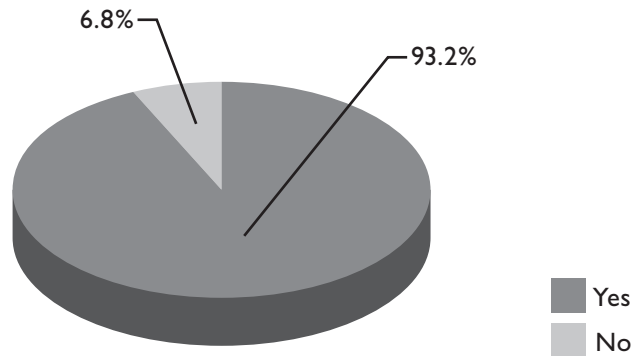
State CIOs have an obligation to ensure that state IT services are delivered in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible. That work often leads to an examination of how state IT infrastructure (primarily networks, data centers, services and applications) are managed and whether IT services and automated business solutions are provided via consolidated, decentralized or shared service modes of delivery. Invariably, state CIOs find themselves exploring strategic IT consolidations and shared

services offerings as ways to improve operational efficiency, optimize service delivery and lower costs. Based on surveys of the state CIOs, IT consolidation is a high priority strategy today, and NASCIO's research reveals a continued progression toward more IT consolidation in the future.<sup>4</sup>

The terms consolidation and shared services are related, but not synonymous—states can have one without the other. Consolidation focuses on how the state organizes delivery of IT services combining existing organizations, services or applications into a single operation; this consolidation typically is mandated by law, executive order or CIO directive. Shared services focus on the delivery of a particular service or services in the most efficient and effective way, as a way of gaining economies of scale and other benefits. The centralization of specific IT activities that function as everyone's vendor of choice usually implies voluntary participation involving service-level agreements.

States are moving to consolidation to contain costs, not to get to a shared service. Some states offer shared IT services without pursuing full-scale consolidation. Shared services, the decisions about the budget, staffing, service offerings and service levels are made collectively by a state's customers through a governing board.

Consolidation and shared services are two concepts used almost interchangeably. Some refer to information technology in its entirety as being a shared service achieved only through massive reorganization and consolidation. Although they seem to be two flavors of similar endeavors, consolidation and shared services nevertheless are different. As

**Figure B: Do State Salary Rates Present a Challenge in Retaining IT Talent?**

Source: National Association of State Chief Information Officers, "State IT Workforce: Here Today, Gone Tomorrow" (October 2007).

states move toward consolidation or shared services, they face many variables, depending on the leadership, current organizational structure and political support for change that may be disruptive to the status quo and resisted.

### Whither the IT Work Force?

The predicted shortage in the state government IT work force has been discussed and debated for a decade. Some have termed it a crisis and point to a loss of necessary skills to confront complex technology changes and to introduce innovations needed to create a more modern state government. Others lament the growing use of private sector contractors and outsourcing of state IT services to address the skills shortage. The expectations associated with new digital services must be balanced with the maintenance of aging, legacy computer systems still supporting critical functions and services. These services are developed, deployed and supported by skilled IT employees and the management of human capital in state governments continues to be problematic. States have had several failed attempts for change, and only a handful have had success in changing the traditional structure related to the IT work force.

According to NASCIO's 2007 survey of the states, *State IT Workforce: Here Today, Gone Tomorrow?*,<sup>5</sup> results indicate that the national average of anticipated retirements for state government IT employees within the next five years is 27 percent of the work force. This national survey, the first to specifically assess state government IT work force challenges from the state CIO perspective, addresses a lingering issue of which state governments have been aware,

but slow to respond. Whether these eligible employees actually retire remains to be seen, however the implications are profound. Most states do not have an adequate contingency plan in place to counteract this trend.

As a large wave of baby boomers reach state retirement status, knowledge management and succession planning become critical. At the same time, recruiting and retaining younger employees entering the work force poses unique challenges and opportunities. While state IT leaders are not having trouble achieving their IT strategic goals, most are cautious about their future ability to achieve these goals with the decline in applicants for state jobs and the widespread difficulty in recruiting new employees to fill vacant IT positions.

The upcoming exodus of state IT employees appears to be certain and imminent. State CIOs understand the probable shortage of skilled IT employees available to replace those outgoing employees. They understand the IT skills gap with existing employees. Tough questions, however, still remain. Regardless of the strategies and tactics deployed, it is clear states will continue to rely on private sector partners and supplemental IT staffing services to meet their needs. NASCIO research and state survey results clearly indicate that states will face a troubling future unless they take action now to bridge the knowing-doing gap.

### The View Forward ... While Looking Back

Facing the expansive growth of demanding responsibilities, state CIOs recognize the need to lead an organization with the scope, authority and resources



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that enable them to advance state government and succeed in their position. In today's environment that success requires a vision of the future while simultaneously looking in the rearview mirror. Aging systems and infrastructure need to be managed, renovated or replaced today. In the very near future, the IT work force skills may not exist to support the legacy environment. Under the current fiscal constraints and gloomy forecasts for state revenues and upcoming state budget cycles, these assets may remain in place much longer than expected. State CIOs will face strong pressures to reduce the future cost of IT, while trying to keep older systems on life support. To protect and retain the past, electronic records must be managed and digital information classified and preserved. The failure to fund and act on these initiatives may result in service disruptions and a loss of state government transactions and history in digital form. To address these challenges, advancing an enterprise view of IT, developing a rational organizational model and collaboration with other state leaders will be keys to success.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>National Association of State Chief Information Officers, *IT Governance and Business Outcomes—A Shared Responsibility between IT and Business Leadership*, (March 2008).

<sup>2</sup>National Association of State Chief Information Officers, *IT Security Awareness and Training: Changing the Culture of State Government*, (August 2007).

<sup>3</sup>National Association of State Chief Information Officers, *Insider Security Threats: State CIOs Take Action Now!*, (April 2007).

<sup>4</sup>National Association of State Chief Information Officers, *NASCIO's Survey on Enterprise Data Center Consolidation in the States: Strategies and Business Justification*, (August 2007).

<sup>5</sup>National Association of State Chief Information Officers, Survey research by NASCIO's Corporate Leadership Council Public Private Partnership Working Group, *State IT Workforce: Here Today, Gone Tomorrow?*, (October 2007).

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### About the Author

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# States Anticipate Talent Shortage

By Leslie Scott

*Most states collect and analyze data on their government work force. With the baby boomer population reaching retirement age and 27 percent of the state work force across the country eligible to retire within the next five years, assessing the shrinking work force will continue as a critical exercise.*

Employees are state government's greatest asset. Having systems and structures in place to ensure that state government employees can effectively do their work in an environment that enables them to make the most of their knowledge, skills and abilities is critical to the success of state government.

State government human resources professionals manage these structures and systems that include a variety of components such as work force planning, technology, and measures to evaluate human resources programs and initiatives.

## Work Force Planning

Effective work force planning ensures the right people are in the right jobs at the right time. Human resource management professionals in state government have worked diligently in recent years to develop work force plans to make sure successful recruitment, retention and career progression processes are in place for talented employees.

Members of the National Association of State Personnel Executives (NASPE) identified work force planning as a priority in state government human resource management at its 2008 Mid-Year Meeting. Approaches to work force planning vary from state to state, but all aim for the same goal—making state government an employer of choice, not an employer of last resort. Most plans involve a detailed analysis of the work force, aggressive recruitment and retention strategies as well as allowing more flexibility in hiring and implementing innovative pay practices within the confines of public sector employment.

## Assessing the Work Force and Future Needs

Most states collect and analyze data on their government work force. Human resource professionals review a number of categories, from basic demographic information such as race and gender to more detailed information on turnover rates and retirement eligibility. With the baby boomer population reaching retirement age and 27 percent of the state work force across the country eligible to retire within the

next five years, assessing the shrinking work force will continue as a critical exercise.

By identifying occupations and job classes in state government that have higher than average turnover rates, human resources professionals can assist agencies in identifying and correcting the issues that may be causing exceptional turnover. In addition, in examining retirement eligibility, human resources professionals can help agencies plan for their future work force needs by identifying potential positions that may be significantly affected by retiring employees.

Furthermore, with the continued implementation of new technology and the changing roles of state government, human resources professionals work with state agencies to assess the types of positions needed in the future and the current positions that may not be as necessary in years to come.

## Recruitment

After states identify work force needs, they need to look at recruiting talented, committed employees.

Louisiana has made strides with its recruiting efforts with the program, *Recruiting Tomorrow's Leaders Today*. The program includes videos shown on the state Web site and on local television stations showing successful younger workers in state government discussing the opportunities they've had as state employees. These are opportunities they may not have gotten elsewhere. In addition, the program utilizes another strategy—marketing the value of a career in public service.

Oklahoma offers paid internships for graduate students that typically lead to permanent employment opportunities with the state after graduation. Not only do the internships benefit the graduate students, but the program also benefits the state as it can hire new graduates already trained and experienced in state government.

Most states are also giving additional attention to positions that are often deemed "hard to fill and retain," such as nurses, corrections officers and engi-



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neers. Some states, such as South Carolina, offer referral bonuses to employees who refer a successful candidate for “hard-to-fill” health care positions. Wyoming has recruited for corrections officers outside the state in areas of the country with high unemployment rates.

Michigan’s Department of Transportation utilizes a comprehensive recruitment program for graduates of the state universities’ engineering programs. By using open houses, special recruiting events that include on-the-spot interviews, and offering co-ops, the effort was successful in attracting recent engineering graduates to state government, when most likely they could find a job in the private sector at a higher salary.

State human resources professionals also are aware that some potential applicants may not know how to apply for a job in state government, so they have focused on making the application process simpler. In addition, some states are working to reduce the time it takes to fill a position to avoid losing qualified applicants to the private sector. Some states are even able to make job offers for “hard-to-fill” positions to interviewees on the spot.

Most recently, a number of states have implemented online recruitment and applicant tracking systems that allow for quick posting of open positions, online applications and even online testing, if required by the state. States utilizing the latest online application and applicant tracking technologies indicate they have seen an increase in number of applicants for positions.

### *Training and Development*

Training and development is also a component of work force plans, because it is vital for any organization to keep its employees current as well as to allow them to acquire new skills and information that will assist them in career progression opportunities—a key selling point for state government as an employer.

Training initiatives within state government can include anything from technical training to supervisory training; they can also include classroom training, mentoring and job rotation. Under some of these training initiatives, states also are focusing on leadership development and executive leadership programs.

For example, a number of states offer Certified Public Manager programs and many have developed leadership and executive leadership programs. The primary purpose of these programs is to develop staff and create a pipeline of qualified candidates for managerial positions as they are vacated by re-

tiring baby boomers. The Certified Public Manager programs also seek to develop the decision-making skills of the state’s managers.

Another example is a significant portion of Maine’s work force planning effort, called the Maine Management Service Program. This program is a multi-phased initiative for 700 managers, excluded from collective bargaining, in Maine state government who are in policymaking positions. The program focuses on the core competencies of leadership. Like Maine, Georgia runs the Georgia Leadership Institute, which offers six levels of manager training from pre-supervisory all the way through executive leadership.

### **Human Resources Information Technology**

Technology continues to play a key role in state human resource management and is anticipated to take a greater role as states begin to utilize online application systems for state jobs and learning management systems for training and development administration.

States utilize human resource information systems that are sometimes independent systems that may be commercial or developed in-house. Some of these systems are part of larger statewide systems called Enterprise Resource Planning Systems, or ERPs, which typically include budgeting and financial components, along with procurement.

Whether states use an independent human resource information system or one that’s part of an ERP, they can use these systems to track and analyze work force data. The systems are an essential tool states utilize in managing state human resources, particularly as the need for this data increases with work force planning and other accountability efforts in the states.

According to NASPE’s 2007 HR Technology Survey in August 2007, five states were formulating a business case for a new human resource information system, four states had formulated a business case and were seeking funding for the system, four more states had secured the funds and were in the design phase of the system, and seven states were just implementing a new system.

Online application and tracking systems have taken off in a big way. According to the NASPE 2007 HR Technology Survey, at least 28 states have online application and tracking systems, with eight of the 28 looking to improve their current systems and additional states looking to implement an online system soon.

Other automated human resources functions include training/learning management, performance evaluation, leave request and approval, time and attendance, computerized testing, competency manage-



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ment and online position descriptions. Training and learning management and time attendance are the most frequently used functions.

### Human Resources Operation Structure

The organizational structure in which states provide human resources services can be quite different. Some states, such as Alaska, have their human resources operations and functions centralized in one management office. Other states, such as Texas, have a completely decentralized model where each state agency conducts its own human resource management work with no guidance from a central state agency. Minnesota and Idaho also are investigating a primarily decentralized model. However, most of the states fall somewhere in the middle with a hybrid model in which much of the policy setting, as well as some operational work, is done in the central human resources office; line agencies maintain their own human resources staffs who conduct most of the day-to-day human resource management support for respective agency employees.

The trend with the hybrid model is that the central human resources offices are playing a more strategic and less transactional role, focusing on policy setting and consulting while pushing as much day-to-day operational work and oversight to the human resources staffs in the line agencies.

Some states have implemented shared services models, where a number of routine human resources transactions and services are performed for some or all state agencies in one center. This model provides efficiency, particularly for smaller agencies that may not have the funding, manpower or expertise to efficiently conduct this type of work.

### Strategic Human Resources Measures

Just like other state government administrators, human resources professionals are continually asked to demonstrate value and effectiveness.

Because little was available in the area of public sector human resources management measures, NASPE's HR Metrics Task Force created a Metrics Toolkit that includes 22 strategic measures and formulas for state human resources operations to utilize, including Quality of Hire, Job Offers Accepted Rate, Voluntary Turnover of Key Performers in Key Jobs, Diversity Turnover, Salary Competitiveness of Market Rate and Training Impact on Performance.

While states at this point aren't using all 22 measures, they've typically identified a handful they deem most important. These will typically serve as a benchmark.

In addition, in states such as Virginia, work force management is a factor in which agency heads are evaluated by the governor. The central human resources departments, along with the agency human resources staff, work closely with the agency heads to identify any areas of concern and to correct them as quickly as possible. They also develop long-term agency work force plans.

### Challenges Ahead

States will be challenged in the years ahead with baby boomer retirements, an aging work force and a multigenerational work force. However, with strategic planning, increased use of technology, organizational efficiencies and demonstrated accountability, states will be up to the task to handle these challenges.

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### About the Author

**Leslie Scott** is the association director for the National Association of State Personnel Executives. Prior to joining NASPE, she worked with a number of state government associations, including the National Association for Government Training and Development and the National Association of State Procurement Officials. She holds a B.A. in Corporate and Organizational Communication from Western Kentucky University.

## PERSONNEL

**Table 8.1**  
**WORKFORCE COMPOSITION—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES**  
(Departments and agencies, excludes higher education and quasi-state agencies)

State	Employee headcount	FTE employees	Average age	Average years of state service	Average age of new hires
Alabama .....	30,382	(a)	44.56	12.35	35.09
Alaska .....	13,644	N.A.	44.66	8.85	37.75
Arizona .....	30,211	30,029.00	43.70	8.10	35.90
Arkansas .....	26,231	24,654.00	44.00	11.27	36.00
California .....	210,591	185,606.00	45.00	22.60	34.00
Colorado .....	22,087	N.A.	45.40	9.54	39.19
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	11,920	11,792.00	44.00	11.00	36.00
Florida .....	84,554	83,714.00	43.74	11.50	35.52
Georgia .....	15,000	15,000.00	43.80	9.3	36.1
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	11,649	11,623.00	44.00	11.00	38.00
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	35,951	31,836.00	46.60	12.20	35.80
Iowa .....	17,706	N.A.	46.98	14.26	37.51
Kansas .....	18,409	26,239.00	47.00	12.00	35.00
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	38,954	38,923.00	45.00	13.00	34.00
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	51,507	50,928.08	46	14	N.A.
Massachusetts .....	27,597	27,419.00	45.90	14.60	35.57
Michigan .....	54,895	55,752.00	45.40	13.90	N.A.
Minnesota .....	29,200	27,500.00	46.60	13.80	36.10
Mississippi .....	25,730	25,730.00	43.61	9.99	33.74
Missouri .....	37,119	36,580.00	44	10.75	33
Montana .....	13,546	12,082.00	46.00	11.48	41.00
Nebraska .....	14,321	14,114.67	45.70	12.90	35.30
Nevada .....	15,345	14,748.00	38.20	N.A.	N.A.
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey (b) .....	63,684	61,709.00	45.00	13.00	36.00
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	138,671	134,900.40	47.23	16.16	36.55
North Carolina .....	70,580	69,922.90	44.20	10.80	37.40
North Dakota .....	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	27,319	N.A.	45.40	11.10	N.A.
Oregon .....	30,846	30,379.10	45.47	10.03	37.54
Pennsylvania .....	54,297	54,809.06	46.00	13.00	38.00
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	40,083	35,959.80	44.00	11.00	37.00
South Dakota .....	6,550	N.A.	43.4	11	33.2
Tennessee .....	39,910	N.A.	46.00	12.00	39.00
Texas (c) .....	144,935	142,621.00	43.00	10.00	N.A.
Utah .....	16,411	15,814.00	43.34	9.91	32.47
Vermont .....	7,699	7,584.30	45.90	12.30	37.30
Virginia .....	53,182	53,073.02	45.90	11.60	36.60
Washington .....	56,598	52,012.00	47.00	12.60	39.40
West Virginia (d) .....	20,334	N.A.	N.A.	12	N.A.
Wisconsin .....	39,629	38,112.11	46.30	14.80	35.57
Wyoming .....	7,919	7,797.00	45.50	11.30	37.20

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, February 2007.

Key:

... — No response

N.A. — Not available

(a) Less than two percent of our workforce is part-time.

(b) New Jersey does not use the FTE concept. They have provided full-time employee count information instead.

(c) Headcount is "average number" for FY 2006, not the ending number on June 30, 2006. Classified employees include those employees that are subject to the state's position classification plan, excluding institutions of higher

education. Texas state classified employees are not covered in a classified civil service with formal (legal) civil service protections covered by a merit system. Unclassified employees include those employees who are not subject to the state's position classification plan, excluding institutions of higher education. Texas state unclassified employees are not covered in a classified civil service with formal (legal) civil service protections covered by a merit system. Full-Time Equivalent employees not limited to classified or unclassified, but includes all types of state employees, both classified and unclassified.

(d) In distinguishing between classified and unclassified employees West Virginia only uses headcount. Average years of service includes classified and unclassified employees.

**Table 8.2**  
**WORKFORCE COMPOSITION—UNCLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES**  
 (Departments and agencies, excludes higher education and quasi-state agencies)

State	Employee headcount	FTE employees	Average age	Average years of state service	Average age of new hires
Alabama .....	1,598	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Alaska .....	1,285	N.A.	46.61	9.29	41.86
Arizona .....	6,903	6,767.60	46.00	7.60	39.30
Arkansas .....	1,367	836	51.00	13.40	43.00
California .....	1,030	1,030	45.00	N.A.	34.00
Colorado .....	5,212	N.A.	43.50	6.60	36.43
Connecticut .....	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	1,045	1,028	46.00	11.00	35.00
Florida .....	22,463	22,416	48.47	15.43	41.09
Georgia .....	69,443	69,443	43.80	9.30	39.10
Hawaii .....	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho .....	1,117	1,098	46.00	11.00	43.00
Illinois .....	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana .....	15,207	12,850	46.00	12.80	36.50
Iowa .....	2,323	N.A.	44.75	12.46	32.81
Kansas .....	3,310	...	49.00	11.00	39.00
Kentucky .....	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana .....	3,598	3,372	47.00	N.A.	N.A.
Maine .....	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Massachusetts .....	16,501	15,779	45.80	13.30	35.84
Michigan .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Minnesota .....	2,600	2,400	43.10	8.60	36.40
Mississippi .....	5,701	5,000	43.80	7.44	36.01
Missouri .....	5,149	2,729	44.00	10.75	48.00
Montana .....	1,061	983	44.00	10.79	48.00
Nebraska .....	2,622	2,458.24	46.40	12.10	34.70
Nevada .....	965	951	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	10,070	9785	45.00	12.00	38.00
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...
New York .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Carolina .....	298	294.8	47.30	11.00	40.40
North Dakota .....	567	556	44.80	10.50	36.30
Ohio .....	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	13,740	N.A.	45.40	9.80	N.A.
Oregon .....	1,803	1,774.33	46.75	12.04	38.43
Pennsylvania .....	24,145	24,530.22	43.00	12.00	39.00
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	844	806.23	49.00	12.00	46.00
South Dakota .....	856	N.A.	45.60	13.10	37.50
Tennessee .....	2,626	N.A.	47.00	11.00	N.A.
Texas (a) .....	4,740	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Utah .....	8,602	3,736	42.97	5.46	N.A.
Vermont .....	593	575.1	48.30	9.80	N.A.
Virginia .....	1,752	1,714.60	46.20	9.30	38.80
Washington .....	4,229	3,424	46.90	12.50	N.A.
West Virginia (b) .....	5,933	N.A.	N.A.	12.00	N.A.
Wisconsin .....	1,113	1,063.50	45.08	12.70	33.09
Wyoming .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: The National Association of State Personnel Executives, February 2007.

Key:

... — No response

N.A. — Not available

(a) Unclassified employees for the State of Texas include those employees who are not subject to the state's position classification plan, excluding

institutions of higher education. Texas state unclassified employees are not covered in a classified civil service with formal (legal) civil service protections covered by a merit system.

(b) In distinguishing between classified and unclassified employees West Virginia only uses headcount. Average years of service includes classified and unclassified employees.

## PERSONNEL

**Table 8.3**  
**EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION—CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES**  
**(Departments and agencies, excludes higher education and quasi-state agencies) (in dollars)**

State	Average base salary of full-time employee	Average fringe benefit costs per full-time employee
Alabama .....	\$37,124.45	\$13,369.35
Alaska .....	47,570.00	29,125.00
Arizona (a).....	35,220.00	10,560.00
Arkansas.....	31,418.17	3,690.00
California .....	69,123.48	20,737.04
Colorado .....	50,632.00	11,497.44
Connecticut .....	...	...
Delaware.....	37,873.00	16,486.00
Florida .....	34,834.45	12,193.00
Georgia .....	39,401.00	13,700.91
Hawaii.....	...	...
Idaho.....	38,436.00	21,419.00
Illinois.....	...	...
Indiana.....	32,646.26	15,079.23 (b)
Iowa .....	45,294.84	23,606.47
Kansas .....	35,074.00	5,675.00
Kentucky .....	...	...
Louisiana .....	36,990.00	13,316.00
Maine.....	...	...
Maryland.....	45,494.00	21,021.00
Massachusetts .....	51,014.00	16,670.12 (c)
Michigan.....	49,715.00	25,702.66
Minnesota.....	50,600.00	15,200.00
Mississippi.....	28,062.44	9,661.57
Missouri.....	29,370.00	16,535.31
Montana .....	34,876.00	8,991.00
Nebraska.....	36,607.00	25,918.00
Nevada .....	48,099.00	17,796.00
New Hampshire.....	...	...
New Jersey.....	53,282.07	14,439.44
New Mexico .....	...	...
New York .....	49,245.00	N.A.
North Carolina.....	35,958.00	15,627.00
North Dakota.....	34,158.00	14,889.00
Ohio .....	...	...
Oklahoma .....	32,527.90	16,831.38
Oregon .....	40,856.04	24,391.95
Pennsylvania .....	43,727.00	19,353.00
Rhode Island .....	...	...
South Carolina.....	34,696.00	9,714.00
South Dakota.....	31,790.00	9,754.00
Tennessee.....	28,107.00	N.A.
Texas .....	38,817.00	17,321.00
Utah .....	38,064.00	25,543.00
Vermont.....	43,882.00	17,795.00
Virginia.....	39,582.00	12,943.31
Washington.....	46,930.00	12,671.10
West Virginia.....	35,480.00	19,450.00
Wisconsin.....	47,464.00	9,231.75 (d)
Wyoming.....	39,384.00	14,292.00

Source: National Association of State Personnel Executives, February 2007.

Key:

... — No response

N.A. — Not available

(a) Average fringe benefit cost includes both classified and unclassified employees. Figures derived from average salary and average percentage of personal service dollars.

(b) 18.79% in addition to the \$8,945.00. The breakout is as follows: Life Insurance is 0.36%. Social Security is 7.65%. PERF-State Share is 5.50%. PERF-EE Share State Paid is 3.00%. Disability Insurance is 2.28% and Total FT fringe is 18.79%. The \$8,945 is a blended value of health, dental, vision, and deferred comp employer paid benefits. This is a set amount rather than

a percentage since we, as an employer, pay a set amount for these particular benefits, depending on whether you are single or family. The single value is estimated at \$3,951. The family value is estimated at \$10,518. Based on our demographics, that blends into \$8291. Add on a Def Comp match and leave conversion estimate, and you arrive at the blended value of insurance benefits being \$8,945.

(c) 32.62% (of salary) is the federally-approved rate fringe benefit rate for 2007.

(d) Information regarding the average fringe benefit cost per classified employee is not available. However, the total fringe benefit costs for both classified and unclassified employees working for the state is \$4,698,255,095. If calculated on a percentage basis, the average fringe benefit cost per employee would be about 19.45% of the employee's salary.

**Table 8.4**  
**SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 1953–2006**

Year (October)	Employment (in thousands)						Monthly payrolls (in millions of dollars)			Average monthly earnings of full-time employees		
	Total, full-time and part-time			Full-time equivalent			All	Education	Other	All	Education	Other
	All	Education	Other	All	Education	Other						
1953.....	1,082	294	788	966	211	755	\$278.6	\$73.5	\$205.1	\$289	\$320	\$278
1954.....	1,149	310	839	1,024	222	802	300.7	78.9	221.8	294	325	283
1955.....	1,199	333	866	1,081	244	837	325.9	88.5	237.4	302	334	290
1956.....	1,268	353	915	1,136	250	886	366.5	108.8	257.7	321	358	309
1957 (April).....	1,300	375	925	1,153	257	896	372.5	106.1	266.4	320	355	309
1958.....	1,408	406	1,002	1,259	284	975	446.5	123.4	323.1	355	416	333
1959.....	1,454	443	1,011	1,302	318	984	485.4	136.0	349.4	373	427	352
1960.....	1,527	474	1,053	1,353	332	1,021	524.1	167.7	356.4	386	439	365
1961.....	1,625	518	1,107	1,435	367	1,068	586.2	192.4	393.8	409	482	383
1962.....	1,680	555	1,126	1,478	389	1,088	634.6	201.8	432.8	429	518	397
1963.....	1,775	602	1,173	1,558	422	1,136	696.4	230.1	466.3	447	545	410
1964.....	1,873	656	1,217	1,639	460	1,179	761.1	257.5	503.6	464	560	427
1965.....	2,028	739	1,289	1,751	508	1,243	849.2	290.1	559.1	484	571	450
1966.....	2,211	866	1,344	1,864	575	1,289	975.2	353.0	622.2	522	614	483
1967.....	2,335	940	1,395	1,946	620	1,326	1,105.5	406.3	699.3	567	666	526
1968.....	2,495	1,037	1,458	2,085	694	1,391	1,256.7	477.1	779.6	602	687	544
1969.....	2,614	1,112	1,501	2,179	746	1,433	1,430.5	554.5	876.1	655	743	597
1970.....	2,755	1,182	1,573	2,302	803	1,499	1,612.2	630.3	981.9	700	797	605
1971.....	2,832	1,223	1,609	2,384	841	1,544	1,741.7	681.5	1,060.2	731	826	686
1972.....	2,957	1,267	1,690	2,487	867	1,619	1,936.6	746.9	1,189.7	778	871	734
1973.....	3,013	1,280	1,733	2,547	887	1,660	2,158.2	822.2	1,336.0	843	952	805
1974.....	3,155	1,357	1,798	2,653	929	1,725	2,409.5	932.7	1,476.9	906	1,023	855
1975.....	3,271	1,400	1,870	2,744	952	1,792	2,652.7	1,021.7	1,631.1	964	1,080	909
1976.....	3,343	1,434	1,910	2,799	973	1,827	2,893.7	1,111.5	1,782.1	1,031	1,163	975
1977.....	3,491	1,484	2,007	2,903	1,005	1,898	3,194.6	1,234.4	1,960.1	1,096	1,237	1,031
1978.....	3,539	1,508	2,032	2,966	1,016	1,950	3,483.0	1,332.9	2,150.2	1,167	1,311	1,102
1979.....	3,699	1,577	2,122	3,072	1,046	2,026	3,869.3	1,451.4	2,417.9	1,257	1,399	1,193
1980.....	3,753	1,599	2,154	3,106	1,063	2,044	4,284.7	1,608.0	2,676.6	1,373	1,523	1,305
1981.....	3,726	1,603	2,123	3,087	1,063	2,024	4,667.5	1,768.0	2,899.5	1,507	1,671	1,432
1982.....	3,747	1,616	2,131	3,083	1,051	2,032	5,027.7	1,874.0	3,153.7	1,625	1,789	1,551
1983.....	3,816	1,666	2,150	3,116	1,072	2,044	5,345.5	1,989.0	3,357.0	1,711	1,850	1,640
1984.....	3,898	1,708	2,190	3,177	1,091	2,086	5,814.9	2,178.0	3,637.0	1,825	1,991	1,740
1985.....	3,984	1,764	2,220	3,290	1,111	2,179	6,328.6	2,433.7	3,894.9	1,935	2,155	1,834
1986.....	4,068	1,800	2,267	3,377	1,156	2,221	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	2,422	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	3,842	3,362
2002 (March).....	5,072	2,414	2,658	4,223	1,659	2,564	14,837.8	5,996.6	8,841.2	3,657	4,007	3,479
2003 (March).....	5,043	2,413	2,630	4,191	1,656	2,534	15,116.4	6,154.4	8,962.0	3,751	4,115	3,566
2004 (March).....	5,041	2,432	2,609	4,188	1,673	2,515	15,477.5	6,411.8	9,065.7	3,845	4,256	3,631
2005 (March).....	5,078	2,459	2,620	4,209	1,684	2,525	16,061.6	6,668.9	9,392.6	3,966	4,390	3,745
2006 (March).....	5,128	2,493	2,635	4,251	1,708	2,542	16,769.4	6,960.9	9,808.6	4,098	4,505	3,883

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2007.

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 8.5**  
**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY FUNCTION: MARCH 2006**

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 .....	19,327	5,128	14,199	\$60,741,155	\$16,769,428	\$43,971,727	\$3,882
Education: .....							
Higher education .....	2,896	2,335	561	7,717,502	6,396,485	1,321,018	4,517
Instructional personnel only .....	1,044	765	279	3,651,399	2,929,410	721,989	6,134
Elementary/Secondary schools .....	7,823	59	7,764	23,186,544	211,225	22,975,319	3,587
Instructional personnel only .....	5,274	41	5,233	18,255,654	174,320	18,081,334	4,042
Libraries .....	187	1	186	378,067	1,685	376,382	3,297
Other Education .....	98	98	0	353,157	353,157	0	3,919
Selected functions: .....							
Streets and Highways .....	567	242	325	1,988,317	922,280	1,066,037	3,671
Public Welfare .....	537	237	300	1,717,637	774,861	942,776	3,401
Hospitals .....	1,006	421	585	3,515,241	1,458,918	2,056,323	3,807
Police protection .....	993	106	887	4,190,091	482,249	3,707,842	4,645
Police Officers .....	715	66	649	3,379,735	342,360	3,037,375	4,977
Fire protection .....	463	0	463	1,648,260	0	1,648,260	5,181
Firefighters only .....	425	0	425	1,537,272	0	1,537,272	5,248
Natural Resources .....	210	161	49	687,436	541,329	146,107	3,800
Correction .....	730	472	258	2,623,731	1,692,270	931,460	3,670
Social Insurance .....	85	85	0	311,771	311,771	0	3,787
Financial Admin. ....	437	174	264	1,496,599	657,570	839,028	3,865
Judicial and Legal .....	448	175	274	1,814,766	783,830	1,030,936	4,365
Other Government Admin. ....	489	60	429	1,113,409	219,805	893,604	3,966
Utilities .....	506	38	468	2,152,634	195,676	1,956,958	4,510
State Liquor stores .....	9	9	0	20,579	20,579	0	2,945
Other and unallocable .....	1,842	454	1,388	5,825,414	1,745,737	4,079,677	3,834

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, May 2007.



**Table 8.6**  
**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: MARCH 2006**

State or other jurisdiction	All employees (full-time and part-time)			Full-time equivalent employment		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
United States .....	19,326,886	5,127,796	14,199,090	16,135,699	4,250,554	11,885,145
Alabama .....	312,485	103,377	209,108	272,535	85,223	187,312
Alaska .....	63,131	28,572	34,559	52,631	25,151	27,480
Arizona .....	334,427	83,186	251,241	285,084	66,858	218,226
Arkansas .....	193,041	68,129	124,912	161,923	58,147	103,776
California .....	2,215,327	474,660	1,740,667	1,818,732	393,609	1,425,123
Colorado .....	316,243	85,722	230,521	255,002	67,451	187,551
Connecticut .....	230,538	74,886	155,652	188,222	61,971	126,251
Delaware .....	57,622	30,782	26,840	49,488	25,614	23,874
Florida .....	1,002,236	215,495	786,741	867,259	191,215	676,044
Georgia .....	569,361	149,711	419,650	505,644	124,361	381,283
Hawaii .....	83,280	67,623	15,657	69,594	54,958	14,636
Idaho .....	103,168	28,408	74,760	79,413	22,259	57,154
Illinois .....	790,449	158,760	631,689	634,990	131,859	503,131
Indiana .....	402,648	109,917	292,731	332,849	89,799	243,050
Iowa .....	238,965	65,723	173,242	185,921	53,258	132,663
Kansas .....	232,638	55,301	177,337	184,943	44,393	140,550
Kentucky .....	283,680	97,330	186,350	243,798	79,266	164,532
Louisiana .....	317,317	99,500	217,817	275,776	83,358	192,418
Maine .....	102,793	26,869	75,924	77,605	21,680	55,925
Maryland .....	331,937	96,305	235,632	291,140	90,262	200,878
Massachusetts .....	395,817	109,966	285,851	332,072	90,989	241,083
Michigan .....	639,461	177,334	462,127	486,697	134,918	351,779
Minnesota .....	361,732	94,828	266,904	272,394	76,795	195,599
Mississippi .....	214,699	63,248	151,451	188,905	55,036	133,869
Missouri .....	383,044	106,969	276,075	320,083	90,228	229,855
Montana .....	69,481	23,938	45,543	54,188	18,933	35,255
Nebraska .....	147,319	38,681	108,638	117,496	32,904	84,592
Nevada .....	123,868	33,522	90,346	103,304	25,859	77,445
New Hampshire .....	88,036	24,566	63,470	69,777	19,076	50,701
New Jersey .....	610,372	179,721	430,651	511,755	156,768	354,987
New Mexico .....	145,843	60,204	85,639	127,929	50,783	77,146
New York .....	1,361,471	277,998	1,083,473	1,190,287	249,208	941,079
North Carolina .....	598,643	163,766	434,877	511,263	139,117	372,146
North Dakota .....	64,639	24,736	39,903	41,173	18,127	23,046
Ohio .....	756,637	179,097	577,540	616,739	136,840	479,899
Oklahoma .....	258,326	83,674	174,652	214,343	67,424	146,919
Oregon .....	236,106	74,626	161,480	181,711	57,485	124,226
Pennsylvania .....	681,012	192,176	488,836	568,350	161,136	407,214
Rhode Island .....	58,916	24,816	34,100	51,232	20,594	30,638
South Carolina .....	284,029	90,357	193,672	248,966	76,468	172,498
South Dakota .....	63,298	16,843	46,455	45,186	13,905	31,281
Tennessee .....	370,652	99,447	271,205	323,673	83,117	240,556
Texas .....	1,470,972	328,180	1,142,792	1,315,006	281,722	1,033,284
Utah .....	169,958	62,705	107,253	128,785	50,277	78,508
Vermont .....	51,415	16,195	35,220	40,142	14,615	25,527
Virginia .....	511,165	152,896	358,269	430,621	122,634	307,987
Washington .....	414,297	151,288	263,009	333,196	116,943	216,253
West Virginia .....	113,047	43,396	69,651	97,391	37,004	60,387
Wisconsin .....	397,898	97,401	300,497	288,073	68,143	219,930
Wyoming .....	55,347	14,966	40,381	45,802	12,814	32,988
Dist. of Columbia .....	48,100	0	48,100	46,611	0	46,611

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2007.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

# PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

**Table 8.7**  
**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS**  
**OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: MARCH 2006**

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 .....	\$55,711,392	\$15,186,133	\$40,525,258	27	73	\$3,882	\$3,764	\$4,007
Alabama .....	784,942	278,089	506,853	35	65	3,138	3,095	3,180
Alaska .....	204,174	101,803	102,371	50	50	4,292	3,932	4,621
Arizona .....	973,872	216,336	757,536	22	78	3,824	3,665	3,984
Arkansas .....	430,636	167,340	263,296	39	61	2,871	2,981	2,732
California .....	8,102,898	1,822,204	6,280,694	22	78	5,156	4,831	5,445
Colorado .....	864,297	236,613	627,684	27	73	4,014	3,851	4,176
Connecticut .....	778,265	272,987	505,278	35	65	4,712	4,656	4,784
Delaware .....	173,530	87,914	85,616	51	49	4,043	4,328	3,799
Florida .....	2,828,528	609,257	2,219,271	22	78	3,588	3,316	3,809
Georgia .....	1,529,516	382,191	1,147,325	25	75	3,281	3,411	3,118
Hawaii .....	248,441	188,078	60,363	76	24	3,937	3,837	4,017
Idaho .....	209,339	63,953	145,386	31	69	3,102	2,872	3,353
Illinois .....	2,291,893	492,132	1,799,761	21	79	4,079	3,837	4,361
Indiana .....	980,235	265,090	715,144	27	73	3,403	3,539	3,231
Iowa .....	555,003	197,306	357,696	36	64	3,564	3,374	3,804
Kansas .....	517,122	138,696	378,426	27	73	3,137	3,079	3,213
Kentucky .....	679,301	250,529	428,772	37	63	3,023	2,946	3,132
Louisiana .....	763,903	268,200	495,702	35	65	2,994	2,929	3,060
Maine .....	216,860	71,743	145,117	33	67	3,248	3,075	3,513
Maryland .....	1,135,305	352,249	783,056	31	69	4,366	4,536	4,181
Massachusetts .....	1,272,962	376,404	896,557	30	70	4,286	4,106	4,482
Michigan .....	1,684,194	501,127	1,183,067	30	70	4,133	4,199	4,045
Minnesota .....	926,671	299,326	627,345	32	68	4,207	4,126	4,299
Mississippi .....	500,778	158,235	342,543	32	68	2,873	2,972	2,762
Missouri .....	890,353	250,446	639,907	28	72	3,081	3,036	3,130
Montana .....	146,836	57,736	89,100	39	61	3,117	3,055	3,183
Nebraska .....	342,616	92,536	250,080	27	73	3,373	3,213	3,538
Nevada .....	399,832	95,038	304,795	24	76	4,428	3,691	5,030
New Hampshire .....	205,843	61,819	144,024	30	70	3,473	3,300	3,713
New Jersey .....	2,241,404	731,228	1,510,176	33	67	4,810	4,856	4,760
New Mexico .....	355,955	144,011	211,945	40	60	3,075	2,890	3,280
New York .....	5,061,488	1,123,941	3,937,546	22	78	4,688	4,585	4,767
North Carolina .....	1,532,328	449,276	1,083,053	29	71	3,274	3,321	3,221
North Dakota .....	116,351	49,237	67,114	42	58	3,415	3,681	3,116
Ohio .....	1,975,103	453,120	1,521,983	23	77	3,721	3,691	3,753
Oklahoma .....	567,096	199,005	368,092	35	65	2,914	2,790	3,074
Oregon .....	603,730	193,239	410,491	32	68	3,889	3,688	4,060
Pennsylvania .....	1,993,005	557,187	1,435,818	28	72	3,919	4,138	3,681
Rhode Island .....	215,160	87,190	127,970	41	59	4,578	4,602	4,554
South Carolina .....	715,941	225,877	490,064	32	68	3,138	3,153	3,121
South Dakota .....	123,350	40,794	82,556	33	67	3,030	3,038	3,020
Tennessee .....	939,222	247,660	691,563	26	74	3,163	3,184	3,141
Texas .....	3,950,552	914,854	3,035,698	23	77	3,232	3,127	3,381
Utah .....	372,112	155,792	216,320	42	58	3,447	3,408	3,494
Vermont .....	122,485	54,961	67,524	45	55	3,446	3,232	3,802
Virginia .....	1,393,425	401,593	991,832	29	71	3,618	3,583	3,663
Washington .....	1,223,342	411,727	811,615	34	66	4,471	4,415	4,510
West Virginia .....	261,279	105,702	155,577	40	60	2,906	3,118	2,655
Wisconsin .....	961,409	243,506	717,903	25	75	3,982	4,038	3,909
Wyoming .....	131,435	40,858	90,577	31	69	3,339	3,345	3,335
Dist. of Columbia ..	217,075	0	217,075	0	100	4,992	4,213	5,218

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2007.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

# PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

**Table 8.8**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT) FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,**  
**BY STATE: MARCH 2006**

State	All functions	Education		Selected functions							
		Higher education (a)	Other education (b)	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
United States .....	4,250,554	1,568,206	140,058	238,185	231,971	396,728	467,496	104,524	146,593	223,868	170,416
Alabama .....	85,223	36,500	3,151	4,445	4,327	11,304	4,854	1,432	2,189	3,202	3,356
Alaska .....	25,151	4,925	3,467	3,066	1,783	220	1,733	444	2,330	1,747	1,301
Arizona .....	66,858	26,413	3,122	2,875	5,840	679	9,710	2,013	2,921	4,452	2,292
Arkansas .....	58,147	22,736	1,512	3,771	3,680	5,050	4,946	1,178	2,041	2,599	1,322
California .....	393,609	147,793	4,266	20,297	3,574	39,229	50,491	12,600	13,427	25,505	4,432
Colorado .....	67,451	38,083	1,255	3,140	2,011	3,556	6,569	1,170	1,408	2,615	3,673
Connecticut .....	61,971	15,981	2,808	3,007	5,368	10,400	7,786	2,069	810	3,592	4,711
Delaware .....	25,614	7,651	346	1,860	1,631	1,835	2,821	967	527	1,032	1,658
Florida .....	191,215	57,454	3,733	7,462	9,726	3,790	28,790	4,461	10,358	9,288	20,093
Georgia .....	124,361	49,880	3,214	5,925	9,365	7,164	19,722	2,018	4,249	5,422	3,446
Hawaii .....	54,958	8,512	24,931	847	981	4,258	2,312	0	1,127	1,426	2,380
Idaho .....	22,259	8,073	537	1,767	1,752	820	1,875	498	1,985	1,530	464
Illinois .....	131,859	56,661	2,220	7,415	9,846	11,378	13,642	3,880	3,640	7,765	3,087
Indiana .....	89,799	54,520	1,219	3,894	5,567	2,646	7,411	1,947	2,783	3,379	1,303
Iowa .....	53,258	25,308	1,154	2,488	2,970	7,105	3,214	888	1,732	1,941	2,315
Kansas .....	44,393	19,367	598	3,521	2,764	2,473	3,783	1,138	841	2,624	2,119
Kentucky .....	79,266	30,484	2,840	4,860	6,816	5,880	4,129	2,380	3,997	3,851	5,235
Louisiana .....	83,358	28,361	3,458	4,940	5,032	12,998	7,290	1,687	4,746	4,715	1,461
Maine .....	21,680	6,980	318	2,538	2,037	617	1,325	555	1,121	1,932	732
Maryland .....	90,262	26,340	2,296	4,702	6,823	4,970	11,785	2,491	2,054	5,096	4,798
Massachusetts .....	90,989	25,685	1,086	3,755	6,806	7,360	6,500	5,927	1,399	6,213	9,846
Michigan .....	134,918	65,346	2,110	2,944	10,014	13,887	17,294	2,810	4,578	6,121	1,553
Minnesota .....	76,795	35,604	3,636	4,614	2,820	4,904	4,018	967	3,052	3,697	3,300
Mississippi .....	55,036	18,633	1,485	3,270	2,431	12,054	3,517	1,167	3,101	1,589	660
Missouri .....	90,228	28,118	1,816	6,752	7,769	11,760	12,553	2,365	2,607	3,566	4,067
Montana .....	18,933	6,474	433	2,177	1,590	571	1,193	437	1,494	1,299	486
Nebraska .....	32,904	12,320	530	2,142	2,588	4,050	2,846	725	2,181	898	746
Nevada .....	25,859	8,834	124	1,721	1,551	1,170	3,486	844	1,235	2,396	635
New Hampshire .....	19,076	6,344	315	1,819	1,513	788	1,352	416	404	1,259	919
New Jersey .....	156,768	31,870	22,916	7,390	8,148	18,767	10,246	4,648	2,434	8,163	14,958
New Mexico .....	50,783	17,466	1,194	2,571	1,629	10,575	3,975	757	1,843	1,995	2,967
New York .....	249,208	51,760	4,569	12,321	6,299	43,059	33,891	6,418	3,429	17,202	19,983
North Carolina .....	139,117	52,542	2,860	11,007	2,047	17,477	20,869	3,428	4,188	5,060	5,920
North Dakota .....	18,127	8,079	284	1,113	464	984	697	184	1,652	852	522
Ohio .....	136,840	67,635	2,599	7,209	2,979	10,937	16,215	2,687	3,507	8,916	2,820
Oklahoma .....	67,424	27,698	1,960	2,885	6,188	2,614	5,661	1,881	1,903	2,546	2,692
Oregon .....	57,485	18,592	913	3,395	5,496	4,719	5,031	1,235	2,749	5,129	3,064
Pennsylvania .....	161,136	56,823	4,234	13,494	12,436	12,156	17,517	6,221	6,295	11,573	3,016
Rhode Island .....	20,594	5,527	1,182	817	1,636	1,065	1,698	313	498	1,801	1,217
South Carolina .....	76,468	29,394	2,660	4,715	4,094	7,681	7,578	1,977	2,046	3,877	723
South Dakota .....	13,905	5,107	416	1,031	1,066	978	871	306	884	775	579
Tennessee .....	83,117	33,631	2,120	4,441	6,459	7,725	7,340	1,960	3,556	4,160	2,317
Texas .....	281,722	102,256	4,802	15,831	22,192	30,577	47,499	4,102	11,510	12,031	5,571
Utah .....	50,277	24,330	1,165	1,694	3,250	5,652	3,261	921	1,240	1,957	1,561
Vermont .....	14,615	4,728	591	1,041	1,274	206	1,216	613	635	1,301	630
Virginia .....	122,634	51,582	2,890	9,456	2,417	12,931	14,292	3,019	3,185	5,086	3,723
Washington .....	116,943	51,674	2,040	7,219	9,424	9,744	8,963	2,211	5,026	4,195	1,927
West Virginia .....	37,004	11,232	1,407	5,010	3,353	1,727	3,207	1,008	2,304	2,094	1,370
Wisconsin .....	68,143	33,266	1,040	1,708	1,429	3,467	9,569	897	2,386	3,649	1,930
Wyoming .....	12,814	3,634	236	1,823	716	771	953	264	986	755	536

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2007.

Key:

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

(b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary schools.

# PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

**Table 8.9**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,**  
**BY STATE: MARCH 2006**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Selected functions										
	All functions	Education		Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
		Higher education (a)	Other education (b)								
United States .....	\$16,769,428	\$6,396,485	\$564,382	\$922,280	\$774,861	\$1,458,918	\$1,692,270	\$482,249	\$541,329	\$877,375	\$783,830
Alabama .....	304,167	143,131	10,510	12,677	12,123	39,425	15,310	5,506	7,508	11,576	13,628
Alaska .....	107,534	21,692	12,401	14,380	6,314	874	7,595	2,253	9,823	7,634	6,076
Arizona .....	240,739	104,886	9,842	9,745	16,790	2,520	29,363	9,122	11,903	15,233	9,185
Arkansas .....	177,771	76,994	4,795	12,000	10,078	12,397	12,342	3,734	5,664	8,281	3,953
California .....	2,051,087	742,494	19,058	129,055	15,458	203,865	283,966	66,771	63,136	109,222	24,768
Colorado .....	290,900	165,245	5,143	13,197	8,482	13,362	26,130	6,370	6,750	11,288	16,626
Connecticut .....	305,528	81,739	14,014	14,196	27,529	52,532	36,997	10,524	3,858	16,701	20,944
Delaware .....	98,775	32,119	1,786	5,672	5,290	5,750	10,741	5,360	1,845	3,511	7,076
Florida .....	657,006	236,892	11,205	28,755	24,905	9,788	84,656	16,146	30,824	33,783	77,402
Georgia .....	420,648	199,499	12,235	17,161	25,325	18,903	49,803	6,958	12,665	19,226	15,847
Hawaii .....	207,276	35,941	88,421	3,525	3,424	16,792	9,366	0	4,657	5,159	9,951
Idaho .....	74,489	27,480	1,713	5,558	5,486	2,456	5,225	1,851	6,671	5,450	2,494
Illinois .....	537,281	201,437	9,484	32,418	43,383	46,062	60,607	20,251	12,757	34,640	21,557
Indiana .....	303,669	190,713	4,080	11,568	15,366	7,544	21,060	7,995	9,321	12,066	7,023
Iowa .....	230,027	106,572	4,981	10,266	11,333	35,576	13,048	4,061	7,499	8,259	10,527
Kansas .....	153,820	77,025	2,047	10,926	6,821	6,617	10,477	4,496	2,904	8,283	7,638
Kentucky .....	270,759	115,249	10,820	15,153	19,970	18,965	10,831	8,518	12,293	15,159	17,061
Louisiana .....	284,080	103,828	12,490	15,385	15,857	39,732	22,485	6,531	15,630	16,761	5,065
Maine .....	78,753	25,450	1,097	8,968	6,610	2,335	4,864	2,553	4,227	6,674	3,140
Maryland .....	379,811	122,953	9,788	18,656	24,159	17,908	44,394	11,768	9,081	22,257	22,913
Massachusetts .....	414,930	114,914	5,461	18,427	31,201	26,892	29,019	32,092	7,073	27,392	47,052
Michigan .....	560,347	275,323	8,340	12,988	41,456	46,182	75,346	10,898	19,034	27,377	10,260
Minnesota .....	338,202	163,439	16,376	20,271	9,643	18,744	15,634	4,063	12,711	15,242	16,064
Mississippi .....	169,490	67,550	4,289	8,338	5,526	33,396	9,220	3,480	8,197	5,238	3,650
Missouri .....	271,949	97,433	5,238	21,028	18,303	31,805	30,868	7,824	7,372	10,383	16,202
Montana .....	64,204	22,717	1,396	7,897	4,892	1,684	3,667	1,500	4,982	4,059	1,942
Nebraska .....	101,815	39,557	2,026	6,866	6,893	12,171	7,815	2,598	6,079	3,004	3,124
Nevada .....	104,493	30,692	587	7,766	5,624	5,236	15,168	4,526	4,977	9,510	3,830
New Hampshire .....	70,437	26,455	1,123	5,877	4,759	2,707	5,096	1,834	1,496	4,528	3,435
New Jersey .....	767,469	167,447	122,890	34,302	35,305	73,533	52,354	28,218	11,823	35,010	74,051
New Mexico .....	162,801	50,864	4,060	7,977	4,692	36,260	12,004	4,000	6,200	6,858	10,702
New York .....	1,183,812	230,950	21,433	56,051	28,715	183,893	147,945	42,606	16,841	76,487	115,498
North Carolina .....	495,396	213,612	10,317	33,495	7,213	57,351	58,532	13,054	13,046	16,908	23,619
North Dakota .....	57,555	27,381	879	3,439	1,311	2,018	1,907	606	4,484	2,699	1,956
Ohio .....	520,517	240,431	11,670	29,335	14,187	33,391	63,283	12,356	12,442	40,124	12,951
Oklahoma .....	217,838	92,595	6,410	8,868	16,224	7,522	16,474	7,135	5,964	8,697	10,420
Oregon .....	219,188	75,233	3,424	12,884	19,259	18,978	18,442	5,038	9,380	17,710	11,497
Pennsylvania .....	622,471	241,806	17,035	44,333	42,988	37,774	62,743	30,364	25,830	41,394	15,143
Rhode Island .....	93,252	21,709	5,218	3,643	7,975	4,794	9,668	1,791	2,314	7,755	5,994
South Carolina .....	245,776	105,063	8,851	13,383	10,877	17,260	19,929	6,820	6,105	12,686	3,209
South Dakota .....	44,180	17,647	1,234	3,405	2,844	2,572	2,338	1,054	2,619	2,539	2,066
Tennessee .....	269,447	118,455	6,884	12,179	16,690	22,680	21,054	6,611	11,151	15,128	10,350
Texas .....	1,008,152	433,703	17,340	54,828	61,001	105,580	119,984	14,931	45,165	43,938	24,862
Utah .....	171,536	86,357	3,793	6,391	10,202	17,022	9,901	3,198	4,209	6,942	5,912
Vermont .....	58,275	18,933	2,399	4,118	4,989	732	4,597	3,112	2,727	4,600	2,646
Virginia .....	453,028	207,635	11,455	34,353	8,726	41,005	40,745	12,671	10,970	18,781	15,711
Washington .....	468,560	202,491	8,124	32,882	33,156	45,679	32,497	10,804	20,064	17,195	10,243
West Virginia .....	113,385	41,699	4,693	13,838	8,055	3,758	7,250	3,298	7,272	6,223	5,053
Wisconsin .....	283,681	141,046	4,611	7,492	5,174	12,904	36,705	3,806	8,527	14,924	11,278
Wyoming .....	43,116	12,011	918	6,363	2,277	1,992	2,823	1,192	3,259	2,878	2,237

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, March 2007.

Key:

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

(b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary schools.



## **Chapter Nine**

# **SELECTED STATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**





# Adequate Money, Changing Disasters, New Administration: Challenges of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

By Beverly Bell

*In 2007, the focus shifted from the failures of the Hurricane Katrina response and recovery to a broader debate on the future of emergency management and homeland security. Major issues included the re-organization of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; the use and control of National Guard troops in times of disaster; and the recurring theme of sufficient federal funding to support programs and mandated responsibilities. After the nation caught its breath following one of the most destructive hurricane seasons on record, the goal now is to continue building capacity at the state and local levels; ensuring that the federal government does a better job of engaging all stakeholders in developing and implementing national policy; and preparing for the transition to a new administration in Washington.*

## Introduction

The country did not experience an event in 2007 the size or scope of hurricanes Katrina and Rita, but a disaster of a different form did strike. The shootings in April 2007 at Virginia Tech—the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University—were the impetus for schools, businesses and government offices around the country to re-evaluate their emergency plans, communication systems and lockdown procedures. State emergency management agencies have long been involved in school safety planning. The Virginia Tech tragedy served to refocus the nation on the importance of training and conducting drills on safety plans and procedures.

While the 2007 hurricane season in the United States was relatively quiet, numerous other natural disasters tested the states' capabilities and resources. Wildfires in California, tornadoes in Kansas, ice storms in Oklahoma and flooding in Missouri accounted for some of the 63 major disaster declarations and dozens of fire events. In fact, 2007 had the third highest number of major disaster declarations in the past 10 years.<sup>1</sup>

In light of the frequent disasters, states are continually concerned about the lack of sustained federal funding for emergency management and homeland security responsibilities, which are often mandated by the federal government. Last year, Congress did appropriate additional money for the Emergency Management Performance Grant, a key emergency management funding program. Questions persist, however, about the State Homeland Security Grant

Program, which actually saw a 48 percent decrease from fiscal year 2004 to 2008.<sup>2</sup> There is also a belief that because of the growing number of disasters, federal regulations are being interpreted more narrowly in order to reduce the government's financial exposure in assistance programs. State legislatures are trying to make up the difference by committing more dollars to both emergency management and homeland security.

Beyond the fiscal issues, states are also worried about the availability and control of National Guard troops, which by law are under the authority of each governor. The 2007 Defense Authorization amendments to the Federal Insurrection Act gave the president authority to federalize National Guard units without consulting the governor. With this new power and because of the nation's military commitments in the Middle East, there are fewer National Guard soldiers to assist with state-side disaster response and recovery. House and Senate-backed legislation, which was included in the 2008 Defense Authorization Act, would rescind the previous provision.

Other factors are impacting state emergency management and homeland security as well. Changing weather patterns with stronger, more frequent natural disasters are putting more citizens in peril and causing greater destruction of homes and businesses. The national mortgage crisis along with other troubling economic factors and Iraq war expenditures have spawned worries over a recession, which would impact state budgets and their ability to fund vital emer-



## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

gency management and homeland security programs. It's unknown how extensively these circumstances will affect the overall security and safety of the country, and the people who try to manage the threats.

### Emergency Management and Homeland Security Structures

When a disaster strikes, emergency management becomes one of the most important functions of state government. It is the central coordination point for all resources and assistance provided during disasters and emergencies, including acts of terrorism. It also has the overarching responsibility of saving lives, protecting property and helping citizens recover once a disaster has occurred. Typically, emergency management comes to the forefront once an event has taken place. In reality, much of the critical work comes before in the form of disaster drills and exercises, hazard mitigation programs, public warning tests, and preparedness education.

Emergency Management includes four main parts, referred to as the "Four Pillars":

- Mitigation: Activities that reduce or eliminate the degree of risk to human life and property
- Preparedness: Pre-disaster activities to develop and maintain a capability to respond rapidly and effectively to emergencies and disasters
- Response: Activities to assess and contain the immediate effects of disasters, provide life support to victims and deliver emergency services
- Recovery: Activities to restore damaged facilities and equipment, and support the economic and social revitalization of affected areas to their pre-emergency status

On the state level, these four elements encompass many different aspects, from planning and implementation to training and exercising. A state emergency manager will interact with all sectors of the population, including other state agencies, elected officials, local jurisdictions, all public safety personnel, the private sector and the general public.

### *Emergency Management Organizations, Budgets and Staff*

There is no one organizational structure for a state emergency management agency—most states design it based on their specific needs. In 12 states,<sup>3</sup> the emergency management agency is located within the department of public safety; in 18 states it is located within the military department under the auspices of the adjutant general; and in 13 states, it is within the governor's office. From a contextual perspective,

half of the emergency management directors in the 10 states with the most disaster declarations report directly to the governor.<sup>4</sup>

Regardless of agencies' organizational structure for daily operations, emergency management ranks high among governors' priorities. In 33 states, the emergency management director is appointed by the governor. The position is appointed by the adjutant general in eight states and by the secretary of public safety in six states.

Operating budgets for these agencies in 2008 range from a low of \$584,204 to a high of more than \$42 million. This represents a substantial increase of 26 percent. In fact, 37 responding states saw their budgets rise to an average of approximately \$5.4 million with a median of \$3 million. In comparison, the 2007 operating budgets ranged from \$270,000 to \$35 million, and almost \$4.2 million with a median of nearly \$2.5 million.

More money might be due to additional Emergency Management Performance Grant funding that states realized in 2007. This federal grant requires a 50-50 match, so states had to increase their budgets in order to qualify. Also, state legislatures continued to increase emergency management budgets in the post Hurricane Katrina environment to build and strengthen emergency preparedness and response capabilities.

While state budgets rose significantly, staffing levels at all state emergency management agencies inched up only slightly. For 2008, the agencies' combined personnel were 4,689, compared to 4,675 in 2007.

Highly qualified directors run these agencies; two-thirds of them have 12 years or more experience in emergency management. Thirty-five directors, however, have been in the director's position for three years or less. Fifteen directors have never experienced a presidential-declared disaster. Some of the turnover is due to the fact that emergency management directors are politically appointed positions and tend to change as new governors are elected. The aging U.S. work force and retirements have also impacted the field.

### *Homeland Security Structures and Funding*

State homeland security offices continue to evolve. This is apparent from the wide range of structures and responsibilities under which state homeland security offices operate. In some cases, state homeland security directors manage grants and budgets; in other cases, they have very limited roles. The inconsistent approach is a clear indication that the relationship



**Table A: State Emergency Management: Agency Structure, Budget and Staffing**

State or other jurisdiction	Position appointed	Appointed/selected by	Organizational structure	Agency operating budget FY 2008	Full-time employee positions
Alabama .....	★	G	Governor's Office	\$2,900,000	103
Alaska .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	3,000,000	50
Arizona .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	1,500,000	62
Arkansas .....	★	G	Governor's Office	2,593,474	82 (a)
California .....	★	G	Governor's Office	42,767,000	533
Colorado .....	★	ED	Department of Local Affairs	600,000	28
Connecticut .....	...	HSEMC	Governor's Office	4,000,000	34
Delaware .....	★	G	Department of Homeland Security	1,880,030	41
Florida .....	★	G	Governor's Office	10,450,000	138
Georgia .....	★	G	Governor's Office	2,382,120	109
Hawaii .....	★	ADJ	Department of Defense	1,500,000	94
Idaho .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	1,500,000	40
Illinois .....	★	G	Governor's Office	34,322,000	250
Indiana .....	★	G	Department of Homeland Security	17,000,000	309 (a)
Iowa .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	2,740,000	62 (a)
Kansas .....	...	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	611,000	32
Kentucky .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	3,137,299	82
Louisiana .....	★	G	Governor's Office	6,968,476	163
Maine .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	662,162	23
Maryland .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	2,558,000	82
Massachusetts .....	★	G	Public Safety	4,000,000	85
Michigan .....	★	G	State Police	4,000,000	67 (b)
Minnesota .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	4,967,000	68 (a)
Mississippi .....	★	G	Governor's Office	6,000,000	120
Missouri .....	★	G	Public Safety	3,000,000	70
Montana .....	...	CS	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	781,343	23
Nebraska .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	1,411,000	37
Nevada .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	705,000	24
New Hampshire .....	★	G	Public Safety	4,400,000	48
New Jersey .....	★	G	State Police	6,000,000	83
New Mexico .....	★	G	Department of Homeland Security/ Emergency Management	3,308,000	71
New York .....	★	G	Governor's Office	8,034,000	123
North Carolina .....	★	G	Public Safety	9,280,307	178
North Dakota .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	4,050,000	56
Ohio .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	5,500,000	101
Oklahoma .....	★	G	Governor's Office	760,000	32
Oregon .....	★	ADJ	State Police	2,900,000	44
Pennsylvania .....	★	G	Governor's Office	12,300,000	173
Rhode Island .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	820,000	27
South Carolina .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	2,300,000	72
South Dakota .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	584,204	19
Tennessee .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	4,000,000	109
Texas .....	...	SPS	Public Safety	8,590,000	172
Utah .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	840,000	104 (a)
Vermont .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	913,500	23
Virginia .....	★	G	Public Safety	13,700,000	124
Washington .....	...	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	4,900,000	97
West Virginia .....	★	G	Military Affairs and Public Safety	7,757,419	41
Wisconsin .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	7,300,000	43
Wyoming .....	.....	(c)	.....	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia .....	★	M	Department of Homeland Security	6,000,000	45
Guam .....	★	G	Department of Homeland Security	627,000	45
No. Mariana Islands .....	★	G	Governor's Office	750,000	30
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	700,000	18

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, January 2008.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

G — Governor

ADJ — Adjutant General

CS — Civil Service

ED — Executive Director, Dept. of Local Affairs

M — Mayor

P — Territory President

HSEMC — Homeland Security/Emergency Management Commissioner

PSS — Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner/Director

SPS — State Police Superintendent

(a) Includes both homeland security and emergency management positions.

(b) Separate homeland security office housed in EM agency; additional 11 FTEs.

(c) Wyoming is not a member of NEMA, and therefore is not represented in the survey data.



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between homeland security and emergency management is still being defined.

All states have a designated homeland security point of contact and this position has become a critical component of a governor's staff. It has the enormous job of preparing citizens, businesses and governments for the next emergency or large-scale disaster.

The person who takes on this responsibility varies from state to state. Sixteen states have established a unique position of homeland security advisor or homeland security director. In nine states, either the emergency management director or a combined emergency management/homeland security director is the primary point of contact. In eight states, the adjutant general serves in this capacity. Ten public safety secretaries/commissioners are in this role.

Many states are also modifying the structure of their homeland security offices. On one hand, this means states are creating structures that work for their particular purposes. On the other, the lack of standardization results in fragmentation in a nation trying diligently to develop a comprehensive homeland security strategy. Twelve states house the day-to-day operations in the governor's office, while eight states run it out of the adjutant general/military affairs department. Another nine have it in a specific homeland security department. Six states keep the homeland security function in their emergency management office, while nine operate out of their public safety department. The other states have different structures in place.

The trend of the homeland security director's position becoming more institutionalized in the organizational structure is holding steady. Forty-two states—the same as in 2006—have authorized their homeland security offices, departments or agencies through either executive order or state statute.

Funding for these state homeland security offices is changing, however. In 2007, 39 states received 60 percent or more of their homeland security funding from the federal government. This compares to 46 states in 2006. Of those 39 states, 18 operate with 100 percent federal funding, down from 22 states last year. The change reflects a steady decline in various federal homeland security grants, and the decision by state legislatures to commit to these programs by investing more state dollars. Only two states—Georgia and Maryland—rely totally on state appropriations for their homeland security funding. This money helps support one of the most important components of homeland security—people. The number of state personnel dedicated to homeland security totals 1,848.

## The Emergency Management-Homeland Security Environment

### *Changes at FEMA*

As a result of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, passed in 2006, the Federal Emergency Management Agency re-organization went into effect March 31, 2007. While the agency remains within the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, various preparedness, response and recovery functions that had been shifted out of FEMA were restored, including grant responsibilities. The transition was welcomed as many states believed FEMA had lost much of its resources and responsibilities under the Department of Homeland Security.

FEMA is also addressing its staffing issues. In 2005, FEMA was understaffed at the regional and federal levels because of a mandatory hiring freeze. Now, regional offices are being fully staffed, an important step since these staff members serve as the direct line of communication for state and local governments to tap into federal resources when a disaster occurs.

### *Mutual Aid More Important than Ever*

If there was one lesson from the 2005 hurricane season, it was that mutual aid is critical in the nation's disaster response and recovery system. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), a mutual aid agreement that allows support across state lines when a disaster occurs, played a crucial role in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The compact deployed nearly 66,000 people from 48 states at a cost of more than \$830 million. This represented the largest deployment of mutual aid assistance in United States History.

The compact's importance was underscored once again in 2007 when the Government Accountability Office issued a report about EMAC. The report cited the compact's growth, its strengths, the key contribution it made in the 2005 hurricane season, areas for improvement and a recommendation that federal funding for the compact be maintained. EMAC continues to provide assistance in times of disasters and enhance its capabilities.

### *Shifting Disaster Threats*

The debate over global warming is ongoing. Some question if current weather events are simply cyclical occurrences; others insist they are systemic climate changes.

Regardless of who is right, emergency managers are dealing with the repercussions of more active weather patterns and the resulting natural disasters. Of the 63 major disaster declarations in 2007, nearly

**Table B: Homeland Security Structures**

State or other jurisdiction	State homeland security advisor		Homeland security organizations	
	Designated coordinator	Operates under authority of	Day-to-day operations under	Full-time employee positions
Alabama .....	Homeland Security Director	SS	Homeland Security Department	13
Alaska .....	Director, Homeland Security and Emergency Management	SS	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	50
Arizona .....	Homeland Security Director	SS	Homeland Security Department	20
Arkansas .....	Emergency Management Director	GA	Emergency Management	82 (b)
California .....	Homeland Security Director	EAO	Governor's Office	86
Colorado .....	Homeland Security Coordinator	EAO	Governor's Office	3
Connecticut .....	Commissioner of HS/EM	SS	Governor's Office	34
Delaware .....	Secretary, Department of Safety and Homeland Security	GA	Department of Safety and Homeland Security	50
Florida .....	Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement	SS	Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement	73
Georgia .....	Emergency Management Director	EAO	Emergency Management	5
Hawaii .....	Adj. General/Director of Civil Defense	GA	Department of Defense	5
Idaho .....	Adjutant General	EAO	Homeland Security Department	10
Illinois .....	Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety	EAO	Governor's Office	3
Indiana .....	Homeland Security Director	SS	Governor's Office	309 (b)
Iowa .....	Lieutenant Governor	GA	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	62 (b)
Kansas .....	Adjutant General	SS	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	9
Kentucky .....	Homeland Security Director	EAO	Homeland Security Department	20
Louisiana .....	Emergency Management Director	SS	Emergency Management/Homeland Security	10
Maine .....	Adjutant General	GA	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	4
Maryland .....	Homeland Security Director	EAO	Governor's Office	2
Massachusetts .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	EAO	Public Safety	9
Michigan .....	Special Assistant to Governor	EAO	State Police	11 (c)
Minnesota .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	EAO	Emergency Management/Homeland Security	68 (b)
Mississippi .....	Homeland Security Director	EAO	Public Safety	12
Missouri .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	EAO	Public Safety	20
Montana .....	Emergency Management Director	EAO	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	4
Nebraska .....	Lieutenant Governor	SS	Emergency Management	9
Nevada .....	Homeland Security Director	GA	Governor's Office	5
New Hampshire .....	Homeland Security Director	SS	Public Safety	1
New Jersey .....	Office of HS and Preparedness	EAO	Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	188
New Mexico .....	Homeland Security and Emergency Management Director	SS	Emergency Management/Homeland Security	71
New York .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	GA	Homeland Security Department	184
North Carolina .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	SS	Emergency Management	11
North Dakota .....	Homeland Security Director	EAO	Homeland Security Division	6
Ohio .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	GA	Public Safety	20
Oklahoma .....	Homeland Security Director	SS	Homeland Security	18
Oregon .....	Adjutant General	GA	Emergency Management	10
Pennsylvania .....	Homeland Security Director	EAO	Governor's Office	6
Rhode Island .....	Adjutant General	EAO	Emergency Management	6
South Carolina .....	State Police Super/Commissioner	SS	State Police	7
South Dakota .....	Homeland Security Director	GA	Public Safety	3
Tennessee .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	EAO	Public Safety	29
Texas .....	Homeland Security Director	EAO	Governor's Office	6
Utah .....	Homeland Security Director	SS	Public Safety	104 (b)
Vermont .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	EAO	Public Safety	8
Virginia .....	Special Assistant to Governor	SS	Governor's Office	9
Washington .....	Adjutant General	EAO	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	29
West Virginia .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	GA	Office of the Secretary of Military Affairs and Public Safety	6
Wisconsin .....	Adjutant General	EAO	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	0
Wyoming .....	(a)			
Dist. of Columbia .....	Homeland Security Director	SS	Homeland Security	45
Guam .....	Special Assistant to the Governor	EAO	Governor's Office	11
No. Mariana Islands .....	Special Assistant for Homeland Security	SS	Governor's Office	7
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	Adjutant General	SS	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	8

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, January 2008.

**Key:**

GA — Governor's Verbal Authority  
EAO — Executive/Administrative Order  
SS — State Statute

(a) Wyoming is not a member of NEMA, and therefore is not represented in the survey data.

(b) Includes both homeland security and emergency management positions.

(c) Separate homeland security office housed in EM agency; total of 78 FTEs.



## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

two-thirds involved flooding, which experts consider an outgrowth of climate change. In addition, there were 60 fire management assistance declarations. Most of these occurred in states experiencing worsening drought conditions over the past year, including California, Nevada and Georgia. The total number of fire declarations was down from the previous year, but up from 43 in 2004 and 39 in 2005.

Related to the possibility of global warming, there is discussion about enacting more stringent building codes for those threatened by earthquakes and hurricanes. Others are expressing reservations about constructing homes too close to coastal areas or in remote, isolated locations, which makes it difficult for emergency responders to access the property when there is an imminent danger.

### *Lack of Preparedness*

After the 2005 hurricane season, FEMA was heavily criticized for its slow and inadequate response. In an effort to do a better job, FEMA adopted a “lean forward” approach, pre-positioning resources and anticipating needs prior to a disaster event. However, this tactic might have helped create an unintentional expectation that government—and not the individual—is primarily responsible for a person’s safety before, during and after an event. There is a fear this air of entitlement could place more burdens on state resources. States believe adequate public resources must be in place to manage a disaster, but individuals must also take a larger role in protecting themselves, their families and their property.

### **Issues at the Forefront**

#### *The Emergency Operation Center— Nerve Center in a Disaster*

In the last two years, nearly 25 percent of the states have built a new Emergency Operations Center. Most used a combination of federal and state funding to pay for the construction, which averaged nearly \$12 million per facility.

During emergencies and disasters, Emergency Operation Centers serve as the nerve center for state and local coordination. Federal agencies use these facilities as well, as a central point for communication during response and recovery phases. After the 2001 terrorist attacks, Congress provided some funding to states to update their centers. However, it only allowed for limited planning and a needs assessment.

The fiscal year 2008 federal budget includes \$15 million for the special centers. Unfortunately, like many infrastructure issues, this represents only a fraction of what is required. Even with the recent invest-

ments states have made in the centers, another \$250 million is needed to build, retrofit and upgrade existing facilities across the country.<sup>5</sup> For local Emergency Operation Centers, that amount increases to nearly \$1 billion, for a total of almost \$1.4 billion. This includes the costs to upgrade equipment and software, train personnel and conduct operations during emergency and non-emergency situations.

### *Interoperability*

The issue of interoperability—the ability of various emergency responders to talk to each other through both voice and data systems—is still a challenge. In late 2007, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced that more than \$960 million in Public Safety Interoperable Communications grants would be available to states. The one-time grant could be used for items including advanced technologies and improving communications in areas with a high risk for disasters or terrorism.

The grant includes a base amount for each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The rest of the funds are allocated in a similar, risk-based formula to that of the Homeland Security Grant Program. Despite the nearly \$1 billion in funding, the grant barely skims the surface of the \$7 billion states estimate it will take to either achieve statewide interoperability or reach levels required in each state’s homeland security strategy. For those states providing a dollar figure, the needs total is in excess of \$160 million per state.

### *Federal Requirements/Legislation and Impact on States*

“The Implementing of the 9/11 Commission Recommendations Act of 2007,” which passed in late August 2007, will have a significant impact on some states receiving homeland security grants. The funding allocation formula was changed, placing greater emphasis on risk as opposed to the previous approach of allocating dollars on a percentage plus population basis. Now, smaller rural states will find it more difficult to carry on terrorism-preparedness programs without adequate federal support. The response equipment purchased by states and localities, along with the planning efforts and training conducted for thousands of state and local emergency response personnel, are characterized as a national security effort. States and emergency response disciplines are concerned about what will happen to this investment without sustained federal funding.

The National Response Framework, which was previously known as the National Response Plan,

also directly affects states. Re-written in 2007, this document was designed to be an all-hazards approach to domestic incident management, as required by a presidential directive (HSPD-5). The National Response Framework is extremely important for the nation because it links all levels of government, private sector and non-governmental organizations in a unified approach to emergency management. After much debate and input from states, the framework now allows FEMA to coordinate federal disaster operations and provides a closer alliance with the bottoms-up approach that states favor. It has an improved focus on planning, short-term recovery and clarified roles, responsibilities and relationships which should allow for a quicker response that disasters demand.

Finally, with federal grants such as the Public Safety Interoperable Communications and legislation such as the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act come onerous deadlines and concurrent reporting requirements—many directly from Congress. In most cases, the value of the programs themselves isn't disputed; but they entail many hours of staff time and coordination, both on the state and local levels. In those jurisdictions with fewer personnel, meeting the target dates can be very difficult.

### ***Border Security/Real ID***

The topic of border security cuts across a wide spectrum of issues. These include not only public safety, but also health care, education and employment. States such as Arizona, New Mexico and Texas are on the front lines of illegal immigration, but all states are expected to eventually face the same problems. This translates into unbudgeted costs in many areas, including homeland security and emergency management.

The fiscal year 2008 Omnibus Budget targets money for hiring 3,000 border patrol agents. There are also provisions for the construction of a 700-mile fence along the almost 2,000 mile border with Mexico. This funding, however, doesn't address the need for a comprehensive immigration and border security policy, one that includes enforcement of immigration and employment laws; developing the Mexican as well as South and Central American economies; and bolstering legal immigration.

Along with border security is the question of proper and secure identification. The Real ID Act of 2005 mandated national standards for driver's licenses and identification cards with an original implementation deadline of May 2008. Now, total compliance is required by 2017.

This program has proven to be problematic for many states, essentially because of the price tag. A \$31 million grant program for states will help in the implementation with additional money later in 2008. States are also allowed to use some of the State Homeland Security Grant Program funds, but with a recent estimated total cost of almost \$10 billion over 11 years for implementation and \$4 billion of this coming from the states, the Real ID Act represents a considerable burden on states. These projected expenditures were down from earlier numbers, which stood at \$23 billion.

### ***A New Administration***

With the 2008 presidential election, states are preparing for a new administration in Washington. In addition, all 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives as well as a third of the seats in the U.S. Senate, are up for election. This suggests the possibility of a new or revised approach to disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. It will also be the first time the U.S. Department of Homeland Security—created in 2003—will transition to new leadership in the White House. Finally, 11 states will hold gubernatorial elections, so many other changes could be on the horizon for those in state homeland security and emergency management.

### **Notes**

<sup>1</sup> *Declared Disasters by Year or State*, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security; *FY 2007 Homeland Security Grant Program and Final Overall Fact Sheet FY 08 Grant Guidance*.

<sup>3</sup> This data is based on an annual NEMA survey of state emergency management directors. There were a total of 53 responses which included 49 states, three territories and the District of Columbia.

<sup>4</sup> *Declared Disasters by Year or State*; Federal Emergency Management Agency.

<sup>5</sup> In 2006, states estimated that \$393 million was needed for EOC construction. With the recent \$140 million that states have spent on new/renovated construction, this leaves an estimated \$253 million in expenditures.

### **About the Author**

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## EDUCATION

# No Child Left Behind: Trends and Issues

By Frederick M. Hess and Rosemary H. Kendrick

*The No Child Left Behind Act is the most ambitious piece of education legislation ever enacted by Congress. Designed to promote accountability and prod states to increase efforts to address educational inequities, NCLB includes significant provisions regarding assessment, sanctions for low-performing schools and districts, teacher quality and standards for educational research.*

On Jan. 8, 2002, surrounded by members of both the Democratic and Republican congressional leadership, President George W. Bush signed the No Child Left Behind Act—called NCLB—into law. NCLB is the nation's most significant federal legislation on K-12 schooling since the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, and the most ambitious federal intervention in a domain long regarded as the preserve of state and local governments.<sup>1</sup> Congress approved NCLB by large, bipartisan majorities, with the law passing 87–10 in the U.S. Senate and 381–41 in the House of Representatives.<sup>2</sup> Emerging from an exhaustive year of negotiations, NCLB refashioned federal education policy in the areas of testing, accountability and teacher quality.

## From ESEA to NCLB

The original ESEA was proposed in 1965 as a pillar of President Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" and included five titles. The heart of the law, and lion's share of the funding, was embodied in Title I—a program of aid for the education of disadvantaged children. Over time, critics both left and right expressed concerns about the failure of Title I to improve achievement among low-income students.<sup>3</sup>

President Bill Clinton's administration sought to use the 1994 ESEA reauthorization and the companion "Goals 2000" legislation to require every state to establish academic standards and corresponding assessments.<sup>4</sup> But given the law's voluntary cast and the federal government's lack of enforcement authority, most states declined to comply.<sup>5</sup> The 2001 deliberations over NCLB, which technically was the much-delayed reauthorization of the 1994 ESEA, represented, more than anything else, a demand by Washington, D.C., policymakers that state and local officials do more to improve low-performing schools.

## NCLB Standards and Assessment

The heart of NCLB is its language on standards and assessment, which aggressively supersized the tenta-

tive requirements of the 1994 ESEA. Eager to support a Republican president after two terms under a Democratic White House, conservatives on Capitol Hill accepted requirements regarding standards, testing and accountability that they had resisted as federal overreaching in 1994 and 1999.

The NCLB accountability system requires states to develop content standards for what students should know and be able to do, as well as complementary state assessments. It requires states to annually test students to measure competency in the core subjects of reading and math. By the 2013–14 school year, all states are required to have all their students score proficient on state reading and math assessments. The law leaves it to the states to determine the content and rigor of these standards and tests.<sup>6</sup>

NCLB requires states to set academic standards that define three levels of achievement: basic, proficient and advanced. For each assessment, each state must then develop corresponding tests in reading, math and, eventually, science. These assessments are to be administered every year in grades three through eight and at least once in high school. States also are required to design and administer a science assessment by the 2007–08 school year and to test students at least once each in elementary, middle and high school.

Adequate yearly progress (AYP) is the metric used to evaluate school and district performance under NCLB. The expectation is that all schools and districts will make AYP—or, in other words, jump over a 'bar' that represents the percentage of children that must score proficient on math and reading assessments. Over time, states must raise the bar so that, by the 2013–14 school year, it is set at 100 percent. For instance, a state could deem a school as making AYP if 50 percent of its students were proficient in reading in 2007, so long as expectations were stepped up to 100 percent by the 2013–14 school year.

Calculating AYP is not as simple as measuring the percentage of students who meet the proficiency standard. In addition to holding schools account-



able for the AYP of the overall student body, NCLB requires states to make progress within particular subpopulations. Each state must calculate the AYP of the following subgroups within each school: major racial/ethnic groups (white, African-American, Latino, Native American and so on); low-income students; students with disabilities; and students with limited English proficiency. Each subgroup must clear the AYP bar in reading and math for schools or districts to make AYP. To protect student confidentiality and heighten statistical reliability, states are allowed to establish a minimum size for subgroups to be counted.

NCLB's testing requirements pose a number of challenges and the legislation, and subsequent guidance from the U.S. Department of Education, have sought to address these—with mixed success. The law stipulates schools must test 95 percent of their enrolled students to make AYP. It also includes a “safe harbor” provision that allows schools that miss the AYP bar to still make AYP if they increase the percentage of students who are proficient at a fast enough rate. The provision also permits schools and districts to exclude a small portion of special needs students from AYP calculations. But whether these work as intended has been a subject of much concern.

### NCLB Sanctions

The standards and testing provisions themselves constitute only the first two-thirds of the NCLB accountability system. In addition, NCLB links test results to consequences for schools and school districts. Under NCLB, schools that fail to make AYP are subject to a series of cascading remedies, sanctions and interventions that are designed to compel the schools to improve and to grant additional options to children in those schools. These interventions become increasingly intense with each year that the schools fail.

If a school fails to make AYP two years in a row, it enters “in need of improvement” status. Once there, district and school officials must develop a school improvement plan and offer students the option of transferring to a district school that is making AYP. Schools that fail for a third straight year must provide supplemental education services or free tutoring. A fourth year of failure prompts a stage of corrective action, which can entail actions ranging from curriculum reform to the extension of the school day. Finally, if a school fails to make AYP for a fifth year, the district must restructure that school, by converting it to a charter school, replacing the majority of the staff, hiring an educational management company, or

imposing another remedy of the state's choosing. The sanctions for districts are similar in intent to those for schools but different in the particulars. Districts that fail to make AYP for multiple years, for example, are eventually subject to restructuring, including the possibility of state takeover.<sup>7</sup>

Because there is such variation among state tests, the number of schools in each sanction phase varies significantly across the country. California, for instance, has more than 300 schools in the restructuring implementation stage while Florida has none (see Table A).

### Highly Qualified Teachers

Beyond its accountability and choice provisions, the other radical development imposed by NCLB was the federal mandate that all children be taught by a “highly qualified teacher.” The rule applied to core academic subjects like mathematics, science and history. Unlike the testing and accountability provisions, the highly qualified teacher language focuses less on outcomes and more on inputs—meaning it seeks to ensure that all schools have quality teachers who are knowledgeable about the content they teach.

To be deemed highly qualified, a teacher must have attained a bachelor's degree, have passed the state teacher licensing examination or obtained a state teaching certification, and have demonstrated subject knowledge. Again, as with state standards and assessments, the law allows states to determine what all this means in practice.<sup>8</sup> That flexibility has created much concern that states have exploited loopholes to appease current teachers, improve apparent results and reduce implementation headaches. In the 2005–06 school year (the original year NCLB sought to have 100 percent of core classes taught by highly qualified teachers), 48 states reported that at least 70 percent of their core classes were taught by highly qualified teachers, and 36 states reported that the percent of classes with highly qualified teachers was above 90.<sup>9</sup>

### Research and Reading First

Despite their importance, NCLB's accountability and teacher quality provisions comprise only a small portion of the sprawling legislation. The law encompasses 10 separate titles authorizing more than 50 federal education programs. Noteworthy in NCLB is the emphasis on scientifically based research, a phrase that appears in reference to everything from reading programs, to teacher training, to school safety. Scientifically based research is defined as “the application of rigorous, systematic, and objective



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procedures to obtain reliable and valid knowledge relevant to education activities and programs.' The focus on scientifically based research has potentially far-reaching consequences for classrooms, policy and research.<sup>10</sup>

For good and ill, the importance of scientifically based research is illustrated by the law's Reading First program. Based on the conclusions of the National Reading Panel, convened in 1997 at Congress's request, Reading First requires schools seeking federal funds to implement a classroom-based reading program that includes the elements of scientifically based instruction.

In 2006, the Reading First program became a subject of fierce controversy after a U.S. Department of Education Office of Inspector General report raised concerns about politicized implementation and potentially arbitrary use of scientific standards. The report concluded that the Department of Education, among other things, "intervened to influence a State's selection of reading programs," and "intervened to influence reading programs being used by local educational agencies (LEAs) after the application process was completed."<sup>11</sup> In response, Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings stated, "I'd hate to throw the baby out with the bathwater." She explained that while "there's certainly room for improvement," the program had been highly effective in helping improve reading among disadvantaged students.<sup>12</sup>

### Debating NCLB

NCLB has been a subject of heated debate, and has drawn critics across the political spectrum. At least three major critiques deserve careful consideration. First, critics claim that NCLB is founded on an unrealistic and misguided accountability system—one with unclear expectations, a muddy identification process, and incentives and sanctions insufficiently tied to individuals. Second, critics suggest that school districts are not equipped to administer the intricate accountability system that NCLB mandates. The law relies on the architecture of ESEA, which was configured for the one-dimensional purpose of distributing funds to needy schools. Third, critics argue that the input measures—in particular the scientifically based research and highly qualified teacher provisions—do not work as intended and actually have encumbered the accountability system.

Another ongoing critique of NCLB implementation has revolved around funding. Though funding for the education programs in NCLB increased after the law's passage, with Title I funding increasing 45

percent from 2001 to 2006,<sup>13</sup> many states have argued that the actions necessitated by NCLB cost billions more than the law provides.<sup>14</sup> National Education Association President Reg Weaver, for instance, said federal funds have fallen roughly \$40 billion short of the amount promised by the law's authorization.<sup>15</sup>

NCLB's defenders dispute these claims and highlight at least three crucial benefits the law has wrought. First and foremost, supporters argue, NCLB has provided an unprecedented wealth of data on school and district performance, which has brought transparency, highlighted the plight of underserved populations, and focused attention on racial and economic disparities in achievement. Second, supporters say the law's looming presence has afforded dynamic school leaders the political cover to push forward worthwhile but unpopular measures. Third, supporters say, NCLB has heightened the focus on academic standards.

NCLB supporters have pointed to continued gains in National Assessment of Educational Progress scores as evidence that NCLB is working. For instance, the percent of fourth graders at or above proficiency rose 2 percentage points (to 33 percent) in reading and 7 percentage points (to 39 percent) in math from 2003 to 2007.<sup>16</sup> President Bush said, "these scores confirm that No Child Left Behind is working and producing positive results."<sup>17</sup> Spellings similarly argued, "Bottom line: No Child Left Behind is empowering parents and students by infusing accountability into education—and the Nation's Report Card shows that it is working."<sup>18</sup> Skeptics have pointed out that the gains have little relation to NCLB and, in any event, constitute no discernible break with achievement trends that predate NCLB. Economic Policy Institute research associate Richard Rothstein argued: "The rate of gain was greater from 1990 to 2003 than from 2003 to 2007. Therefore, any claims that the recent gains are attributable to NCLB are hard to defend."<sup>19</sup>

The varied opinions on the law are reflected in polls of public opinion where NCLB elicits mixed reactions. Parents and voters tend to endorse its goals while expressing concerns about its means. The 39th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools, one of the latest polls released in fall 2007, reported that 54 percent of adults knew "a great deal" or "a fair amount" about NCLB, while 46 percent knew "very little" or "nothing at all." When asked to rate the overall impact of NCLB on "the public schools in your community," 26 percent of respondents thought the effect was positive, and 27 percent thought it was negative.





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**Table A**  
**NUMBER OF SCHOOLS PER STATE IN EACH SANCTION PHASE, 2006–07**

State	School improvement year one	School improvement year two	Corrective action	Planning for restructuring	Restructuring implementation	Total
Alabama .....	209	54	3	5	18	289
Alaska .....	12	24	35	30	12	113
Arizona .....	75	24	36	12	14	161
Arkansas .....	69	63	54	19	4	209
California .....	719	339	482	343	357	2,240
Colorado .....	36	25	21	16	14	112
Connecticut .....	23	17	63	1	6	110
Delaware .....	2	1	3	0	1	7
Florida .....	128	302	544	30	0	1,004
Georgia .....	51	34	23	19	48	175
Hawaii .....	38	14	38	3	50	143
Idaho .....	77	9	12	0	0	98
Illinois .....	82	85	93	177	138	575
Indiana .....	99	25	18	6	9	157
Iowa .....	4	3	4	0	0	11
Kansas .....	12	8	3	2	0	25
Kentucky .....	69	27	56	1	5	158
Louisiana .....	32	33	3	4	0	72
Maine .....	9	3	4	0	0	16
Maryland .....	20	13	15	2	46	96
Massachusetts .....	203	73	129	24	26	455
Michigan .....	21	34	46	16	37	154
Minnesota .....	23	27	10	3	0	63
Mississippi .....	23	21	12	0	1	57
Missouri .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Montana .....	5	11	4	1	31	52
Nebraska .....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nevada .....	25	18	18	9	0	70
New Hampshire .....	17	15	2	0	0	34
New Jersey .....	147	112	100	16	49	424
New Mexico .....	106	62	29	17	48	262
New York .....	110	93	67	77	166	513
North Carolina .....	160	65	59	10	2	296
North Dakota .....	0	0	3	2	14	19
Ohio .....	252	92	76	19	33	472
Oklahoma .....	10	12	10	3	2	37
Oregon .....	20	14	9	0	1	44
Pennsylvania .....	45	24	29	15	63	176
Rhode Island .....	1	10	9	2	2	24
South Carolina .....	53	28	69	27	10	187
South Dakota .....	10	14	7	12	2	45
Tennessee .....	17	23	10	1	19	70
Texas .....	186	70	33	2	0	291
Utah .....	5	4	0	0	1	10
Vermont .....	1	12	2	0	0	15
Virginia .....	17	29	12	2	2	62
Washington .....	47	15	26	4	8	100
West Virginia .....	7	9	6	0	1	23
Wisconsin .....	15	6	7	4	2	34
Wyoming .....	3	1	3	0	0	7
District of Columbia .....	17	53	33	0	0	103
Grand Total .....	3,312	2,050	2,330	937	1,242	9,871

*Note:* The Missouri 2005–06 Consolidated State Performance Report was not completed at the time this table was generated.

*Source:* United States Department of Education, “Schools Identified for Improvement in 2006–07,” unpublished table based on data from the 2005–06 Consolidated State Performance Reports, [www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/consolidated/sy05-06/index.html](http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/consolidated/sy05-06/index.html).

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**Table B**  
**STATE ASSESSMENT SCORES VERSUS NAEP SCORES, 2005**

State	Reading (grade 4)		Math (grade 4)	
	Percent meeting state proficiency standard	Percent at or above NAEP proficient level	Percent meeting state proficiency standard	Percent at or above NAEP proficient level
Alabama .....		(a)		
Alaska .....	79	27	71	34
Arizona .....		(b)		
Arkansas .....	53	30	53	34
California .....	48	21	51	28
Colorado .....	86	37	90	39
Connecticut .....	66	38	78	42
Delaware .....		(b)		
Florida .....	71	30	63	37
Georgia .....	87	26	75	30
Hawaii .....	56	23	30	27
Idaho .....	87	33	91	40
Illinois .....		(b)		
Indiana .....	72	30	72	38
Iowa .....	77	33	80	37
Kansas .....	(b)	(b)	85	47
Kentucky .....	67	31	(b)	(b)
Louisiana .....	65	20	63	24
Maine .....		(a)		
Maryland .....	82	32	78	38
Massachusetts .....	48	44	39	49
Michigan .....	(c)	(c)	73	38
Minnesota .....		(a)		
Mississippi .....	88	18	79	19
Missouri .....	(b)	(b)	41	31
Montana .....	81	36		(c)
Nebraska .....		(a)		
Nevada .....	48	21	52	26
New Hampshire .....		(a)		
New Jersey .....	81	37	81	45
New Mexico .....	50	20	39	19
New York .....	71	33	87	36
North Carolina .....	82	29	91	40
North Dakota .....	76	35	80	40
Ohio .....	77	34	65	43
Oklahoma .....	82	25	74	29
Oregon .....		(b)		
Pennsylvania .....		(b)		
Rhode Island .....		(a)		
South Carolina .....	35	26	39	36
South Dakota .....		(a)		
Tennessee .....	88	27	87	28
Texas .....	81	29	82	40
Utah .....		(a)		
Vermont .....		(a)		
Virginia .....		(a)		
Washington .....	80	36	60	42
West Virginia .....	80	26	75	25
Wisconsin .....	83	33	74	40
Wyoming .....	47	34	39	43
District of Columbia .....		(b)		

Source: United States Department of Education, NAEP Research e-Center, "Percentages of Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Students in Reading and Mathematics Meeting State Proficiency Standards and Performing at or above the NAEP Proficient Level, by State: 2005," [http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/researchcenter/statemapping\\_t1.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/researchcenter/statemapping_t1.asp).

Key:

(a) State assessment files were not available for Alabama, Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont,

and Virginia. Nebraska state results were based on assessments developed by each local education agency. For more information about missing states, exclusion rates and standard errors of NAEP score equivalents in each state, see "A Profile of State Assessment Standards."

(b) Data not available in the state data file. NAEP data not reported when state data are missing.

(c) Reporting standards not met (discrepancies between state assessment data and state document).



Furthermore, the poll concluded, “It seems fair to say that, as the public knowledge of NCLB grows, the public’s view of NCLB is becoming less and less favorable.”<sup>20</sup>

### Emerging Trends and NCLB Reauthorization

One widely discussed revision to NCLB is to focus less on the level at which a school’s students are performing and more on the rate at which they are improving.<sup>21</sup> State interest in such value-added accountability—also known as growth models—is motivated by the concern that many schools serving disadvantaged populations will otherwise be deemed “in need of improvement,” even though students are making respectable achievement gains. Since 2005, the Department of Education has allowed a handful of states to experiment with growth models; by the end of the 2006–07 school year, seven states had received approval for using value-added systems.<sup>22</sup> Support for employing value-added measurements has come from both sides of the aisle, including California Congressman George Miller, the Democratic chairman of the committee on education and labor. “Growth models will give us fairer, better and more accurate information,” Miller said.<sup>23</sup>

Concern about the degree to which the law gives states an incentive to “game” the NCLB accountability system by setting lax standards continues. The varied rigor of state tests is evident in Table B. For instance, while Mississippi state assessments deemed 88 percent of fourth graders proficient in reading, the federal National Assessment of Educational Progress data calculated the proficiency level at 18 percent. This phenomenon has fueled interest in establishing national standards or in replacing the 50 different state assessments with a national test. As two former U.S. secretaries of education—Republicans William Bennett and Rod Paige—argued in September 2006, “We can now see that [NCLB] gives states entirely too much discretion over standards and tests while giving federal bureaucrats too much control over how schools operate. The remedy? ... Washington should set sound national academic standards and administer a high-quality national test.”<sup>24</sup>

The act’s pending reauthorization has provoked intense debate on Capitol Hill, with both parties splintering internally. Republican opponents of the law, wary of federal overreach, are advocating for a bill termed the A-Plus Act, in place of NCLB. The A-Plus Act would allow states to opt out of many of the uniform federal program requirements and instead enter into individualized performance con-

tracts with the Department of Education to receive federal funding. Meanwhile, the National Education Association, skeptical of the prescriptive metrics and testing provisions of NCLB, called for a radical overhaul of the statute and contributed \$5.4 million to favored candidates in the 2006 elections in hope that its allies in a Democratic Congress would revoke the law altogether.<sup>25</sup>

Despite all these efforts, NCLB has retained support from its original proponents, the Bush administration and two immensely influential Democrats—Congressman Miller and Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy. These supporters have nonetheless adopted different tacks in the course of the reauthorization effort. Secretary Spellings has said “we have been immovable on the ‘bright line’ goals of the law, including annual testing, disaggregated test score data and full grade level proficiency in reading and math by 2013–14,”<sup>26</sup> and U.S. Deputy Education Secretary Raymond Simon has urged, “we need to stay the course. The mission is doable, and we don’t need to back off that right now.”<sup>27</sup> Meanwhile, Miller, perhaps the leading Democratic voice on education, said in a major July 2007 NCLB speech at the National Press Club: “I have always said that I am proud to be one of the original co-authors of the No Child Left Behind Act. But what I really want is to be the proud co-author of a law that works.”<sup>28</sup> Shortly thereafter, Miller circulated a draft bill, co-authored by Rep. Howard “Buck” McKeon (R-Calif.), with recommendations including incorporating growth model assessments, enabling schools to use a variety of data in addition to standardized tests in calculating AYP, and instituting differentiated consequences for schools failing all subgroups versus schools failing one or two.<sup>29</sup>

NCLB has altered the American education landscape. It has focused attention on achievement and on racial and economic achievement gaps while nationalizing the education debate to an unprecedented degree. In the process, it has upended traditional education politics and created new federal-state tensions. With public opinion mixed, the law’s scheduled reauthorization postponed to at least 2008, and its most ambitious demands still ahead, the long-term impact of NCLB is still very much up in the air.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>Frederick M. Hess and Michael J. Petrilli, *No Child Left Behind Primer* (New York: Peter Lang, 2006), 3–26.

<sup>2</sup>Andrew Rudalevige, “No Child Left Behind: Forging a Congressional Compromise,” in Paul E. Peterson and Martin R. West, eds., *No Child Left Behind? The Politics and Practice of School Accountability* (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press, 2003), 23–54.

<sup>3</sup>Diane Ravitch, “A Historical Perspective on a Historic Piece of Legislation,” in John Chubb, ed., *Within Our Reach: How America Can Educate Every Child* (New York: Rowman & Littlefield, 2005), 35–51.

<sup>4</sup>Frederick M. Hess and Michael J. Petrilli, *No Child Left Behind Primer* (New York: Peter Lang, 2006), 3–26.

<sup>5</sup>See former U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley’s statement before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and the Workforce on the Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, February 11, 1999.

<sup>6</sup>Detailed information on the mechanics of No Child Left Behind is available at the U.S. Department of Education Web site, [www.ed.gov/nclb](http://www.ed.gov/nclb).

<sup>7</sup>See U.S. Department of Education, “National Assessment of Title I: Interim Report, Volume I,” February 2006, NCEE 2006-4001, [www.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/title1interim-report/vol1.pdf](http://www.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/title1interim-report/vol1.pdf).

<sup>8</sup>Terry M. Moe, “A Highly Qualified Teacher in Every Classroom,” in John E. Chubb, ed., *Within Our Reach: How America Can Educate Every Child* (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2005), 173–99.

<sup>9</sup>Letter and enclosure from Secretary Margaret Spellings to Chief State School Officers, July 23, 2007, [www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/secletter/070723.html](http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/secletter/070723.html); Nebraska data from Nebraska’s Consolidated State Performance Report, School Year 2005-2006, [www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/consolidated/sy05-06/ne.pdf](http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/consolidated/sy05-06/ne.pdf), 30.

<sup>10</sup>Detailed information on what the scientifically based research language entails is available at the U.S. Department of Education Web site, [www.ed.gov/nclb](http://www.ed.gov/nclb).

<sup>11</sup>U.S. Department of Education Office of Inspector General, “The Reading First Program’s Grant Application Process: Final Inspection Report,” September 2006, ED-OIG/I13-F0017, 2.

<sup>12</sup>Diana Jean Schemo, “Oversight Is Set for Beleaguered U.S. Reading Program,” *New York Times*, March 15, 2007, A1.

<sup>13</sup>White House News Release, “Fact Sheet: No Child Left Behind—Strengthening America’s Education System,” January 9, 2006, [www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/01/20060109-3.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/01/20060109-3.html).

<sup>14</sup>William J. Mathis, “The Cost of Implementing the Federal No Child Left Behind Act: Different Assumptions, Different Answers,” *Peabody Journal of Education* 80, no. 2 (2005): 90–119.

<sup>15</sup>National Education Association News Release, “Schools Lack Funding to Comply with No Child Left Behind, According to New Report from Center on Education Policy,” March 29, 2006, [www.nea.org/newsreleases/2006/nr060329.html](http://www.nea.org/newsreleases/2006/nr060329.html).

<sup>16</sup>U.S. Department of Education, “The Nation’s Report Card: Reading 2007,” September 2007, [www.nationsreportcard.gov/reading\\_2007](http://www.nationsreportcard.gov/reading_2007), 9; and “The Nation’s Report Card: Mathematics 2007,” September 2007, [www.nationsreportcard.gov/math\\_2007](http://www.nationsreportcard.gov/math_2007), 9.

<sup>17</sup>White House press release, “Statement by the President on 2007 Nation’s Report Card,” September 25, 2007, [www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/09/20070925-1.html](http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/09/20070925-1.html).

<sup>18</sup>U.S. Department of Education press release, “Secretary Spellings Highlights Gains Made on the Nation’s Report Card under No Child Left Behind,” September 25, 2007, [www.ed.gov/news/pressreleases/2007/09/09252007.html](http://www.ed.gov/news/pressreleases/2007/09/09252007.html).

<sup>19</sup>Sean Cavanagh and Kathleen Kennedy Manzo, “NAEP Gains: Experts Mull Significance,” *Education Week*, October 3, 2007, 1, 16–17.

<sup>20</sup>Lowell C. Rose and Alec M. Gallup, “The 39th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll Of the Public’s Attitudes Toward the Public Schools” (Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup, September 2007), 34.

<sup>21</sup>John Chubb et al., “Do We Need to Repair the Monument? Debating the Future of No Child Left Behind,” *Education Next* 4, no. 2 (Spring 2005): 8–19.

<sup>22</sup>U.S. Department of Education, “Growth Models: Ensuring Grade-Level Proficiency for All Students by 2014,” July 2007, [www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/growthmodel/proficiency.html](http://www.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/growthmodel/proficiency.html).

<sup>23</sup>U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor press release, “Chairman Miller Remarks on the Future of the No Child Left Behind Education Law,” July 30, 2007, [www.house.gov/apps/list/speech/edlabor\\_dem/RelJul30NCLBSpeech.html](http://www.house.gov/apps/list/speech/edlabor_dem/RelJul30NCLBSpeech.html).

<sup>24</sup>William J. Bennett and Rod Paige, “Why We Need a National School Test,” *Washington Post*, September 21, 2006, sec. A, 25.

<sup>25</sup>Peter Baker, “An Unlikely Partnership Left Behind,” *Washington Post*, November 5, 2007, A01.

<sup>26</sup>Secretary Margaret Spellings, letter to the editor, *Wall Street Journal*, April 5, 2006.

<sup>27</sup>Amit R. Paley, “No Child’ Target Is Called Out of Reach,” *Washington Post*, March 14, 2007, A01.

<sup>28</sup>U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor press release, “Chairman Miller Remarks on the Future of the No Child Left Behind Education Law,” July 30, 2007, [www.house.gov/apps/list/speech/edlabor\\_dem/RelJul30NCLBSpeech.html](http://www.house.gov/apps/list/speech/edlabor_dem/RelJul30NCLBSpeech.html).

<sup>29</sup>“Draft Bill: Changes to AYP,” *Education Week*, September 5, 2007, 21.

## About the Authors

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**Table 9.1**  
**NUMBER OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2005–06**

State or other jurisdiction	Type of school				Charter schools		Magnet schools		Title I eligible schools (a)		Title I schoolwide schools	
	Total number of schools having membership	Regular		Alternative education	Number of	Percent of all students in these schools	Number of	Percent of all students in these schools	Number of	Percent of all students in these schools	Number of	Percent of all students in these schools
		Special education	Vocational education									
<b>Reporting states (b).....</b>	97,382	87,585	2,128	6,448	3,780	2.1	2,736	4.3	53,820	52.3	30,582	31.3
Alabama.....	1,585	1,352	65	93	n/a	n/a	35	2.6	868	55.5	735	45.1
Alaska.....	502	447	3	50	23	3.5	17	17.5	278	33.8	114	17.5
Arizona.....	2,078	1,877	11	121	501	8.3	100	3.1	998	51.6	570	32.8
Arkansas.....	1,138	1,102	5	24	19	0.8	12	1.5	838	67.1	607	45.8
California.....	9,650	8,234	128	1,212	543	3.1	519	9.9	5,536	58.0	3,445	37.9
Colorado.....	1,707	1,613	12	5	121	5.7	10	0.5	918	21.0	374	18.0
Connecticut.....	1,111	1,022	37	17	35	14	43	2.7	490	42.0	140	12.4
Delaware.....	222	173	15	29	13	5.4	2	1.0	100	44.6	68	29.8
Florida.....	3,723	3,043	133	513	342	3.5	(c)	N.A.	1,398	34.9	1,355	34.1
Georgia.....	2,389	2,121	54	0	58	1.6	62	3.7	1,156	45.9	954	37.4
Hawaii.....	285	281	3	1	27	3.5	n/a	n/a	201	65.9	163	53.5
Idaho.....	706	608	10	77	26	3.0	n/a	n/a	502	67.9	96	12.1
Illinois.....	4,401	3,909	275	167	29	0.8	347	11.5	2,312	54.3	943	24.7
Indiana.....	1,977	1,869	50	28	29	0.7	26	1.2	1,781	96.0	172	6.8
Iowa.....	1,512	1,427	9	0	6	0.1	n/a	n/a	669	37.3	135	8.6
Kansas.....	1,407	1,406	0	1	26	0.4	25	2.2	682	39.4	279	19.6
Kentucky.....	1,409	1,242	10	148	n/a	n/a	46	6.0	886	60.5	788	52.8
Louisiana.....	1,390	1,232	43	7	26	1.2	68	6.0	874	57.6	771	51.0
Maine.....	679	648	4	0	n/a	n/a	1	0.0	500	63.7	48	4.4
Maryland.....	1,430	1,282	49	75	15	0.3	N.A.	N.A.	386	20.0	327	16.8
Massachusetts.....	1,879	1,818	5	39	59	2.2	3	0.1	1,054	50.7	481	21.9
Michigan.....	4,090	3,578	181	284	264	5.3	402	10.6	1,106	26.2	1,106	26.2
Minnesota.....	2,644	1,650	288	693	161	2.4	65	3.5	950	38.4	274	9.8
Mississippi.....	1,051	900	0	89	62	1	17	0.9	667	65.5	630	61.6
Missouri.....	2,361	2,199	23	60	79	1.1	44	2.1	1,164	42.7	424	15.7
Montana.....	840	834	2	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	682	79.2	165	19.7
Nebraska.....	1,225	1,186	39	0	n/a	n/a	N.A.	N.A.	461	34.5	205	17.5
Nevada.....	557	524	1	31	19	1.1	N.A.	N.A.	120	16.4	120	16.4
New Hampshire.....	480	480	0	0	6	0.1	n/a	n/a	227	37.9	34	5.6
New Jersey.....	2,474	2,337	81	56	0	1.0	N.A.	N.A.	(a)	N.A.	(a)	N.A.
New Mexico.....	854	784	14	3	53	2.6	3	0.0	576	59.1	452	47.3
New York.....	4,669	4,374	153	30	112	79	181	3.9	3,188	63.4	1,425	31.7
North Carolina.....	2,347	2,245	22	9	99	1.9	144	7.5	1,121	37.2	920	29.7
North Dakota.....	539	501	31	7	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	347	55.2	70	11.3
Ohio.....	4,007	3,909	13	76	9	3.7	n/a	N.A.	2,755	63.8	984	21.6
Oklahoma.....	1,788	1,788	0	0	14	0.6	n/a	n/a	1,316	65.7	999	46.1
Oregon.....	1,260	1,222	2	0	36	0.9	N.A.	N.A.	1,254	99.9	332	21.5
Pennsylvania.....	3,250	3,141	14	85	116	3.0	44	1.4	2,198	63.3	612	18.4
Rhode Island.....	338	310	3	12	11	1.6	N.A.	N.A.	146	39.3	64	19.3
South Carolina.....	1,152	1,092	9	39	27	0.5	26	2.6	517	36.9	488	34.3

See footnotes at end of table.

# EDUCATION

## NUMBER OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY TYPE OF SCHOOL AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2005-06 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Type of school				Charter schools			Magnet schools			Title I eligible schools (a)			Title I schoolwide schools		
	Total number of schools having membership	Regular	Special education	Vocational education	Alternative education	Number of	Percent of all students in these schools	Number of	Percent of all students in these schools	Number of	Percent of all students in these schools	Number of	Percent of all students in these schools	Number of	Percent of all students in these schools	Number of
South Dakota.....	725	695	7	0	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	342	45.0	151	17.5	151	17.5	151
Tennessee.....	1,700	1,634	16	23	27	12	0.1	32	1.7	907	45.3	767	38.5	767	38.5	767
Texas.....	8,517	7,240	0	0	1,277	319	1.5	n/a	n/a	5,341	64.7	4,972	60.4	4,972	60.4	4,972
Utah.....	956	788	54	3	111	36	2.2	11	0.5	237	19.6	191	15.5	191	15.5	191
Vermont.....	392	316	59	15	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	220	56.0	95	26.2	95	26.2	95
Virginia.....	2,079	1,854	52	51	122	3	0.0	176	12.2	771	27.3	771	27.3	771	27.3	771
Washington.....	2,269	1,867	112	11	279	n/a	n/a	N.A.	N.A.	1,229	51.6	519	21.0	519	21.0	519
West Virginia.....	784	713	8	33	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	358	36.6	273	26.1	273	26.1	273
Wisconsin.....	2,246	2,168	8	3	67	181	3.1	5	0.2	1,428	58.2	342	15.6	342	15.6	342
Wyoming.....	379	347	0	0	32	3	0.2	n/a	n/a	214	47.8	72	17.2	72	17.2	72
Dist. of Columbia.....	229	203	15	1	10	52	22.4	3	1.5	193	85.4	185	81.2	185	81.2	185
DoDDS:	151	151	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DoDES:	69	69	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DoDS Domestic (d).....	181	181	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	181	100.0	181	100.0	181	100.0	181
Bureau of Indian Ed....	31	29	1	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
American Samoa.....	36	36	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Guam.....	30	29	0	0	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
No. Mariana Islands....	1,523	1,455	26	34	8	120	8.4	N.A.	N.A.	1,494	98.7	1,388	90.5	1,388	90.5	1,388
Puerto Rico.....	33	32	0	0	1	n/a	n/a	1	7.6	33	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands.....																

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2005-06, Version 1a.

Note: Every school is assigned a school type. A school may also be included under the Charter, Magnet, and/or Title I statuses, which are independent of one another and of school type.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

n/a — Not applicable.

Some states do not have charter school authorization and some states do not designate magnet schools.

(a) Number of Title I eligible schools includes those with and without schoolwide Title I programs.

(b) A reporting states total is shown if data for any item in the table were not available for some, but not more than 15 percent, of all schools in the United States. If data for an item were unavailable for more than 15 percent of schools in the United States, the total for that item is shown as "reporting standards not met."

(c) Reporting standards not met. Information about whether or not a school was a magnet school was missing for 92.8 percent of schools in Florida. An indication of whether a school was eligible for Title I or Title I school wide programs was missing for 45.1 percent of schools in New Jersey.

(d) DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense dependents schools (overseas) and the Department of Defense dependents schools (domestic), respectively.

**Table 9.2**  
**TOTAL STUDENT MEMBERSHIP, STUDENT/TEACHER RATIO, AND NUMBER OF STAFF FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS: SCHOOL YEAR 2005–06**

State or other jurisdiction	Total student membership	Total student/teacher ratio	Total staff	Teachers	Instructional aides	Instructional coordinators and supervisors	Guidance counselors	Librarians	Student/other support staff (a)	School administrators	School district administrators	Administrative support staff (b)
<b>United States (c)</b> .....	48,912,085	16.2	6,122,358	3,136,921	697,862	47,493	103,268	54,068	1,422,300	169,269	65,325	425,852
Alabama .....	741,547	15.6	103,775	57,757	6,768	999	1,814	1,404	23,447	3,003	255	8,328
Alaska .....	133,292	16.1	17,930	7,912	2,243	171 (d)	277	180	3,583	775	425	2,364
Arizona .....	1,094,454	*	100,162	51,376	14,520	138	1,373	824	22,770	2,311	453	6,377
Arkansas .....	474,206	14.4	70,673	32,997	7,381	672	1,441	1,014	21,573	1,677	670	3,248
California .....	6,312,103	21.6	579,024	309,128 (e)	67,073	6,657	6,998	1,214	115,901(f)(g)	13,946	2,858	55,249
Colorado .....	779,826	17.1	93,148	45,841	10,527	1,550	1,424	841	22,591	2,477	1,100	6,797
Connecticut .....	575,058	15.2	84,669	39,687 (e)	12,488	412	1,399 (e)	2,318	21,635	2,318	1,363	4,552
Delaware .....	120,937	16.0	15,473	7,998	1,701	282	282	132	3,608	382	321	764
Florida .....	2,675,024	17.0	314,219	158,962	29,121	699	5,584	2,783	77,161	7,289	1,903	30,717
Georgia .....	1,598,461	15.1	218,965	108,535	25,512	551	3,536	2,216	58,982	6,374	2,217	11,042
Hawaii .....	184,925	16.6	21,059	11,226	2,158	573	672	292	3,962	493	212	1,471
Idaho .....	261,844	18.3	26,018	14,321	2,840	249	594	166	5,425	715	135	1,373
Illinois .....	2,111,706	16.7	264,700	133,857	35,060 (d)	1,251	3,172	2,193	61,007 (d)	6,555	3,817	17,788 (d)
Indiana .....	1,034,782	17.9	133,096	60,592 (e)	19,850	1,681	1,804	963	36,256	3,026	1,029	7,915
Iowa .....	481,099	13.6	69,080	35,181	9,707	468	1,169	537	14,856	2,182	990	3,990
Kansas .....	466,266	13.8	65,537	33,608	7,500	132	1,135	925	16,263	1,738	1,265	2,971
Kentucky .....	644,685	15.9	97,937	42,413	14,096	911	1,456	1,111	26,707	2,276	857	8,110
Louisiana .....	654,397	15.1	92,612	44,660	10,319	1,772	2,955	1,150	23,530	2,553	311	5,362
Maine .....	195,498	12.2	35,249	16,684	6,046	348	633	261	7,615	952	662	2,048
Maryland .....	860,020	15.7	111,215	56,685	10,529	1,367	2,300	1,182	29,599	3,397	904	5,252
Massachusetts .....	971,909	13.4	139,522	73,596	20,596	933	2,141	942	25,503 (d)	3,903	1,611	10,297
Michigan .....	1,711,544	18.5	206,533	99,838	25,255	3,369	2,726	1,336	51,480	5,104	3,224	14,201
Minnesota .....	839,084	17.2	104,489	51,107	15,112	1,552	1,034 (e)	878	24,418	1,986	2,061	6,341
Mississippi .....	494,954	16.5	67,659	31,433	8,658	736	1,023	970	17,918	1,794	1,000	4,127
Missouri .....	915,850	14.5	128,794	67,076	12,332	961	2,635	1,632	30,908	3,093	1,360	8,797
Montana .....	145,416	14.1	19,515	10,369	1,965	178	439	371	4,275 (d)	529	165	1,224 (d)
Nebraska .....	286,646	13.7	41,166	21,359	4,749	491	777 (e)	554	9,553	1,023	583	2,077 (f)(g)
Nevada .....	412,407	19.8	32,346	21,744	3,802	213	794	356	1,832	980	272 (h)	2,353 (h)
New Hampshire .....	205,767	13.2	32,022	15,536	6,712	197 (f)	826	305	6,100 (f)	536 (g)	552	1,258 (g)
New Jersey .....	1,395,602	12.9	216,778	112,673	26,444	2,704	2,312	1,465	50,776 (d)	4,037	1,453	14,914
New Mexico .....	326,758	14.9	47,940	22,021	5,464	228	774	305	13,615	1,240	665	3,628
New York .....	2,838,209	14.1	373,504	218,989	36,293	2,220	6,865	3,296	70,931	8,806	2,981	23,123
North Carolina .....	1,416,436	15.1	182,107	95,664	28,725	1,005	3,646	2,340	33,636	4,950	1,725	10,416
North Dakota .....	98,284	12.6	15,128	8,003	1,876	121	275	200	3,307	393	472	827
Ohio .....	1,836,991	17.0	238,977	117,982	17,800	555	3,840	1,556	54,659	4,710	7,894	29,981
Oklahoma .....	634,739	15.7	81,857	41,833	7,868	494	1,586	1,047	19,637	2,186	628	6,578
Oregon .....	534,823	19.9	60,088	28,256 (e)	9,779	591	1,324	421	12,375	1,716	802	4,824
Pennsylvania .....	1,828,287	15.7	240,409	122,397	26,877	1,531	4,404	2,232	59,348	4,752	1,937	16,931
Rhode Island .....	151,690	11.5	24,560	14,299 (e)	2,547 (d)	196 (d)	2,541	328	2,279	1,404	139	827
South Carolina .....	701,544	15.0	67,453	48,212	3,614	718	1,775	1,144	2,409	3,371	301	5,909 (d)

See footnotes at end of table.



## TOTAL STUDENT MEMBERSHIP, STUDENT/TEACHER RATIO, AND NUMBER OF STAFF FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS: SCHOOL YEAR 2005–06 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Total student membership	Total student/teacher ratio	Total staff	Teachers	Instructional aides	Instructional coordinators and supervisors	Guidance counselors	Librarians	Student/other support staff (a)	School administrators	School district administrators	Administrative support staff (b)
South Dakota .....	122,008	13.5	19,018	9,129	3,427	376	319	143	3,996	404	447	777
Tennessee .....	953,798	16.6	114,171	59,596	13,621	492	2,023	1,569	26,999 (f)(g)	3,509	319	6,043
Texas .....	4,523,873	15.1	620,624	302,425	61,268	1,599	10,251	4,907	168,314 (f)(g)	31,673	8,103	32,084
Utah .....	508,430	20.5	45,821	22,993 (e)	7,292	795	686 (e)	268	9,463	1,083	390	2,851
Vermont .....	96,638	11.4	19,024	8,851	4,259	317	431	225	3,294	445	140	1,062
Virginia .....	1,214,229	13.6	183,853	96,158	18,814	1,696	2,669	2,012	43,304	4,147	1,583	13,470
Washington .....	1,031,985	19.7	113,845	53,508	10,191	429	2,011	1,253	37,809	2,826	927	4,891
West Virginia .....	280,703	14.8	38,152	19,940	3,280	372	693	381	9,851	1,046	451	2,138
Wisconsin .....	875,066	14.7	105,564	60,127 (e)	10,382	1,252	1,930	1,254	20,807	2,445	936	6,431
Wyoming .....	84,409	12.9	14,526	6,706	2,068	156	399	134	3,402	336	314	1,011
Dist. of Columbia .....	76,876	13.7	12,372	5,481 (h)	1,373 (h)	110 (h)	101 (h)	41 (h)	3,631 (h)	403 (h)	134 (h)	1,098 (h)
DoDDS:												
DoDs Overseas (i) .....	62,543	13.2	9,099	5,726	537	89	300	151	1,079	253	66	898
DDESS:												
DoDs Domestic (i) .....	28,329	13.9	3,671	2,033	179	31	97	97	773	102	58	301
Bureau of Indian Ed. ....	50,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa .....	16,400	17.5	1,872	971	107	69	42	20	344	67	57	195
Guam .....	30,985	16.1	3,455	1,804	662	105	44	13	299	59	16	453
No. Marianas Islands .....	11,718	19.1	1,234	614	249	10	18	1	167	34	7	134
Puerto Rico .....	563,490	13.5	75,023	42,036	247	423	1,016	1,118	22,407	1,489	1,687	4,600
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	16,750	11.7	2,664	1,434	284	8	79	23	479	85	77	195

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2005–06, Version 1a, and "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2005–06, Version 1a.

Note: All staff counts are full-time-equivalent (FTE) counts. U.S. total averages are the ratio of total students to total teacher FTE.

Key:

... — Not available.

\* — Reporting standards not met. Information about teacher full-time equivalent (FTE) counts was missing for 27.1 percent of schools in Arizona.

(a) Student/other support staff include library support services staff, and all other non-administrative support staff.

(b) Administrative support staff include district- and school-level administrative support staff.

(c) U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia. A reporting states total is shown if data for any item in the table were not available for some, but not more than 15 percent, of all schools in the United States.

(d) Data were inputted based on current-year (fall 2005) data.

(e) Data were totaled based on sum of internal or external detail.

(f) Data were disaggregated from reported total.

(g) Data were adjusted.

(h) Data were inputted based on prior-year (fall 2004) data.

(i) DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense dependents schools (overseas) and the Department of Defense dependents schools (domestic), respectively.





## EDUCATION

**Table 9.3**  
**PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE: SCHOOL YEAR 2004–05**

State or other jurisdiction	Averaged freshman graduation rate (a)	High school completers		
		Total (b)	Regular diplomas	Other high school completers (b)
United States (c) .....	74.7	2,853,262	2,799,250	54,012
Alabama .....	65.9	39,990	37,453	2,537
Alaska .....	64.1	7,236	6,909	327
Arizona .....	84.7	59,498	59,498	N.A.
Arkansas .....	75.7	26,698	26,621	77
California .....	74.6	355,217	355,217	n/a
Colorado .....	76.7	45,058	44,532	526
Connecticut .....	80.9	35,560	35,515	45
Delaware .....	73.1	7,102	6,934	168
Florida .....	64.6	141,868	133,318	8,550
Georgia .....	61.7	79,128	70,834	8,294
Hawaii .....	75.1	11,014	10,813	201
Idaho .....	81.0	15,877	15,768	109
Illinois .....	79.4	123,615	123,615	n/a
Indiana .....	73.2	57,021	55,444	1,577
Iowa .....	86.6	33,641	33,547	94
Kansas .....	79.2	30,355	30,355	n/a
Kentucky .....	75.9	38,782	38,399	383
Louisiana .....	63.9	37,785	36,009	1,776
Maine .....	78.6	13,407	13,077	330
Maryland .....	79.3	54,750	54,170	580
Massachusetts .....	78.7	60,653	59,665	988
Michigan .....	73.0	101,835	101,582	253
Minnesota .....	85.9	58,391	58,391	n/a
Mississippi .....	63.3	25,180	23,523	1,657
Missouri .....	80.6	57,841	57,841	n/a
Montana .....	81.5	10,335	10,335	n/a
Nebraska .....	87.8	20,089	19,940	149
Nevada .....	55.8	18,236	15,740	2,496
New Hampshire (d) .....	80.1	13,847	13,775	72
New Jersey .....	85.1	86,502	86,502	n/a
New Mexico .....	65.4	17,837	17,353	484
New York .....	65.3	158,880	153,203	5,677
North Carolina .....	72.6	76,663	75,010	1,653
North Dakota .....	86.3	7,555	7,555	n/a
Ohio .....	80.2	116,702	116,702	n/a
Oklahoma .....	76.9	36,227	36,227	n/a
Oregon .....	74.2	36,868	32,602	4,266
Pennsylvania .....	82.5	124,758	124,758	n/a
Rhode Island .....	78.4	9,903	9,881	22
South Carolina .....	60.1	36,192	33,439	2,753
South Dakota .....	82.3	8,585	8,585	n/a
Tennessee .....	68.5	51,165	47,967	3,198
Texas .....	74.0	239,717	239,717	n/a
Utah .....	84.4	30,399	30,253	146
Vermont .....	86.5	7,179	7,152	27
Virginia .....	79.6	76,860	73,667	3,193
Washington .....	75.0	61,213	61,094	119
West Virginia .....	77.3	17,137	17,137	n/a
Wisconsin .....	86.7	64,160	63,229	931
Wyoming .....	76.7	5,653	5,616	37
Dist. of Columbia .....	68.8	3,098	2,781	317
DoDDS: DoDs Overseas (e) .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	n/a
DDESS: DoDs Domestic (e) .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	n/a
Bureau of Indian Ed. .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	n/a
American Samoa .....	77.9	888	879	9
Guam .....	N.A.	1,179	1,179	n/a
No. Marianas Islands .....	75.4	614	614	N.A.
Puerto Rico .....	61.7	30,371	29,071	1,300
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	N.A.	940	940	n/a

See footnotes at end of table.



## EDUCATION

### PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE: SCHOOL YEAR 2004–05 — Continued

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2000–01, Version 1b; 2001–02, Version 1b; 2002–03, Version 1b; and 2005–06, Version 1a.

*Key:*

N.A. — Not available.

n/a — Not applicable.

(a) Averaged freshman graduation rate (AFGR) is an estimate of the percentage of an entering freshman class graduating in 4 years. For 2004–05, it equals the total number of diploma recipients in 2004–05 divided by the average membership of the 8th-grade class in 2000–01, the 9th-grade class in 2001–02, and the 10th-grade class in 2002–03.

(b) Includes individuals who receive diplomas, certificates of attendance, or some other credential in lieu of diplomas.

(c) Total other high school completers were missing for 2 percent of states in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

(d) New Hampshire included home schooled students in reported membership in 2000–01. This could inflate the denominator for the AFGR slightly.

(e) DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense dependents schools (overseas) and the Department of Defense dependents schools (domestic), respectively.

**Table 9.4**  
**TOTAL REVENUES, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AND REVENUES PER PUPIL FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS,**  
**BY SOURCE AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2005**

State or other jurisdiction	Total revenues (in thousands of dollars)				Percentage			Revenues per pupil		
	Total	Local (a)	State	Federal	Local (a)	State	Federal	Total	Local (a)	State
United States (b).....	\$486,475,676 (c)	\$213,263,416 (c)	\$228,562,195	\$44,650,065	43.8	47.0	9.2	\$9,945	\$4,360	\$4,673
Alabama .....	5,861,380	1,906,607	3,253,486	701,287	32.5	55.5	12.0	7,904	2,571	4,387
Alaska .....	1,679,646	418,199	957,820	303,626	24.9	57.0	18.1	12,601	3,137	7,185
Arizona .....	8,151,688 (c)	3,301,561 (c)	3,898,118	952,009	40.5	47.8	11.7	7,448	3,016	3,561
Arkansas .....	4,034,796	1,235,669	2,349,685	449,442	30.6	58.2	11.1	8,508	2,605	4,954
California .....	59,481,350	17,588,882	35,234,574	6,657,894	29.6	59.2	11.2	9,423	2,786	5,582
Colorado .....	6,911,807	3,475,507	2,954,905	481,395	50.3	42.8	7.0	8,863	4,456	3,789
Connecticut .....	8,015,309	4,527,506	3,062,150	425,653	56.5	38.2	5.3	13,938	7,873	5,324
Delaware .....	1,376,724	395,278	851,355	130,091	28.7	61.8	9.4	11,383	3,268	7,039
Florida .....	22,633,476	10,720,541	9,533,209	2,379,726	47.4	42.1	10.5	8,461	4,007	3,920
Georgia .....	14,726,455	6,848,011	6,466,311	1,412,133	46.5	43.9	9.6	9,212	4,284	4,045
Hawaii (d).....	2,274,165	50,578	1,986,614	236,974	2.2	87.4	10.4	12,297	273	10,742
Idaho .....	1,816,509	576,766	1,043,927	195,816	31.8	57.5	10.8	6,937	2,202	3,986
Illinois .....	21,281,907	12,683,909	6,758,417	1,839,581	59.6	31.8	8.6	10,078	6,006	3,200
Indiana .....	11,278,665	5,214,024	5,326,048	738,593	46.2	47.2	6.5	10,899	5,038	5,147
Iowa .....	4,481,551	2,055,162	2,051,947	374,422	45.9	43.8	8.4	9,315	4,271	4,265
Kansas .....	4,468,190	1,582,904	2,431,195	454,091	35.4	54.4	10.2	9,621	3,394	5,214
Kentucky .....	5,379,257	1,671,516	3,049,129	658,612	31.1	56.7	12.2	8,383	2,604	4,751
Louisiana .....	6,057,201	2,337,820	2,878,017	841,364	38.6	47.5	13.9	9,256	3,648	4,397
Maine .....	2,308,518	1,135,119	946,282	227,117	49.2	41.0	9.8	11,808	5,806	4,840
Maryland .....	9,886,032	5,496,485	3,729,271	660,276	55.6	37.7	6.7	11,495	6,391	4,336
Massachusetts.....	12,735,802	6,525,322	5,442,172	768,309	51.2	42.7	6.0	13,103	6,713	5,599
Michigan .....	18,365,247	5,776,655	11,043,486	1,545,106	31.5	60.1	8.4	10,730	3,375	6,452
Minnesota .....	8,687,246	2,069,248	6,050,153	567,845	23.8	69.6	6.5	10,353	2,466	7,210
Mississippi .....	3,642,050	1,099,730	1,965,158	577,162	30.2	54.0	15.8	7,358	2,221	3,970
Missouri .....	8,373,954	4,768,959	2,859,179	745,815	56.9	34.1	8.9	9,143	5,207	3,121
Montana .....	1,293,161	514,077	584,289	194,794	39.8	48.2	15.1	8,892	3,535	4,018
Nebraska.....	2,800,202	1,633,416	877,246	289,540	58.3	31.3	10.3	9,768	5,698	3,060
Nevada.....	3,393,152	2,215,988	920,244	256,921	65.3	27.1	7.6	8,227	5,373	2,231
New Hampshire.....	2,242,384	1,236,214	879,428	126,743	55.1	39.2	5.7	10,897	6,007	4,273
New Jersey .....	21,738,449	11,331,905	9,450,496	956,048	52.1	43.5	4.4	15,576	8,119	6,771
New Mexico .....	3,049,760	413,289	2,133,707	502,763	13.6	70.0	16.5	9,333	1,264	6,529
New York .....	43,649,605	21,682,869	18,768,008	3,198,727	49.7	43.0	7.3	15,379	7,659	6,612
North Carolina .....	10,446,941	2,760,943	6,552,886	1,133,112	26.4	62.7	10.8	7,375	1,949	4,626
North Dakota .....	920,566	431,813	340,259	148,495	46.9	37.0	16.1	9,366	4,393	3,461
Ohio .....	19,912,038	9,633,419	8,752,118	1,526,501	48.4	44.0	7.7	10,839	5,244	4,764
Oklahoma .....	4,621,537	1,520,859	2,466,399	634,278	32.9	53.4	13.7	7,281	2,396	3,885
Oregon .....	4,999,669	2,052,095	2,439,989	507,585	41.0	48.8	10.2	9,348	4,562	4,362
Pennsylvania .....	21,439,695	11,937,783	7,717,500	1,784,412	55.7	36.0	8.3	11,726	6,529	4,221
Rhode Island .....	1,878,044	1,002,573	725,609	149,862	53.4	38.6	8.0	12,380	6,609	4,783
South Carolina .....	6,267,520	2,768,595	2,837,312	661,614	44.2	45.3	10.6	8,933	3,946	4,044

See footnotes at end of table.

# TOTAL REVENUES, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AND REVENUES PER PUPIL FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY SOURCE AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2005 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Total revenues (in thousands of dollars)			Percentage			Revenues per pupil				
	Total	Local (a)	State	Federal	Local (a)	State	Federal	Local (a)	State	Federal	
South Dakota .....	1,061,844	526,012	355,969	179,863	49.5	33.5	16.9	4,311	2,917	1,474	
Tennessee .....	6,942,997	3,153,736	2,998,090	791,171	45.4	43.2	11.4	3,306	3,143	829	
Texas .....	36,798,422	19,466,061	13,214,827	4,117,534	52.9	35.9	11.2	4,302	2,921	910	
Utah .....	3,227,340	1,126,268	1,775,126	325,946	34.9	55.0	10.1	2,215	3,491	641	
Vermont .....	1,283,411	97,823	1,090,538	95,050	7.6	85.0	7.4	1,012	11,284	983	
Virginia .....	11,990,159	6,292,194	4,871,156	826,809	52.5	40.6	6.9	5,182	4,011	680	
Washington .....	9,266,940	2,761,736	5,629,205	875,999	29.8	60.7	9.5	8,979	2,205	848	
West Virginia .....	2,779,795	766,318	1,684,324	329,154	27.6	60.6	11.8	9,902	6,000	1,172	
Wisconsin .....	9,432,162	4,036,880	4,789,269	606,013	42.8	50.8	6.4	10,778	4,613	692	
Wyoming .....	1,130,977	438,594	585,593	106,791	38.8	51.8	9.4	13,398	5,196	1,265	
Dist. of Columbia (d) ..	1,285,489	1,126,022	n.a.	159,467	87.6	n.a.	12.4	16,721	14,647	2,074	
American Samoa .....	86,909	1,900	16,589	68,421	2.2	19.1	78.7	5,299	115	4,172	
Guam .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
No. Marianas Islands ..	63,700	799	37,210	25,691	1.3	58.4	40.3	5,436	68	3,175	
Puerto Rico .....	3,017,121	130	2,125,381	891,609	0.0	70.4	29.6	5,354	0.2	1,582	
U.S. Virgin Islands ....	191,280	152,542	0	38,738	79.7	0.0	20.3	11,419	9,106	0	2,312

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2005, Version 1a.

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

n.a. — Not applicable.

(a) Local revenues include intermediate revenues.

(b) U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

(c) Value affected by redistribution of reported values to correct for missing data items.

(d) Both the District of Columbia and Hawaii have only one school district each; therefore, neither is comparable to other states. Local revenues in Hawaii consist almost entirely of student fees and charges for services, such as food services, summer school, and student activities.

**Table 9.5**  
**TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: FISCAL YEAR 2005**

State or other jurisdiction	Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)						Expenditures per pupil					
	Total (a)	Current for elementary/secondary education (a)	Facilities acquisitions and construction (a)	Replacement equipment (b)	Other programs (b)	Interest on debt (c)	Total (a)	Current for elementary/secondary education (a)	Facilities acquisitions and construction (a)	Replacement equipment programs (b)	Other programs (b)	Interest on debt (c)
United States (c) .....	\$446,470,567	(d)(e)\$402,105,265 (d)	47,460,675	\$4,131,554 (d)(e)\$7,238,192 (d)(e)\$12,296,863 (d)	\$7,238,192 (d)(e)\$12,296,863 (d)		\$9,128 (d)(e)	\$8,220 (d)	\$970	\$84 (d)(e)	\$147 (d)(e)	\$251(d)
Alabama .....	5,896,594	5,164,406	454,943	59,141	106,665	111,439	7,952	6,964	614	80	144	150
Alaska .....	1,754,755	1,442,269	253,076	15,637	8,821	34,952	13,165	10,820	1,899	117	66	262
Arizona .....	7,576,341 (e)	6,451,870	629,796	213,306 (d)(e)	49,699 (e)	231,669	6,922 (e)	5,895	575	194 (d)(e)	45 (e)	212
Arkansas .....	4,099,536	3,546,999	359,327	77,660	25,400	90,151	7,645	7,480	758	164	54	190
California .....	63,194,472	50,918,654	9,790,496	211,338	1,002,841	1,271,142	10,012	8,067	1,551	33	159	201
Colorado .....	7,272,972	5,994,440	782,551	141,085	56,764	298,132	9,326	7,687	1,003	181	73	382
Connecticut .....	8,383,755 (e)	7,080,396	953,815	84,487 (d)(e)	129,657 (e)	135,400	14,579 (e)	12,312	1,659	147(d)(e)	225 (e)	235
Delaware .....	1,518,723	1,299,349	170,426	10,730 (d)	15,677 (d)	22,541	12,558	10,744	1,409	89 (d)	130 (d)	186
Florida .....	23,829,096	19,042,877	3,584,238	219,152	440,006	542,823	8,908	7,119	1,340	82	164	203
Georgia .....	14,533,211	12,528,856	1,641,757	153,142	32,926	176,530	9,092	7,838	1,027	960	21	110
Hawaii (f) .....	1,805,479	1,648,086	20,438	42,217	56,247	38,491	9,763	8,912	111	228	304	208
Idaho .....	1,844,208	1,618,215	151,403	31,278	4,252	39,060	7,043	6,180	578	119	16	149
Illinois .....	21,469,001	18,658,428	1,689,069	448,422 (d)	140,974	532,107	10,167	8,836	800	212 (d)	67	252
Indiana .....	10,522,467 (d)	9,108,931	795,242	180,869 (d)	62,965	374,458 (d)	10,169 (d)	8,803	769	175 (d)	61	362 (d)
Iowa .....	4,447,291	3,808,200	451,920	86,393	35,790	64,989	9,244	7,916	939	180	74	135
Kansas .....	4,127,279	3,718,153	122,912	149,454	4,559	132,201	8,852	7,974	264	321	10	284
Kentucky .....	5,739,358	4,812,591	612,300	122,289	76,445	115,733	8,944	7,500	954	191	119	180
Louisiana .....	6,066,206	5,554,766	276,323	77,564	51,921	105,632	9,270	8,488	422	119	79	161
Maine .....	2,245,242	2,056,266	86,114	34,286	22,436	46,140	11,485	10,518	440	175	115	236
Maryland .....	9,783,967	8,682,586	872,641	91,673	22,417	114,649	9,283	10,096	1014	107	26	133
Massachusetts .....	12,502,569	11,357,857	556,712	86,598 (d)	192,131	309,271	12,864	11,686	572	89 (d)	198	318
Michigan .....	19,694,819	16,353,921	1,864,872	244,371 (d)	335,192	896,463	11,507	9,555	1,090	143 (d)	196	524
Minnesota .....	8,939,104	7,310,284	802,041	135,694 (d)	332,149	358,936	10,653	8,712	956	162 (d)	396	428
Mississippi .....	3,538,357	3,243,888	107,395	93,605	27,505	65,964	7,149	6,554	217	189	56	133
Missouri .....	8,241,561 (d)	7,115,207 (d)	529,507	180,256 (d)	157,872	258,719	8,999 (d)	7,769 (d)	578	197 (d)	172	282
Montana .....	1,273,750	1,193,182	44,518	18,718	6,580	10,752	8,759	8,205	306	129	45	74
Nebraska .....	2,811,778	2,512,914	174,723	68,226 (d)	38,761	52,038	9,809	8,767	610	238 (d)	14 (d)	182
Nevada .....	3,477,243	2,722,264	489,437	61,038	18,202	186,301	8,432	6,601	1,187	148	44	452
New Hampshire .....	2,239,798	2,021,144	138,598	25,185	6,087	48,783	10,885	9,822	674	122	30	237
New Jersey .....	22,415,297	19,669,576	2,107,140	99,717 (d)	214,366 (d)	324,497	16,061	14,094	1,510	71 (d)	154 (d)	233
New Mexico .....	3,083,276	2,554,638	432,271	28,863	28,481	39,023	9,436	7,818	1,323	88	87	119
New York .....	43,294,263	38,866,853	2,007,394	367,632	1,632,037	420,347	15,254	13,694	707	129	575	148
North Carolina .....	10,930,426	9,567,000	872,625	97,334	46,683	346,783	7,717	6,754	616	69	33	245
North Dakota .....	890,172	786,870	63,925	22,795	5,991	10,591	9,057	8,006	650	232	61	108
Ohio .....	20,059,937	17,167,866	1,679,160	376,009	438,968	397,933	10,920	9,346	914	205	239	217

See footnotes at end of table.

# EDUCATION

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND PER PUPIL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: FISCAL YEAR 2005 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)						Expenditures per pupil					
	Total (a)	Current for elementary/secondary education (a)	Facilities acquisitions and construction	Replacement equipment	Other programs (b)	Interest on debt	Total (a)	Current for elementary/secondary education (a)	Facilities acquisitions and construction	Replacement equipment	Other programs (b)	Interest on debt
Oklahoma.....	4,555,577	4,161,024	276,197	66,776	13,171	38,409	7,177	6,555	435	105	21	61
Oregon.....	5,521,697	4,458,028	331,046	32,819	485,192	214,612	10,324	8,336	619	61	907	401
Pennsylvania.....	21,870,280	18,711,100	1,714,116	235,375	439,537	770,153	11,962	10,234	938	129	240	421
Rhode Island.....	1,923,342	1,825,900	7,105	13,429 (d)	48,763	28,145	12,679	12,037	47	89 (d)	321	186
South Carolina.....	6,525,760	5,312,739	849,487	79,306	64,385	219,842	9,302	7,573	1,211	113	92	313
South Dakota.....	1,064,354	916,563	93,077	31,455 (d)	3,021	20,237	8,724	7,512	762	258 (d)	25	166
Tennessee.....	7,129,833 (d)	6,446,690 (d)	367,758	100,784	51,722	162,879	7,475 (d)	6,759 (d)	385	106	54	171
Texas.....	39,466,188	31,919,107	5,242,094	349,194	300,575	1,655,219	8,724	7,056	1,159	77	66	366
Utah.....	3,253,483	2,627,022	416,329	55,266	80,249	74,617	6,399	5,167	819	109	158	147
Vermont.....	1,259,230	1,177,478	44,105	19,237	3,989	14,420	13,030	12,184	456	199	41	149
Virginia.....	12,152,662	10,705,162	902,937	277,365	69,118	198,079	10,009	8,816	744	228	57	163
Washington.....	9,556,203 (d)	787,0979 (d)	1,188,622	103,499	45,297	347,806	9,260 (d)	7,627 (d)	1,152	100	44	337
West Virginia.....	2,632,237	2,527,767	14,259	38,258	35,227	16,727	9,377	9,005	51	136	169	60
Wisconsin.....	10,439,481	8,435,359	320,410	135,748	216,635	1,331,330	11,930	9,640	366	155	248	1,521
Wyoming.....	1,028,099	863,423	124,028	34,438	2,004	4,207	12,180	10,228	1,469	408	24	50
Dist. of Columbia(f).....	1,188,086	1,023,952	135,532	15,399 (d)	13,202	0	15,455	13,320	1,763	200 (d)	173	0
American Samoa.....	65,647	58,163	3,443	817	3,224	0	4,003	3,547	210	50	197	0
Guam.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
No. Marianas Islands.....	60,243	58,400	1,019	452	372	0	5,141	4,984	87	39	32	0
Puerto Rico.....	2,997,288	2,865,945	16,916	52,109	62,319	0	5,319	5,086	30	92	111	0
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	150,675	137,793	10,250	1,117	1,515	0	8,996	8,226	612	67	90	0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2005, Version 1a.

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Key:

N.A.—Not available.

(a) Include instruction, instruction-related, support services, and other elementary/secondary current expenditures, but exclude expenditures on capital outlay, other programs, and interest on long-term debt.

(b) Include expenditures for community services, adult education, community colleges, private schools, and other programs that are not part of public elementary and secondary education.

(c) U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

(d) Value affected by redistribution of reported values to correct for missing data items.

(e) Value contains imputation for missing data.

(f) Both the District of Columbia and Hawaii have only one school district each; therefore, neither is comparable to other states.



**Table 9.6**  
**TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION,**  
**AND EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL: FISCAL YEAR 2005**

State or other jurisdiction	Current expenditures (in thousands of dollars) (a)					Percentage			Current expenditures per pupil (a)					
	Total (a)	Instruction and instruction related (b)	Student support (c)	Admin.	Ops.	Instruction and instruction related (a)	Student support	Admin.	Ops.	Total (a)	Instruction and instruction related (b)	Student support (c)	Admin.	Ops.
United States (d).....	\$424,562,094 (f)	\$279,960,658 (f)	\$22,106,046	\$46,764,972	\$75,730,418	65.9	5.2	11.0	17.8	\$8,701 (e)(f)	\$5,737 (e)(f)	\$453 (e)	\$958 (e)	\$1,552 (e)
Alabama.....	1,664,406	3,294,639	257,605	550,433	1,061,728	63.8	5.0	10.7	20.6	7,073	4,512	353	754	1,454
Alaska.....	1,442,269	905,938	90,704	160,337	285,290	62.8	6.3	11.1	19.8	10,847	6,813	682	1,206	2,146
Arizona.....	6,451,870	4,036,555	359,548	785,494	1,270,274	62.6	5.6	12.2	19.7	6,184	3,869	345	753	1,218
Arkansas.....	3,546,999	2,362,466	160,385	395,658	628,490	66.6	4.5	11.2	17.7	7,659	5,101	346	854	1,357
California.....	50,918,654	34,202,470	2,343,885	6,268,047	8,104,253	67.2	4.6	12.3	15.9	7,904 (e)	5,309 (e)	363 (e)	973 (e)	1,258 (e)
Colorado.....	5,994,440	3,696,273	260,673	1,029,484	1,008,010	61.7	4.3	17.2	16.8	7,826	4,826	340	1,344	1,316
Connecticut.....	7,080,396	4,739,477	409,057	704,103	1,227,758	66.9	5.8	9.9	17.3	12,263	8,208	708	1,219	2,126
Delaware.....	1,299,349	788,243	61,864	176,405	272,837	60.7	4.8	13.6	21.0	10,911	6,619	519	1,481	2,291
Florida.....	19,042,877	12,422,342	914,900	1,862,376	3,843,260	65.2	4.8	9.8	20.2	7,215	4,707	347	706	1,456
Georgia.....	12,528,856	8,568,112	586,475	1,313,389	2,060,880	68.4	4.7	10.5	16.4	8,065	5,516	378	845	1,327
Hawaii (g).....	1,648,086	1,077,212	181,120	167,654	222,100	65.4	11.0	10.2	13.5	8,997	5,880	989	915	1,212
Idaho.....	1,618,215	1,068,518	90,584	160,089	299,025	66.0	5.6	9.9	18.5	6,319	4,173	354	625	1,168
Illinois.....	18,658,428	11,950,659	1,178,623	2,224,789	3,304,357	64.0	6.3	11.9	17.7	8,896	5,698	562	1,061	1,575
Indiana.....	9,108,931	5,800,754	404,748	1,064,133	1,839,296	63.7	4.4	11.7	20.2	8,919	5,680	396	1,042	1,801
Iowa.....	3,808,200	2,512,112	221,575	425,324	649,189	66.0	5.8	11.2	17.0	7,962	5,252	463	889	1,357
Kansas.....	3,718,153	2,375,938	214,352	440,102	687,761	63.9	5.8	11.8	18.5	7,926	5,064	457	938	1,466
Kentucky.....	4,812,591	3,158,984	190,807	482,179	980,621	65.6	4.0	10.0	20.4	7,132	4,681	283	715	1,453
Louisiana.....	5,554,766	3,619,891	242,499	570,091	1,122,285	65.2	4.4	10.3	20.2	7,669	4,998	335	787	1,550
Maine.....	2,056,266	1,440,219	71,837	187,366	356,844	70.0	3.5	9.1	17.4	10,342	7,244	361	942	1,795
Maryland.....	8,682,586	5,819,946	372,285	881,009	1,609,347	67.0	4.3	10.1	18.5	10,031	6,724	430	1,018	1,859
Massachusetts.....	11,357,857	7,773,472	695,371	1,031,206	1,857,807	68.4	6.1	9.1	16.4	11,642	7,968	713	1,057	1,904
Michigan.....	16,333,921	10,097,420	1,176,858	2,123,254	2,956,390	61.7	7.2	13.0	18.1	9,340	5,767	672	1,213	1,688
Minnesota.....	7,310,284	5,083,615	202,668	724,630	1,299,371	69.5	2.8	9.9	17.8	8,718	6,063	242	864	1,550
Mississippi.....	3,243,888	2,095,539	155,281	349,193	643,875	64.6	4.8	10.8	19.8	6,548	4,230	313	705	1,300
Missouri.....	7,115,207 (f)	4,646,302 (f)	341,734	760,012	1,367,158	65.3	4.8	10.7	19.2	7,858 (f)	5,131 (f)	377	839	1,510
Montana.....	1,193,182	773,891	63,976	132,001	223,313	64.9	5.4	11.1	18.7	8,133	5,275	436	900	1,522
Nebraska.....	2,512,914	1,679,381	105,770	266,623	461,140	66.8	4.2	10.6	18.4	8,794	5,877	370	933	1,614
Nevada.....	2,722,264	1,804,602	102,148	355,783	459,731	66.3	3.8	13.1	16.9	6,804	4,511	255	889	1,149
New Hampshire.....	2,021,144	1,371,613	136,131	197,005	316,396	67.9	6.7	9.7	15.7	9,771	6,631	658	952	1,530
New Jersey.....	19,669,576	12,298,586	1,765,683	1,940,819	3,664,488	62.5	9.0	9.9	18.6	14,117	8,827	1,267	1,393	2,630
New Mexico.....	2,554,638	1,548,816	257,900	282,543	470,380	60.6	9.9	11.1	18.4	7,834	4,749	776	866	1,442
New York.....	38,866,853	27,783,425	1,296,215	3,477,384	6,309,829	71.5	3.3	8.9	16.2	13,703	9,796	457	1,226	2,225
North Carolina.....	9,567,000	6,258,405	519,334	1,126,028	1,663,233	65.4	5.4	11.8	17.4	6,904	4,516	375	813	1,200
North Dakota.....	786,870	488,539	32,582	94,779	170,969	62.1	4.1	12.0	21.7	7,829	4,860	324	943	1,701
Ohio.....	17,167,866	10,911,563	1,027,655	2,333,799	2,894,848	63.6	6.0	13.6	16.9	9,330	5,930	558	1,268	1,573

See footnotes at end of table.

# TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, AND EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL: FISCAL YEAR 2005 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Current expenditures (in thousands of dollars)(a)					Percentage				Current expenditures per pupil (a)				
	Total (a)	Instruction and instruction related (b)	Student support (c)	Admin.	Ops.	Instruction and instruction related (a)	Student support	Admin.	Ops.	Total (a)	Instruction and instruction related (b)	Student support (c)	Admin.	Ops.
Oklahoma.....	4,161,024	2,530,263	272,724	467,736	890,301	60.8	6.6	11.2	21.4	6,610	4,020	433	743	1,414
Oregon.....	4,438,028	2,791,001	305,938	629,500	731,590	62.6	6.9	14.1	16.4	8,071	5,053	554	1,140	1,325
Pennsylvania.....	18,711,100	12,261,431	899,572	2,036,194	3,513,903	65.5	4.8	10.9	18.8	10,235	6,707	492	1,114	1,922
Rhode Island.....	1,825,900	1,220,392	185,055	159,283	261,170	66.8	10.1	8.7	14.3	11,667	7,798	1,182	1,018	1,669
South Carolina.....	5,312,739	3,497,602	366,397	517,064	931,676	65.8	6.9	9.7	17.5	7,549	4,970	521	735	1,324
South Dakota.....	916,563	573,805	50,768	113,788	178,201	62.6	5.5	12.4	19.4	7,464	4,673	413	927	1,451
Tennessee.....	6,446,691 (f)	4,520,120 (f)	215,183	588,292	1,123,096	70.1	3.3	9.1	17.4	6,850 (f)	4,803 (f)	229	625	1,193
Texas.....	31,919,107	20,834,306	1,558,221	3,445,678	6,080,903	65.3	4.9	10.8	19.1	7,246	4,729	354	782	1,380
Utah.....	2,627,022	1,790,045	96,842	250,461	489,674	68.1	3.7	9.5	18.6	5,216	3,554	192	497	972
Vermont.....	1,177,478	796,236	85,113	133,150	162,980	67.6	7.2	11.3	13.8	11,972	8,096	865	1,354	1,657
Virginia.....	10,705,162	7,246,422	508,516	958,018	1,992,206	67.7	4.8	8.9	18.6	8,886	6,015	422	795	1,654
Washington.....	7,870,979 (f)	5,043,563 (f)	494,930	896,629	1,435,857	64.1	6.3	11.4	18.2	7,716 (f)	4,944 (f)	485	879	1,408
West Virginia.....	2,527,767	1,616,037	88,866	244,826	578,038	63.9	3.5	9.7	22.9	9,024	5,769	317	874	2,063
Wisconsin.....	8,435,359	5,604,793	386,464	1,044,702	1,399,400	66.4	4.6	12.4	16.6	9,755	6,481	447	1,208	1,618
Wyoming.....	863,423	556,980	50,936	97,119	158,388	64.5	5.9	11.2	18.3	10,190	6,573	601	1,146	1,869
Dist. of Columbia (g).	1,023,952	621,744	52,689	139,016	210,504	60.7	5.1	13.6	20.6	13,348	8,105	687	1,812	2,744
American Samoa.....	58,163	33,830	2,476	4,259	17,597	58.2	4.3	7.3	30.3	3,607	2,098	154	264	1,091
Guam.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
No. Marianas Islands.	58,400	49,229	1,053	4,427	3,691	84.3	1.8	7.6	6.3	5,034	4,244	91	382	318
Puerto Rico.....	2,865,945	2,152,924	59,328	113,457	540,235	75.1	2.1	4.0	18.9	4,979	3,740	103	197	938
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	137,793	94,849	7,989	17,134	17,822	68.8	5.8	12.4	12.9	8,387	5,773	486	1,043	1,085

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2005, Version 1a.

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Include instruction, instruction-related, support services, and other elementary/secondary current expenditures, but exclude expenditures on capital outlay, other programs, and interest on long-term debt.

(b) Include salaries and benefits for teachers, teaching assistants, librarians and library aides, in-service teacher trainers, curriculum development, student assessment, technology, and supplies and purchased services related to these activities.

(c) Include attendance and social work, guidance, health, psychological services, speech pathology, audiology, and other student support services.

(d) U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

(e) The prekindergarten student membership was imputed, affecting the total student count and per pupil expenditures calculation.

(f) Value affected by redistribution of reported expenditure values to correct for missing data items.

(g) Both the District of Columbia and Hawaii have only one school district each; therefore, neither is comparable to other states.



**Table 9.7**  
**INSTRUCTION-RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 2005-06**

State or other jurisdiction	Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures (in thousands of dollars)(a)					Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures per pupil								
	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services	Tuition to out-of-state and private schools	Supplies	Other	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services	Tuition to out-of-state and private schools	Supplies	Other
United States (b).....	\$279,960,659 (c)	\$190,877,019	\$58,504,263	\$11,715,679 (c)	\$3,605,864 (c)	\$13,918,010	\$1,339,824 (c)	\$5,724	\$3,902	1,196	\$240	\$74	\$285	\$27
Alabama .....	3,294,639	2,159,206	722,329	114,332	2,008	282,781	13,983	4,443	2,912	974	154	3	381	19
Alaska .....	905,938	570,683	199,107	58,619	0	50,688	26,843	6,797	4,281	1,494	440	0	380	201
Arizona .....	4,036,555	3,142,210	582,754	128,544	5,320	156,336	21,391	3,688	2,871	532	117	5	143	20
Arkansas.....	2,362,466	1,642,161	393,643	94,230	4,564	205,524	22,344	4,982	3,463	830	199	10	433	47
California .....	34,202,470	22,748,296	7,268,764	1,731,540	661,120	1,788,060	4,689	5,419	3,604	1,152	274	105	283	1
Colorado .....	3,696,273	2,652,904	560,625	114,591	48,166	266,337	53,650	4,740	3,402	719	147	62	342	69
Connecticut .....	4,739,477	3,120,527	1,036,525	159,300	269,985	144,522	8,619	8,242	5,426	1,802	277	469	251	15
Delaware .....	788,243	523,151	209,176	2,992	6,325	40,574	5,825	6,518	4,326	1,730	25	54	335	48
Florida .....	12,422,342	8,096,696	2,217,437	1,300,972	508	680,771	125,958	4,644	3,027	829	486	1	254	47
Georgia .....	8,568,112	6,062,470	1,687,921	204,825	4,040	553,407	55,449	5,360	3,793	1,056	128	3	346	35
Hawaii (d).....	1,077,212	707,305	223,437	66,087	2,311	66,251	11,821	5,798	3,825	1,208	357	12	358	64
Idaho.....	1,068,518	734,548	233,706	40,153	649	58,984	477	4,081	2,805	893	153	2	225	2
Illinois .....	11,950,659	8,402,602	2,385,230	465,110	206,813	474,970	15,933	5,659	3,979	1,130	220	98	225	8
Indiana .....	5,800,754	3,593,532	1,869,292	108,914	4	189,560	39,452	5,606	3,473	1,806	105	0	183	38
Iowa .....	2,512,112	1,774,711	528,468	82,028	18,596	104,538	3,769	5,222	3,689	1,098	171	39	217	8
Kansas .....	2,375,938	1,756,786	383,991	77,720	1,938	138,975	16,528	5,096	3,768	824	167	4	298	35
Kentucky .....	3,158,984	2,271,965	652,891	68,414	216	145,354	20,144	4,923	3,541	1,017	107	1	227	31
Louisiana .....	3,619,891	2,508,020	805,059	75,512	1,268	217,783	12,249	5,532	3,833	1,230	115	2	333	19
Maine .....	1,440,219	904,241	350,601	61,094	71,998	45,488	6,797	7,367	4,625	1,793	313	368	233	35
Maryland .....	5,819,946	3,899,512	1,335,505	139,110	220,636	214,136	11,046	6,767	4,534	1,553	162	257	249	13
Massachusetts.....	7,773,472	5,201,595	1,967,215	43,604	376,128	157,266	27,665	7,998	5,352	2,024	45	387	162	28
Michigan .....	10,097,420	6,442,849	2,739,018	517,572	92	365,767	32,122	5,900	3,764	1,600	302	0	214	19
Minnesota .....	5,083,615	3,555,131	1,038,309	227,233	46,621	198,142	18,179	6,059	4,237	1,237	271	56	236	22
Mississippi .....	2,095,539	1,490,886	402,140	71,234	4,209	117,202	9,868	4,234	3,012	812	144	9	237	20
Missouri.....	4,646,302 (c)	3,285,380	763,174	177,630 (c)	9,402(c)	382,996	27,719 (c)	5,073 (c)	3,627	833	194 (c)	10 (c)	418	30 (c)
Montana .....	773,891	532,071	147,023	31,956	620	59,101	3,121	5,322	3,659	1,011	220	4	406	21
Nebraska.....	1,679,381	1,158,181	367,386	62,937	15,074	60,839	14,963	5,859	4,040	1,282	220	53	212	52
Nevada .....	1,804,602	1,148,009	396,299	46,679	480	137,360	75,776	4,376	2,784	961	113	1	333	184
New Hampshire.....	1,371,613	880,438	289,041	43,989	110,512	44,726	2,907	6,666	4,279	1,405	214	537	217	14
New Jersey.....	12,298,586	8,072,458	2,711,668	383,318	525,118	488,262	117,761	8,812	5,784	1,943	275	376	350	84
New Mexico .....	1,548,816	1,056,159	297,172	80,196	0	107,764	7,525	4,740	3,232	909	245	0	330	23
New York .....	27,783,425	18,463,339	6,859,730	1,286,196	235,807	934,306	4,047	9,789	6,505	2,417	453	83	329	1
North Carolina.....	6,258,405	4,685,260	1,009,263	178,579	0	378,320	6,982	4,418	3,308	713	126	0	267	5
North Dakota.....	488,539	347,678	94,978	15,959	2,449	25,570	1,906	4,971	3,557	966	162	25	260	19
Ohio .....	10,911,563	7,344,936	2,358,767	482,432	126,592	146,799	5,940	3,998	2,63	1,284	263	69	246	80
Oklahoma .....	2,530,263	1,790,653	456,919	57,540	0	212,875	12,276	3,986	2,821	720	91	0	335	19
Oregon .....	2,791,001	1,742,711	719,178	127,580	21,340	165,828	14,364	5,219	3,258	1,345	239	40	310	27
Pennsylvania .....	12,261,431	8,110,712	2,609,070	765,272	202,368	549,976	24,032	6,707	4,436	1,427	419	111	301	13
Rhode Island .....	1,220,392	806,465	291,802	23,398	66,746	29,754	2,227	8,045	5,317	1,924	154	440	196	15
South Carolina .....	3,497,602	2,450,926	667,184	137,420	214	213,442	28,416	4,986	3,494	951	196	0	304	41

See footnotes at end of table.

## INSTRUCTION-RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL DISTRICTS: 2005-06 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures (in thousands of dollars)(a)					Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures per pupil								
	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services	Tuition to out-of-state and private schools	Supplies	Other	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services	Tuition to out-of-state and private schools	Supplies	Other
South Dakota.....	573,805	387,440	105,407	29,163	5,618	44,227	1,949	4,703	3,176	864	239	46	362	16
Tennessee.....	4,520,120 (c)	3,122,766	812,721	119,166	229 (c)	447,178	18,060	4,739 (c)	3,274	852	125	0 (c)	469	19
Texas.....	20,834,306	15,811,301	2,458,301	894,583	40,275	1,435,355	194,491	4,605	3,491	543	198	9	317	43
Utah.....	1,790,045	1,183,641	464,378	43,414	300	92,878	5,434	3,521	2,328	913	85	1	183	11
Vermont.....	796,236	496,134	160,592	47,305	64,381	25,666	2,158	8,239	5,134	1,662	490	666	266	22
Virginia.....	7,246,422	5,155,484	1,490,144	205,870	3,526	387,319	4,079	5,968	4,246	1,227	170	3	319	3
Washington.....	5,043,562 (c)	3,601,212	910,465	261,905	9,277 (c)	225,942	34,762	4,887 (c)	3,490	882	254	9 (c)	219	34
West Virginia.....	1,616,037	985,868	500,412	40,059	881	88,431	385	5,757	3,512	1,783	143	3	315	1
Wisconsin.....	5,604,793	3,554,144	1,604,273	121,311	84,978	222,577	17,511	6,405	4,062	1,833	139	97	254	20
Wyoming.....	556,980	365,583	123,778	30,829	520	35,109	1,162	6,599	4,331	1,466	365	6	416	14
Dist. of Columbia (d)	621,744	376,086	41,992	67,262	125,438	6,753	4,213	8,088	4,892	546	875	1,632	88	55
American Samoa.....	33,830	19,535	3,776	4,289	0	4,368	1,862	2,063	1,191	230	262	0	266	114
Guam.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
No. Mariana Islands.....	49,229	33,288	8,934	3,784	0	3,218	5	4,201	2,841	762	323	0	275	0.43
Puerto Rico.....	2,152,924	1,711,416	265,508	75,964	0	44,005	56,030	3,821	3,037	471	135	0	78	99
U.S. Virgin Islands....	94,849	74,282	18,877	213	0	1,427	51	5,066	4,435	1,127	13	0	85	3

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD).

"National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2005, Version 1a.

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

Key:

N.A.— Not available.

(a) Include salaries and benefits for teachers, teaching assistants, librarians and library aides, in-service teacher trainers, curriculum development, student assessment, technology, and supplies and purchased services related to these activities.

(b) U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

(c) Value affected by redistribution of reported values to correct for missing data items.

(d) Both the District of Columbia and Hawaii have only one school district each; therefore, neither is comparable to other states.

**Table 9.8**  
**AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AND ROOM AND BOARD RATES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,**  
**BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 2004–2005 AND 2005–2006**

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year				Private 4-year				Public 2-year tuition only (in-state)			
	2004–2005		2005–2006 (a)		2004–2005		2005–2006 (a)		2004–2005		2005–2006	
	Total	Tuition (in-state)	Total	Tuition (in-state)	Total	Tuition	Total	Tuition	Total	Tuition	Room	Board
<b>United States .....</b>	\$11,426	\$5,027	\$12,108	\$5,351	\$3,664	\$3,093	\$26,257	\$18,604	\$27,317	\$19,292	\$4,386	\$3,639
<b>Eastern Region</b>												
Connecticut .....	13,827	6,388	14,658	6,709	4,273	3,676	33,937	24,641	36,026	26,183	5,388	4,455
Delaware .....	13,351	6,669	14,326	7,074	4,177	3,076	16,968	10,114	18,176	10,819	3,694	3,663
Maine .....	11,838	5,574	12,568	6,027	3,348	3,193	28,040	20,417	29,550	21,508	3,985	2,088
Massachusetts .....	13,686	7,000	14,651	7,290	4,128	3,233	35,410	25,863	37,282	27,335	5,582	3,663
New Hampshire .....	14,538	7,981	15,479	8,458	4,306	2,715	29,675	21,409	31,154	22,534	4,988	3,632
New Jersey .....	16,344	7,981	17,708	8,649	5,853	3,206	29,723	20,901	31,335	22,114	5,038	4,183
New York .....	12,442	4,917	13,275	4,987	4,610	3,678	30,901	21,640	32,478	22,900	5,587	3,992
Pennsylvania .....	14,759	8,330	15,464	8,710	3,812	2,942	30,550	22,211	31,963	23,450	4,606	3,908
Rhode Island .....	13,550	5,873	14,315	6,316	4,310	3,688	30,916	22,385	33,101	24,140	4,938	4,022
Vermont .....	15,656	8,769	16,571	9,279	4,640	2,652	27,384	19,951	29,072	21,273	4,171	3,628
Regional average .....	13,999	6,948	14,902	7,350	4,346	3,206	29,350	20,953	31,014	22,226	4,798	3,991
<b>Midwestern Region</b>												
Illinois .....	12,789	6,491	13,976	7,158	3,411	3,407	26,925	18,930	27,875	19,406	5,044	3,425
Indiana .....	12,232	5,654	12,388	5,892	3,126	3,371	26,262	19,911	27,582	20,851	3,446	3,285
Iowa .....	11,539	5,406	12,329	5,619	3,101	3,609	22,896	17,218	23,444	17,513	2,789	3,143
Kansas .....	9,392	4,174	9,980	4,560	2,604	2,817	19,724	14,238	20,741	15,044	2,603	3,094
Michigan .....	12,659	6,189	13,693	6,938	3,494	3,262	18,772	12,728	19,732	13,303	3,325	3,104
Minnesota .....	11,971	6,485	12,777	6,912	3,301	2,564	25,819	19,360	27,314	20,519	3,631	3,164
Nebraska .....	10,702	4,671	11,286	4,880	3,106	3,300	19,471	14,182	21,017	15,234	2,915	2,867
North Dakota .....	9,018	4,554	9,829	5,038	1,963	2,828	12,679	8,735	13,553	9,376	1,774	2,403
Ohio .....	15,251	8,032	16,032	8,457	4,312	3,264	25,390	18,748	26,906	19,901	3,570	3,436
South Dakota .....	8,965	4,728	9,493	4,908	2,114	2,471	17,813	12,893	18,930	13,686	2,491	2,754
Wisconsin .....	9,867	5,291	10,560	5,672	2,907	1,981	24,442	18,249	25,656	19,083	3,339	3,235
Regional average .....	11,308	5,607	12,031	6,003	3,040	2,989	21,836	15,927	22,977	16,720	3,175	3,083
<b>Southern Region</b>												
Alabama .....	9,813	4,376	9,625	4,578	2,757	2,290	17,586	11,724	18,520	12,426	3,034	3,060
Arkansas .....	8,739	4,294	9,192	4,643	2,496	2,053	17,070	11,839	18,122	12,691	2,623	2,808
Florida .....	9,357	2,648	10,141	2,941	4,054	3,146	23,457	16,285	27,582	17,503	4,011	3,471
Georgia .....	9,430	3,377	10,062	3,632	3,980	2,609	24,532	16,938	26,081	18,120	4,558	3,403
Kentucky .....	9,401	4,505	10,663	5,136	2,918	2,609	19,221	13,524	20,674	13,764	3,879	3,031
Louisiana .....	7,968	3,524	8,506	3,679	2,666	2,161	26,347	19,071	17,207	11,264	2,858	3,086
Maryland .....	14,086	6,614	14,793	7,045	4,381	3,366	31,017	22,642	32,617	23,934	5,179	3,503
Mississippi .....	8,997	3,984	9,461	4,177	2,794	2,490	16,437	11,435	17,112	11,839	2,702	2,571
Missouri .....	11,368	5,843	11,861	5,831	3,627	2,403	21,250	14,871	22,441	15,718	3,467	3,255
North Carolina .....	9,421	3,551	9,675	3,631	3,317	2,727	24,666	18,145	26,411	19,166	3,520	3,725
Oklahoma .....	8,448	3,504	9,404	3,806	2,890	2,708	19,104	13,403	20,113	14,033	2,891	3,189
South Carolina .....	12,158	6,746	13,145	7,337	3,470	2,338	22,170	15,298	22,170	16,165	2,948	3,057
Tennessee .....	9,443	4,260	9,956	4,765	2,811	2,379	21,902	15,761	23,039	16,552	3,526	2,962
Texas .....	10,218	4,400	10,973	4,666	3,393	2,914	22,078	15,800	23,440	16,809	3,462	3,168
Virginia .....	11,621	5,534	12,279	5,912	3,406	2,961	22,773	16,555	23,823	17,185	3,340	3,297
West Virginia .....	9,508	3,584	9,992	3,816	3,157	3,019	18,913	13,146	20,002	13,856	2,984	3,163
Regional average .....	9,999	4,423	10,608	4,725	3,257	2,626	21,713	15,402	22,297	15,689	3,436	3,172

See footnotes at end of table.

# HIGHER EDUCATION

## AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AND ROOM AND BOARD RATES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 2004-2005 AND 2005-2006 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year				Private 4-year				Public 2-year tuition only (in-state)			
	2004-2005		2005-2006 (a)		2004-2005		2005-2006 (a)		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	Total	Tuition (in-state)	Total	Tuition (in-state)	Total	Tuition	Total	Tuition	Total	Tuition	Total	Tuition
<b>Western Region</b>												
Alaska.....	9,944	3,779	10,620	4,054	21,631	14,300	21,651	14,891	21,651	14,891	2,285	2,353
Arizona.....	10,857	4,075	11,480	4,426	19,370	13,093	18,734	11,397	18,734	11,397	1,225	1,344
California.....	13,354	4,322	13,685	4,408	29,971	20,795	31,266	21,691	31,266	21,691	5,409	5,409
Colorado.....	10,241	3,520	11,569	4,465	26,645	17,857	27,779	18,493	27,779	18,493	4,873	4,873
Hawaii.....	9,141	3,353	9,042	3,226	18,156	9,756	19,437	10,334	19,437	10,334	4,000	5,103
Idaho.....	9,061	3,588	8,982	3,919	11,394	5,505	11,614	5,490	11,614	5,490	2,501	3,624
Montana.....	9,870	4,510	10,613	4,952	17,754	12,009	18,093	12,937	18,093	12,937	2,480	2,676
Nevada.....	10,526	2,511	10,865	2,671	20,504	11,789	20,691	12,622	20,691	12,622	4,369	3,700
New Mexico.....	8,683	3,396	9,579	3,701	18,833	12,542	20,006	13,256	20,006	13,256	3,256	3,494
Oregon.....	12,201	5,163	12,720	5,348	27,286	20,370	27,945	20,844	27,945	20,844	3,627	3,474
Utah.....	8,344	3,174	8,745	3,445	10,700	4,940	11,275	5,249	11,275	5,249	3,012	3,012
Washington.....	11,884	4,924	12,384	5,250	25,884	18,915	27,280	20,110	27,280	20,110	3,862	3,308
Wyoming.....	8,514	2,721	8,946	2,874	...	...	...	9,450	...	...	...	...
Regional average.....	10,202	3,772	10,710	4,057	20,677	13,489	21,314	13,597	21,314	13,597	3,698	3,674
without California.....	9,939	3,726	10,462	4,028	19,832	12,825	20,410	12,923	20,410	12,923	3,542	3,629
<b>Dist. of Columbia.....</b>	2,070	...	2,070	...	22,134	32,556	22,748	6,314	22,748	6,314	...	...

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2004-05 and 2005-06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2004, Fall 2005, Spring 2005, and Spring 2006. (This table was prepared September 2006.)

Note: Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges. Tuition and fees were weighted by the number of full-time equivalent undergraduates, but are not adjusted to reflect student residency. Room and board

are based on full-time students. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Key: ... — Not applicable

**Table 9.9**  
**DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS AND BRANCHES, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION, 2005–2006**

State or other jurisdiction	Total	All public institutions	Public 4-year					Public 2-year	Private 4-year					Private 2-year
			Total	Doctoral (a)	Master's/Baccalaureate (b)	Other (c)	Other (d)		Total	Doctoral (a)	Master's (b)	Baccalaureate (c)	Other (d)	
<b>United States (e) .....</b>	<b>4,276</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>641</b>
<b>Eastern Region</b>														
Connecticut.....	44	22	10	1	7	1	1	12	19	4	5	4	6	3
Delaware.....	10	5	2	1	1	0	0	3	4	1	0	1	2	1
Maine.....	30	15	8	1	1	5	1	7	12	0	3	5	4	3
Massachusetts.....	121	31	15	3	7	1	4	16	82	9	15	21	37	8
New Hampshire.....	26	9	5	1	2	2	0	4	15	2	2	5	6	2
New Jersey.....	59	33	14	3	8	2	1	19	26	3	6	6	9	2
New York.....	308	78	43	6	20	7	10	35	179	16	33	34	96	51
Pennsylvania.....	259	65	44	4	17	20	3	21	105	6	28	35	36	89
Rhode Island.....	14	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	10	1	1	1	4	1
Vermont.....	25	6	5	1	2	1	1	1	17	0	6	7	4	2
Regional total.....	896	267	148	22	66	39	21	119	467	42	102	119	204	162
<b>Midwestern Region</b>														
Illinois.....	172	60	12	5	7	0	0	48	100	6	16	19	59	12
Indiana.....	100	29	15	5	6	3	1	14	47	1	8	20	18	24
Iowa.....	65	19	3	2	1	0	0	16	42	0	4	22	16	4
Kansas.....	62	35	9	3	4	0	2	26	23	0	8	10	5	4
Michigan.....	104	45	15	7	8	0	0	30	54	1	9	16	28	5
Minnesota.....	109	42	12	1	7	3	1	30	55	3	6	13	33	12
Nebraska.....	39	15	7	1	5	0	1	8	24	0	4	8	8	4
North Dakota.....	22	14	7	2	1	3	1	7	5	0	1	1	3	3
Ohio.....	200	61	29	10	1	6	12	32	139	3	15	25	35	61
South Dakota.....	24	12	7	2	1	2	2	5	11	0	2	5	4	1
Wisconsin.....	68	31	13	2	11	0	0	18	35	1	8	10	16	2
Regional total.....	965	363	129	40	52	17	20	234	470	15	81	149	225	132
<b>Southern Region</b>														
Alabama.....	66	39	14	6	7	1	0	25	23	0	4	9	10	4
Arkansas.....	48	33	11	2	5	2	1	22	13	0	1	8	4	2
Florida.....	169	40	16	6	4	1	5	24	95	4	20	26	45	34
Georgia.....	132	74	21	3	13	1	4	53	46	2	4	15	25	12
Kentucky.....	76	31	8	2	6	0	0	23	45	0	4	16	12	13
Louisiana.....	90	58	17	4	9	0	4	41	32	1	4	3	5	19
Maryland.....	58	29	13	3	9	1	0	16	25	1	5	6	13	4
Mississippi.....	41	26	9	4	3	1	1	17	15	0	2	5	4	4
Missouri.....	128	33	13	4	6	2	1	20	95	2	11	14	44	24
North Carolina.....	128	75	16	4	8	3	1	59	53	2	7	25	16	3
Oklahoma.....	57	29	16	2	7	3	2	13	22	1	5	7	9	6
South Carolina.....	64	33	13	3	5	3	2	20	31	0	3	15	8	5
Tennessee.....	98	22	9	5	4	0	0	13	57	1	11	16	29	19
Texas.....	213	109	45	12	20	2	11	64	65	4	14	20	27	39
Virginia.....	107	39	15	2	6	3	0	24	68	0	8	18	28	14
West Virginia.....	44	23	13	1	1	9	2	10	7	0	2	7	1	11
Regional total.....	1,519	693	249	63	113	32	37	444	613	18	105	20	280	213

See footnotes at end of table.

# HIGHER EDUCATION

## DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS AND BRANCHES, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION, 2005–2006 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Total	All public institutions	Public 4-year				Private 4-year				Private 2-year
			Total	Doctoral (a)	Master's baccalaureate (b)	Other (d)	Total	Doctoral (a)	Master's baccalaureate (b)	Other (d)	
<b>Western Region</b>											
Alaska.....	8	5	3	1	2	0	3	0	1	1	0
Arizona.....	76	25	5	3	1	1	35	0	6	1	16
California.....	408	146	35	10	21	2	262	11	30	26	67
Colorado.....	78	27	12	4	3	4	51	1	6	3	19
Hawaii.....	23	10	4	1	0	2	13	0	3	1	4
Idaho.....	14	7	4	2	1	1	7	0	1	1	1
Montana.....	23	18	6	2	2	1	12	0	1	2	1
Nevada.....	23	7	5	2	0	1	16	0	1	2	8
New Mexico.....	42	28	8	3	3	0	14	0	3	4	1
Oregon.....	60	26	9	3	3	1	34	0	6	9	4
Utah.....	31	13	7	2	2	2	18	1	2	1	8
Washington.....	80	43	8	2	5	1	37	0	11	4	4
Wyoming.....	10	8	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Regional total.....	876	363	107	36	43	15	513	13	71	55	134
without California.....	468	217	72	26	22	13	251	2	41	29	67
Dist. of Columbia.....	15	2	2	0	1	0	13	5	4	1	0
U.S. Service Schools.....	5	5	5	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fed. States											
of Micronesia.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam.....	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. Marianas Islands.....	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Palau.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico.....	76	17	14	1	1	7	59	0	7	19	16
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2005-06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2005. (This table was prepared September 2006.)

Note: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. New institutions that do not have sufficient data to report by detailed level are included under "other 4-year" or 2-year, depending on the level reported by the institution. Count of institutions includes 13 institutions which were unable to respond to the Fall 2005 survey due to natural disaster.

Key:

... Not applicable.

(a) Doctoral, extensive institutions are committed to graduate education through the doctorate, and award 50 or more doctor's degrees per year across at least 15 disciplines. Doctoral, intensive institutions are committed to education through the doctorate and award at least 10 doctor's degrees per year across 3 or more disciplines

or at least 20 doctor's degrees overall.

(b) Master's institutions offer a full range of baccalaureate programs and are committed to education through the master's degree. They award at least 20 master's degrees per year.

(c) Baccalaureate institutions primarily emphasize undergraduate education.

(d) Other specialized 4-year institutions award degrees primarily in single fields of study, such as medicine, business, fine arts, theology and engineering. Includes some institutions which have 4-year programs, but have not reported sufficient data to identify program category. Also, includes institutions classified as 4-year under the IPEDS system, which had been classified as 2-year in the Carnegie classification system because they primarily award associate's degrees.

(e) U.S. totals include the District of Columbia and U.S. Service Schools.

**Table 9.10**  
**HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS BY STATE FOR ALL PEOPLE, BY REGION: 2006**  
**(In thousands)**

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Covered and not covered by health insurance during the year			
		Covered	Percent	Not covered	Percent
<b>United States .....</b>	296,824	249,829	84.2%	46,995	15.8%
<b>Eastern Region</b>					
Connecticut.....	3,462	3,137	90.6	325	9.4
Delaware.....	862	757	87.9	105	12.1
Maine.....	1,315	1,192	90.7	122	9.3
Massachusetts.....	6,335	5,678	89.6	657	10.4
New Hampshire .....	1,309	1,159	88.5	150	11.5
New Jersey .....	8,660	7,319	84.5	1,341	15.5
New York.....	19,040	16,378	86.0	2,662	14.0
Pennsylvania.....	12,345	11,108	90.0	1,237	10.0
Rhode Island .....	1,054	963	91.4	91	8.6
Vermont .....	620	557	89.8	63	(a)
Regional total .....	55,002	48,248	87.7	6,753	12.3
<b>Midwestern Region</b>					
Illinois .....	12,644	10,867	86.0	1,776	14.0
Indiana.....	6,337	5,590	88.2	748	11.8
Iowa.....	2,919	2,612	89.5	307	10.5
Kansas .....	2,723	2,387	87.7	335	12.3
Michigan.....	9,970	8,928	89.5	1,043	10.5
Minnesota .....	5,149	4,675	90.8	475	9.2
Nebraska.....	1,767	1,549	87.7	217	12.3
North Dakota .....	617	541	87.8	75	12.2
Ohio.....	11,319	10,181	89.9	1,138	10.1
South Dakota .....	770	679	88.2	91	11.8
Wisconsin .....	5,476	4,995	91.2	481	8.1
Regional total .....	59,691	53,004	88.8	6,686	11.2
<b>Southern Region</b>					
Alabama .....	4,532	3,843	84.8	689	15.2
Arkansas .....	2,758	2,237	81.1	521	18.9
Florida .....	18,062	14,233	78.8	3,828	21.2
Georgia .....	9,347	7,688	82.3	1,659	17.7
Kentucky .....	4,106	3,467	84.4	639	15.6
Louisiana .....	4,212	3,291	78.1	921	21.9
Maryland .....	5,613	4,836	86.2	776	13.8
Mississippi.....	2,892	2,292	79.2	600	20.8
Missouri.....	5,800	5,028	86.7	772	13.3
North Carolina .....	8,851	7,266	82.1	1,585	17.9
Oklahoma .....	3,492	2,831	81.1	661	18.9
South Carolina .....	4,226	3,553	84.1	672	15.9
Tennessee.....	5,920	5,111	86.3	809	13.7
Texas.....	23,236	17,533	75.5	5,704	24.5
Virginia.....	7,538	6,532	86.7	1,006	13.3
West Virginia .....	1,814	1,570	86.5	245	13.5
Regional total .....	112,399	91,311	81.2	21,087	18.7
<b>Western Region</b>					
Alaska.....	659	550	83.5	109	16.5
Arizona.....	6,269	4,958	79.1	1,311	20.9
California.....	36,208	29,417	81.2	6,791	18.8
Colorado .....	4,803	3,977	82.8	826	17.2
Hawaii .....	1,255	1,144	91.2	110	8.8
Idaho.....	1,475	1,248	84.6	227	15.4
Montana.....	931	772	82.9	160	17.1
Nevada.....	2,535	2,039	80.4	496	19.6
New Mexico .....	1,943	1,498	77.1	445	22.9
Oregon.....	3,715	3,051	82.1	665	17.9
Utah.....	2,537	2,094	82.6	442	17.4
Washington .....	6,318	5,572	88.2	746	11.8
Wyoming .....	516	441	85.4	75	14.6
Regional total .....	69,164	56,761	82.1	12,403	17.9
Regional total without California.....	32,956	27,344	83.0	5,612	17.0
Dist. of Columbia .....	569	503	88.4	66	(a)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. URL: [http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032007/health/h07\\_000.htm](http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032007/health/h07_000.htm). Revised August 27, 2007. A joint effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau.

Note: Unrelated individuals under 15 are included.

Key:

(a) Base less than 75,000.

## HEALTH

**Table 9.11**  
**NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE, AT OR BELOW**  
**200 PERCENT OF POVERTY, BY HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, STATE AND REGION: 2006**  
**(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
<b>United States .....</b>	77,832	30,186	38.8	5,674	7.2
<b>Eastern Region</b>					
Connecticut.....	856	216	25.2	20	2.3
Delaware.....	217	71	32.6	12	5.6
Maine.....	303	102	33.6	10	3.2
Massachusetts.....	1,568	448	28.6	67	4.3
New Hampshire.....	316	66	21.0	10	3.1
New Jersey.....	2,197	594	27.0	150	6.8
New York.....	4,748	1,880	39.6	222	4.7
Pennsylvania.....	2,903	1,059	36.5	128	4.4
Rhode Island.....	253	83	32.7	5	2.0
Vermont.....	140	36	25.8	4	2.6
Regional total.....	13,501	4,555	33.7	628	4.6
<b>Midwestern Region</b>					
Illinois.....	3,339	1,135	34.0	198	5.9
Indiana.....	1,672	553	33.1	56	3.3
Iowa.....	745	274	36.7	20	2.7
Kansas.....	733	282	38.5	33	4.5
Michigan.....	2,578	945	36.6	82	3.2
Minnesota.....	1,329	373	28.1	66	5.0
Nebraska.....	468	159	34.0	32	6.7
North Dakota.....	155	55	35.3	10	6.6
Ohio.....	2,912	1,109	38.1	96	3.3
South Dakota.....	204	77	37.8	11	5.6
Wisconsin.....	1,375	449	32.7	32	2.3
Regional total.....	15,510	5,411	34.8	636	4.1
<b>Southern Region</b>					
Alabama.....	1,179	446	37.8	64	5.4
Arkansas.....	718	400	55.8	58	8.1
Florida.....	4,304	1,688	39.2	500	11.6
Georgia.....	2,550	1,030	40.4	233	9.1
Kentucky.....	1,063	481	45.2	63	5.9
Louisiana.....	1,124	503	44.7	123	10.9
Maryland.....	1,448	359	24.8	77	5.3
Mississippi.....	823	438	53.2	122	14.9
Missouri.....	1,467	592	40.3	86	5.8
North Carolina.....	2,306	1,035	44.9	187	8.1
Oklahoma.....	957	469	49.0	87	9.1
South Carolina.....	1,080	475	44.0	53	4.9
Tennessee.....	1,547	662	42.8	50	3.2
Texas.....	6,890	3,247	47.1	1,016	14.7
Virginia.....	1,916	611	31.9	124	6.5
West Virginia.....	418	192	45.9	16	3.8
Regional total.....	29,790	12,628	42.4	2,859	9.6
<b>Western Region</b>					
Alaska.....	188	60	31.8	8	4.5
Arizona.....	1,739	825	47.4	213	12.2
California.....	10,073	4,164	41.3	816	8.1
Colorado.....	1,258	427	33.9	120	9.5
Hawaii.....	309	92	29.7	11	3.4
Idaho.....	423	182	43.0	30	7.2
Montana.....	228	88	38.3	22	9.5
Nevada.....	676	267	39.5	71	10.5
New Mexico.....	549	231	42.1	58	10.5
Oregon.....	907	347	38.3	80	8.8
Utah.....	837	325	38.9	73	8.7
Washington.....	1,594	484	30.4	41	2.6
Wyoming.....	130	42	32.4	4	2.8
Regional total.....	18,911	7,534	39.8	1,547	8.1
Regional total without California.....	8,838	3,370	38.1	731	8.2
Dist. of Columbia..... 119	61	51.7	6	5.2	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2007 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. URL: [http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032007/health/h07\\_000.htm](http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032007/health/h07_000.htm). Revised August 27, 2007. A joint effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau.

Key:  
(a) Base less than 75,000.



# States Invest Venture Capital to “Grow Their Own” New Economy

By Susan P. Strommer

*Economic growth depends more and more on the creation of new companies, and those companies require capital to grow. Because venture investment is concentrated in Silicon Valley and very few other places, states must find ways to create or attract capital for their entrepreneurs. The National Association of Seed and Venture Funds found that 45 states have at least one venture capital program, and 30 of those states are operating or have authorized their own venture capital funds. These efforts are necessary because institutional venture capitalists largely ignore entrepreneurs in “flyover” areas,<sup>1</sup> and less and less venture capital goes to startup companies anywhere in the U.S. Without state action, the nation’s entrepreneurs—particularly outside of the money centers—may be starving for startup capital.*

The traditional economic development model for states is to offer millions of dollars in rich incentives to recruit a big manufacturing plant. However, states have found the promised jobs may never materialize, disappear as quickly as they were created, or may cost the state an arm and a leg in lost tax revenues. States are increasingly accepting the idea that growing their own new companies may be a healthier alternative. They realize new companies are the engine for growth of the new economy. In fact, most state policymakers won’t be surprised to learn that between 1981 and 2001 all net new jobs were created by companies less than five years old. Older companies overall lost jobs.<sup>2</sup>

To create new companies, states need: good education for their residents; an entrepreneur-friendly culture<sup>3</sup>; technical assistance and mentoring for researchers and entrepreneurs; and healthy startup capital sources. The last piece is often missing. Venture capital goes overwhelmingly to a very few regions of the U.S., with California and Massachusetts (such as Silicon Valley and Boston) getting almost 60 percent of funds. And only about 3 percent of that capital goes to startup ventures anymore. Compare that to 1996, when nearly 17 percent of venture capital went to startups.<sup>4</sup>

The lack of venture capital for their entrepreneurs prompted many state governments to take action. When the National Association of Seed and Venture Funds surveyed the states, 45 states reported more than 150 different programs, including state-run venture capital funds, tax credits and other programs to provide equity capital for entrepreneurs.<sup>5</sup> Thirty states have authorized venture capital funds ranging

in size from a few million dollars to several hundred million dollars.<sup>6</sup> Some of these funds invest directly in companies, and others invest in selected venture capital funds that invest in the state.<sup>7</sup> States primarily hire experienced professional venture capital fund managers to run their funds, a practice NASVF endorses.<sup>8</sup>

## The Need for States to Supply Venture Capital

It bears explaining why states should step into the venture capital industry, a quintessentially private sector business. Shouldn’t the private market be trusted to distribute venture capital to the best companies? Perhaps. But if left to the private sector, based on current trends, startup venture capital may be unavailable for any company that is not started by someone like Bill Gates. The venture capital industry often portrays itself as the fountain of economic growth, basking in the glow of such wealth and job-creating giants as Fed-Ex, Microsoft and Dell. However, as the industry has aged, so has its appetite for larger funds, from which it invests larger amounts of money into later stage companies rather than startups. Upon careful reflection, this change presents no great surprise. As the venture capital industry’s success stories gathered media attention, venture fund managers were able to attract more investors and raise larger funds, requiring fewer, larger investments to produce more lucrative and manageable portfolios. Also, investing in startups is risky, and though it may yield a higher percentage return, startups require more hands-on work with the company and a number of years before the investor gets a financial return. It makes perfect



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

financial sense for a venture fund manager to invest in fewer—but more established—companies than to invest in many startups.

And why should venture capitalists strain to invest in fly-over regions? Great entrepreneurial talent exists outside the pockets of venture capital concentration. However, Silicon Valley venture capitalists have no reason to travel far from home if they can find enough good deals right in their own backyard. That is why the venture capital industry concentrates in the centers for research and entrepreneurship: the San Francisco Bay Area, Boston's Route 128, North Carolina's Research Triangle and Seattle.<sup>9</sup>

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis nearly a century ago envisioned state legislatures as "laboratories of democracy," willing to tackle new and innovative approaches in meeting the needs of citizenry. Once again the states are obliged to step up to the plate, launching a variety of ideas for making equity capital available to their entrepreneurs. Economic development, job creation and talent retention are most frequently cited as reasons for the states to get involved. After more than a decade of experience with such programs, many states have come to recognize that it is appropriate, even desirable, to include a profit motive, i.e., to treat the state's investment, whether direct or by tax credit, in a manner similar to the way venture capitalists treat their investors.

For instance, Connecticut often is credited for launching the first state venture capital initiative, then called the Connecticut Product Development Corporation (CPDC), a program by which entrepreneurs with compelling ideas could obtain state equity capital investments to create a company. It proved to be a success, and it was copied and massaged by other states that have been challenged to retain their capable entrepreneurs.<sup>10</sup>

### Current State Venture Capital Programs

The 2006 National Association of Seed and Venture Funds study revealed the great breadth of what state governments are doing today to promote or create equity capital. Researchers uncovered more than 150 programs in 45 states with at least a combined \$5.8 billion in committed capital.<sup>11</sup> Such programs are scattered through the bureaucracies of state governments—governors' offices, treasury departments, departments of economic development, state pension systems and special objectives funds, such as clean energy. Most target early stage investments in companies aligned with the state's priorities (e.g., job creation). Additionally, state universities, particularly those with research programs, increasingly have

recognized an economic development responsibility to their states and have created programs to assist both the transfer of technologies and the creation of businesses.

State involvement in creating equity capital to finance entrepreneurial businesses continues on an evolutionary path as state legislators look for more effective ways to retain their entrepreneurial talent. As such, the process commands continued scrutiny to identify and share best practices.

Among the more promising approaches is a program launched in Oklahoma in the mid-1990s. The program, frequently called a fund-of-funds, uses contingent tax credits to raise funds that are, in turn, invested in established venture capital firms willing to evaluate and invest in potential Oklahoma growth companies. Variations of the model also have been established in Arkansas, Iowa, Oregon, Ohio, South Carolina, Michigan and Florida.

The association's study also illuminated what we do not know about state involvement in equity capital formation. Responses to the 2006 survey suggest that a more detailed examination of programs would be valuable in determining what really works well in creating economic benefits from state-sponsored equity investment programs. In fact, a more critical analysis could provide vital information for state policymakers as to what works and what does not. Taxpayers as well as entrepreneurs would welcome more clarity. The association now is working with state venture fund program managers to design and conduct a study of the impacts of these funds, including financial return on the states' investment and job and new company creation.<sup>12</sup> One of the more revealing conclusions to the 2006 survey is that many of the states operating equity capital programs did not name financial return-on-investment a priority for the state. Most look to job creation or other economic development measures as their performance metrics.

### Lessons States Learned

States have tried many experiments to increase capital access in recent years and have learned much from both the failures and the successes. What has become clear is that initiatives of government support and policy direction combined with private sector market discipline are the most effective formula. With rare exceptions, governments as direct investors have produced a poor track record. State officials rarely are in a position to make disciplined business investment decisions. The reward system in a bureaucracy tends to punish risk-taking, a vital factor in early stage investing. State direct-investment programs

also are challenged to fit an investment manager into their pay classifications. On the other hand, relying exclusively on the private sector to meet the changing needs of entrepreneurs outside the money centers leaves many states watching and waiting while other well-capitalized regions jump ahead.

Based on the association's research of all the state-sponsored venture capital funds, nine key factors are necessary for success. They are:

#### ***Leadership***

In the best programs, state public and private sector leaders take the initiative in launching a program, and help set a long-term direction. In Iowa, for instance, a coalition of the Iowa Bankers Association, The Greater Des Moines Partnership, the Iowa Taxpayers Association and others organized a state-wide campaign to establish a fund-of-funds venture capital program.

#### ***Promoting Knowledge is as Important as Providing Capital***

Simply starting a state venture fund is not enough. The best state programs recognize the challenge of capital formation is as much about knowledge as it is about money—how the business community understands seed and venture capital, the steps involved, the do's and don'ts, and what it looks like and feels like to build a world class company. Creating visible access to an abundant source of capital is just one key to supporting the growth of this culture and helping potential entrepreneurs develop the courage to venture.

#### ***Insist on a Long-Term Perspective***

Making good investments takes a lot of time, and building an industry that is prepared to make and manage these investments takes even longer. The state should expect no measurable impact for at least five years and do nothing that would compromise the integrity of the investment process as it develops. Some states have taken shortcuts, only to be embarrassed by the results. The state must have a thorough process to select the fund manager, and then must allow the fund manager to take all the time needed to make the right investments.

#### ***Be Financially Fair***

The best programs treat the state as a valued financial partner. When states commit capital, or support programs with tax incentives, or bear risk in any way, they should be compensated for their financial commitment with an opportunity for financial

returns commensurate with that risk. This may seem counterintuitive, but in this form of economic development, when capital or tax credits are simply given away, the integrity of the program gets compromised and the results become disappointing.

#### ***Don't Be Afraid to Make Money***

The best programs adopt the philosophy that the most effective economic development is produced by those firms that are growing rapidly and are profitable. These are good investments, the type that disciplined investors want to find.

#### ***Don't Oversell the Program and Be Mindful of Competing Interests***

Policymakers must recognize that the varied expectations of stakeholders and customers may be at odds. The business customers may expect state-sponsored funds to be a source of low cost money; the investment community may see them as competitors; and economic development organizations will expect them to create jobs quickly. There is no way any program can satisfy all these stakeholders completely, and certainly not all at once.

#### ***Be Big Enough to be Effective***

The best programs are large enough to make a difference. Big funds and little funds require the same processes and ultimately, the same amount of work (little funds often require more work). Creating a substantial, visible source of seed and venture capital also will help generate a willingness by would-be entrepreneurs to take the plunge.

#### ***Build in a System of Evaluation***

The best programs build in achievable outcome measures from the beginning. States should keep track of program results and allow them to evolve as conditions change.

#### ***Be Flexible***

Finally, the best programs are governed by the exercise of discretion by trained professionals, not by complex rules. Statutory programs are often packed with details and constraints, to the point that the best investment managers will want nothing to do with them. Quality programs are built on carefully selected, quality people. Do everything possible to get capable professionals on board from the very start.

#### ***On the Wings of Angels***

Another relatively recent development regarding state government involvement in creating equity

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Table A**  
**THIRD QUARTER 2006—THIRD QUARTER 2007:**  
**ALL INVESTMENTS IN VENTURE-BACKED COMPANIES BY STATE**

State or other jurisdiction	Q3 2006		Q4 2006		Q1 2007		Q2 2007		Q3 2007	
	Deals	Amount	Deals	Amount	Deals	Amount	Deals	Amount	Deals	Amount
Alabama .....	5	\$15,395,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$6,450,000	1	\$25,000,000
Alaska .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona .....	7	151,238,400	8	17,391,200	8	63,124,000	7	46,439,600	8	53,515,000
Arkansas .....	1	600,000	1	349,000	1	200,000	0	0	0	0
California .....	378	3,218,598,400	391	3,161,039,100	359	3,577,046,900	397	3,516,178,000	382	3,283,356,600
Colorado .....	27	228,878,500	20	93,369,600	13	103,850,200	29	173,337,000	24	196,625,700
Connecticut .....	10	56,390,100	7	53,053,000	7	49,805,000	9	103,425,400	6	26,802,000
Delaware .....	0	0	1	5,285,100	0	0	2	3,215,000	1	1,500,000
Florida .....	15	119,452,900	15	92,588,900	13	156,029,800	14	120,128,800	15	98,624,000
Georgia .....	20	124,957,400	20	127,805,900	19	181,867,100	23	85,677,700	17	124,234,600
Hawaii .....	2	1,410,000	5	22,678,000	1	200,000	2	3,200,000	2	1,900,000
Idaho .....	0	0	1	1,500,000	1	0	0	0	1	4,160,000
Illinois .....	9	21,407,000	17	90,509,200	20	168,673,000	8	76,899,100	14	135,605,100
Indiana .....	3	12,363,500	2	35,000,000	4	26,250,000	5	22,253,900	2	16,290,000
Iowa .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6,000,000
Kansas .....	1	5,000,100	2	6,650,000	3	4,000,000	2	4,850,100	4	6,652,000
Kentucky .....	2	1,510,000	2	14,000,000	0	0	2	2,000,000	4	122,000,200
Louisiana .....	1	50,000	2	11,400,000	1	800,000	2	4,100,000	1	8,084,000
Maine .....	3	7,088,000	1	561,000	1	500,000	4	3,519,900	1	1,000,000
Maryland .....	29	122,972,000	23	104,125,700	20	111,044,000	24	104,690,200	14	195,593,200
Massachusetts .....	83	556,822,600	96	699,185,000	90	917,941,300	124	797,754,000	110	979,640,600
Michigan .....	3	36,674,000	7	47,504,900	3	23,081,100	4	54,150,000	2	4,378,800
Minnesota .....	12	121,799,000	11	108,267,100	8	62,936,900	16	150,077,000	11	73,309,300
Mississippi .....	1	4,999,800	1	3,140,000	1	5,000,000	1	4,100,000	0	0
Missouri .....	5	22,000,000	1	1,200,000	4	17,616,000	6	59,775,000	5	13,573,000
Montana .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4,000,000
Nebraska .....	0	0	1	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada .....	1	3,000,000	2	5,400,000	1	5,000,000	3	20,032,000	1	0
New Hampshire .....	8	22,330,100	6	19,610,100	9	72,235,900	7	54,875,200	4	10,553,100
New Jersey .....	21	240,718,500	25	192,689,000	18	110,837,000	29	187,851,600	18	109,905,100
New Mexico .....	1	17,500,100	3	3,900,200	6	25,300,300	4	87,500,200	4	2,315,000
New York .....	56	245,734,300	49	456,858,600	37	282,120,000	41	200,777,300	54	345,622,200
North Carolina .....	16	93,041,200	15	141,343,100	16	175,699,300	17	138,346,900	12	86,671,100
North Dakota .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio .....	13	23,042,000	4	3,602,000	10	30,047,200	10	45,375,700	11	36,003,100
Oklahoma .....	2	4,858,000	0	0	1	1,000,000	1	778,000	2	4,500,000
Oregon .....	10	43,448,000	7	33,477,200	13	108,688,100	11	64,396,900	7	46,788,000
Pennsylvania .....	26	222,722,400	35	137,655,300	41	252,160,000	51	214,512,800	24	186,939,900
Rhode Island .....	3	83,005,700	3	20,499,700	1	2,675,000	1	2,500,000	1	1,500,000
South Carolina .....	0	0	1	294,000	1	60,000,000	6	9,773,200	2	5,800,000
South Dakota .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee .....	1	1,000,000	4	9,750,000	6	14,994,000	5	15,263,000	5	12,479,000
Texas .....	49	528,884,200	35	190,358,200	38	294,654,200	38	326,808,900	39	386,231,000
Utah .....	11	53,132,900	9	28,854,000	7	34,448,900	9	52,412,200	10	78,381,400
Vermont .....	3	2,931,000	2	1,038,000	1	150,000	5	1,874,900	2	4,100,000
Virginia .....	23	140,187,100	25	77,479,200	19	79,130,000	23	142,552,900	13	63,195,100
Washington .....	24	156,402,600	38	276,908,200	39	380,189,500	45	268,856,200	38	235,624,300
West Virginia .....	1	999,900	1	3,224,000	0	0	2	4,500,000	1	1,200,000
Wisconsin .....	5	20,900,000	8	18,570,300	5	31,114,100	3	5,194,800	4	31,739,100
Wyoming .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia .....	6	60,700,000	3	2,271,000	4	20,491,000	4	16,830,000	6	70,649,900
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	2	4,891,200	0	0	1	4,094,000	1	2,165,000
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>6,794,144,700</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>6,326,776,000</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>7,450,899,800</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>7,207,327,400</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>7,104,206,400</b>

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers Money Tree Q3 2007 Report. Data provided by Thomson Financial. Current as of Oct. 16, 2007.

capital for entrepreneurs is the rapid growth in the creation of angel investing groups. Angel investors—often entrepreneurs who want to help other entrepreneurs get their business off the ground and, in return, often get a higher return than they would see from more traditional investments—have gone from being isolated individuals to, in many cases, well-organized teams of investors. Many states are using tax credits to encourage the formation of angel investment groups, which now number more than 200 in the U.S.<sup>13</sup>

Angel groups are important for two reasons. By their very existence, more equity capital becomes available to more worthy entrepreneurs. By some estimates, angels are investing as much money as established venture capital funds—and unlike most venture funds, they invest much of their capital in startups.<sup>14</sup> Greater recognition of angel investing sends a message to worthy entrepreneurs that the opportunity to fund their enterprises exists locally. It also sends a message to angel investors that their investment in local entrepreneurs is very important. Overall, state tax credit programs offer a relatively small risk for taxpayers in exchange for more visibility for both entrepreneurs and angel investors.

While angel group activity is highly encouraging, it is too recent a phenomenon to provide measured results.<sup>15</sup> The evidence suggests that angels are rewarded with very attractive returns for their investment of capital—and time and expertise—and many more startups survive because of them.

## Conclusion

Creating or spurring the creation of equity capital for entrepreneurs is a challenge for state governments, especially for states that have experienced an out-migration of people, jobs and capital in recent decades. The blend of state sponsorship, market discipline and a growing culture of entrepreneurship appears to be the winning combination to unleash the energy of entrepreneurs. The National Association of Seed and Venture Funds intends to study the financial and economic impacts of state venture capital funds and fund-of-funds programs to help policymakers ensure that this kind of investment yields the returns states seek.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>This term was coined to refer to regions of the U.S. that venture capitalists “fly over” to get to the coasts, where the overwhelming majority of venture capital dollars are invested.

<sup>2</sup>John Haltiwanger, “Entrepreneurship and Job Growth,” (May 2006).

<sup>3</sup>Importantly, the culture must embrace entrepreneurial failures and be ready to give failed entrepreneurs a second chance.

<sup>4</sup>PricewaterhouseCoopers Money Tree reports 2006 and 2007.

<sup>5</sup>NASVF 2006 State Capital Program Survey Results, available on NASVF Web site at <http://www.nasvf.org/nasvf/web.nsf/pages/statevcprograms/nasvfresearch.html>

<sup>6</sup>As of February 2008, there are 47 state venture funds in operation, as a number of states have more than one.

<sup>7</sup>A number of states have constitutional prohibitions against the state taking an ownership interest in a company. Instead, those states may lend to, or guarantee loans to, a fund that invests in companies under the state’s guidelines.

<sup>8</sup>NASVF’s 2006 Report on State Capital Programs outlines current best practices for state venture capital funds. It is available at [http://www.nasvf.org/nasvf/web.nsf/fbaad5956b2928b086256efa005c5f78/1412e8744c1c500c862572ad00019ab5/\\$FILE/Seed%20and%20Venture%20Capital%20Report%20-%20Final.pdf](http://www.nasvf.org/nasvf/web.nsf/fbaad5956b2928b086256efa005c5f78/1412e8744c1c500c862572ad00019ab5/$FILE/Seed%20and%20Venture%20Capital%20Report%20-%20Final.pdf)

<sup>9</sup>Attached is a chart showing venture capital investment in each U.S. state over the past 12 months. California and Massachusetts together claimed 60 percent of the total. Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers Money Tree Q3 2007 Report

<sup>10</sup>The successor to the CPDC is Connecticut Innovations, Inc., established in 1989. Connecticut Innovations now operates four different funds: The Eli Whitney Investment Fund; the Connecticut Clean Energy Fund; the Connecticut BioSeed Fund; and the BioScience Facilities Fund (which primarily provides loans and loan guarantees, but also makes some direct investments).

<sup>11</sup>See note v, above. We believe \$5.8 billion is an understatement of the capital states have committed to these programs. Because this was a “first ever” survey, we believe a number of programs were not reported.

<sup>12</sup>NASVF is in the process of designing this study, and is compiling reports on the impacts of these funds that states have prepared. There are very few such reports, which underscores the need for a comprehensive study of state venture fund programs.

<sup>13</sup>The recently-formed Angel Capital Association and Angel Capital Education Foundation are excellent sources for more information on angel investing groups in the U.S.



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

<sup>14</sup>The Angel Investor Market in 2006, Jeffrey Sohl, Center for Venture Research, Whittemore School of Business & Economics, at the University of New Hampshire. Available at this URL: <http://wsbe2.unh.edu/files/Full%20Year%202006%20Analysis%20Report%20-%20March%202007.pdf>

<sup>15</sup>In a recent study, angel investor groups in the U.S. reported an average return of about 27 percent. Study Report: Returns to Angel Investors in Groups, Robert Wiltbank and Warren Boeker, November 2007. The researchers did not survey angels investing individually, only those investing in groups.

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### About the Author

**Susan P. Strommer** is president of the National Association of Seed and Venture Funds. Her two decades of experience as a lawyer, business strategist and public policy advocate include representing clients in the U.S., Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. Before joining the association, Ms. Strommer was an adviser to entrepreneurial companies and to the U.S. Department of Commerce.





# American Energy Security and a Sustainable Energy Future: Building a Bridge to Energy Independence

By Kenneth J. Nemeth

*The Southern States Energy Board (SSEB) recently led a two-year national initiative investigating American energy security and a sustainable energy future. The board's analysis and recommendations concern the expanded use of imported energy to fuel the transportation sector of our nation's economy, calculate the impact of these decisions on American energy security, and expose major issues affecting the power sector of U.S. economy. SSEB is an interstate compact of 16 states and two territories whose members are governors and state legislators as well as a federal representative appointed by the president.*

## The Risks of Imported Oil Dependence

The United States possesses approximately 3 percent of the world's oil reserves and annually consumes a quarter of its oil production. This heavy dependence on imported oil increasingly comes from unstable nations that are unfriendly toward the United States. Since President Franklin D. Roosevelt and King Abdul Aziz ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia met in 1945, American foreign policy has been submissive to U.S. energy needs.<sup>1</sup> When the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) imposed its oil embargo in 1973, the United States was importing 30 percent of its oil. Petroleum imports have jumped to 60 percent today and are expected to reach more than 70 percent by 2025 if current policies are maintained.<sup>2</sup>

SSEB's *American Energy Security Study*, conducted in 2005, found the U.S. faces four serious oil-related risks:

- Excessive dependence on the OPEC cartel and other foreign oil suppliers;
- Inadequate conventional petroleum supplies to meet dramatic increases in world demand;
- Rapidly increasing global competition for oil from China, India and other nations; and
- Supply disruptions from natural disasters, political events and potential terrorism.<sup>3</sup>

Tightening oil markets and record high prices have brought U.S. oil vulnerability back into focus, and Hurricane Katrina in 2005 demonstrated how quickly oil supply disruptions can impact the country. More serious supply disruptions will likely occur in the future, caused again by natural forces like Katrina, terrorist acts or purposeful rationing by the OPEC cartel and rogue nations such as Iran and Venezuela.<sup>4</sup>

New oil discoveries are not keeping up with historic world increases in oil consumption, driven by

the United States, China and India. The U.S. faces a serious liquid transportation fuels crisis. To mitigate the unprecedented risks and to provide for future economic prosperity and national security, the country must reduce its growing dependence on foreign oil suppliers by producing its own liquid fuels from domestic sources such as coal, biomass and oil shale. Referring to the oil risks and challenges the nation faces as an energy crisis is misleading. What the country faces is the ominous prospect of crippling oil and liquid fuel shortages and soaring, volatile prices.<sup>5</sup>

## The Financial Consequences of Imported Oil

In 2005, U.S. oil imports totaled approximately \$250 billion, or \$680 million per day. This figure is fast approaching \$1 billion per day. The total cost to the U.S. economy estimates are more than \$300 billion per year. U.S. dependence on crude oil and refined product imports imposes economic penalties that are not fully reflected in the retail price of gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel. These penalties include:

- Military expenditures specifically tied to defending Persian Gulf oil;
- The cost of lost employment and investment resulting from the diversion of financial resources;
- The cost of the periodic oil price increases and disruptions the nation has experienced (and will likely continue to experience); and
- The erosion of the U.S. industrial base.

When these elements are considered, the real price of imported oil exceeds \$100 per barrel of crude. This translates into a pump price for gasoline of more than \$5 per gallon, or nearly \$100 to fill an average vehicle gas tank.<sup>6</sup>



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A growing number of oil industry experts predict that world crude oil production will peak by 2020 or sooner. As the peak approaches, world supplies will begin failing to meet world demand and the shortfall will grow with time. SSEB forecasts that at the peak, oil prices will immediately increase by nearly 150 percent and continue to rise as the gap between supply and demand widens. Many oil market specialists contend that if a peak occurs, oil prices could increase much more than 150 percent. Even without peaking, continuing tight markets represent risk.

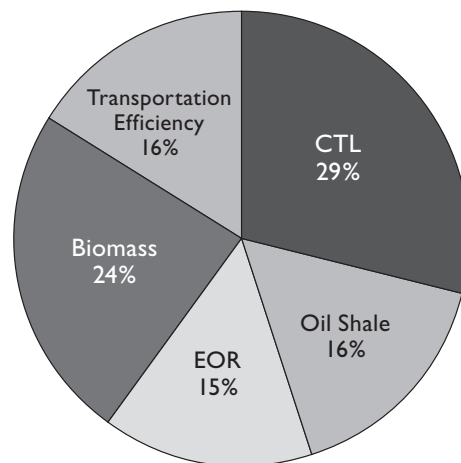
The Southern States Energy Board's *American Energy Security Study* posits that if oil peaks in 2010 and aggressive domestic alternative fuels production programs are not implemented, the U.S. economy will lose \$4.6 trillion in Gross Domestic Product, 4 million jobs each year over a 10-year period, and \$1.3 billion in federal, state and local government tax revenues from 2010 to 2020. If oil peaks in 2020 and no crash programs are implemented, the U.S. economy will lose \$13 trillion in GDP, 10 million jobs each year over a 10-year period and \$4 trillion in federal, state and local government tax revenues from 2020 to 2030.

The study demonstrates that immediate implementation of domestic alternative liquid transportation fuel programs is the only way to ensure against the peak of oil, when oil supply fails to meet its demand. The potential economic costs and consequences of doing nothing in preparation far exceed the costs of implementing programs that rely on indigenous sources of energy. SSEB economic analysis demonstrates that even if world oil production does not peak between now and 2030, implementing domestic liquid fuel programs will still have a very positive impact on the economy by increasing economic activity, reducing the trade deficit and lowering prices for transportation fuels.<sup>7</sup>

Domestic liquid fuels programs include the Fischer-Tropsch coal-to-liquids process that produces a fuel that is cleaner and less polluting than gasoline. If coal-to-liquids plants are structured with carbon sequestration, the result is a facility that is cleaner than any refinery operating today. Using biomass from wood and agricultural wastes has proved to be the largest non-fossil energy resource available. Producing liquid fuel from biomass is a rapidly growing industry. Current research focuses on more production of cellulosic biofuels, made from plant

materials. Current estimates by the U.S. departments of Energy and Agriculture indicate that the nation could produce up to 4 million barrels per day of oil-equivalent liquids from various feedstocks—raw material required for the industrial process—such as wood waste, switchgrass and other non-fuel sources. While this is a significant quantity of product, challenges to convert cellulosic materials to liquid fuel at scale exist. The growth of ethanol will depend on the expansion of rail, pipeline and waterway transport, extended distribution systems and the nation's commitment to food and water use. Oil shale reserves across the country equal more than 2.1 trillion barrels of oil equivalent. If rapidly developed, this resource could contribute more than 16 percent of our liquid fuel needs by 2030.<sup>8</sup>

**Figure A: Estimated Contributions of Each Resource to Eliminate U.S. Oil Imports in 2030**



Source: Southern States Energy Board and Management Information Services, Inc., 2006.

### National Security Implications of Oil Imports

The U.S. military is the largest oil consumer on the planet and uses between 300,000 and 400,000 barrels of fuel—primarily jet fuel and some diesel—each







day to defend our nation. The dramatic increase in the cost of fuel and the elevated risk of supply disruptions and shortages threaten military readiness.

Protecting oil shipping and transportation corridors and production facilities abroad requires a massive U.S. military presence in the Middle East. As competition for oil intensifies, international confrontation and conflict will become more likely as nations attempt to secure oil supplies. Military leadership recognizes that national security is seriously threatened by dependence on imported oil. Therefore, the U.S. Department of Defense is actively pursuing the rapid development of domestic sources of reliable, cost-competitive, high-performance, low-emissions alternative fuels for military vehicles, aircraft and ships.<sup>9</sup>

### **Policy Choices for American Energy Security**

America is at a crossroads. We can choose to produce our own transportation fuels utilizing vast domestic resources to secure our own destiny, or we can continue to rely on expensive imported oil from unstable sources. The choice is clear; aggressive programs utilizing indigenous energy resources must be implemented. The essential elements for success are:

- A national commitment to implement initiatives without delay;
- Federal incentives that enhance the legislation enacted in the last two years, including the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct2005) and proposed energy legislation in 2007;
- State and local policies that complement the federal incentives; and
- Mobilization of the private capital required for investment to build facilities and infrastructure.<sup>10</sup>

The federal government and the states can provide incentives that will bring technology developers, financiers and investors together to create a national will to become energy independent. Many of those incentives are in the Southern States Energy Board's *American Energy Security Study* at [www.american-energysecurity.org](http://www.american-energysecurity.org).<sup>11</sup>

### **The Power Sector Challenges for a Sustainable Energy Future**

The stature of a great nation often is measured by the quality of life that is accorded to its citizenry. For more than a century, plentiful and reliable electricity has been the cornerstone of American life. Responding to changes in industry, technology, economic growth, consumer habits and environmental enhancement, the U.S. electricity industry is unprec-

edented in its influential role as a shaper and provider of societal structure and identity.

But for the first time, this long-lasting, durable industry faces unique and potentially crippling challenges. While the nation's thirst for energy continues to grow, record-setting fuel prices, aging plant infrastructure, environmental consequences over fuel choices and technologies, industry structure changes, and aversion to liability and regulatory risk are undermining the financial health of this essential industry. Add to this a national mood toward energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy and the utility business model is being challenged on all sides.<sup>12</sup>

Coal is America's base load electric energy resource of choice and supplies more than 50 percent of power generated in the United States. With more than 25 percent of the world's coal resources, this country has more than 200 years supply of the resource available as a low-cost option for electric generation. Driven by the Clean Air Act, the Clean Air Interstate Rule and the Clean Air Mercury Rule, among others, coal faces more stringent regulatory requirements than other energy sources due largely to its high carbon content. The increased production and consumption of coal for energy in the future will create added greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Significant programs for carbon capture, storage and sequestration are needed to demonstrate that greenhouse gases can be removed from the atmosphere and utilized as a resource for enhanced oil recovery, enhanced coal bed methane recovery and the production of biofuels from algae fed by CO<sub>2</sub>. The Department of Energy created seven Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships to demonstrate the viability of carbon sequestration throughout the country. Large CO<sub>2</sub> injections of more than a million tons per annum are planned for deep geologic formations, and many demonstrations are necessary due to the heterogeneity of the national geologic resource.<sup>13</sup>

Nuclear energy supplies about 20 percent of the nation's power and is of growing interest as a clean air alternative. Nuclear energy is a power supply option that is not a greenhouse gas emitter, making it attractive from an environmental standpoint. The future viability of nuclear energy hinges on the price of new plants versus other base load options, security and safety issues, the resolution of radioactive waste disposal concerns and weapons non-proliferation.<sup>14</sup> Although the capital costs of the new generation of reactors are expected to be lower, the last plant was approved in 1978 and cost \$8 billion. Tax breaks in EPAct 2005 would apply to the first six plants built,



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but financial risk and potential licensing challenges from regulators are holding up the orders.<sup>15</sup> At this point, NRG Energy and CPS Energy have filed for licenses to build two reactors in Texas, while the Tennessee Valley Authority has filed for a license to construct two nuclear units in Alabama.

In July 2007, the National Petroleum Council released a comprehensive overview of global oil and natural gas potential through 2030. The report concludes that “comprehensive assessments for both oil and natural gas indicate large in-place volumes of resource.” Regarding natural gas, the study finds that the “resource appears more than adequate to meet the increased natural gas production typically anticipated by energy outlooks [through 2030].” However, U.S. oil production peaked in 1970 and began a gradual decline. There is some uncertainty concerning the sustainability of our oil resource base through expanded oil production. Other risks include access to promising areas for development, technology deployment for infrastructure expansion, and the rate and timing for investment. Oil provides about 2 percent of the electricity generated throughout the United States.<sup>16</sup>

Among fossil fuels, natural gas reigns as a fuel of choice due to low greenhouse gas emission rates. Natural gas plants are cheaper to build than coal or nuclear plants, seemingly providing a price advantage. But in 1978, shortages in natural gas supply led to the implementation of the Fuel Use Act, which practically eliminated natural gas power plants until it was repealed in 1988. Some state public utility commissions again are moving to approve natural gas plants because of environmental and price advantages for the consumer.

Renewable energy—such as solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric and biomass—is enjoying a rush to production status due to federal incentives in EPAct 2005 and a favorable rating from the environmental community. The act also targets the use of alternative vehicle fuels, increased deployment of hybrid vehicles, and other automotive efficiencies. Co-firing coal and biomass produces the net effect of a carbon neutral event. This method is used across the country in power stations, saving the coal resource by using renewable biomass while practicing sound carbon management. Solar and wind energy technologies are maturing to the point where they are supplying about 1 percent of the world’s energy mix. There is a growing, sizeable market for two such intermittent technologies that still face economic and land use constraints, grid unification and transmission challenges.

## Energy Efficient America

The call for energy efficiency is becoming louder in the states as electricity supply begins to catch up with demand across the country. The cost of new power plants will rise with the price of materials and services, affecting consumers from Florida to California. Energy efficiency, however, is not part of the utility business model, which is tied to generating more power to increase profits. When utilities are enabled by regulators to increase profits through energy efficiency, conservation will be in vogue.<sup>17</sup>

California has been a leader among states in energy efficiency since the late 1970s when the state imposed efficiency standards on buildings and appliances. In the early 1980s, California regulators adopted a new device, known as decoupling, that separated a utility’s sales and its profits. This requires regulators to intervene periodically to even the revenue stream, guaranteeing that utilities still make a profit while ensuring that their financial strength does not depend on increasing energy sales. Decoupling provides equality for efficiency programs, but does not offer an incentive for utilities to pursue wasted energy. On Oct. 18, 2007, California’s Public Utilities Commission approved a comprehensive, long-term strategy enabling utilities to profit from increased energy efficiency. This plan will be prepared by the state’s utilities.<sup>18</sup>

Earlier in 2007, the North Carolina Public Utilities Commission reviewed a request by Duke Energy to build two new coal-fired power plants. The commission approved one, but scuttled the other in favor of energy efficiency. As a result of that decision, Duke Energy created a “save-a-watt” program. The premise was to allow the utility to earn a profit by assisting consumers to conserve energy. This strategy was considerably different than the California plan in that there was no decoupling. Instead, Duke plans to vigorously pursue efficiency through commercial and residential energy audits; subsidies for purchases of highly efficient appliances and fluorescent light bulbs; smart metering; interruptible service for short time intervals; and recommendations to customers on ways to save energy. For these innovations, Duke would like to recover 90 percent of the rate increase it would have received if the second plant had been built. The North Carolina PUC is considering this proposal to determine what incentive to grant the utility.<sup>19</sup>

Consumer groups, regulators and the energy industry are interested in energy efficiency for several reasons. The cost of fuels is escalating rapidly, forcing increases in the price of electricity. The de-



regulation of power markets led to rates increasing more than 19 percent nationally in just the last three years. The cost of construction of new power plants has more than doubled for some technologies.<sup>20</sup> And the message of global warming and climate change has been embraced by a wary public, with regulators across the country denying power plant permits in favor of a more benign conservation result.

## Conclusion

A sustainable energy future with a growing economy and a robust quality of life for all Americans only is achievable if the nation and its people focus on the choices ahead. The greatness of this country lies in its ability to utilize resources wisely and for the benefit of all citizens. The transportation sector—the lifeblood of mobility and the movement of goods and services—continues to be weakened by the country's dependence on imported oil and the whims of a worldwide monopoly that sets the prices Americans pay for fuels. Americans send more than \$1 billion out of the country each day to pay for oil imports. The use of indigenous energy resources can create jobs, grow the economy, encourage investment, eliminate the risks inherent to dependence on the OPEC cartel, and eliminate oil as an international weapon. Which path will we choose?

While dependence on imported energy resources threatens our security, utility reserve margins are a real and fundamental issue if we want to enjoy round-the-clock electric power and continue to preserve the heritage of this great world superpower. State officials and industry are working together like never before to implement energy efficiency, renewable energy and conservation strategies. But we must balance these opportunities with the construction of base load energy plants and when and where we need them. The future of our power sector is fraught with rising costs and technical risks that must be mitigated if we are to enjoy a sustainable energy future.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>Testimony by Dr. Gal Luft, Executive Director, Institute for the Analysis of Global Security, before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, October 20, 2005, 1.

<sup>2</sup>Presentation by Dr. Roger H. Bezdek, CEO, Management Information Services, Inc., before the American Energy Security Summit, Alexandria, Virginia, April 18, 2007.

<sup>3</sup>*The American Energy Security Study*, Executive Summary, by the Southern States Energy Board, Atlanta, Georgia, July 18, 2006, 2.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, 3.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, 7.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 3–4.

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, 15–19.

<sup>12</sup>“Getting Ready for Change,” *Energy Biz Magazine*, September/October 07, 36–44.

<sup>13</sup>Presentation by Kenneth J. Nemeth, Secretary, Southern States Energy Board, “Fossil Energy Futures in a Carbon Constrained World,” Kentucky Energy Summit, October 11, 2007.

<sup>14</sup>“Nuclear Energy: Cornerstone of Southern Living, Today and Tomorrow,” by the Southern States Energy Board, Atlanta, Georgia, 2006.

<sup>15</sup>“Energy Policy Act of 2005,” by LexisNexis, Summary of the Act's Major Provisions, 2006.

<sup>16</sup>“Facing the Hard Truths about Energy,” The National Petroleum Council Report, July 18, 2007.

<sup>17</sup>“Powering Down,” by Christopher Swope, *Governing Magazine*, August 2007.

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*

## About the Author

Since 1975, **Kenneth Nemeth** has served as secretary and executive director of the Southern States Energy Board, an interstate compact of 16 states and two territories whose members are governors and state legislators with a federal representative appointed by the president of the United States. Nemeth currently serves as a member of the National Coal Council and numerous boards, organizations, task forces, and partnerships representing energy and environmental strategies and technologies. Nemeth is a graduate of the Florida State University.

## State Environmental Trends

By R. Steven Brown

*In spite of declines in federal funding, states have continued to implement and enforce most federal environmental statutes; and states continue to implement new federal rules as they are issued. The federal government has backed away from supporting environmental funding over the last four years. This reduction, along with water infrastructure needs, has resulted in an increased gap in funding. An unwillingness or inability to act at the federal level has also pushed states to the forefront of new environmental issues such as climate change.*

States have assumed a leading role in implementing federal environmental policy. In fact, over the past 14 years, states have borne much of the burden, and the cost, of environmental protection. States now implement 96 percent of all the federal environmental programs that can be delegated to them, including most of the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Compare that to 1993, when the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) determined that 39.5 percent of the delegable programs it operates were sent to the states for implementation.<sup>1</sup> This shift in responsibility has led to tensions between states and the federal government over cost-sharing and workload issues.

Since 2000, the EPA has compiled a list of new rules expected to have an impact on states or local governments (see Table A).<sup>2</sup> States are expected to implement most of these rules, and they receive about 40 new ones every year. From 2000 to 2006, state environmental agencies received 280 significant rules to implement on behalf of the federal government.

Congress has provided a portion of the funding needed by states to implement the environmental programs since the earliest days. In the 1990s, these funds were consolidated into the State and Tribal Assistance Grants. The grants provide both operational funding (categorical grants) and infrastructure support (mostly via the State Revolving Loan Funds) for both wastewater and drinking water facilities. Starting in 2005, President Bush began proposing in his budget significant cuts in the grant funding. While Congress has been reluctant to accept the president's proposals *in toto*, congressional support for the grant program dropped significantly in 2005 and 2006. But, Congress passed a continuing resolution for fiscal year 2007, which kept funding at the 2006 levels. In 2008, the EPA's budget (and the grant program's portion) dropped yet again. During these years, the remainder of the EPA's budget (i.e., the non-grant program portions) continues to increase, meaning

that states are required to pay a growing portion of the environmental protection costs of federal programs. Since 2004, the state portion of the EPA's budget has dropped by almost \$1 billion, while the remainder of the EPA's budget has increased \$47 million.

**Table A:  
New Federal Environmental Rules  
Delegated to States**

Year	Number of rules	Year	Number of rules
2000	46	2004	35
2001	48	2005	40
2002	32	2006	39
2003	40	Total	280

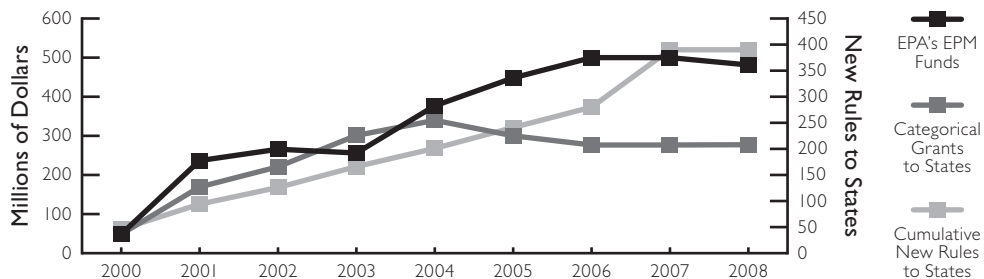
*Source:* Spring 2007 Regulatory Plan and Semiannual Regulatory Agenda.

The recent history of both funding and new rules is summarized in Figure A. This figure demonstrates that the EPA's core funding (Environmental Program and Management funds) has continued to rise, while support for states has fallen sharply during a time when new federal rules continue to be sent to states for implementation.

As grim as this picture is for states, the situation for infrastructure financing is much worse. The EPA continues to propose significant reductions for the State Revolving Loan Fund every year. Since 2004, the State Revolving Loan Fund has declined by nearly \$1 billion. During the same time, new rules affecting stormwater management may require significant construction as well. States are beginning to informally report an increasing number of drinking water and wastewater projects that are being delayed due to lack of loan funds. At the same time, construction costs continue to rise, driven in part by increased en-



**Figure A: Cumulative Increases to EPA and States in U.S. EPA Budgets, 2000–2008**



Source: Environmental Council of the States, based on Congressional and U.S. EPA data.

Note: EPM=Environmental Program and Management Fund. EPA's fund that is roughly equivalent to the State and Tribal Assistance Grant's "categorical grant" funds. 2008 figures are as enacted after 1.56 percent rescission. The number of rules for 2007 and 2008 includes those that are pending as of this writing.

ergy costs. The EPA has not updated studies that look at the size of the funding gap since the last report in 2002, but it seems almost certain that the amount of funding needed to address water infrastructure needs has grown since the last study was completed.

While federal funding continues to deteriorate, state environmental agencies have passed some of the costs on to the regulated community via permit fees. A recent study by the Environmental Council of the States shows that during the four fiscal years from 2005 to 2008, general fund support from states also declined, but that other funding continued to grow.<sup>3</sup>

Despite these budget and work assignment pressures, states continue to be leaders in environmental issues. California won its lawsuit against the EPA before the U.S. Supreme Court, which held that carbon dioxide was a pollutant under the Clean Air Act. The state is now suing the EPA, which has refused to issue a waiver under the Clean Air Act for the first time in the agency's history. More than a dozen states that want to adopt California's approach on vehicle carbon emissions have sided with California.

### Other Environmental Issues

Over the past decade, but particularly in the last few years, states have stepped forward to address numerous other issues as well, including, for example, leading the effort on control of mercury. The most prominent, however, has been the state lead on climate change issues. For example, states in the Northeast and West have banded together—sometimes with Canadian provinces and Mexican states—to address climate issues. Most of the states have joined the "Climate Registry" to document "an accurate, complete, consistent, transparent and verified set of

greenhouse gas emissions"<sup>4</sup> to be followed by a verification protocol.

States and groups of states are adopting policies to address climate change. Actions include cap-and-trade programs, increasing renewable energy, selling agricultural carbon sequestration credits, and encouraging energy efficiency. Such policies reduce vulnerability to energy price spikes, promote state economic development and improve local air quality. Addressing climate change will require comprehensive national policy and international agreements. However, in the absence of federal policy, states and regions are taking the lead on developing policies that may provide models for future national efforts.<sup>5</sup>

Table B shows the status of state climate efforts.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> U.S. EPA, Office of Regional Operations & State/Local Relations, February 3, 1993, as reported in *Resource Guide to State Environmental Management, Third Edition*, published by The Council of State Governments.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. EPA, Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, *Semiannual Regulatory Agenda*, EPA-230-Z-07-001, Spring 2007, and previous similar reports.

<sup>3</sup> Brown, R. Steven. "State Environmental Agency Budgets, 2005–2008," *ECOS Green Reports*, in press.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.theclimateregistry.org/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.pewclimate.org/>

### About the Author

**R. Steven Brown** is the executive director of the Environmental Council of the States. He helped form the group while at The Council of State Governments, where he led efforts on environment, technology and public safety for 11 years. He is the author of numerous books and articles on the environment and technology.



**Table B**  
**STATE GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) ACTIONS**

State	Regulation/offset of EGU emissions	Regulation of motor vehicle emissions and fuels	State-wide target	Action plan	Registry	Other (including Web sites)
<b>Alabama</b> .....				12/1997	The Climate Registry <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Alaska Climate Impact Assessment Commission created by legislation 5/06</li> <li>■ Governor created Climate Change Sub-cabinet 9/07</li> <li>■ Observer in Western Climate Initiative<sup>2</sup></li> <li>■ <a href="http://www.climatechange.alaska.gov">www.climatechange.alaska.gov</a></li> </ul>
<b>Alaska</b> .....						
<b>Arizona</b> .....		EO 2006-13 directs adoption of CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Per EO 2006-13:</li> <li>• 2020: GHG emissions to 2000 levels</li> <li>• 2040: GHG emissions to 50% below 2000 levels</li> <li>■ Regional goal through Western Climate Initiative</li> </ul>	9/2006	The Climate Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Climate Change Executive Committee formed 9/06</li> <li>■ Western Climate Initiative</li> <li>■ Southwest Climate Change Initiative</li> <li>■ <a href="http://www.azclimatechange.us">www.azclimatechange.us</a></li> </ul>
<b>Arkansas</b> .....			To be recommended by Global Warming Commission	By 11/08 (per HB2460)		Global Warming Commission formed by law 4/07 (HB2460)
<b>California</b> .....	1,100 pounds of CO <sub>2</sub> per megawatt-hour load-based performance standard enacted 1/07 by the California Public Utilities Commission (investor-owned utilities) and 5/07 by the California Energy Commission (municipal utilities) (per SB1368, which provides that all new long-term power contracts serving baseload generation have GHG emissions no higher than a combined-cycle natural gas turbine plant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Near-term (2009–12) and mid-term (2013–16) CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent g/mi standard; separate ones for passenger cars/small SUVs and large trucks/SUVs (Pavley)</li> <li>■ Low carbon fuel standard announced by governor 1/07</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Per AB32:</li> <li>• 2020: GHG emissions to 1990 levels</li> <li>■ By executive order:</li> <li>• 2010: GHG emissions at 2000 levels</li> <li>• 2020: GHG emissions to 1990 levels</li> <li>• 2050: GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels</li> <li>■ Regional goal through Western Climate Initiative</li> </ul>	12/05 (under public review)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CA Climate Action Registry (voluntary registry of emissions)</li> <li>■ Per AB32, CARB to establish mandatory registry by 1/1/08</li> <li>■ The Climate Registry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Governor established advisory committee (6/05)</li> <li>■ West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative</li> <li>■ Western Climate Initiative</li> <li>■ <a href="http://www.climatechange.ca.gov">www.climatechange.ca.gov</a></li> </ul>
<b>Colorado</b> .....	EGUs will be directed to include in their energy resource plans an analysis of how the EGU could achieve a 20% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from 2005 levels by 2020	Governor announced in climate action plan that he would issue executive order directing the Air Quality Division to propose adoption of CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	Climate Action Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 2020: reduce GHG emissions 20% below 2005 levels</li> <li>■ 2050: reduce GHG emissions 80% below 2005 levels</li> </ul>	11/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Climate Registry</li> <li>■ Governor to issue EO directing proposal of regulations "at the appropriate time" to mandate reporting of all GHG emissions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Observer in Western Climate Initiative</li> <li>■ <a href="http://www.coloradoclimate.org">www.coloradoclimate.org</a></li> </ul>

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) ACTIONS — Continued

State	Regulation/offset of EGU emissions	Regulation of motor vehicle emissions and fuels	State-wide target	Action plan	Registry	Other (including Web sites)
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	RGGI <sup>iii</sup>	CA GHG regulation (Pavley) ▪ Feebate study completed 12/05 ▪ Legislative action 2006 on car labeling based on GHG emissions ▪ Program under development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NEG/ECP<sup>iv</sup></li> <li>▪ PA 04-252 (2004) provides that "it shall be the goal of the state" to reduce GHG emissions "in order to make an appropriate contribution to achieving the regional goals" of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 1/1/2010, and to 10% below 1990 levels by 1/1/2020, and to 75–85% below 2001 levels by 2050</li> </ul>	2/2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mandatory reporting for Title V sources beginning in 2006</li> <li>▪ The Climate Registry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governor's Steering Committee</li> <li>▪ <a href="http://www.ctclimatechange.com">www.ctclimatechange.com</a></li> </ul>
<b>Delaware</b> .....	RGGI			1/2000	The Climate Registry	
<b>Florida</b> .....	Per EO 07-127, DEP to establish maximum allowable GHG emissions levels with at least three reduction milestones: ▪ 2000 levels by 2017 ▪ 1990 levels by 2025, and ▪ 80% below 1990 levels by 2050	Per EO 07-127, adopt CA GHG regulations (Pavley) when EPA grants waiver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ By 2017, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels;</li> <li>▪ By 2025, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels;</li> <li>▪ By 2050, reduce GHG emissions by 80% of 1990 levels (EO 07-127)</li> </ul>	Phase I plan issued 11/07; Phase II plan by 10/08 (EO 07-128)	The Climate Registry	<a href="http://dep.state.fl.us/climatechange/">dep.state.fl.us/climatechange/</a>
<b>Georgia</b> .....					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Climate Registry</li> <li>▪ Carbon Sequestration Registry underway</li> </ul>	
<b>Hawaii</b> .....					The Climate Registry	
<b>Idaho</b> .....			1990 levels by 2020 (HB226)	11/98; new one by 2009	The Climate Registry	Governor Executive Order issued 5/07 directing DEQ to develop GHG emissions inventory and recommendations for reducing GHG emissions
<b>Illinois</b> .....			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Per governor announcement 2/14/07:</li> <li>• By 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels</li> <li>• By 2050, 60% below 1990 levels</li> <li>▪ Regional goal through Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord<sup>v</sup></li> </ul>	6/1994 ▪ New plan after ICCAG recs	The Climate Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Illinois Climate Change Advisory Group (ICCAG) created 10/06</li> <li>▪ Member of Chicago Climate Exchange; CCX target is reduce emissions from governmental activities by 6% by 2010</li> <li>▪ Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord</li> </ul>
<b>Indiana</b> .....						Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord (observer)

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) ACTIONS — Continued

State	Regulation/offset of EGU emissions	Regulation of motor vehicle emissions and fuels	State-wide target	Action plan	Registry	Other (including Web sites)
Iowa .....	Permit applicants need to quantify potential to emit GHG emissions due to proposed project (SF485)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 50% reduction by 2050 (SF485)</li> <li>■ Regional goal through Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 12/1998</li> <li>■ New one by 1/1/08 (SF485)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Voluntary GHG registry by 1/1/09 (SF485)</li> <li>■ The Climate Registry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Iowa Climate Change Advisory Council created 4/07 by SF485</li> <li>■ Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord</li> </ul>
Kansas .....			Regional goal through Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord		The Climate Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord</li> <li>■ Observer in Western Climate Initiative</li> </ul>
Kentucky .....				6/1998		
Maine .....	RGGI	CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Statute in 6/03 requires state to meet NEG/ECP targets</li> <li>■ NEG/ECP</li> </ul>	12/2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Multi-pollutant reporting rule</li> <li>■ The Climate Registry</li> </ul>	
Maryland .....	RGGI	CA GHG regulation (Pavley) beginning with model year 2011 cars	Commission to recommend a goal; EO signed by governor suggests 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 2006 levels by 2050	3/04; new one by 4/08	The Climate Registry	Governor signed Executive Order 4/20/07 establishing Climate Change Commission
Massachusetts.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ RGGI</li> <li>■ Under 310 CMR 7.29(5)(a)5, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from six EGUs are capped for 2007 and 2008; a rate cap of 1,800 lbs CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh also applies for 2008; excess emissions can be offset with GHG credits under 310 CMR 7.00 Appendix B(7); RGGI (310 CMR 7.70) will replace 310 CMR 7.29(5)(a)5 in 2009</li> <li>■ 1–3% offset from new plants</li> </ul>	CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	NEG/ECP	2004	The Climate Registry	<p>More information regarding 310 CMR 7.29 and GHG Credits can be found at: <a href="http://www.mass.gov/depl/airlaws/regulati.htm#ghg">www.mass.gov/depl/airlaws/regulati.htm#ghg</a></p>
Michigan.....			Regional goal through Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord		The Climate Registry	Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord
Minnesota .....			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Will be part of climate change action plan</li> <li>■ Regional goal through Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord</li> </ul>	2/03; writing new one per Governor direction that is due 1/08	The Climate Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord</li> <li>■ Governor proposed joining Chicago Climate Exchange 12/06</li> </ul>
Missouri.....				7/2002	The Climate Registry	

See footnotes at end of table.





## STATE GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) ACTIONS — Continued

State	Regulation/offset of EGU emissions	Regulation of motor vehicle emissions and fuels	State-wide target	Action plan	Registry	Other (including Web sites)
Montana .....	HB25 requires coal plants built after 1/1/07 to capture and sequester a minimum of 50% of CO <sub>2</sub> , and natural gas plants built after 1/1/07 to implement cost-effective carbon offsets		Reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (Climate Advisory Committee recommendation)	11/2007	The Climate Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Governor announced 11/19/07 state would join Western Climate Initiative</li><li>▪ <a href="http://www.mtc.climatechange.us">www.mtc.climatechange.us</a></li></ul>
Nevada .....					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ EGUs of 5 MW capacity and larger that sell electricity produced from non-renewable energy sources must report associated GHG emissions</li><li>▪ The Climate Registry</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Governor announced Climate Change Advisory Committee on 4/10/07</li><li>▪ Observer in Western Climate Initiative</li></ul>
New Hampshire .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Three oldest power plants reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to 1990 levels beginning in 2007; cap-and-trade system</li><li>▪ Phase II cap replaced by RGGI</li><li>▪ RGGI</li></ul>		NEG/ECF	8/02; to be updated in 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Voluntary reductions registry</li><li>▪ The Climate Registry</li></ul>	
New Jersey .....	RGGI	CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	Per A3301: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Stabilize GHG emissions at 1990 levels by 2020</li><li>▪ Reduce GHG emissions 80% below 2006 levels by 2050</li></ul>	2/02; new one to meet 2020 GHG reduction targets by 6/08 and to meet 2050 reduction target by 6/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Requires entities that report other air emissions to the state DEP to also report CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> emissions</li><li>▪ A3301 requires reporting of GHG emissions by significant emitters, including EGUs, gas public utilities, and manufacturers and distributors of fossil fuels</li><li>▪ The Climate Registry</li></ul>	
New Mexico .....		CA GHG regulation (Pavley) beginning with model year 2011 cars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Per Executive Order:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By 2012, 2000 levels</li><li>• By 2020, 10% below 2000 levels</li><li>• By 2050, 75% below 2000 levels</li></ul></li><li>▪ Regional goal through Western Climate Initiative</li></ul>	12/2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Title V facilities are required to report GHG emissions annually beginning with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2008 and phasing in other GHGs in future years; also some minor source reporting is required</li><li>▪ The Climate Registry</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Governor established Climate Change Action Implementation Team in 12/06 (EO-2006-69)</li><li>▪ Southwest Climate Change Initiative</li><li>▪ Western Climate Initiative</li><li>▪ Member of Chicago Climate Exchange; reduce state government GHG emissions by 4% by 2006 and an additional 2% by 2010</li><li>▪ <a href="http://www.mtc.climatechange.us">www.mtc.climatechange.us</a></li></ul>

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) ACTIONS — Continued

State	Regulation/offset of EGU emissions	Regulation of motor vehicle emissions and fuels	State-wide target	Action plan	Registry	Other (including Web sites)
<b>New York</b>	RGGI	CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	5% below 1990 levels by 2010; 10% below 1990 levels by 2020	4/2003	The Climate Registry	
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Future regulation will depend upon level of goal set by Legislative Commission on Global Climate Change (LCGCC) established by Legislature 9/2005	CA GHG emission regulations (Pavley) under consideration	LCGCC to determine if a goal and stringency—by 4/15/2008	Under development—draft by mid-2007 and complete by end 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Likely, but will be impacted by goals set by LCGCC and by national legislation</li> <li>▪ The Climate Registry</li> </ul>	Climate Action Plan Advisory Group (CAPAG) information at <a href="http://www.ncclimatechange.org">www.ncclimatechange.org</a>
<b>Ohio</b> .....					The Climate Registry	Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord (observer)
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....					The Climate Registry	
<b>Oregon</b> .....	For any new or expanded natural gas plant > 25 MW, CO <sub>2</sub> emissions not exceed 0.675 lbs/kWh (limit set at 17% below the best performing plant); can offset emissions on pay \$1.35/ton CO <sub>2</sub> for sequestration project	CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governor announcement 4/05 (and HB3543 8/07):</li> <li>• By 2010, arrest the growth of Oregon's GHG emissions and reduce toward meeting 1990 levels</li> <li>• By 2020, achieve a 10% reduction below 1990 GHG levels</li> <li>• By 2050, achieve a "climate stabilization" emissions level at least 75% below 1990 levels</li> <li>▪ Regional goal through Western Climate Initiative</li> </ul>	12/04; new one by end 2007	The Climate Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative</li> <li>▪ Western Climate Initiative</li> <li>▪ Governor created the Oregon Climate Change Integration Group to build on 2004 action plan and create a new report by the end of 2007. See <a href="http://leg.oregon.gov/ENERGY/GBLWRM/CCIG.shtml">http://leg.oregon.gov/ENERGY/GBLWRM/CCIG.shtml</a></li> <li>▪ Oregon Global Warming Commission created by HB3543 to submit report by March of each odd-numbered year on progress in meeting reduction targets</li> </ul>
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....		CA GHG regulation (Pavley)			The Climate Registry	
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	RGGI	CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	NEG/IECP	7/2002	The Climate Registry	Plan contains 52 options to reduce GHG emissions
<b>South Carolina</b> .....				By 3/2008	The Climate Registry	Executive Order 2007-04 established Governor's Climate, Energy and Commerce Advisory Committee to develop plan
<b>South Dakota</b> .....						Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord (observer)
<b>Tennessee</b> .....				4/1999	The Climate Registry	

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) ACTIONS — Continued

State	Regulation/offset of EGU emissions	Regulation of motor vehicle emissions and fuels	State-wide target	Action plan	Registry	Other (including Web sites)
<b>Utah</b> .....			Regional goal through Western Climate Initiative	4/99; new plan by end of 2007	The Climate Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governor Blue Ribbon Advisory Council on Climate Change <a href="http://www.deq.utah.gov/BRAC_Climate/">www.deq.utah.gov/BRAC_Climate/</a></li> <li>▪ Western Climate Initiative</li> </ul>
<b>Vermont</b> .....	RGGI	CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Law passed in 2006 setting targets (all from 1990 levels): 25% reduction by 1/1/2012; 50% reduction by 1/1/2028; 75% reduction by 1/1/2050 (if practical using reasonable efforts)</li> <li>▪ NEG/ECP</li> </ul>	7/98; new plan due by 10/07	The Climate Registry	
<b>Virginia</b> .....			Virginia Energy Plan goal of reducing GHG emissions 30% by 2025 (return to 2005 levels)	By 12/2008	The Climate Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Commission on Climate Change established by EO-59 12/07</li> <li>▪ GHG Working Group convened by State Advisory Board on Air Pollution issued report 1/07 on impacts of global warming on Virginia and possible options; see <a href="http://www.deq.virginia.gov/air/subrpts.html">www.deq.virginia.gov/air/subrpts.html</a></li> <li>▪ Energy Plan available at <a href="http://www.governor.virginia.gov/TempContent/2007_VA_Energy_Plan-Full_Document.pdf">www.governor.virginia.gov/TempContent/2007_VA_Energy_Plan-Full_Document.pdf</a></li> <li>▪ West Coast Governors' Global Warming Initiative</li> <li>▪ Western Climate Initiative</li> <li>▪ Washington Climate Change Challenge launched 2/07; plan due 2/08</li> </ul>
<b>Washington</b> .....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Beginning 7/1/08, all base-load electric generation in long-term contracts must meet the <i>lower</i> of (a) 1,100 lbs CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh or (b) the average GHG emissions output of new combined-cycle natural gas thermal electric turbines; renewable and cogeneration plants are deemed in compliance; emissions can be sequestered or mitigated to meet this standard (SB6001) (continued on next page)</li> </ul>	CA GHG regulation (Pavley)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Per EO 07-02 and SB6001: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels;</li> <li>• By 2035, reduce GHG emissions to 25% below 1990 levels;</li> <li>• By 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 50% below 1990 levels or 70% below expected 2050 levels</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Regional goal through Western Climate Initiative</li> </ul>	1/05; new one due 2/08	The Climate Registry	

See footnotes at end of table.

## ENVIRONMENT

# STATE GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) ACTIONS — Continued

State	Regulation/offset of EGU emissions	Regulation of motor vehicle emissions and fuels	State-wide target	Action plan	Registry	Other (including Web sites)
Washington..... (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ New power plant &gt; 25 MW and existing plants that increase the production of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 15% or more must offset 20% of CO<sub>2</sub> generated by the plant over 30 years; can satisfy requirement by investing or paying for CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation at \$1.60 per metric ton</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Voluntary GHG reductions registry</li> <li>■ Mandatory GHG reporting for sources already reporting air emissions under other programs (SB337)</li> </ul>	
West Virginia.....					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Voluntary GHG reductions registry</li> <li>■ Emissions reporting required for entities that emit 100,000 or more tons of CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>■ The Climate Registry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Governor created Task Force on Global Warming 4/07; <a href="http://dnr.wv.gov/enviromentprotect/affw/">dnr.wv.gov/enviromentprotect/affw/</a></li> <li>■ Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord</li> </ul>
Wisconsin.....			Regional goal through Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 5/1998</li> <li>■ New one by 12/31/07</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Voluntary reductions registry</li> <li>■ Emissions reporting required for entities that emit 100,000 or more tons of CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>■ The Climate Registry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Governor created Task Force on Global Warming 4/07; <a href="http://dnr.wi.gov/enviromentprotect/affw/">dnr.wi.gov/enviromentprotect/affw/</a></li> <li>■ Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord</li> </ul>
Wyoming.....					The Climate Registry	Observer in Western Climate Initiative

Source: Compiled by Amy Royden-Bloom, senior staff associate, National Association of Clean Air Agencies (NACAA), January 2008.

<sup>1</sup>The Climate Registry is a tool to measure, track, verify and publicly report GHG emissions accurately, transparently and consistently across borders and industry sectors. The Registry will support voluntary, market-based and regulatory GHG emissions reporting programs. It was launched on May 8, 2007. See [www.thecclimateregistry.org](http://www.thecclimateregistry.org).

<sup>2</sup>The Western Climate Initiative was launched on February 26, 2007. Participating states will: 1) within six months, set an overall regional goal for reducing GHG emissions, consistent with state-by-state goals; 2) within 18 months, develop a design for a regional market-based multi-sector mechanism, such as a load-based cap-and-trade program, to achieve the regional GHG reduction goal; and 3) participate in a multi-state GHG registry. In August 2007, the WCI announced a regional GHG economy-wide reduction goal of 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020. See [www.westernclimateinitiative.org](http://www.westernclimateinitiative.org).

<sup>3</sup>RGGI—Goal is to develop a multi-state cap-and-trade program covering GHG emissions from power plants, focused first on carbon dioxide emissions. Participating states finalized a model rule in August 2006 agreeing to stabilize carbon dioxide emissions from the region's power plants at current levels from 2009 to the start of 2015 and reduce emissions by 10 percent by 2019. See [www.rggi.org](http://www.rggi.org).

<sup>4</sup>NEG/IECP—Regional goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2010, 10 percent below 1990 levels in 2020, and by a sufficient amount to avert the threat of global warming over the longer term, which could be as much as 75 percent.

<sup>5</sup>The Midwestern Regional GHG Reduction Accord was entered into on November 15, 2007. Participating states and the province of Manitoba agreed to establish GHG reduction targets consistent with their own states and provincial targets, develop a market-based and multi-sector cap-and-trade mechanism to help achieve these targets, join The Climate Registry and develop and implement other mechanisms and policies as needed to achieve the reduction targets. The accord also provides that signatories will complete development of a proposed cap-and-trade agreement and a model rule within 12 months of the effective date of the accord. See <http://www.wisgov.state.wi.us/docview.asp?docid=12497>.

**Table 9.12**  
**REVENUES USED BY STATES FOR HIGHWAYS, BY REGION: 2006**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Highway-user revenues (b)				Appropriations from general funds (c)	Other state imposts	Miscellaneous proceeds (d)	Payments from other governments			Total receipts		
	Beginning balance total (a)	Motor-fuel taxes	Motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes	Road and crossing tolls				Federal funds					
								Federal Hwy. Administration	Other agencies	Local government			
United States .....	45,770,079	31,867,293	19,129,376	6,712,673	57,709,342	4,859,612	4,974,615	4,206,915	16,099,032	30,745,815	1,020,952	2,559,920	122,176,203
Eastern Region													
Connecticut .....	262,435	392,336	184,733	150	577,219	0	3	87,439	253,976	437,857	10,250	1,816	1,368,560
Delaware .....	355,018	118,471	109,898	202,158	430,527	86,823	0	30,155	150,835	108,675	1,651	0	808,666
Maine .....	112,527	226,655	57,866	86,020	370,541	0	0	16,484	0	189,473	2,456	0	578,954
Massachusetts .....	1,523,637	173,713	59,590	266,464	499,767	0	712,586	109,961	431,270	416,052	10,655	0	2,180,291
New Hampshire .....	929,189	149,109	86,015	84,087	319,211	11,618	0	14,132	10,064	179,057	2,007	0	536,089
New Jersey .....	1,881,022	356,131	480,015	924,144	1,760,290	0	0	173,244	4,081,888	617,284	6,295	0	6,639,001
New York .....	364,367	976,897	781,535	1,101,465	2,859,897	703,882	63,250	347,767	16,118	1,466,541	15,757	59,905	5,533,117
Pennsylvania .....	3,073,711	2,044,860	863,911	802,461	3,711,232	0	0	361,506	487,790	1,161,004	42,032	16,062	5,779,626
Rhode Island .....	45,616	80,722	17,695	12,063	110,480	296	0	5,415	269,000	238,903	1,821	0	625,915
Vermont .....	11,364	50,399	85,970		136,369	40,403	1,396	21,239	0	126,323	1,894	1,521	329,145
Regional average .....	855,889	456,929	272,723	347,901	1,077,553	84,302	77,724	116,734	570,094	494,117	9,482	7,930	2,437,936
Midwestern Region													
Illinois .....	2,065,302	1,280,110	1,207,337	596,000	3,083,447	1,900	228	129,326	1,265,767	1,006,465	15,118	54,272	5,556,523
Indiana (e) .....	346,024	879,038	139,878	100,060	1,118,976	71,374	0	165,992	51,335	578,482	19,927	182,147	2,142,033
Iowa .....	207,501	419,587	393,748		813,335	43,830	289,295	13,064	0	214,700	76,754	0	1,450,978
Kansas .....	870,630	417,677	135,308	75,850	628,835	207,107	140,327	57,207	12,690	328,268	6,781	43,093	1,424,308
Michigan .....	895,760	968,834	841,485	32,636	1,842,955	135,095	0	133,488	316,541	809,144	12,233	34,367	3,283,823
Minnesota .....	835,886	656,351	542,863		1,199,214	0	162,530	57,200	161,912	471,306	15,800	93,297	2,161,259
Nebraska .....	105,064	308,329	69,074	0	377,403	47,775	136,633	19,622	0	255,023	3,736	18,683	888,875
North Dakota .....	9,639	125,389	73,893	0	199,282	59,385	0	850	0	260,545	9,217	13,871	543,150
Ohio .....	1,031,659	1,824,135	735,856	186,945	2,746,936	16,918	0	64,402	283,918	1,282,927	15,844	65,371	4,476,316
South Dakota .....	82,828	123,715	3,590		127,305	0	54,829	18,297	0	250,885	5,665	7,028	464,009
Wisconsin .....	527,115	824,423	395,245	0	1,219,668	0	0	39,912	166,282	584,120	14,866	104,002	2,128,850
Regional average .....	634,310	711,599	412,571	90,136	1,214,305	53,035	71,258	63,578	201,113	549,260	17,813	56,012	2,226,375
Southern Region													
Alabama .....	319,371	641,771	181,977	0	823,748	79,172	48,532	0	755,446	28,517	25,869	1,761,284	
Arkansas .....	188,524	417,158	144,792		561,950	30,393	1,645	27,887	481,105	7,620	18,157	1,128,757	
Florida .....	2,456,014	1,271,638	997,481	998,132	4,123,251	838,872	126,360	200,136	633,900	1,619,692	12,019	250,301	7,804,531
Georgia .....	1,885,526	334,176	267,339	16,249	617,764	0	355,269	60,036	447,757	883,823	10,916	19,777	2,395,342
Kentucky .....	1,235,463	619,274	619,274		1,146,557	134,022	0	57,369	242,716	549,834	4,190	0	2,134,688
Louisiana .....	1,049,448	605,823	206,834	35,507	848,164	224,173	42,546	36,672	0	569,285	57,038	0	1,777,878
Maryland .....	745,862	406,067	605,235	226,797	1,228,099	62,078	76,802	164,536	103,814	699,662	7,944	0	2,352,935
Mississippi .....	114,830	406,040	131,912	0	537,952	0	7,586	2,035	20,000	706,120	4,837	48,074	1,326,604
Missouri .....	365,366	705,246	308,979	0	1,014,225	0	209,337	33,641	371,996	758,399	27,612	3,613	2,418,823
North Carolina .....	549,608	1,249,944	513,193	2,232	1,765,369	0	590,039	38,110	941,772	36,755	16,130	3,388,175	
Oklahoma .....	526,724	330,953	305,501	191,019	827,473	2,342	0	22,296	684,569	515,844	34,394	14,204	2,070,167
South Carolina .....	385,218	490,662	86,367	11,081	588,110	633	0	16,328	0	757,941	19,434	14,361	1,396,807
Tennessee .....	1,216,828	747,617	359,155	28	1,106,800	0	50,747	33,837	0	526,328	41,189	28,911	1,787,812
Texas .....	3,104,161	1,924,448	1,183,049	201,431	3,308,928	201,51	34,887	523,671	1,429,836	2,984,485	66,460	324,156	8,692,574
Virginia .....	1,463,378	831,421	673,950	141,643	1,647,014	280,660	438,507	149,004	413,817	2,483,195	15,402	84,380	3,511,979
West Virginia .....	192,888	293,156	256,168	61,683	611,007	36,410	0	24,859	0	401,354	11,541	0	1,085,171
Regional average .....	987,451	752,463	427,575	117,863	1,297,901	106,807	123,891	86,901	271,775	852,143	22,182	52,996	2,814,595

See footnotes at end of table.

# HIGHWAYS

## REVENUES USED BY STATES FOR HIGHWAYS, BY REGION: 2006 — Continued (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Highway-user revenues (b)					Appropriations from general funds (c)	Other state imposts	Miscellaneous	Bond proceeds (d)	Payments from other governments			Total receipts
	Beginning balance total (a)	Motor-fuel taxes	Motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes	Road and crossing tolls	Total					Federal funds			
										Federal Hwy. Administration	Other agencies	Local government	
Western Region													
Alaska.....	9,175	29,246	39,453	25,018	93,717	173,097	0	28,102	0	339,089	11,949	0	645,954
Arizona.....	862,295	682,650	279,969	0	962,619	1,627	848,421	59,266	289,002	436,835	15,572	12,468	2,625,810
California.....	8,281,031	3,235,557	2,219,466	193,593	5,648,616	1,116,384	354,335	556,724	2,149,205	2,248,075	61,883	846,898	12,982,120
Colorado.....	1,622,821	578,142	862,531	0	1,440,673	67,250	5,259	33,797	0	469,288	4,773	28,944	2,049,984
Hawaii.....	417,102	76,520	95,754	0	172,274	0	0	19,405	0	120,791	733	0	313,203
Idaho.....	83,368	211,718	133,156	0	344,874	0	0	3,216	199,996	269,944	1,774	11,707	831,511
Montana.....	135,248	192,959	69,620	0	262,579	0	4,041	8,195	0	276,640	9,174	0	560,629
Nevada.....	323,824	465,486	132,842	619	598,947	94,141	0	67,859	199,999	222,278	1,614	0	1,184,838
New Mexico.....	889,364	150,044	202,177	0	352,221	0	1,049	39,974	0	284,119	34,634	0	711,997
Oregon.....	820,792	389,183	372,509	0	761,692	32,657	11,852	23,244	402,048	342,433	122,716	18,073	1,714,715
Utah.....	391,921	338,466	94,956	204	433,626	171,711	100,410	56,129	0	266,673	55,180	7,359	1,091,088
Washington.....	532,082	963,977	401,101	136,934	1,502,012	0	398	49,082	597,191	563,647	44,474	79,509	2,836,313
Wyoming.....	25,914	95,277	49,752	0	145,029	67,433	90,566	3,009	0	178,706	8,996	11,594	423,823
Regional average.....	1,107,303	569,940	381,022	27,413	978,375	132,638	102,679	72,923	295,188	462,963	28,729	78,196	2,151,691
Regional average without California.....	509,492	347,806	227,818	13,565	589,189	50,660	81,707	32,607	140,686	314,204	25,966	14,138	1,249,155
Dist. of Columbia.....	39,639	21,784	69,379	0	91,163	0	96,460	1,794	0	109,978	1,808	0	301,203

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2006;(March 2008).

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. This table was compiled from reports of state authorities.

Key:

(a) Amount includes reserves for current highway work and reserves for debt service. Any differences between beginning balances and the closing balances on last year's information are the result of accounting adjustments.

Inclusion of funds not previously reported, etc.

(b) Amounts shown represent only those highway user revenues that were expended on state or local roads.

(c) Amounts shown represent gross general fund appropriations for highways reduced by the amount of highway-user revenues placed in the State General Fund.

(d) Amount shown represents original and refunding issues.

(e) This State did not report 2006 data; the table displays 2005 data.

**Table 9.13**  
**STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS, BY REGION: 2006**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State or other jurisdiction	Capital outlay		Total	Maintenance and highway service expenditures (a)	Administration, research and planning	Highway law enforcement and safety	Interest	Bond retirement (b)	Grants in-aid to local governments	Total disbursements	Total year-end balances (c)
	State administered highways (a)	Locally administered roads									
<b>United States .....</b>	54,662,456	4,328,350	58,990,806	17,227,921	7,097,351	7,678,477	4,446,213	8,812,512	12,795,203	117,048,483	50,897,799
<b>Eastern Region</b>											
Connecticut .....	527,013	0	527,013	164,283	62,882	11,813	150,302	273,067	33,552	1,222,912	408,083
Delaware .....	391,715	0	391,715	133,170	88,568	65,836	58,632	65,633	0	803,574	360,110
Maine .....	327,081	0	327,081	163,414	29,835	43,280	18,405	20,385	25,629	628,029	63,452
Massachusetts .....	897,326	176,190	1,073,516	229,773	215,518	213,402	452,899	423,393	114,878	2,723,379	980,549
New Hampshire .....	264,002	5,045	269,047	83,039	52,430	54,745	18,460	17,947	28,819	524,487	940,791
New Jersey .....	1,715,631	24,589	1,740,220	422,637	208,777	341,595	594,472	2,090,889	162,740	5,561,330	2,958,693
New York .....	2,562,846	404,983	2,967,829	1,095,822	346,224	360,439	425,145	135,813	327,884	5,659,156	238,328
Pennsylvania .....	2,272,207	0	2,272,207	1,328,258	461,560	483,814	186,735	575,979	228,650	5,537,203	3,316,134
Rhode Island .....	242,039	11,120	253,159	97,173	24,087	19,046	29,855	61,563	2,982	487,865	183,666
Vermont .....	127,389	25,527	152,916	69,197	39,590	45,785	618	1,528	25,111	334,745	5,764
Regional average .....	932,725	64,745	997,470	378,677	152,947	163,976	193,552	366,622	95,025	2,348,268	945,557
<b>Midwestern Region</b>											
Illinois .....	2,744,798	215,079	2,959,877	512,120	197,176	231,920	204,770	196,083	671,930	4,973,876	2,647,949
Indiana (d) .....	813,924	0	813,924	418,600	61,655	121,252	94,009	221,577	685,403	2,416,420	71,637
Iowa .....	531,763	0	531,763	145,670	47,396	121,396	0	62,930	668,294	1,514,519	143,960
Kansas .....	753,689	152,489	906,178	163,012	64,866	86,666	82,587	0	154,749	1,520,988	773,950
Michigan .....	1,333,691	1,063,524	2,397,215	271,790	114,243	222,876	74,720	149,148	33,000	3,262,992	916,591
Minnesota .....	866,704	0	866,704	387,218	130,947	91,757	19,359	18,650	628,172	2,142,807	854,338
Nebraska .....	400,939	13,541	414,480	107,844	58,128	69,851	0	0	231,449	881,752	82,187
North Dakota .....	324,210	39,059	363,269	34,394	15,001	27,044	0	0	66,072	505,780	47,009
Ohio .....	1,727,293	240,364	1,967,657	414,787	195,048	272,084	78,964	230,332	1,091,876	4,250,748	1,257,227
South Dakota .....	324,616	28,491	353,107	60,449	49,103	24,972	0	0	2,973	490,604	56,233
Wisconsin .....	1,068,619	158,433	1,227,052	167,261	135,202	80,087	65,394	69,073	417,184	2,161,253	494,712
Regional average .....	990,022	173,725	1,163,748	243,922	97,160	122,719	56,346	86,163	422,827	2,192,885	667,799
<b>Southern Region</b>											
Alabama .....	857,317	230,086	1,087,403	164,018	186,938	112,481	2,045	27,004	104,450	1,684,339	396,316
Arkansas .....	623,516	0	623,516	178,294	30,809	58,830	27,013	45,630	169,857	1,133,949	183,332
Florida .....	4,590,647	146,926	4,737,573	2,091,088	209,108	388,174	348,297	533,576	418,809	7,725,255	2,535,290
Georgia .....	1,626,151	85,739	1,711,890	211,466	255,614	146,660	108,173	221,412	0	2,655,215	1,625,653
Kentucky .....	884,587	193,303	1,077,890	341,946	34,623	44,069	53,749	82,437	0	1,634,714	1,735,437
Louisiana .....	1,249,852	0	1,249,852	468,686	47,258	56,336	3,702	32,079	8,197	1,866,110	961,216
Maryland .....	1,097,745	73,689	1,171,434	272,002	68,652	159,330	54,051	65,962	512,631	2,304,062	794,735
Mississippi .....	783,161	149,940	933,101	87,166	71,146	20,891	16,445	45,830	97,485	1,272,064	169,370
Missouri .....	1,245,672	96,442	1,342,114	463,772	67,041	175,235	54,942	59,275	267,121	2,429,500	354,689
North Carolina .....	1,846,783	0	1,846,783	691,975	253,472	307,827	38,774	54,675	136,843	3,330,349	607,434
Oklahoma .....	657,233	52,497	709,730	197,102	98,449	132,934	144,630	718,585	0	2,001,430	595,461
South Carolina .....	794,309	0	794,309	383,729	100,947	89,946	36,708	30,634	39,436	1,475,709	306,316
Tennessee .....	930,209	21,367	951,576	246,240	143,910	36,880	0	0	278,900	1,657,506	1,347,134
Texas .....	5,822,909	0	5,822,909	1,824,018	269,683	654,809	198,472	53,952	9,101,460	2,695,275	2,695,275
Virginia .....	965,835	0	965,835	1,063,165	218,520	169,197	116,906	300,285	360,780	3,194,688	1,780,669
West Virginia .....	700,175	0	700,175	228,390	99,623	34,163	27,750	26,677	0	1,116,778	161,281
Regional average .....	1,542,256	65,624	1,607,881	494,480	134,737	161,735	76,979	143,626	167,008	2,786,446	1,015,601

See footnotes at end of table.

# HIGHWAYS

## STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS, BY REGION: 2006 — Continued (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Capital outlay			Maintenance and highway service expenditures (a)	Administration, research and planning	Highway law enforcement and safety	Interest	Bond retirement (b)	Grants-in-aid to local governments	Total disbursements	Total year-end balances (c)
	State administered highways (a)	Locally administered roads	Total								
<b>Western Region</b>											
Alaska.....	343,155	0	343,155	201,331	50,703	34,349	8,896	13,053	2,081	653,568	1,561
Arizona.....	959,084	44,340	1,003,424	111,135	214,179	159,982	95,850	322,495	754,519	2,661,584	826,521
California.....	3,550,769	276,220	3,826,989	801,123	1,248,761	1,304,420	160,718	1,225,348	2,103,342	10,570,701	10,692,450
Colorado.....	525,303	38,457	563,760	342,627	70,154	133,190	72,811	95,180	212,092	1,489,814	2,182,991
Hawaii.....	154,993	0	154,993	31,553	57,560	6,715	17,722	27,708	26,706	322,957	407,348
Idaho.....	340,384	29,396	369,780	71,211	23,921	31,198	3,040	0	122,398	621,548	293,331
Montana.....	332,549	0	332,549	102,454	77,444	39,472	8,250	4,960	130,748	695,877	0
Nevada.....	579,372	0	579,372	112,025	126,947	91,902	31,124	30,710	171,542	1,143,622	365,040
New Mexico.....	382,135	557	382,692	201,539	73,839	8,553	78,099	81,130	116,448	942,300	659,061
Oregon.....	599,761	79,452	679,213	242,077	110,329	57,187	28,695	14,040	122,169	1,253,710	1,281,797
Utah.....	563,568	0	563,568	103,102	129,375	39,910	51,218	82,380	158,319	1,127,872	355,137
Washington.....	1,206,805	43,905	1,250,710	383,651	101,517	163,673	96,422	91,465	566,624	2,656,062	712,333
Wyoming.....	230,982	0	230,982	100,676	37,236	30,504	0	0	34,742	434,140	15,597
Regional average.....	751,451	39,410	790,861	215,885	178,613	161,620	50,219	152,959	347,825	1,890,289	1,368,705
without California.....	518,174	19,676	537,850	167,115	89,434	66,386	41,011	63,593	201,532	1,166,921	591,726
Dist. of Columbia.....	0	207,600	207,600	39,819	21,357	0	6,385	12,020	0	287,181	53,661

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2006, (March 2008).

Note: This table is compiled from reports provided by state authorities.

(a) Includes expenditures for local roads and streets under state control. Most local roads are under state control in Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

(b) Bond retirement includes current revenues or sinking funds and refunding bonds.

(c) Includes reserves for current highway work and reserves for debt service.

(d) This State did not report 2006 data; the table displays 2005 data.





**Table 9.14**  
**TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE, BY REGION: 2006**  
**(Classified by jurisdiction)**

State or other jurisdiction	Rural mileage					Urban mileage				
	Under state control	Under county control	Town, municipal control (a)	Other jurisdictions (b)	Under federal control (c)	Total rural roads	Under state control	Under county control	Town, municipal control (a)	Other jurisdictions (b)
<b>Total .....</b>	636,141	1,605,540	573,979	51,425	123,392	2,990,477	147,502	185,582	690,037	14,418
<b>United States total.....</b>	635,114	1,605,540	571,922	51,425	123,370	2,987,371	143,960	185,582	680,424	14,418
<b>Eastern Region</b>										
Connecticut.....	1,289	0	4,618	243	17	6,167	2,427	0	12,543	55
Delaware.....	3,047	0	99	29	84	3,259	2,228	0	643	5
Maine.....	7,556	0	11,951	136	167	19,810	991	0	1,957	21
Massachusetts.....	709	0	6,808	414	28	7,959	2,121	4	25,422	352
New Hampshire.....	3,220	0	7,530	30	133	10,913	761	1	3,969	2
New Jersey.....	454	1,951	3,905	585	414	7,309	1,872	4,451	24,399	421
New York.....	10,076	15,919	39,346	436	96	65,873	5,473	4,413	37,434	417
Pennsylvania.....	28,828	20	43,361	3,394	767	76,370	11,015	269	33,202	350
Rhode Island.....	317	0	941	0	10	1,268	787	0	4,445	3
Vermont.....	2,454	0	10,158	210	163	12,985	179	0	1,217	0
Regional total .....	57,950	17,890	128,717	5,477	1,879	211,913	27,854	9,138	145,231	1,626
<b>Midwestern Region</b>										
Illinois.....	10,991	14,195	72,782	398	228	98,594	5,092	2,187	32,808	289
Indiana (d).....	9,532	61,392	3,547	0	0	74,471	1,651	5,685	14,442	0
Iowa.....	7,952	88,555	5,903	375	103	102,888	957	1,087	8,957	176
Kansas.....	9,623	116,798	-	178	992	127,591	745	0	3,155	8,889
Michigan.....	7,089	74,158	2,966	38	1,852	86,103	2,607	14,981	18,031	0
Minnesota (e).....	10,781	42,989	58,489	1,316	1,979	115,554	1,145	1,951	13,629	5
Nebraska.....	9,550	60,203	17,004	269	161	87,187	406	625	5,161	0
North Dakota.....	7,167	10,035	66,200	23	1,543	84,968	217	-	1,653	0
Ohio.....	14,255	25,740	36,809	3169	540	80,513	5,011	3,269	36,197	73
South Dakota.....	7,633	36,314	34,998	302	2,156	81,403	210	342	2,201	72
Wisconsin.....	9,742	19,219	62,675	12	839	92,487	2,029	1,493	18,418	57
Regional total .....	104,315	549,598	361,373	6,080	10,393	1,031,759	20,070	31,620	154,652	9,561
<b>Southern Region</b>										
Alabama.....	8,795	59,563	5,331	169	817	74,675	2,183	533	18,554	0
Arkansas.....	15,044	65,642	4,874	0	2,173	87,733	1,388	481	8,909	1
Florida.....	5,968	29,314	2,977	0	1,947	40,206	6,101	42,013	33,529	0
Georgia.....	13,924	62,058	3,491	84	1,317	80,874	3,986	21,799	10,973	27
Kentucky.....	25,103	37,634	2,140	245	785	65,907	2,427	1,630	8,073	48
Louisiana.....	13,203	28,602	2,565	3	620	44,993	3,484	3,821	8,612	14
Maryland.....	3,098	10,332	393	137	39	13,999	2,052	10,569	4,241	125
Mississippi.....	31,404	50,696	2,559	86	752	63,727	1,336	2,212	7,093	5
Missouri.....	62,609	69,624	5,865	0	1,067	107,960	2,277	2,777	14,190	0
North Carolina.....	62,609	0	4,754	748	3,079	71,190	16,458	-	15,711	0
Oklahoma.....	11,090	78,174	7,025	1,104	53	97,446	1,197	2,142	12,190	110
South Carolina.....	30,241	16,893	322	191	2,152	49,799	11,189	3,388	1,864	0
Tennessee.....	10,834	52,529	4,138	341	1,935	69,777	3,002	4,550	14,056	9

See footnotes at end of table.

**TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE, BY REGION: 2006 — Continued**  
(Classified by jurisdiction)

State or other jurisdiction	Rural mileage					Urban mileage					Total rural & 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 mileage
Southern Region, continued													
Texas.....	68,417	139,209	13,129	3	831	221,589	11,432	6,386	65,709	156	0	83,683	305,272
Virginia.....	47,961	28	973	24	1,645	50,631	9,520	1,629	10,323	15	212	21,699	72,330
West Virginia.....	31,116	0	735	66	621	32,538	2,971	0	1,522	21	0	4,514	37,052
Regional total.....	388,441	700,298	61,271	3,201	19,833	1,173,044	81,003	103,930	235,549	531	2,434	423,447	1,596,491
Western Region													
Alaska.....	5,084	2,344	1,672	762	2,556	12,418	590	1,173	209	4	394	2,370	14,788
Arizona.....	5,838	15,952	2,818	235	12,971	37,814	975	2,779	18,313	160	333	22,560	60,374
California.....	10,821	52,411	3,939	3,017	13,536	83,724	4,413	13,081	68,403	49	620	86,566	170,290
Colorado.....	7,695	50,899	2,309	1,246	6,807	68,956	1,415	4,658	12,921	25	47	19,066	88,022
Hawaii.....	568	1,324	0	47	101	2,040	360	1,900	0	13	17	2,290	4,330
Idaho.....	4,632	15,180	148	14,337	8,012	42,349	327	120	2,283	2,013	11	4,754	47,103
Montana.....	10,483	44,230	1,259	295	13,908	70,175	297	8	2,669	0	0	2,974	73,149
Nevada.....	4,744	19,555	227	542	1,490	26,558	637	2,262	4,239	0	4	7,142	33,700
New Mexico.....	11,025	33,937	1,370	215	7,252	55,799	969	3,519	3,508	0	0	7,996	63,795
Oregon.....	6,679	30,361	1,619	4,533	8,467	51,659	853	2,920	8,831	80	14	12,698	64,337
Utah.....	4,771	21,727	2,312	0	4,349	33,159	1,077	1,862	7,630	0	41	10,610	43,769
Washington.....	5,732	33,717	2,166	10,724	8,448	60,787	1,311	6,190	14,488	125	354	22,468	83,255
Wyoming.....	6,336	14,117	682	714	3,368	25,217	417	422	1,498	212	69	2,618	27,835
Regional total.....	84,408	337,754	20,361	36,667	91,265	570,655	13,641	40,894	144,992	2,681	1,904	204,112	774,767
Regional total without California.....	73,587	285,343	16,622	33,650	77,729	486,931	9,228	27,813	76,589	2,632	1,284	117,546	604,477
Dist. of Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,392	0	0	19	89	1,500	1,500
Puerto Rico.....	1,027	0	2,057	0	22	3,106	3,542	0	9,613	0	7	13,162	16,268

*Source:* U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2006, (October 2007).

*Key:*

key. — Not applicable.

... — Not applicable.

(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 reservation systems.

(d) Excludes 788 miles of federal agency-owned roads.

(e) Includes 274 miles of miscoded non-Interstate functional system length or rural/urban categorization or both.



## HIGHWAYS

**Table 9.15**  
**APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS BY REGION: FISCAL YEAR 2007**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State or other jurisdiction	Interstate maintenance	National highway system	Surface transportation program	Bridge program	Congestion mitigation & air quality improvement	Appalachian development highway system	Recreation trails
<b>Total .....</b>	6,300,033	7,688,749	8,091,175	5,143,830	2,129,032	468,309	74,160
<b>United States Total....</b>	6,300,033	7,642,713	8,091,175	5,143,830	2,129,032	468,309	74,160
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
Connecticut.....	65,907	61,102	76,863	151,867	44,323	0	915
Delaware.....	8,946	51,660	35,093	17,170	9,573	0	798
Maine.....	26,655	31,642	33,262	34,672	8,631	0	1,098
Massachusetts.....	86,692	87,729	108,888	182,182	61,869	0	1,227
New Hampshire.....	22,476	40,932	36,715	28,434	9,952	0	951
New Jersey.....	120,689	181,903	185,078	232,148	102,512	0	1,212
New York.....	208,563	237,494	271,329	477,916	176,810	22,492	1,807
Pennsylvania.....	216,302	228,517	261,539	489,640	104,983	103,043	1,796
Rhode Island.....	11,067	43,833	31,788	69,677	9,030	0	795
Vermont.....	16,632	38,326	31,822	35,128	8,631	0	881
Regional average .....	78,393	100,314	107,238	171,883	53,631	12,554	1,148
<b>Midwestern Region</b>							
Illinois.....	257,913	221,227	280,865	155,561	92,411	0	1,946
Indiana.....	197,067	203,066	228,227	75,906	46,185	0	1,264
Iowa.....	68,971	101,651	97,260	67,669	8,988	0	1,250
Kansas.....	64,395	87,935	99,692	57,374	8,819	0	1,186
Michigan.....	177,971	217,467	269,090	140,435	75,279	0	2,153
Minnesota.....	107,741	131,198	163,024	44,441	28,524	0	1,681
Nebraska.....	45,589	78,647	67,291	28,935	9,146	0	1,043
North Dakota.....	31,961	88,534	43,263	11,670	9,524	0	898
Ohio.....	267,346	240,782	293,474	179,987	95,750	20,449	1,741
South Dakota.....	41,411	80,715	51,743	16,399	10,274	0	924
Wisconsin.....	116,555	193,171	188,738	36,779	25,121	0	1,613
Regional average .....	125,175	149,490	162,061	74,105	37,275	1,859	1,427
<b>Southern Region</b>							
Alabama.....	126,218	142,959	169,531	100,592	12,051	29,130	1,553
Arkansas.....	83,710	104,323	109,772	62,539	11,032	0	1,183
Florida.....	320,134	464,761	503,268	135,300	13,524	0	2,980
Georgia.....	276,619	252,592	330,546	82,720	58,289	17,854	1,899
Kentucky.....	116,226	135,103	126,341	73,333	12,035	68,320	1,230
Louisiana.....	96,596	89,890	107,214	185,011	9,595	0	1,531
Maryland.....	101,460	113,899	124,887	93,254	55,621	6,391	1,105
Mississippi.....	74,219	106,358	106,095	66,576	10,046	5,283	1,352
Missouri.....	158,157	178,554	190,830	157,995	20,589	0	1,475
North Carolina.....	178,362	211,002	241,437	135,973	49,794	38,099	1,693
Oklahoma.....	92,654	122,716	144,560	82,010	10,632	0	1,316
South Carolina.....	125,846	122,140	156,795	71,843	12,080	2,894	1,164
Tennessee.....	166,831	171,751	184,930	71,509	32,518	34,844	1,356
Texas.....	572,492	721,205	776,785	204,690	143,932	0	3,474
Virginia.....	195,253	190,773	228,978	112,950	53,806	33,315	1,335
West Virginia.....	55,299	56,498	60,501	63,999	10,917	86,197	1,065
Regional average .....	171,255	199,033	222,654	106,268	32,279	20,145	1,607
<b>Western Region</b>							
Alaska.....	53,452	65,030	65,558	34,025	18,970	0	1,114
Arizona.....	148,551	169,639	168,770	21,471	50,493	0	1,588
California.....	514,091	647,930	697,172	416,048	419,215	0	5,555
Colorado.....	92,588	127,169	117,668	30,008	32,787	0	1,350
Hawaii.....	9,721	51,859	35,657	22,265	9,665	0	827
Idaho.....	52,321	69,973	53,851	25,106	11,986	0	1,223
Montana.....	77,404	104,186	58,821	19,143	12,434	0	1,246
Nevada.....	55,015	60,990	56,044	13,060	23,032	0	1,012
New Mexico.....	83,539	101,457	72,209	17,985	10,616	0	1,261
Oregon.....	71,360	91,997	89,367	92,962	15,327	0	1,233
Utah.....	81,444	55,166	61,976	13,269	10,130	0	1,304
Washington.....	100,381	115,086	128,888	156,412	33,072	0	1,692
Wyoming.....	56,656	97,843	35,883	12,108	9,880	0	1,141
Regional average .....	107,425	135,256	126,297	67,220	50,585	0	1,580
Regional average without California....	107,425	135,256	126,297	67,220	50,585	0	1,580
Dist. of Columbia .....	2,585	52,334	31,800	35,685	8,620	0	727
American Samoa.....	0	4,604	0	0	0	0	0
Guam.....	0	18,414	0	0	0	0	0
No. Mariana Islands....	0	4,604	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico (c).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	0	18,414	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2005 (October 2007).

Note: Apportioned pursuant to the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) of 2005. Does not

include funds from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund.

(a) Equity Bonus does not include the core programs. These funds are included in the columns for the core programs: Interstate Maintenance, NHS, STP, Bridge, Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality, and the Highway Safety

## HIGHWAYS

### APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS BY REGION: FISCAL YEAR 2007 — Continued (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Metropolitan planning	Coordinated border infrastructure	Safe routes to school	Equity bonus (a)	Highway safety improvement program	Rail highway crossings program	Total (b)
<b>Total .....</b>	294,527	165,000	122,000	2,692,857	1,348,354	220,000	34,738,026
<b>United States .....</b>	294,527	165,000	122,000	2,692,857	1,348,354	220,000	34,691,990
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
Connecticut.....	4,167	0	1,333	44,094	11,425	1,280	357,579
Delaware.....	1,473	0	1,000	5,412	5,854	1,100	123,810
Maine.....	1,473	10,132	1,000	0	5,383	1,187	152,487
Massachusetts.....	8,243	0	2,294	13,499	15,984	2,360	530,845
New Hampshire.....	1,473	264	1,000	8,385	6,087	1,100	136,205
New Jersey.....	11,342	0	3,330	79,805	25,795	3,595	746,219
New York.....	22,681	21,784	6,895	70,520	37,902	6,255	1,377,079
Pennsylvania.....	12,011	0	4,431	89,353	38,497	7,312	1,329,765
Rhode Island.....	1,473	0	1,000	0	5,273	1,100	172,046
Vermont.....	1,473	6,850	1,000	0	5,278	1,100	144,608
Regional average .....	6,581	3,903	2,328	31,107	15,748	2,639	507,064
<b>Midwestern Region</b>							
Illinois.....	14,244	0	4,935	77,692	43,559	9,961	959,011
Indiana.....	4,990	0	2,409	106,712	27,200	7,115	639,511
Iowa.....	1,631	0	1,085	5,459	16,287	4,842	354,229
Kansas.....	1,767	0	1,065	3,306	19,613	6,225	337,941
Michigan.....	9,623	23,544	4,005	77,802	41,713	7,630	847,925
Minnesota.....	3,967	3,343	1,897	37,641	26,002	5,845	459,922
Nebraska.....	1,473	0	1,000	6,026	11,896	3,756	236,893
North Dakota.....	1,473	7,970	1,000	7,876	8,262	3,676	194,693
Ohio.....	10,695	0	4,339	111,837	39,575	8,482	999,010
South Dakota.....	1,473	0	1,000	14,499	11,250	2,317	196,202
Wisconsin.....	4,158	0	2,049	76,195	30,163	5,334	496,802
Regional average .....	5,045	3,169	2,253	47,731	25,047	5,026	520,194
<b>Southern Region</b>							
Alabama.....	2,840	0	1,767	71,934	33,112	4,521	522,447
Arkansas.....	1,473	0	1,027	36,846	22,794	3,745	349,883
Florida.....	19,704	0	6,134	235,375	89,085	8,357	1,228,091
Georgia.....	7,329	0	3,500	147,161	52,556	8,039	879,766
Kentucky.....	2,292	0	1,512	37,236	21,544	3,550	502,948
Louisiana.....	3,709	0	1,864	21,648	19,332	4,192	484,267
Maryland.....	6,290	0	2,093	36,978	18,136	2,281	466,336
Mississippi.....	1,473	0	1,197	22,111	20,859	3,315	360,637
Missouri.....	4,521	0	2,147	59,663	35,145	6,082	669,781
North Carolina.....	5,502	0	3,175	99,919	37,861	6,052	761,058
Oklahoma.....	2,170	0	1,333	39,392	27,345	5,003	431,451
South Carolina.....	2,741	0	1,585	62,697	28,262	3,971	437,452
Tennessee.....	4,337	0	2,158	66,077	31,225	4,771	609,446
Texas.....	21,644	42,812	9,408	331,679	140,112	17,054	2,171,281
Virginia.....	6,895	0	2,717	90,418	34,511	4,442	734,658
West Virginia.....	1,473	0	1,000	22,729	12,401	1,961	317,501
Regional average .....	5,900	2,676	2,664	86,366	39,018	5,459	682,938
<b>Western Region</b>							
Alaska.....	1,473	1,103	1,000	58,899	11,601	1,100	181,224
Arizona.....	5,717	8,012	2,229	76,747	32,095	2,666	499,699
California.....	43,914	21,197	14,832	150,373	112,630	16,167	2,657,731
Colorado.....	4,700	0	1,679	25,418	22,238	3,110	391,059
Hawaii.....	1,473	0	1,000	6,329	5,911	1,100	129,074
Idaho.....	1,473	1,066	1,000	27,323	11,250	1,626	192,304
Montana.....	1,473	5,723	1,000	37,814	12,653	1,749	242,855
Nevada.....	2,452	0	1,000	17,488	10,462	1,100	196,752
New Mexico.....	1,473	1,289	1,000	24,151	15,801	1,563	273,687
Oregon.....	2,891	0	1,242	10,030	15,491	3,116	366,146
Utah.....	2,557	0	1,064	14,326	9,831	1,575	214,603
Washington.....	6,296	9,913	2,271	14,388	18,754	4,021	545,341
Wyoming.....	1,473	0	1,000	11,594	7,089	1,100	206,977
Regional average .....	5,951	3,716	2,332	36,529	21,985	3,076	469,035
Regional average .....	without California....	2,788	2,259	1,290	27,042	1,986	286,643
Dist. of Columbia.....	1,473	0	1,000	0	5,272	1,100	138,196
American Samoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,604
Guam.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,414
No. Mariana Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,604
Puerto Rico (b).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,414

Improvement Program.

(b) Does not include funds from the following programs: emergency relief, federal lands highway programs, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico highway programs, high priority projects, Woodrow Wilson Bridge, National Byways,

construction of ferry terminal facilities, and intelligent vehicle-system, among others. These funds are distributed from the Highway Trust Fund.

(c) Under SAFETY-LU, Puerto Rico received a stand-alone authorization of \$82,768,218 for FY 2006.



# Trends and Issues in Corrections

By William D. Burrell

*Prisons are a major component of the criminal justice system. As a result of three decades of laws and policies designed to get tough on crime, the U.S. leads the world in both the rate of incarceration and the number of inmates. Inmate populations are changing, placing new, costly demands on the states. A number of states are examining and changing their laws and policies to reduce reliance on incarceration and make greater use of community-based treatment and services.*

## Introduction

America's response to crime and criminals has always included prisons. In fact, the first institution designed to confine convicted offenders as the result of a court sentence was the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia in 1790.<sup>1</sup> The extent of prison use, as measured by the incarceration rate—prisoners per 100,000 population—remained fairly constant until the 1970s, when a remarkable shift occurred in state sentencing codes across the country. Determinate sentencing laws were adopted, curtailing the discretion of sentencing judges and mandating incarceration for significant numbers of offenses and offenders. Parole release was also restructured, making it more difficult for inmates to be released early; it was abolished altogether in 16 states during the 1970s. The cumulative impact of these changes and subsequent amendments such as three strikes laws has been an unrelenting, three-decades long expansion of the prison population in the United States. The number of adults in prison has grown from 319,598 in 1980 to nearly 1.6 million by the end of 2006, a fivefold increase.<sup>2</sup>

The term corrections is commonly used to refer to the full range of institutions and community-based agencies that house and supervise adults and juveniles charged with or convicted of a crime. Adult corrections institutions are called state prisons or state correctional facilities, and they most commonly hold offenders with sentences of a year or longer, primarily for felony level offenses.

## Prisons in the U.S. Criminal Justice System

Prisons are a major component of the crime control and punishment strategy of this country. Since the mid-1970s, the predominant response of politicians and policymakers to the crime problem has been to get tough on criminals. The result has been to confine more offenders in prison for longer periods of time, resulting in fivefold increases both in the number of

inmates and in the rate of incarceration. In 2006, the U.S. incarceration rate for adults topped 500 prisoners per 100,000 population, the highest in the world.<sup>3</sup> By contrast, the incarceration rate had stabilized around 110 per 100,000 for more than a half century, until it began to rise in 1973.<sup>4</sup>

These trends are particularly relevant to states because the vast majority of criminal justice activity occurs within state justice systems—94 percent of felony convictions occur in state courts.<sup>5</sup> State correctional facilities hold the overwhelming majority (88 percent) of sentenced inmates.<sup>6</sup> At the same time, state prisons hold only slightly more than 20 percent of the adults under correctional supervision. The other 80 percent are on probation (59 percent), parole (11 percent) or in local jails (10 percent).<sup>7</sup>

Although prisons hold only one-fifth of adult offenders, correctional institutions consume by far the largest portion—77 percent—of correctional funding.<sup>8</sup> The high cost can be attributed to the fact that prisons are physical structures for confinement that must operate on a 24/7 basis, are staff-intensive and require a physical plant that is expensive to build and operate. Prisons must maintain physical custody of inmates and maintain order to ensure the safety of both inmates and staff.

## Prison Populations & Implications for the States

There is little evidence to suggest a slowdown in the growth of the inmate population, and that can only mean states will face additional costs down the road. The most recent Bureau of Justice Statistics data show an overall slowing of growth rates from the torrid pace of the 1980s and 1990s, but there was still growth—the number of state inmates grew by 2.8 percent or 37,504 inmates in 2006.<sup>9</sup> This growth rate is a slight increase over annual average increases from 2000 to 2005.



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Without significant change in law and policy, this growth is unlikely to diminish. A recent report by the Public Safety Performance Project of the Pew Center on the States projected an increase in the incarceration rate to 562 prisoners per 100,000 population and an increase in actual inmate population by 192,000, to 1.7 million by 2011.<sup>10</sup> The fiscal implications of this growth are substantial. It will cost states an additional \$15 billion for prison operations over the five-year period. Construction of new prisons will cost as much as \$12.5 billion.<sup>11</sup> Given that state corrections spending grew 10 percent from 2005 to 2006 (more than double the projected 4.1 percent increase), it is clear the future of corrections holds significant budget implications for the states.<sup>12</sup>

Significant changes in sentencing and parole laws that began in the mid-1970s and continued through the 1990s have driven this population growth. In essence, these changes increased the number of people who entered prison, lengthened their sentences so they stayed in prison longer, and made it more difficult for them to get out of prison until the full sentence or a substantial portion of it was served.

As Bureau of Justice Statistics Deputy Director Allen Beck noted, "When you increase the likelihood of a person going to prison for a conviction, and then you increase how long you keep them there, it has profound effect."<sup>13</sup> The profound effect is clear in the fivefold increase in the incarceration rate and the prison population.

In addition to laws increasing the number and length of prison sentences coming from the courts on new convictions, state correctional systems are experiencing significant increases in the number of new inmates incarcerated for parole or probation violations. The latest national study by the Bureau of Justice Statistics found 68 percent of parolees were arrested for a new crime and 52 percent were returned to prison within three years of their release.<sup>14</sup> Between 1974 and 1991, the portion of new prison inmates who were previously on probation or parole almost tripled from 17 percent to 45 percent.<sup>15</sup> The percentage of parole violators in new prison admissions doubled from 17 percent in 1980 to 35 percent in 1999.<sup>16</sup> California represents the extreme in this area, where two-thirds of parolees returned to prison.<sup>17</sup> Revoked parolees make up 62 percent of California's new prison admissions.<sup>18</sup> In 2000, nearly 90,000 parolees were revoked and returned to prison in California.<sup>19</sup>

The cumulative effect of these factors make the U.S. the world leader in both the number of prisoners and the rate of incarceration. It is interesting to note that the U.S. crime rate began to drop as states

began changing sentencing laws in the 1990s. That decline has continued for more than a decade and overall crime rates remain at historic lows, despite some recent spikes in violent crime in some cities. While many of the people responsible for the laws that drove the prison boom would say the laws were designed to deter criminals and reduce crime, most experts agree that a relatively small proportion—perhaps 25 percent—of the reduction in crime can be attributed to the increase in incarceration.<sup>20</sup>

Whatever conclusions are drawn about the impact of incarceration on crime, the harsh reality is that the states are dealing with the long-term legacy of these policies, now and well into the future. States will be responsible for housing inmates sentenced today for years, and that could mean states will need to build new prisons to house them. Prison construction results in significant long-term debt for the states.

### The States' Changing Inmate Population

The prison population is not only growing; it is also changing, evolving in patterns similar to society as a whole. As certain social problems become priorities—such as the war on drugs—and a criminal justice response is chosen, offenders manifesting that particular problem will likely show up in prison. Other social forces result in changes in the composition of the inmate population, as can be seen in the increase of prisoners who are mentally ill, older, gang members, sex offenders and/or female.

#### *The Mentally Ill*

The criminal justice system has replaced the mental health system for many people with mental illness. Between 1950 and 1990, the population of the nation's psychiatric hospitals was systematically released to the community under a policy known as deinstitutionalization.<sup>21</sup> Under this policy, the patients were supposed to be transferred to small, community-based mental health facilities and group homes where they would live under supervision. Unfortunately, community resistance to such homes thwarted that aspect of the policy and the released patients were often left to fend for themselves. Many of them ended up in the criminal justice system and in prison. "We've become society's mental health provider," said a Connecticut corrections officer.<sup>22</sup> The nation's two largest public institutions for the mentally ill are the Los Angeles County jail and Riker's Island correctional complex in New York City.<sup>23</sup>

Statistics concerning mental illness among inmates vary. At the low end, the prevalence of mental illness in the inmate population is three times the rate of the





general population, 16 percent versus 5 percent.<sup>24</sup> It can be higher in some states. Connecticut, for instance, lists 20 percent of its prison population as having a mental illness.<sup>25</sup> “Prison Nation,” a documentary on the nation’s prisons broadcast on the National Geographic channel in November 2007, reported that 35 percent of U.S. inmates have a mental illness.<sup>26</sup> A Bureau of Justice Statistics report found that 56 percent of state prison inmates have a mental health problem, either current symptoms (49 percent) and/or a history (24 percent).<sup>27</sup>

The high percentage of inmates with a mental illness poses challenges for states. Caring for inmates with mental illness incurs additional costs, starting with medical expenses. There also are behavioral consequences, as the inmates can be disruptive in the general population, leading to repeated cycles of rule violations and punishment. Mentally ill inmates often need to be segregated for their own protection as they are vulnerable and easily manipulated, but this isolation can aggravate their symptoms. The design of prisons—including the physical environment, number and type of staff members, medical and behavioral health treatment programs, and level of supervision and monitoring—are not conducive to caring for the mentally ill inmates.

Addressing the challenges in caring for mentally ill inmates can be an expensive proposition. A recent study by the Rand Corporation, a nonprofit research and analysis organization, found that the daily cost of \$98.35 to house an inmate with a mental illness, was 50 percent higher than the \$64.66 per day cost for housing an inmate in the regular population.<sup>28</sup> Several states are considering creative alternatives to address the problem. Connecticut raised the possibility of building a separate institution for mentally ill offenders at a cost of \$150 million.<sup>29</sup> Florida officials recently announced a \$20 million multi-agency initiative to move the mentally ill from prisons to the community for treatment.<sup>30</sup>

### *The Aging Inmate*

Inmates who are mentally ill aren’t the only ones who contribute to the higher prison costs. With longer sentences that resulted from the “get tough on crime” philosophy, increasing numbers of young men are growing old in prison. The number of inmates 55 or older has grown from 19,160 in 1990 to 67,200 in 2004 and 76,500 at the end of 2006.<sup>31</sup> The annual cost to house older inmates—\$67,000 per person, per year—is substantially more than the \$22,000 annual cost per person to house the average, younger, inmate.<sup>32</sup>

Older inmates have increased health care needs, problems with mobility in the institution, vulnerability to younger and stronger inmates, and mental decline through dementia and Alzheimer’s disease. The New York State Parole Board recently voted to release the state’s oldest inmate, an 89-year-old man who killed his wife in 1975. His incarceration has already cost the state \$300,000 in medical bills.<sup>33</sup> Prison medical care is borne entirely by the states, as inmates are not eligible for Medicare or Medicaid. Given the decreasing level of risk for new criminality, these elderly inmates would seem to be prime candidates for early release, often called medical parole. In such instances, released inmates may be eligible for federal assistance, reducing state costs. But there is often political resistance to such releases, despite the fact that crime, especially violent crime, is overwhelmingly a young man’s game.

### *Sex Offenders*

Another growing segment of the prison population comes from those incarcerated due to enhanced sentencing laws for sex offenders—particularly those who prey on children (known as Megan’s Law)—have led to increased numbers of sex offenders going to prison and staying for extended periods. “Over the next two decades, one can expect the number of prisoners convicted of sex offenses to expand rapidly.”<sup>34</sup> Paroling authorities increasingly are requiring sex offenders to complete treatment before release, placing additional pressure on prisons to offer treatment programs to facilitate the inmates’ release. Some sex offenders refuse treatment, and choose to serve their complete sentence, called maxing out, and are released without supervision, which can pose an increased risk to the community.

States increasingly are mandating long-term, even lifetime supervision of sex offenders, often using global positioning satellite monitoring. It is reasonable to expect this enhanced monitoring over extended periods of supervision will increase prison commitments for parole violations as well as for new crimes committed while the parolee is being monitored.

Sex offenders, particularly those whose victims were children, are often preyed upon by other inmates. As a result, these inmates frequently require protective custody, which also adds to the costs for incarceration.

### *Gangs*

Gangs, which are growing in communities across the country, also are increasingly found in prisons. Most often divided along racial lines, these gangs



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attract inmates who do not hesitate to use violence to protect their members and their turf. Gangs are active in the underground economy of prisons, controlling contraband such as drugs.

While it is difficult to ascertain the complete number of inmates who are members of prison gangs, a 2002 Criminal Justice Institute survey was able to verify the gang status of 15,398 prison inmates. Most states reported fewer than 1,000 gang members, but Texas and California accounted for nearly 70 percent of the U.S. inmate gang population with more than 5,000 gang members each.<sup>35</sup>

Incarceration holds little value as a sanction for gang members. They continue their activities inside, freely communicating with compatriots outside and recruiting new members within the prison—joining a gang in prison is a matter of self-protection for many inmates. The added numbers of gang members can create challenges for prison officials trying to sanction gang members for misbehavior in prison. Administrators increasingly are forced to turn to administrative segregation and solitary confinement to isolate and punish gang members.

### *Female Inmates*

While the adult and juvenile offender populations are predominantly male, the number of female offenders is growing steadily. Women made up 6.1 percent of the prison population in 1995, and 7.2 percent in 2006. The growth rate of the female population from 2005 to 2006 was 66 percent higher than the increase of male inmates.<sup>36</sup>

Female inmates obviously require separate institutions. Research increasingly recognizes the significant differences between the genders and the group requires facilities, programs, treatment and services for women to reflect those differences.<sup>37</sup>

### **States Respond to Prison Challenges**

State corrections officials struggle on a daily basis to address the challenges brought by the growing and changing inmate population. Beyond building and operating the normal array of prisons—maximum security institutions, mixed custody level facilities, minimum custody camps, etc.—states are pursuing additional strategies to better manage the inmate population, including new supermax prisons, privately operated prisons and transfers out of state.

### *Supermax Prisons*

States increasingly are turning to ultra high security prisons, known as supermax prisons, to deal with the challenges of dealing with the extreme violence and

disruption of gang members. Supermax prisons are designed for the worst of the worst—inmates who have killed guards or other inmates, or have been so disruptive as to be considered unmanageable in even a maximum security prison. In 1997, 33 states reported operating supermax units or institutions, holding 19,630 inmates. By 2005, those numbers had grown to 44 states and approximately 25,000 inmates.<sup>38</sup>

In the typical supermax prison, inmates are confined to their cells 23 hours a day, with one hour of exercise by themselves in a small confined area. Inmates are fed in their cells and have limited contact with the outside world. Lights are often kept on constantly. Because of their design and the way they operate, these facilities are extraordinarily expensive to build and operate. Concerns about the impact of this harsh environment on the mental health of the inmates and the staff have been raised. Some suggest that confinement in a supermax prison for any extended period of time is a recipe for a complete mental breakdown. One psychiatrist summed up the criticisms. “Supermax prisons, like the sensory deprivation environments that were studied in the ’60s, tend to induce psychosis.”<sup>39</sup> Since these inmates are unlikely to be granted parole due to their behavior, at some point they will serve out their time and be released to the streets with no supervision, which poses an obvious public safety risk.

### *Private Prisons*

Privately owned and operated prisons, which date back to the privatization boom during the Reagan administration in the 1980s, continue to play a small but growing role in state corrections. Slightly more than 86,000 inmates were housed in private facilities in 2006, an increase of more than 6 percent from the previous year. Four states—Texas, Colorado, Indiana and Pennsylvania—account for almost half of privately held inmates.<sup>40</sup>

### *Transfer to Out of State Prisons*

In addition to contracting with private prison operators, states also purchase cell space in other states with excess capacity. California recently attempted a large scale movement to relieve overcrowding in prisons, going so far as to prepare a promotional video to be shown to inmates to entice them to volunteer for transfer. While transfer to another facility that may be less crowded with more amenities may be attractive, the distance from family makes visiting difficult if not impossible. This can make it tough to maintain family ties that can be so important on release. For instance, a Washington state inmate who





transferred to a facility in Arizona lost regular visits from his family. His wife and 10-year-old son had regularly made the two and a half hour trip to visit him in Washington. Now he is 1,500 miles away and they have visited only once.<sup>41</sup>

### **Environmental Factors**

As with any organization, prisons do not exist in isolation. They are affected by many external factors and trends that have a significant impact on budgets and operations.

### **Health Care**

Health care is one of the primary drivers of correctional costs, just as it is for the country as a whole. Medical care for state prisoners in 2001 cost \$3.3 billion, 12 percent of operating expenditures.<sup>42</sup> The U.S. Constitution requires states to provide adequate health care to inmates, despite the challenges the prison environment poses. This obligation can be enforced through federal court intervention, as is the case in California. The special master appointed by the federal courts has mandated the state spend more than \$1.3 billion on health care and isn't done yet.<sup>43</sup>

Staffing prisons with health care professionals is also difficult. Institutions are often located in rural areas, making them less attractive to potential staff, and finding doctors, nurses and other health care professionals willing to work in a prison is often challenging. These rural locations also are often far from other medical facilities, increasing costs for transportation and forcing institutions to provide more extensive medical services.

The health of the inmate population exacerbates the challenge of providing medical care. Inmates are more likely to be in poor health, and have chronic diseases such as hypertension and diabetes, or communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV-AIDS. The prison living environment may also contribute to an inmate's health problems. Inmates often use illegal drugs, have unprotected sex, live in extremely close proximity and are at almost constant risk of violence. This is a population that will cost more to care for, whether in or out of prison. When they're in prison, they are the states' responsibility.

### **The Correctional Work Force**

Another challenge facing prisons is the difficulty in finding staff. The baby boomer generation is reaching retirement age and beginning to leave the workplace. Subsequent generations—gen X and the millennial generation—are smaller, so the number of workers

available to replace the boomers is well below what is needed. As a result, employers from all sectors—private, public and nonprofit—are engaged in a “war for talent” to fill vacancies. The nature of prisons require all custody posts to be staffed, and inadequate staffing levels can result in significant overtime and employee stress if vacancies remain unfilled. States are offering hiring bonuses and awards to employees who refer an applicant who is hired and stays at least six months. States will continue to experience this pressure and may have to provide financial and other incentives to fill positions.<sup>44</sup>

### **States Adopt Reform Strategies**

Another group of external factors affect corrections: specific reform strategies directed at reducing the size of the prison population and redirecting policies and resources to community-based treatment and services.

### **Re-entry**

The extraordinary growth of the prison population since the mid-1970s is completing its cycle. Hundreds of thousands of inmates incarcerated during the last three decades are now being released. Jeremy Travis, former head of the National Institute of Justice, began to raise concern about this issue in 1999.<sup>45</sup> The data showed that some 600,000 prisoners would be released every year for at least a decade. The demise of rehabilitative programs and services in prisons means these inmates would be released without receiving much, if any, help in dealing with problems—such as chronic addiction, lack of education, and marginal vocational skills and experience—that contributed to their initial incarceration. Extensive incarceration results in additional handicaps that make successful return to the community even more difficult.

Travis used the term re-entry to describe the process of release and return of prisoners to the community. He and Joan Petersilia collaborated to lead an impressive research effort to flesh out this concept and document the challenges that inmates, agencies and communities face. Petersilia conceptualized re-entry in three phases: what happens to the inmate in prison, how the inmate is released and what happens in the community after release.<sup>46</sup> The major implication of re-entry for corrections occurs in the first phase. Corrections officials should thoroughly evaluate inmates entering prison, and develop a treatment plan to address their criminogenic risk factors while they are confined. That plan should guide the services and treatment provided to the inmates making them better prepared to return to the community. The sec-

ond phase has implications as well, but they are less demanding. The release process should be structured and gradual, with decreasing levels of custody and assertive transition planning with family, service providers and the community.

Both phases will require changes in policy and practice for prisons, and may also require reallocation of resources or additional resources to meet the demands of treatment programs and services. Re-entry is about ensuring public safety by increasing the chances of successful return to the community by inmates, but it can ultimately help prisons by reducing the failure rate of parolees, who may avoid returning to prison.

### Reinvestment

While re-entry focuses on offenders in prison and their return to the community, a growing number of states are taking a hard look at the front end of their sentencing and correctional policies. Driven by economics and outcomes, many states are shifting resources away from incarceration and toward treatment and services in the community. These jurisdictions are spending a tremendous amount of money to incarcerate people, and the results of that policy are pretty dismal. Informed by a substantial body of research on effective correctional treatment, politicians and policymakers are redirecting funds and offenders to less costly and more effective community-based programs and services. States such as Texas, Nevada, Kansas, Connecticut and Pennsylvania are working with the assistance of the Justice Reinvestment Initiative,<sup>47</sup> a project of The Council of State Governments Justice Center, to rethink how they will use their public dollars to deal with the difficult challenge of crime and punishment.

### Conclusion

Prisons are largely passive receptacles of the results of interactions between human behavior and laws and government policies. The intake and outflow of inmates is largely outside of the control of correctional administrators. They are faced with the challenge of effectively managing the correctional institutions. Prisons are the last stop for many of society's most intractable problems. There are other options that have proven effective in addressing these problems in a less expensive and less punitive manner. Decisions to pursue such an approach require vision and courage, but they can help to reduce the states' expensive reliance on incarceration.

### Notes

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<sup>2</sup>William J. Sabol, Heather Couture and Paige M. Harrison, *Prisoners in 2006*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007), 1.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid, 6.

<sup>4</sup>Theodore Caplow and Jonathan Simon, "Understanding Prison Policy and Population Trends" in Michael Tonry and Joan Petersilia, eds. *Prisons* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999), 64.

<sup>5</sup>Matthew R. Durose and Patrick A. Langan. *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 2004*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007), 1.

<sup>6</sup>Sabol, et al. p. 1

<sup>7</sup>Lauren E. Glaze and Thomas P. Bonczar. *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2006*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007), 2.

<sup>8</sup>James J. Stephan, *State Prison Expenditures, 2001*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004), 1.

<sup>9</sup>Sabol, et al. p. 1

<sup>10</sup>Public Safety Performance Project. *Public Safety, Public Spending: Forecasting America's Prison Population 2007-2011*. (Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States 2007), ii.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid.

<sup>12</sup>National Conference of State Legislatures *State Funding for Corrections in FY 2006 and FY 2007*, (2007) <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/discal/correx07.htm>.

<sup>13</sup>N.C. Aizeman, "Influx of U.S. Inmates Slowing, Census Says," *Washington Post* September 27, 2007, A-12.

<sup>14</sup>Patrick A. Langan and David J. Levin, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2002).

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<sup>16</sup>Timothy A. Hughes, Doris James Wilson and Allen J. Beck, *Trends in State Parole, 1990-2000*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001), 13.

<sup>17</sup>Joan Petersilia, *Understanding California Corrections*, (Berkeley, CA: California Policy Research Council, 2006), 72.

<sup>18</sup>California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. *California Prisoners and Parolees 2005*. (Sacramento, CA: Author, 2006), 3.

<sup>19</sup>Task Force on California Prison Crowding. *Responding to California's Prison Crisis*. (Oakland, CA: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 2006), 7.

<sup>20</sup>Todd R. Clear, *Imprisoning Communities*, (New York: Oxford University Press). Chapter 2. James A. Austin and others, *Unlocking America: Why and How to Reduce America's Prison Population*, (Washington, DC: JFA Associates, 2007).

<sup>21</sup>D. Mechanic and D. A. Rochfort. "Deinstitutionalization: An Appraisal of Reform" *Annual Review of Sociology*. Vol. 16 (August 1990), 301-27.

<sup>22</sup>"One Fifth of State Prison Inmates Mentally Ill" *Hartford Courant*, October 1, 2007.

<sup>23</sup>*Prison Nation*. Documentary broadcast on November 25, 2007 on National Geographic channel.

<sup>24</sup>The Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project. <http://consensusproject.org/issue-areas/corrections/>.

<sup>25</sup>See note 22.

<sup>26</sup>See note 23.

<sup>27</sup>Doris J. James and Lauren E. Glaze. *Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates*. (Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006).

<sup>28</sup>M. Susan Ridgely and others. *Justice, Treatment and Cost: An Evaluation of the Fiscal Impact of Allegheny County Mental Health Court*. (Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 2007), 12.

<sup>29</sup>See note 22.

<sup>30</sup>Susannah A. Nesmith and Gary Fineout. "A Call to Treat Mentally Ill, Not Jail Them." *Miami Herald*. November 15, 2007.

<sup>31</sup>Sabol, et al p. 23.

<sup>32</sup>Carrie Abner, "Graying Prisons: States facing Challenges of an Aging Prison Population" *State News* November/December 2006, 10.

<sup>33</sup>Sam Roberts, "State's Oldest Inmate is Granted His Freedom by Parole Board" *New York Times*, November 8, 2007.

<sup>34</sup>Austin, et al p. 12

<sup>35</sup>George Camp and Camille Camp. *The 2002 Corrections Yearbook*, (Middletown, CT: The Criminal Justice Institute, 2002).

<sup>36</sup>Sabol, et al p. 3.

<sup>37</sup>Barbara Bloom, Barbara Owen and Stephanie Covington. *A Summary of Research, Practice, and Guiding Principles for Women Offenders* (Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2005).

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<sup>39</sup>Karl Vick, "Isolating the Menace in a Sterile Supermax" *Washington Post*, September 30, 2007. A-3

<sup>40</sup>Sabol, et al p. 19.

<sup>41</sup>Joseph Turner, "Out-of-State Inmates Face Strain" *Tacoma News Tribune*. October 2, 2007.

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## About the Author

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# CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

**Table 9.16**  
**TRENDS IN STATE PRISON POPULATION BY REGION, 2000, 2005, and 2006**

State or other jurisdiction	Total population			Change 2000–2005		Change 2005–2006		Incarceration rate 2006 (b)
	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2000	Average annual change	Average percent change (a)	Annual change	Percent change	
<b>United States .....</b>	1,502,179	1,462,866	1,331,278	26,318	1.9	39,313	2.7	501
Federal .....	173,533	166,173	125,044	8,226	6.6	7,360	4.4	58
State .....	1,328,646	1,296,693	1,206,234	18,092	1.5	31,953	2.5	445
<b>Eastern Region</b>								
Connecticut (c) .....	13,746	13,121	13,155	-7	-0.1	625	4.8	392
Delaware (c) .....	4,195	3,972	3,937	7	0.2	223	5.6	488
Maine .....	1,997	1,905	1,635	54	3.1	92	4.8	151
Massachusetts (d) .....	9,472	9,081	9,479	-80	-0.9	391	4.3	243
New Hampshire .....	2,737	2,520	2,257	53	2.2	217	8.6	207
New Jersey (e) .....	27,371	27,359	29,784	-485	-1.7	12	0	313
New York .....	62,974	62,485	70,199	-1,543	-2.3	489	0.8	326
Pennsylvania .....	43,998	42,345	36,844	1,100	2.8	1,653	3.9	353
Rhode Island (c) .....	2,149	2,025	1,966	12	0.6	124	6.1	202
Vermont (c) .....	1,634	1,542	1,313	46	3.3	92	6	262
Regional total .....	170,273	166,355	170,569	-843	-0.5	3,918	2.4	306
<b>Midwestern Region</b>								
Illinois (e) .....	45,106	44,919	45,281	-72	-0.2	187	0.4	350
Indiana .....	26,055	24,416	19,811	921	4.3	1,639	6.7	411
Iowa (e)(f) .....	8,838	8,737	7,955	156	1.9	101	1.2	296
Kansas (e) .....	8,816	9,068	8,344	145	1.7	-252	-2.8	318
Michigan .....	51,577	49,546	47,718	366	0.8	2,031	4.1	511
Minnesota .....	9,108	9,281	6,238	609	8.3	-173	-1.9	176
Nebraska .....	4,204	4,330	3,816	103	2.6	-126	-2.9	237
North Dakota .....	1,363	1,327	994	67	5.9	36	2.7	214
Ohio (e) .....	49,166	45,854	45,833	4	0	3,312	7.2	428
South Dakota .....	3,350	3,454	2,613	168	5.7	-104	-3	426
Wisconsin .....	21,881	21,927	20,336	318	1.5	-46	-0.2	393
Regional total .....	229,464	222,859	208,939	2,785	1.3	6,605	3.0	380
<b>Southern Region</b>								
Alabama .....	27,526	27,003	26,034	194	0.7	523	1.9	595
Arkansas .....	13,713	13,383	11,851	306	2.5	330	2.5	485
Florida .....	92,874	89,766	71,318	3,690	4.7	3,108	3.5	509
Georgia (f) .....	52,781	48,741	44,141	920	2	4,040	8.3	558
Kentucky .....	19,514	19,215	14,919	859	5.2	299	1.6	462
Louisiana .....	36,376	36,083	35,207	175	0.5	293	0.8	846
Maryland .....	22,316	22,143	22,490	-69	-0.3	173	0.8	396
Mississippi .....	19,219	19,335	19,239	19	0.1	-116	-0.6	658
Missouri (e) .....	30,146	30,803	27,519	657	2.3	-657	-2.1	514
North Carolina .....	32,219	31,522	27,043	896	3.1	697	2.2	360
Oklahoma (e) .....	23,889	24,414	23,181	247	1	-525	-2.2	664
South Carolina .....	22,861	22,464	21,017	289	1.3	397	1.8	525
Tennessee (e) .....	25,745	26,369	22,166	841	3.5	-624	-2.4	423
Texas .....	162,193	159,255	158,008	249	0.2	2,938	1.8	683
Virginia .....	36,688	35,344	29,643	1,140	3.6	1,344	3.8	477
West Virginia .....	5,719	5,292	3,795	299	6.9	427	8.1	314
Regional total .....	623,779	611,132	557,571	10,712	1.9	12,647	2.1	549
<b>Western Region</b>								
Alaska (c) .....	3,116	2,781	2,128	131	5.5	335	12	462
Arizona (f) .....	31,830	31,411	25,412	1,200	4.3	419	1.3	509
California .....	173,942	168,982	160,412	1,714	1	4,960	2.9	475
Colorado (e) .....	22,481	21,456	16,833	925	5	1,025	4.8	469
Hawaii (c) .....	4,373	4,422	3,553	174	4.5	-49	-1.1	338
Idaho .....	7,124	6,818	5,535	257	4.3	306	4.5	480
Montana .....	3,547	3,509	3,105	81	2.5	38	1.1	374
Nevada .....	12,753	11,644	10,063	316	3	1,109	9.5	503
New Mexico .....	6,361	6,292	4,666	325	6.2	69	1.1	323
Oregon .....	13,667	13,390	10,553	567	4.9	277	2.1	367
Utah .....	6,339	6,275	5,541	147	2.5	64	1	246
Washington .....	17,483	17,320	14,666	531	3.4	163	0.9	271
Wyoming .....	2,114	2,047	1,680	73	4	67	3.3	408
Regional total .....	305,130	296,347	264,147	6,440	2.3	8,783	3	437
Regional total without California .....	131,188	127,365	103,735	4,727	4.5	3,823	3.0	398

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2006, (November 28, 2007).

Note: Sentenced prisoner is defined as a prisoner sentenced to more than one year.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) The average annual percentage increase.

(b) The number of prisoners with a sentence of more than one year per 100,000 U.S. residents.

(c) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

(d) The incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year, but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

(e) Includes some inmates sentenced to one year or less.

(f) Population figures based on custody counts.

**Table 9.17**  
**NUMBER OF SENTENCED PRISONERS ADMITTED AND RELEASED, BY REGION: 2000, and 2004–2005**

State or other jurisdiction	Admissions (a)				Releases (a)			
	2005	2004	2000	Percent change 2000–2005	2005	2004	2000	Percent change 2000–2005
<b>United States .....</b>	733,009	699,812	625,219	17.2%	698,459	672,202	604,858	15.5%
Federal .....	56,057	52,982	43,732	28.2	47,981	46,624	35,259	36.1
State .....	676,952	646,830	581,487	16.4	650,478	625,578	569,599	14.2
<b>Eastern Region</b>								
Connecticut .....	6,513	6,577	6,185	5.3	6,349	6,707	5,918	7.3
Delaware .....	1,422	1,648	2,709	-47.5	1,555	2,013	2,260	-31.2
Maine .....	521	655	751	-30.6	573	636	677	-15.4
Massachusetts .....	2,597	2,278	2,062	25.9	2,166	2,391	2,889	-25
New Hampshire .....	1,271	1,099	1,051	20.9	1,179	1,080	1,044	12.9
New Jersey .....	14,251	13,886	13,653	4.4	13,590	14,418	15,362	-11.5
New York .....	24,199	24,664	27,601	-12.3	25,198	26,043	28,828	-12.6
Pennsylvania .....	16,222	14,319	11,777	37.7	15,069	14,396	11,759	28.1
Rhode Island (a) .....	911	755	3,701	--	769	828	3,223	--
Vermont .....	2,257	2,208	984	--	2,259	2,261	946	--
Regional total .....	70,164	68,089	70,474	-0.4	68,707	70,773	72,906	-5.7
<b>Midwestern Region</b>								
Illinois .....	39,887	39,293	29,344	35.9	38,964	38,646	28,876	34.9
Indiana .....	16,957	16,029	11,876	42.8	16,432	15,100	11,053	48.7
Iowa .....	6,397	4,364	4,656	37.4	5,795	6,049	4,379	32.3
Kansas .....	4,892	4,519	5,002	-2.2	4,768	4,683	5,231	-8.9
Michigan .....	13,145	13,248	12,169	8	12,397	13,723	10,874	14
Minnesota .....	7,112	6,604	4,406	61.4	7,115	5,849	4,244	67.6
Nebraska .....	2,264	2,085	1,688	34.1	1,966	2,029	1,503	30.8
North Dakota .....	1,088	1,008	605	79.8	998	917	598	66.9
Ohio .....	29,121	28,196	23,780	22.5	27,947	28,170	24,793	12.7
South Dakota .....	2,664	2,304	1,400	90.3	2,640	2,428	1,327	98.9
Wisconsin .....	7,774	8,071	8,396	-7.4	8,824	8,596	8,158	8.2
Regional total .....	131,301	125,721	103,322	27.0	127,846	126,190	101,036	26.5
<b>Southern Region</b>								
Alabama .....	9,723	8,278	6,296	54.4	10,405	9,156	7,136	45.8
Arkansas .....	8,053	8,035	6,941	16	9,037	7,457	6,308	43.3
Florida .....	46,531	40,386	35,683	30.4	42,017	36,908	33,994	23.6
Georgia .....	19,228	20,140	17,373	10.7	16,974	18,211	14,797	14.7
Kentucky .....	13,324	13,009	8,116	64.2	12,316	10,740	7,733	59.3
Louisiana .....	14,801	15,512	15,735	-5.9	14,880	15,009	14,536	2.4
Maryland .....	10,113	10,330	10,327	-2.1	10,618	10,531	10,004	6.1
Mississippi .....	8,923	9,187	5,796	54	9,101	8,607	4,940	84.2
Missouri .....	19,110	18,281	14,454	32.2	18,881	17,307	13,346	41.5
North Carolina .....	10,454	10,411	9,848	6.2	9,683	9,315	9,687	0
Oklahoma .....	8,756	9,003	7,426	17.9	8,338	8,432	6,628	25.8
South Carolina .....	9,446	9,850	8,460	11.7	9,642	10,060	8,676	11.1
Tennessee .....	14,251	13,149	13,675	4.2	14,410	13,295	13,893	3.7
Texas .....	71,889	66,883	58,197	23.5	70,793	65,800	59,776	18.4
Virginia .....	11,989	11,645	9,791	22.4	12,104	11,148	9,148	32.3
West Virginia .....	2,600	2,267	1,577	64.9	2,137	1,946	1,261	69.5
Regional total .....	279,191	266,366	229,695	21.5	271,336	253,922	221,863	22.2
<b>Western Region</b>								
Alaska (b) .....	2,868	2,746	2,427	18.2	2,699	2,726	2,599	3.8
Arizona .....	12,440	11,343	9,560	30.1	11,865	10,190	9,100	30.4
California .....	129,559	123,537	129,640	-0.1	121,523	117,762	129,621	-6.2
Colorado .....	9,899	8,634	7,036	40.7	8,658	8,001	5,881	47.2
Hawaii .....	1,662	1,677	1,594	4.3	1,409	1,667	1,379	2.2
Idaho .....	4,075	4,392	3,386	20.3	3,541	3,480	2,697	31.3
Montana .....	2,390	2,182	1,202	98.8	2,042	1,897	1,031	98.1
Nevada .....	5,648	6,548	4,929	14.6	4,804	4,715	4,374	9.8
New Mexico .....	4,264	4,279	3,161	34.9	4,060	4,090	3,383	20
Oregon .....	6,436	5,378	4,059	58.6	6,177	4,910	3,371	83.2
Utah .....	3,600	3,275	3,270	10.1	3,242	3,050	2,897	11.9
Washington .....	12,683	11,894	7,094	78.8	11,872	11,547	6,764	75.5
Wyoming .....	772	769	638	21	697	658	697	0
Regional total .....	196,296	186,654	177,996	10.3	182,589	174,693	173,794	5.1
Regional total without California .....	66,737	63,117	48,356	38.0	61,066	56,931	44,173	38.2

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bulletin, Prisoners and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2006, (June 2007).

Note: Excludes escapes, AWOLs, and transfers to and from other jurisdictions.

... — Not calculated due to changes in reporting.

(a) Changed reporting in 2004 to exclude prisoners unsentenced and sentenced to less than 1 year.

(b) Alaska data may include some escapes, AWOL's, and transfers.

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

**Table 9.18**  
**STATE PRISON CAPACITIES, BY REGION, 2006**

State or other jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Population as a percent of capacity: (a)	
	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity	Highest capacity	Lowest capacity
<b>Federal</b> .....	119,243	...	...	137%	137%
<b>Eastern Region</b>					
Connecticut (b) .....	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware .....	5,772	5,359	4,423	122	159
Maine.....	1,885	1,885	1,885	110	110
Massachusetts.....	...	...	7,802	138	138
New Hampshire .....	2,354	...	2,354	114	114
New Jersey .....	...	23,357	16,876	98	136
New York.....	59,962	61,388	57,763	104	110
Pennsylvania.....	38,547	38,547	38,547	112	112
Rhode Island.....	3,892	3,892	4,085	91	95
Vermont .....	1,732	1,732	1,371	98	123
<b>Midwestern Region</b>					
Illinois .....	33,971	33,971	59,959	75	133
Indiana .....	...	24,808	...	95	95
Iowa.....	...	...	7,256	122	122
Kansas.....	9,397	...	...	94	94
Michigan.....	...	51,986	...	99	99
Minnesota.....	...	7,955	...	99	99
Nebraska.....	...	3,969	3,175	111	139
North Dakota .....	1,044	991	1,044	128	135
Ohio.....	37,610	...	...	123	123
South Dakota .....	...	3,594	...	92	92
Wisconsin (c).....	...	17,412	...	130	130
<b>Southern Region</b>					
Alabama (d).....	...	25,310	12,686	95	190
Arkansas .....	12,516	13,189	12,516	97	103
Florida (e).....	...	91,789	69,471	92	121
Georgia (e).....	...	55,984	...	103	103
Kentucky .....	...	13,752	...	95	95
Louisiana (e).....	20,815	20,352	...	115	117
Maryland .....	...	23,430	...	97	97
Mississippi (e) .....	...	22,116	22,116	74	74
Missouri.....	...	30,797	...	98	98
North Carolina (f).....	...	33,366	...	113	113
Oklahoma (e).....	24,919	24,919	24,919	92	92
South Carolina .....	...	23,450	...	98	98
Tennessee .....	20,122	19,670	...	70	72
Texas (c).....	162,508	158,902	162,508	86	88
Virginia .....	31,741	...	...	92	92
West Virginia .....	3,655	4,346	3,775	101	119
<b>Western Region</b>					
Alaska .....	3,058	3,206	...	105	110
Arizona.....	31,200	35,514	29,351	86	104
California.....	...	168,150	83,551	103	206
Colorado .....	...	14,360	13,027	120	132
Hawaii .....	...	3,487	2,451	147	103
Idaho (e).....	6,075	5,771	6,075	116	115
Montana (c) .....	...	2,521	...	114	114
Nevada .....	11,061	10,811	8,326	115	153
New Mexico (e).....	...	6,885	6,419	54	58
Oregon.....	...	13,188	13,188	100	100
Utah .....	...	6,429	6,639	76	78
Washington .....	13,171	15,114	15,114	111	128
Wyoming .....	1,511	1,436	1,428	83	88

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2006 (November 28, 2007).

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 because of a law passed in 1995.

(c) Excludes capacity of county facilities and inmates housed in them.

(d) Reported standard operating capacity.

(e) Includes capacity of private and contract facilities and inmates housed in them.

(f) Capacity figures refer to standard operating capacity, based on single occupancy per cell and 50 square feet per inmate in multiple occupancy units.

**Table 9.19**  
**ADULTS ON PROBATION BY REGION, 2006**

State or other jurisdiction	Probation population				Percent change during 2005	Number on probation on 12/31/06 per 100,000 adult residents
	2006					
	1/1/06	Entries	Exits	12/31/06		
United States .....	4,166,757	1,846,224	1,780,590	4,237,023	1.70%	1,868
Federal .....	25,473	12,462	13,415	24,491	-3.9	11
State .....	4,141,284	1,833,762	1,767,175	4,212,532	1.7	1,857
Eastern Region						
Connecticut (a) .....	52,835	29,959	28,283	54,511	3.2	2,027
Delaware .....	18,462	14,951	16,455	16,958	-8.1	2,592
Maine .....	8,052	3,457	3,590	7,919	-1.7	760
Massachusetts .....	167,960	86,944	85,382	169,522	0.9	3,396
New Hampshire .....	4,615	3,845	3,870	4,590	-0.5	450
New Jersey .....	139,091	24,896	31,351	132,636	-4.6	1,995
New York .....	125,314	33,767	35,663	123,418	-1.5	834
Pennsylvania (b) .....	167,520	2,391	2,136	172,184	2.8	1,784
Rhode Island (a) .....	25,613	5,794	5,390	26,017	1.6	3,142
Vermont (a) .....	8,933	4,489	5,791	7,631	-14.6	1,554
Regional total .....	718,395	210,493	217,911	715,386	-0.4	1,683
Midwestern Region						
Illinois (a)(b) .....	143,136	...	...	141,000	-1.5	1,461
Indiana (a) .....	117,960	96,356	93,895	120,421	2.1	2,533
Iowa .....	23,404	14,716	15,498	22,622	-3.3	993
Kansas .....	15,010	19,835	19,327	15,518	3.4	748
Michigan (b) .....	180,290	78,534	78,521	182,650	1.3	2,398
Minnesota .....	118,878	88,735	80,324	127,289	7.1	3,243
Nebraska .....	18,468	15,338	15,075	18,731	1.4	1,410
North Dakota .....	4,085	2,947	2,729	4,303	5.3	875
Ohio (a)(b) .....	240,706	113,645	107,990	243,956	1.4	2,799
South Dakota .....	5,308	3,440	3,087	5,661	6.7	959
Wisconsin .....	54,369	26,163	24,726	55,806	2.6	1,311
Regional total .....	921,614	459,709	441,172	937,957	1.8	2,065
Southern Region						
Alabama (a)(c) .....	48,607	23,658	16,499	55,766	14.7	1,592
Arkansas .....	30,735	10,349	9,576	31,508	2.5	1,478
Florida (a)(b) .....	279,613	233,833	240,502	272,977	-2.4	1,925
Georgia (a)(b)(d) .....	414,409	54,793	44,681	422,790	2	6,059
Kentucky (a)(b) .....	37,030	16,170	14,038	41,162	11.2	1,279
Louisiana .....	38,366	13,687	13,996	38,057	-0.8	1,186
Maryland .....	75,593	38,583	38,478	75,698	0.1	1,773
Mississippi .....	23,864	8,690	8,447	24,107	1	1,116
Missouri (a) .....	53,614	24,116	22,767	54,963	2.5	1,237
North Carolina (a) .....	111,626	62,752	63,959	110,419	-1.1	1,632
Oklahoma (a) .....	28,996	13,582	15,163	27,415	-5.5	1,016
South Carolina .....	39,308	14,401	15,356	38,353	-2.4	1,160
Tennessee (a) .....	48,631	26,761	21,811	52,558	8.1	1,136
Texas .....	430,301	179,448	177,782	431,967	0.4	2,515
Virginia (a) .....	45,589	27,951	25,396	48,144	5.6	820
West Virginia (a)(b) .....	7,646	913	878	7,668	0.3	536
Regional total .....	1,713,928	749,687	729,329	1,733,552	1.1	2,061
Western Region						
Alaska .....	5,680	1,350	935	6,095	7.3	1,239
Arizona (a)(b) .....	71,115	38,580	36,580	73,265	3	1,591
California (a) .....	388,260	203,747	190,300	401,707	3.5	1,486
Colorado (a)(b) .....	56,438	30,328	24,071	63,032	11.7	1,743
Hawaii .....	16,825	6,453	4,680	18,598	10.5	1,870
Idaho (a)(e) .....	43,712	39,836	34,939	48,609	11.2	4,482
Montana (a)(b)(c) .....	8,316	3,985	3,501	8,770	5.5	1,201
Nevada .....	12,616	6,683	6,091	13,208	4.7	699
New Mexico (a)(b)(c) .....	14,982	5,422	4,989	16,493	10.1	1,131
Oregon .....	43,606	18,185	16,541	45,250	3.8	1,580
Utah .....	10,083	5,403	5,060	10,426	3.4	586
Washington (a)(b) .....	103,882	45,990	43,441	108,076	4	2,202
Wyoming .....	4,826	2,880	2,481	5,225	8.3	1,319
Regional total .....	780,341	408,842	373,609	818,754	4.9	1,579
Regional total without California .....	392,081	205,095	183,309	417,047	6.4	1,736
Dist. of Columbia .....	7,006	5,031	5,154	6,883	-1.8	1,480

See footnotes at end of table.



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

### ADULTS ON PROBATION BY REGION, 2006—Continued

*Source:* U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2006, (November 30, 2007).

*Note:* Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2006, does not equal the population on January 1, plus entries, minus exits. Rates were computed using the estimated adult resident population in each state on January 1, 2007.

*Key:*

. . . — Not known.

- (a) Some or all detailed data are estimated.
- (b) Data for entries and exits were estimated for non-reporting agencies
- (c) Due to a change in reporting, data are not comparable to previous years.
- (d) Counts include private agency cases and may overstate the number of persons under supervision.
- (e) Counts include estimates for misdemeanors based on admissions.



**Table 9.20**  
**ADULTS ON PAROLE BY REGION, 2006**

State or other jurisdiction	Parole population				Percent change during 2006	Number on parole on 12/31/06 per 100,000 adult residents
	1/1/06	2006		12/31/06		
		Entries	Exits			
<b>United States (a)</b> .....	780,616	485,882	469,768	798,202	2.3	352
Federal.....	86,852	41,922	39,230	89,438	3.0	39
State (a).....	693,764	443,960	430,538	708,764	2.2	313
<b>Eastern Region</b>						
Connecticut.....	2,571	2,845	2,849	2,567	-0.2	95
Delaware.....	600	367	423	544	-9.3	83
Maine.....	34	1	4	31	-8.8	3
Massachusetts (b).....	3,579	4,619	5,120	3,223	-9.9	65
New Hampshire.....	1,402	628	409	1,621	15.6	159
New Jersey.....	13,874	10,373	9,842	14,405	3.8	217
New York.....	53,533	23,422	23,954	53,001	-1.0	358
Pennsylvania (c).....	75,678	10,853	10,742	76,386	0.9	791
Rhode Island.....	302	379	317	364	20.5	44
Vermont (b)(d).....	1,060	461	556	965	-9.0	197
Regional total.....	152,633	53,948	54,216	153,107	0.3	360
<b>Midwestern Region (a)</b>						
Illinois (b)(e).....	34,576	**	**	** (g)	...	...
Indiana.....	7,295	7,555	6,900	7,950	9	167
Iowa.....	3,560	2,381	2,363	3,578	0.5	157
Kansas (d).....	4,666	5,785	5,565	4,886	4.7	235
Michigan.....	19,978	10,713	12,205	18,486	-7.5	243
Minnesota.....	4,007	5,427	5,003	4,431	10.6	113
Nebraska.....	662	1,037	902	797	20.4	60
North Dakota.....	302	859	791	370	22.5	75
Ohio.....	19,512	9,712	11,621	17,603	-9.8	202
South Dakota.....	2,444	2,054	1,731	2,767	13.2	469
Wisconsin.....	15,907	7,429	7,130	16,206	1.9	381
Regional total.....	112,909	52,952	54,211	112,674 (g)	-0.2	248
<b>Southern Region</b>						
Alabama (b).....	7,795	3,599	2,736	8,658	11.1	247
Arkansas (b).....	16,666	8,731	6,992	18,405	10.4	863
Florida (b).....	4,785	6,474	6,469	4,790	0.1	34
Georgia.....	22,851	11,580	11,473	22,958	0.5	329
Kentucky (b).....	10,162	7,034	5,329	11,867	16.8	369
Louisiana.....	24,072	13,689	13,098	24,663	2.5	769
Maryland.....	14,271	7,491	7,411	14,351	0.6	336
Mississippi.....	1,970	953	1,024	1,899	-3.6	88
Missouri (b).....	18,374	13,214	12,525	19,063	3.7	429
North Carolina (b).....	3,101	3,608	3,473	3,236	4.4	48
Oklahoma (b).....	4,329	843	2,100	3,072	-29	114
South Carolina.....	3,072	773	1,110	2,735	-11	83
Tennessee (d).....	8,630	4,443	3,232	9,702	12.4	210
Texas.....	101,916	33,308	35,171	100,053	-1.8	583
Virginia.....	4,499	1,979	2,500	3,978	-11.6	68
West Virginia.....	1,416	1,127	1,020	1,523	7.6	107
Regional total.....	247,909	118,846	115,663	250,953	1.2	298
<b>Western Region</b>						
Alaska.....	973	705	634	1,044	7.3	212
Arizona (b).....	6,213	12,256	12,006	6,463	4	140
California (d).....	111,744	169,625	163,428	118,592	6.1	439
Colorado.....	8,196	7,927	6,572	9,551	16.5	264
Hawaii.....	2,119	798	601	2,316	9.3	233
Idaho.....	2,482	1,527	1,277	2,732	10.1	252
Montana.....	703	680	539	844	20.1	116
Nevada.....	3,518	2,638	2,332	3,824	8.7	202
New Mexico (b)(d)(f).....	2,831	1,650	1,559	2,922	3.2	200
Oregon.....	21,189	9,231	8,024	22,396	5.7	782
Utah.....	3,242	2,617	2,485	3,374	4.1	190
Washington.....	11,568	5,923	4,880	12,611	9	257
Wyoming.....	609	381	316	674	10.7	170
Regional total.....	175,387	215,958	204,653	187,343	6.8	361
Regional total without California.....	63,643	46,333	41,225	68,751	8.0	286
Dist. of Columbia.....	5,253	2,112	2,180	5,288	0.7	1,2144

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2006 (November 30, 2007).

Note: Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2006, does not equal the population January 1, plus entries, minus exits. Rates were computed using the estimated adult resident population in each state on January 1, 2007.

Key:

\*\*— Not known      . . . — Number not calculated.

(a) Includes an estimated 34,900 parolees under supervision in Illinois on December 31, 2006.

(b) Some or all data are estimated.

(c) Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting county agencies.

(d) Excludes parolees in one of the following categories: absconder, out of State, inactive, or only have financial conditions remaining.

(e) Parole population on January 1, 2006, was estimated from the number reported on December 31, 2006.

(f) Due to a change in recordkeeping procedures, data are not comparable to previous reports.

(g) Imputed data figure (35,600) used to calculate regional total, percent change and number on parole per 100,000 resident adults.



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

**Table 9.21**  
**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (as of December 2007)**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Capital offenses by state</i>	<i>Prisoners under sentence of death</i>	
			<i>Method of execution</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Intentional murder with 18 aggravating factors (Ala. Stat. Ann. 13A-5-40(a)(1)-(18)).	195	Electrocution or lethal injection
<b>Alaska</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Arizona</b> .....	First-degree murder accompanied by at least 1 of 14 aggravating factors (A.R.S. § 13-703(F)).	124	Lethal gas or lethal injection (a)
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Capital murder (Ark. Code Ann. 5-10-101) with a finding of at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances; treason.	37	Lethal injection or electrocution (b)
<b>California</b> .....	First-degree murder with special circumstances; train wrecking; treason; perjury causing execution.	660	Lethal gas or lethal injection
<b>Colorado</b> .....	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 17 aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping resulting in death; treason.	2	Lethal injection
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Capital felony with 8 forms of aggravated homicide (C.G.S. 53a-54b).	8	Lethal injection
<b>Delaware</b> .....	First-degree murder with at least 1 statutory aggravating circumstance.	18	Hanging or lethal injection (c)
<b>Florida</b> .....	First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug trafficking; capital sexual battery.	397	Electrocution or lethal injection
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Murder; kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason.	107	Lethal injection
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Idaho</b> .....	First-degree murder with aggravating factors; aggravated kidnapping; perjury resulting in death.	20	Firing squad or lethal injection
<b>Illinois</b> .....	First-degree murder with 1 of 21 aggravating circumstances.	11	Lethal injection
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Murder with 16 aggravating circumstances (IC 35-50-2-9).	23	Lethal injection
<b>Iowa</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Capital murder with 8 aggravating circumstances (KSA 21-3439, KSA 21-4625).	9	Lethal injection
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Murder with aggravating factors; kidnapping with aggravating factors (KRS 32.025).	41	Electrocution or lethal injection (d)
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	First-degree murder; aggravated rape of victim under age 13; treason (La. R.S. 14:30, 14:42, and 14:113). Revision: Revised the definition of aggravated rape as a capital-eligible offense to include any offense involving victims under age 13. (2006 La. Sess. Law, Act 178), effective 8/15/2006.	88	Lethal injection
<b>Maine</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Maryland</b> .....	First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony, provided that certain death eligibility requirements are satisfied.	8	Lethal injection
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Michigan</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Capital murder (97-3-19(2) MCA); aircraft piracy (97-25-55(1) MCA).	66	Lethal injection
<b>Missouri</b> .....	First-degree murder (565.020 RSMO 2000).	51	Lethal injection or lethal gas
<b>Montana</b> .....	Capital murder with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (Mont. Code Ann. § 46-18-303); aggravated sexual intercourse without consent (Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-503).	2	Lethal injection
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	First-degree murder with a finding of at least 1 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstance.	9	Electrocution
<b>Nevada</b> .....	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (NRS 200.030, 200.033, 200.035).	80	Lethal injection
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Six categories of capital murder (RSA 630:1, RSA 630:5). Revision: Amended the capital statute to increase the minimum age of eligibility for a death sentence from 17 to 18 years at the time the offense was committed (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. 630:1,V), effective 1/1/2006.	0	Lethal injection or hanging (e)
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	On December 17, 2007 Governor Corzine signed legislation abolishing the death penalty in New Jersey. The death sentences of eight prisoners on death row were commuted to life without the eligibility of parole on Dec. 16, 2007.		

See footnotes at end of table.



## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Capital offenses by state	Prisoners under sentence of death	Method of execution
New Mexico .....	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 7 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstances (Section 30-2-1 A, NMSA).	2	Lethal injection
New York .....	First-degree murder with 1 of 13 aggravating factors (NY Penal Law §125.27).	1	Lethal injection
North Carolina .....	First-degree murder (NCGS §14-17).	185	Lethal injection
North Dakota .....	...	...	...
Ohio .....	Aggravated murder with at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances (O.R.C. secs. 2903.01, 2929.02, and 2929.04).	191	Lethal injection
Oklahoma .....	First-degree murder in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 8 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstances; sex crimes against a child under 14 years of age. Revision: Added as a capital offense sex crimes against a child under 14 years of age when the offender has a previous conviction for a similar offense (Okla. Stat. Ann. 10 § 7115), effective 7/1/2006.	88	Electrocution, lethal injection or firing squad (f)
Oregon .....	Aggravated murder (ORS 163.095).	33	Lethal injection
Pennsylvania .....	First-degree murder with 18 aggravating circumstances.	226	Lethal injection
Rhode Island .....	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	Murder with 1 of 12 aggravating circumstances (§ 16-3-20(C)(a)); criminal sexual conduct with a minor with 1 of 9 aggravators (§ 16-3-655). Revision: Added as a capital offense second and subsequent offenses of first-degree criminal sexual conduct with a minor who is less than 11 years of age (§16-3-655). Lawmakers also added as an aggravating factor murder committed by a person deemed a sexually violent predator under South Carolina law (§16-3-20(C)(a)(12)). Both changes were effective 7/1/2006.	67	Electrocution or lethal injection
South Dakota .....	First-degree murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances. Revision: Amended the definition of aggravated kidnapping to eliminate death as a possible sentence (SDCL 22-19-1), effective 7/1/2006.	4	Lethal injection
Tennessee .....	First-degree murder with 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-204).	107	Lethal injection or electrocution (g)
Texas .....	Criminal homicide with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (TX Penal Code 19.03).	393	Lethal injection
Utah .....	Aggravated murder (76-5-202, Utah Code Annotated).	9	Lethal injection or firing squad (h)
Vermont .....	...	...	...
Virginia .....	First-degree murder with 1 of 13 aggravating circumstances (VA Code § 18.2-31).	20	Electrocution or lethal injection
Washington .....	Aggravated first-degree murder.	9	Lethal injection or hanging
West Virginia .....	...	...	...
Wisconsin .....	...	...	...
Wyoming .....	First-degree murder.	2	Lethal injection or lethal gas (i)
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	...	...

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Statistics, *Capital Punishment, 2006—Statistical Tables* (December 2007). Capital offenses by state 2007 National Prisoners Statistics Program (NPS-8).

Notes: The United States Supreme Court ruling in *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551 (2005) declared unconstitutional the imposition of the death penalty on persons under the age of 18.

The United States Supreme Court ruling in *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304 (2002) declared unconstitutional the imposition of the death penalty on mentally handicapped persons.

## 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) Oklahoma authorizes electrocution if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional, and firing squad if both lethal injection and electrocution are held unconstitutional.

(g) Tennessee authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after 12/31/98; those whose offense occurred before that date may select electrocution by written waiver.

(h) Authorizes firing squad if lethal injection is held unconstitutional. Inmates who selected execution by firing squad prior to May 3, 2004, may still be entitled to execution by that method.

(i) Wyoming authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional.



## Growing State Interest in Trade Promotion

By Chris Whatley

*After years of declining budgets, states are now expanding their trade promotion programs. State support for trade is critical for maintaining America's global competitiveness as federal resources for export promotion are declining and the weakening dollar has opened new opportunities for U.S. exports. This article outlines recent trends in state trade programs based on a report released by the State International Development Organizations (SIDO) in April 2007.*

For nearly 50 years, American state governments have created jobs at home by helping small businesses sell products abroad. Today, almost every state has an office responsible for trade promotion. California is the only state without a trade program; the state eliminated its trade agency during a budget crisis. These offices are generally housed in an economic development agency or state commerce department.

The trend toward state involvement in international trade began in 1959, when North Carolina Gov. Luther Hodges led the first recorded state trade mission to Western Europe. Over the next half century, states opened overseas offices on every continent and invested billions in developing programs and services designed to help their states compete and win in the global economy.

State trade promotion programs help American manufacturers and service firms find paying customers for their products overseas through market research assistance, participation in trade missions, and other matchmaking services. The primary clients for these programs are small businesses, often firms with 50 employees or less.

Trade programs suffered severe budget cuts during the state fiscal crisis at the beginning of the decade, dropping 40 percent over three years before stabilizing at an average budget level of \$1.6 million for both 2004 and 2005. In 2006 the average state trade budget rose by more than 50 percent to slightly more than \$2.5 million.

This striking development masks deep disparities among states (see Table A). One state, Pennsylvania, now accounts for nearly 20 percent of all spending by state governments on international trade following Gov. Ed Rendell's decision to triple the state's trade budget. The median level for state trade budgets among the states completing the SIDO survey was \$1.2 million, slightly less than the 2001 peak level of \$1.3 million.

State trade agencies maintained 230 offices in 30 countries in 2006, a slight increase in office numbers

over 2005, but still less than the 243 offices maintained by states in 2001 (see Table B). While the total number of countries in which states have overseas offices remains high, some states have begun consolidating offices to save limited resources, often employing a volunteer representative or a single office to cover a region rather than a country.

State overseas offices come in many forms and sizes. They include large offices manned by full-time employees, such as the Texas state office in Mexico City. They also include part-time business consultants working on contract, volunteer representatives at no cost to the state, or even honorary representatives who are reimbursed only for their expenses. In some cases the state seal is on the door and the office serves as a visible element of the state's marketing strategy. In other instances the office is no more than the contracted time of a private consultant working from home.

The resurgence of state trade programs has corresponded with a new trend toward state advocacy for federal programs. Effective trade promotion requires close cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce and other federal agencies. The federal government spends roughly \$230 million on non-agriculture related trade promotion (approximately twice as much as the 50 states combined). This budget, however, has remained largely flat over the past three years. During this time the Department of Commerce has had to absorb new costs for improving security at embassies overseas and paying federal salary increases. As a result, the effective federal budget for trade promotion has dropped by approximately 10 percent.

Most states utilize the "Gold Key" matchmaking service of the Commercial Service, a branch of the U.S. Foreign Service based in embassies around the world, to supplement their own market research and matchmaking resources in helping state businesses find buyers for their products overseas. This service is provided by the federal government to companies on a fee basis, and many states underwrite the costs



## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Table A:**  
**State Trade Budgets in 2006**

<i>State</i>	<i>Trade Budget</i>
Alabama .....	\$4,200,000
Alaska .....	N.A.
Arizona .....	1,300,000
Arkansas .....	N.A.
California .....	(a)
Colorado .....	612,987
Connecticut .....	365,000
Delaware .....	900,000
Florida .....	N.A.
Georgia .....	6,556,490
Hawaii .....	1,200,000
Idaho .....	978,000
Illinois .....	4,330,900
Indiana .....	1,000,000
Iowa .....	2,390,000
Kansas .....	N.A.
Kentucky .....	N.A.
Louisiana .....	N.A.
Maine .....	770,000
Maryland .....	8,400,000
Massachusetts .....	960,000
Michigan .....	650,000
Minnesota .....	1,425,000
Mississippi .....	1,125,000
Missouri .....	860,000
Montana .....	650,000
Nebraska .....	315,000
Nevada .....	240,000
New Hampshire .....	N.A.
New Jersey .....	N.A.
New Mexico .....	430,000
New York .....	1,000,000
North Carolina .....	2,733,372
North Dakota .....	N.A.
Ohio .....	4,200,000
Oklahoma .....	(b)
Oregon .....	1,700,000
Pennsylvania .....	20,700,000
Rhode Island .....	300,000
South Carolina .....	3,500,000
South Dakota .....	N.A.
Tennessee .....	N.A.
Texas .....	N.A.
Utah .....	N.A.
Vermont .....	N.A.
Virginia .....	5,000,000
Washington .....	2,880,000
West Virginia .....	1,000,000
Wisconsin .....	1,200,000
Wyoming .....	N.A.

Source: State International Development Organizations (SIDO).

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

(a) No state trade program in 2006.

of these services either by purchasing them directly or by providing small grants to companies. In 2005 the Office of Management and Budget ruled that the Department of Commerce must conduct all match-making services on a full cost recovery basis. The decision triggered fee increases of up to 400 percent. The cost for scheduling a day of meetings for a small business with potential buyers in a foreign county would have increased from \$700 to as much as \$2,800 in key markets.

This fee increase would have severely damaged state trade programs. The state of Florida alone purchases approximately \$250,000 in "Gold Key" service each year. A 400 percent fee increase would have required states to unlink their programs from the U.S. Department of Commerce or drastically curtail the amount of trade missions, grants and other services offered to state businesses. In the face of this challenge, state trade directors joined together in a successful advocacy campaign, led by SIDO, to block the fee increase through the federal appropriations process.

Washington has begun to recognize the important role states play in promoting U.S. exports. While the federal government spends twice as much as the states on trade promotion, states employ roughly the same number of personnel as their federal counterparts. This is due in part to the lower salary levels of state employees versus their federal counterparts and the states' use of low-cost contractors for overseas assignments. States employ approximately 1,000 trade professionals in their domestic offices and utilize a network of approximately 500 contract staff overseas. The U.S. Commercial Service, on the other hand, has approximately 300 domestic commercial specialists and 1,200 officers based overseas. In addition, states offer a number of grant programs and other services for exporters that the federal government does not offer.

Both levels of government can benefit from partnering. States have a clear advantage in providing hands-on counseling for client companies through their extensive domestic offices and local insight. On the other hand, no state can match the worldwide reach and unique global market intelligence of the U.S. Department of Commerce. However, legal barriers on client data sharing, erratic program funding, and other challenges have impeded the development of effective intergovernmental cooperation to date.

Leaders on the House Small Business Committee and the Senate Finance Committee have demonstrated an interest in building closer cooperation between states and the federal government on trade

**Table B: State Overseas Offices in 2006**

<i>State</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Germany	Heidelberg	<b>Illinois</b> .....	Belgium	Brussels
	Japan			Canada	Toronto
	South Korea			China	Shanghai
<b>Alaska</b> .....	China	Beijing			Hong Kong
	Japan	Tokyo		Israel	Tel Aviv
	South Korea	Seoul		Japan	Tokyo
	Taiwan			Mexico	Mexico City
<b>Arizona</b> .....	China	Shanghai		Poland	Warsaw
	Japan	Tokyo		South Africa	Johannesburg
	Mexico	Guadalajara	<b>Indiana</b> .....		
	Taiwan	Taipei		Australia	
	U.K. (Wales)			Canada	
<b>Arkansas (a)</b> .....	Japan	Tokyo		China	
	Mexico	Mexico City		Germany	
<b>California (a)</b> .....	None	N/A		Israel	
				Japan	
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Argentina	Buenos Aires		South Korea	
	Brazil	Sao Paulo		Taiwan	
	Germany	Munich	<b>Iowa</b> .....		
	Japan	Tokyo		Germany	Frankfurt
	Mexico	Guadalajara		Japan	Tokyo
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Switzerland	Zurich		Mexico	Mexico City
	Argentina		<b>Kansas (a)</b> .....	China	Beijing
	Brazil			Japan	Tokyo
	China			Mexico	Mexico City
	France			U.K.	Leatherhead
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Germany		<b>Kentucky (a)</b> .....	Belgium	Brussels
	Turkey			Chile	Santiago
	U.K.			China	Beijing
				Japan	Tokyo
				Mexico	Guadalajara
<b>Florida</b> .....	China		<b>Louisiana</b> .....		
	Italy			Mexico	
	Israel	Jerusalem		U.K.	
	Taiwan	Taipei		Taiwan	
			<b>Maine</b> .....	China	Shanghai
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Brazil	Sao Paulo	<b>Maryland</b> .....		
	Canada	Toronto		Brazil	Sao Paulo
	Chile	Santiago		China	Beijing
	France	Lorraine			Shanghai
	Germany	Munich		France	Paris
	Israel	Jerusalem		India	Bangalore
	Japan	Tokyo		Israel	Shorashim
	Mexico	Mexico City		Mexico	Mexico City
	South Korea	Seoul			Monterrey
	U.K.	London		Singapore	Singapore
				South Africa	Johannesburg
				Taiwan	Taipei
				U.K.	
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	China	Beijing	<b>Massachusetts</b> .....		
	Taiwan	Taipei		Brazil	Sao Paulo
<b>Idaho</b> .....				China	Shanghai
	India	Shanghai		Germany	Berlin
	Japan			Mexico	Mexico City
	Mexico	Guadalajara	<b>Michigan</b> .....	China	Shanghai
	South Korea	Taipei		China	Shanghai
	Taiwan		<b>Minnesota</b> .....		
				Chile	Santiago
			<b>Mississippi</b> .....	China	Shanghai
				Germany	
				Italy	Torino
				Japan	Yokohama
			<b>Missouri</b> .....	U.K.	London
				China	Shanghai
				Japan	Tokyo
				Mexico	Monterrey
				U.K.	London

See footnotes at end of table.



## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Table B: State Overseas Offices in 2006 — Continued**

<i>State</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>City</i>
<b>Montana .....</b>	Japan	Kumamoto	<b>Pennsylvania (contd.)...</b>	China	Beijing
	Taiwan	Taipei		Czech Republic	
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	Japan	Tokyo		Germany	Frankfurt
<b>Nevada .....</b>	China	Beijing		India	Bangalore
		Shanghai		Israel	Jerusalem
		Hong Kong		Japan	Tokyo
	Italy (pending)	Vincenza		Mexico	Mexico City
	Japan	Tokyo		Singapore	
	Mexico			South Africa	Johannesburg
	Singapore (for 5 ASEAN countries)	Singapore		South Korea	Seoul
	South Korea			Taiwan	Taipei
	Taiwan	Taipei		U.K.	London
	U.K.		<b>Rhode Island .....</b>	None	
<b>New Hampshire (a) .....</b>	Ireland		<b>South Carolina .....</b>	China	Shanghai
<b>New Jersey (a) .....</b>	Brazil	Sao Paulo		Germany	Munich
	Israel	Ra'anana		Japan	Tokyo
<b>New Mexico .....</b>	None		<b>South Dakota (a) .....</b>	None	
<b>New York .....</b>	Brazil	Sao Paulo	<b>Tennessee (a) .....</b>	Canada	Ontario
	Canada	Montreal		Germany	Neuss
		Toronto		Japan	Yokohama
	Chile	Santiago	<b>Texas (a).....</b>	Mexico	Mexico City
	Israel	Jerusalem	<b>Utah (a).....</b>	Austria	Graz
	Japan	Tokyo		Belgium	Brussels
	Mexico	Mexico City		(and France)	
	South Africa	Johannesburg		Chile	Santiago
	U.K. (for Europe)	London		China	Nanjing
<b>North Carolina .....</b>	Canada	Toronto		Finland	Helsinki
	China	Hong Kong		Germany	Dortmund
	Germany	Frankfort		Japan	Tokyo
	Japan	Tokyo		Mexico	Mexico City
	Mexico	Mexico City		Norway	Oslo
	South Korea	Seoul		Singapore	
<b>North Dakota (a).....</b>	None			South Korea	Seoul
<b>Ohio .....</b>	Argentina	Buenos Aires		Sweden	Göteborg
	Belgium	Brussels		Thailand	Bangkok
	Brazil	Sao Paulo	<b>Vermont .....</b>	None	
	Canada	Toronto	<b>Virginia.....</b>	Brazil	Sao Paulo
	Chile	Santiago		China	Hong Kong
	Hong Kong			Belgium	Brussels
	Israel	Tel Aviv		Japan	Tokyo
	Japan	Tokyo		Mexico	Mexico City
	Mexico	Mexico City		South Korea	Seoul
	South Africa	Johannesburg	<b>Washington.....</b>	China	Guangzhou
<b>Oklahoma .....</b>	China	Shanghai			Shanghai
	Israel	Tel Aviv		Germany	Mainz
	Mexico	Mexico City		Japan	Tokyo
	Vietnam	Hanoi		Mexico	Mexico City
		Ho Chi Minh		South Korea	Seoul
<b>Oregon .....</b>	China	Shanghai		Taiwan	Taipei
	Japan	Tokyo	<b>West Virginia.....</b>	Germany	Munich
	South Korea	Seoul		Japan	Nagoya
	Taiwan	Taipei	<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	Brazil	Sao Paulo
	U.K.	London		Canada	Toronto
<b>Pennsylvania .....</b>	Australia	Sydney		China	Shanghai
	Brazil			Mexico	Mexico City
	Canada	Toronto		Netherlands	the Hague
	Chile			Taiwan	
			<b>Wyoming (a).....</b>	None	

Source: State International Development Organizations (SIDO).

Key:

(a) These states did not complete the SIDO survey. Overseas office locations for these states were determined through Web searches.



## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

promotion. The General Accounting Office launched a study in September 2007 to report to Congress on intergovernmental cooperation in trade promotion.

The White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs has also taken an interest in the issue and has hosted regular meetings of state trade directors and senior leaders from the Department of Commerce, Export Import Bank and other agencies.

Despite ongoing fiscal challenges, 2008 offers encouraging opportunities for further growth in state trade programs. New York announced plans in late 2007 to more than double the state's trade budget, and the California legislature commissioned a study to outline options for re-establishing a trade program. Calls for additional state trade funding were bolstered by a 2006 World Bank report that found every dollar invested in trade promotion programs generates an average \$40 in new exports.

The renewed interest in trade programs is motivated by a confluence of public concern over globalization and an awareness among economic development leaders that the weakening of the dollar has made U.S. exports more competitive than ever. Although there is bitter disagreement on how the U.S. should pursue its trade policy, with some wanting to create new free trade agreements and others wishing to reverse the clock, both sides generally agree that export promotion programs are needed to help small businesses grow and prosper in a globalized economy. Both the states and federal government will need to make sustained investments in trade promotion programs over the long term to keep up with global competitors. For now, at least, state leaders are doing their fair share to meet this need.

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### About the Author

Chris Whatley is director of International Affairs for The Council of State Governments.





## 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	242-7000
Alaska, State of .....	State Capitol	Juneau	99801	907	465-4648
Arizona, State of .....	State Capitol	Phoenix	85007	602	926-4900
Arkansas, State of .....	State Capitol	Little Rock	72201	501	682-3000
California, State of.....	State Capitol	Sacramento	95814	916	322-9900
Colorado, State of .....	State Capitol	Denver	80203	303	866-5000
Connecticut, State of.....	State Capitol	Hartford	06106	860	240-0100
Delaware, State of .....	Legislative Hall	Dover	19903	302	744-4114
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	586-0221
Idaho, State of .....	State Capitol	Boise	83720	208	332-1000
Illinois, State of .....	State House	Springfield	62706	217	782-2000
Indiana, State of .....	State House	Indianapolis	46204	317	232-1000
Iowa, State of .....	State Capitol	Des Moines	50319	515	281-5011
Kansas, State of .....	Statehouse	Topeka	66612	785	296-0111
Kentucky, Commonwealth of .....	State Capitol	Frankfort	40601	502	564-8100
Louisiana, State of .....	State Capitol	Baton Rouge	70804	225	324-6600
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	444-2511
Nebraska, State of .....	State Capitol	Lincoln	68509	402	471-2311
Nevada, State of .....	State Capitol	Carson City	89701	775	684-5670
New Hampshire, State of .....	State House	Concord	03301	603	271-1110
New Jersey, State of .....	State House	Trenton	08625	609	292-6000
New Mexico, State of .....	State Capitol	Santa Fe	87501	505	986-4600
New York, State of .....	State Capitol	Albany	12224	518	455-7545
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	97301	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	896-0000
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	786-7579
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	777-7434
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	96932	671	472-8931
No. Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of .....	Civic Center Building	Saipan	96950	670	664-2286
Puerto Rico, Commonwealth of .....	The Capitol	San Juan	00902	787	721-7000
U.S. Virgin Islands, Territory of St. Thomas ...	Government House	Charlotte Amalie,	00802	340	774-0001

(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 (e)		Percentage change 2004 to 2005	Density per square mile	Number of Representatives in Congress	Capital	Population (d)(f)	Rank in state	Largest city	Population (d)(f)
	In square miles	Rank in nation	Size	Rank in nation								
Alabama .....	50,744	28	4,599,030	23	1.1	90.6	7	Montgomery	200,127	2	Birmingham	231,483
Alaska .....	571,951	1	670,053	47	1.0	1.2	1	Juneau	30,987	2	Anchorage	275,043
Arizona .....	113,635	6	6,166,318	16	3.6	54.3	8	Phoenix	1,461,575	1	Phoenix	1,461,575
Arkansas .....	52,068	27	2,810,872	32	1.3	54.0	4	Little Rock	184,564	1	Little Rock	184,564
California .....	155,959	3	36,457,549	1	0.8	233.8	53	Sacramento	456,441	7	Los Angeles	3,844,829
Colorado .....	103,718	8	4,753,377	22	1.9	45.8	7	Denver	557,917	1	Denver	557,917
Connecticut .....	4,845	48	3,504,809	29	0.1	723.3	5	Hartford	124,397	3	Bridgeport	139,008
Delaware .....	1,954	49	853,476	45	1.4	436.8	1	Dover	34,288	2	Wilmington	72,786
Florida .....	53,927	26	18,089,888	4	1.8	335.5	25	Tallahassee	158,500	8	Jacksonville	782,623
Georgia .....	57,906	21	9,363,941	9	2.5	161.7	13	Atlanta	470,688	1	Atlanta	470,688
Hawaii .....	6,423	47	1,285,498	42	1.0	200.1	2	Honolulu	377,379	1	Honolulu	377,379
Idaho .....	82,747	11	1,466,465	39	2.6	17.7	2	Boise	193,161	1	Boise	193,161
Illinois .....	55,584	24	12,831,970	5	0.5	230.9	19	Springfield	115,668	6	Chicago	2,842,518
Indiana .....	35,867	38	6,313,520	15	0.8	176.0	9	Indianapolis	784,118	1	Indianapolis	784,118
Iowa .....	55,869	23	2,982,085	30	0.6	53.4	5	Des Moines	194,163	1	Des Moines	194,163
Kansas .....	81,815	13	2,764,075	33	0.6	33.8	4	Topeka	121,946	4	Wichita	354,865
Kentucky .....	39,728	36	4,206,074	26	0.8	105.9	6	Frankfort	27,210	7	Louisville	556,429
Louisiana .....	43,562	33	4,287,768	25	-4.9	98.4	7	Baton Rouge	222,064	2	New Orleans	454,863
Maine .....	30,862	39	1,321,574	40	0.3	42.8	2	Augusta	18,626	9	Portland	63,889
Maryland .....	9,774	42	5,615,727	19	0.5	574.5	8	Annapolis	36,300	7	Baltimore	635,815
Massachusetts .....	7,840	45	6,437,193	13	0.1	821.0	10	Boston	559,034	1	Boston	559,034
Michigan .....	56,804	22	10,095,643	8	-0.1	177.7	15	Lansing	115,518	6	Detroit	886,671
Minnesota .....	79,610	14	5,167,101	21	0.8	64.9	8	St. Paul	275,150	2	Minneapolis	372,811
Mississippi .....	46,907	31	2,910,540	31	0.1	62.0	4	Jackson	177,977	1	Jackson	177,977
Missouri .....	68,886	18	5,842,713	18	0.8	84.8	9	Jefferson City	39,062	15	Kansas City	444,965
Montana .....	145,552	4	944,632	44	1.1	6.5	1	Helena	27,383	6	Billings	98,721
Nebraska .....	76,872	15	1,768,331	38	0.6	23.0	3	Lincoln	239,213	2	Omaha	414,521
Nevada .....	109,826	7	2,495,529	35	3.5	22.7	3	Carson City	56,062	6	Las Vegas	545,147
New Hampshire .....	8,968	44	1,314,895	41	0.6	146.6	2	Concord	42,336	3	Manchester	109,691
New Jersey .....	7,417	46	8,724,560	11	0.2	1,176.2	13	Trenton	85,314	9	Newark	280,666
New Mexico .....	121,356	5	1,954,599	36	1.5	16.1	3	Santa Fe	70,631	3	Albuquerque	494,236
New York .....	47,214	30	19,306,183	3	0.0	408.9	29	Albany	93,523	6	New York City	8,143,197
North Carolina .....	48,711	29	8,856,505	10	2.1	181.8	13	Raleigh	341,530	2	Charlotte	610,949
North Dakota .....	68,976	17	635,867	48	0.2	9.2	1	Bismarck	57,377	2	Fargo	90,672
Ohio .....	40,948	35	11,478,006	7	0.1	280.3	18	Columbus	730,657	1	Columbus	730,657
Oklahoma .....	68,667	19	3,579,212	28	1.0	52.1	5	Oklahoma City	531,324	1	Oklahoma City	531,324
Oregon .....	95,997	10	3,700,758	27	1.7	38.5	5	Salem	148,751	3	Portland	533,427
Pennsylvania .....	44,817	32	12,440,621	6	0.3	277.5	19	Harrisburg	47,472	13	Philadelphia	1,463,281
Rhode Island .....	1,045	50	1,067,610	43	-0.6	1,021.6	2	Providence	176,862	1	Providence	176,862
South Carolina .....	30,109	40	4,321,249	24	1.7	143.5	6	Columbia	117,088	1	Columbia	117,088

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE STATISTICS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Land area		Population (e)		Percentage change 2004 to 2005	Density per square mile	Number of Representatives in Congress	Capital	Population (d)(f)	Rank in state	Largest city	Population (d)(f)
	In square miles	Rank in nation	Size	Rank in nation								
South Dakota.....	75,885	16	781,919	46	0.9	10.3	1	Pierre	14,052	7	Sioux Falls	139,517
Tennessee.....	41,217	34	6,038,803	17	1.4	146.5	9	Nashville	549,110 (c)	2	Memphis	672,277
Texas.....	261,797	2	23,507,783	2	2.5	89.8	32	Austin	690,252	4	Houston	2,016,582
Utah.....	82,144	12	2,550,063	34	2.4	31.0	3	Salt Lake City	178,097	1	Salt Lake City	178,097
Vermont.....	9,250	43	623,908	49	0.2	67.4	1	Montpelier	8,003	13	Burlington	38,531
Virginia.....	39,594	37	7,642,884	12	1.0	193.0	11	Richmond	193,777	4	Virginia Beach	438,415
Washington.....	66,544	20	6,395,798	14	1.7	96.1	9	Olympia	44,114	18	Seattle	573,911
West Virginia.....	24,078	41	1,818,470	37	0.2	75.5	3	Charleston	51,176	1	Charleston	51,176
Wisconsin.....	54,310	25	5,556,506	20	0.5	102.3	8	Madison	221,551	2	Milwaukee	578,887
Wyoming.....	97,100	9	515,004	51	1.2	5.3	1	Cheyenne	55,731	1	Cheyenne	55,731
Dist. of Columbia.....	61	...	581,530	50	-0.1	9,533.3	1 (a)	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	77	...	57,291	...	22.0	744.0	1 (a)	Pago Pago	4,278	3	Tafuna	8,409
Guam.....	210	...	154,805	...	...	737.2	1 (a)	Hagatna	1,100	18	Dededo	42,980
No. Mariana Islands.....	179	...	69,221	...	...	386.7	...	Saipan	62,392	1	Saipan	62,392
Puerto Rico.....	3,425	...	3,927,776	...	0.4	1,146.8	1 (a)	San Juan	421,958	1	San Juan	421,958
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	134	...	108,612	...	...	810.5	1 (a)	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	11,004	1	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	11,004

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 2007.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) 2006 Census Bureau estimate.

(b) 2005 Census Bureau estimate.

(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.....	<i>Aldemus Jura Nostra Defendere</i> (We Dare Defend Our Rights)
Flower.....	Camellia
Bird.....	Yellowhammer
Tree.....	Southern (Longleaf) Pine
Song.....	<i>Alabama</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 14, 1819
Capital.....	Montgomery

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	50,744
Rank in Nation.....	28th
Population.....	4,599,030
Rank in Nation.....	23rd
Density per square mile.....	90.6
Capital City.....	Montgomery
Population.....	200,127
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Birmingham
Population.....	231,483
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	7
Number of Counties.....	67
Number of Municipal Governments.....	451
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	9
Number of School Districts.....	128
Number of Special Districts.....	525

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Jim Folsom Jr.
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Hinton Mitchem
Secretary of the Senate.....	McDowell Lee
Speaker of the House.....	Seth Hammett
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Demetrius C. Newton
Clerk of the House.....	Greg Pappas
2008 Regular Session.....	Feb. 5 – May 19
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	35
Number of Representative Districts.....	105

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Bob Riley
Lieutenant Governor.....	Jim Folsom Jr.
Secretary of State.....	Beth Chapman
Attorney General.....	Troy King
Treasurer.....	Kay Ivey
Auditor.....	Samantha Shaw
Comptroller.....	Robert Childree
Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	26

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Sue Bell Cobb
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.....	<a href="http://www.alabama.gov">http://www.alabama.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.al.us">http://www.governor.state.al.us</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.legislature.state.al.us">http://www.legislature.state.al.us</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.judicial.state.al.us">http://www.judicial.state.al.us</a>

# Alaska

Nickname.....	The Last Frontier
Motto.....	<i>North to the Future</i>
Flower.....	Forget-Me-Not
Bird.....	Willow Ptarmigan
Tree.....	Sitka Spruce
Song.....	<i>Alaska's Flag</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 3, 1959
Capital.....	Juneau

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	571,951
Rank in Nation.....	1st
Population.....	670,053
Rank in Nation.....	47th
Density per square mile.....	1.2
Capital City.....	Juneau
Population.....	30,987
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Anchorage
Population.....	275,043
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of Counties.....	12
Number of Municipal Governments.....	149
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	3
Number of School Districts.....	0
Number of Special Districts.....	14

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lyda Green
Secretary of the Senate.....	Kirsten Waid
Speaker of the House.....	John Harris
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Suzanne Lowell
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 15 – May 14
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	20
Number of Representative Districts.....	40

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Sarah H. Palin
Lieutenant Governor.....	Sean Parnell
Attorney General.....	Talis Colberg
Treasurer.....	Brian Andrews
Auditor.....	Pat Davidson
Comptroller.....	Kim Garner
Governor's Present Term.....	12/06 – 12/10
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.ak.us">http://www.state.ak.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.gov.state.ak.us">http://www.gov.state.ak.us</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.legis.state.ak.us">http://www.legis.state.ak.us</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.ak.us/courts">http://www.state.ak.us/courts</a>





## 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  
Capital.....Phoenix

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....113,635  
Rank in Nation.....6th  
Population.....6,166,318  
Rank in Nation.....16th  
Density per square mile.....54.3  
Capital City.....Phoenix  
Population.....1,461,575  
Rank in State.....1st  
Largest City.....Phoenix  
Number of Representatives in Congress.....8  
Number of Counties.....15  
Number of Municipal Governments.....87  
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....10  
Number of School Districts.....231  
Number of Special Districts.....305

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....Legislature

President of the Senate.....Timothy S. Bee  
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....Robert Blendu  
Secretary of the Senate.....Charmion Billington

Speaker of the House.....James P. Weiers  
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....Bob Robson  
Chief Clerk of the House.....Norman L. Moore

2008 Regular Session.....Jan. 14–April 19  
Number of Senatorial Districts.....30  
Number of Representative Districts.....30

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....Janet Napolitano  
Secretary of State.....Jan Brewer  
Attorney General.....Terry Goddard  
Treasurer.....Dean Martin  
Auditor.....Debra K. Davenport  
Comptroller.....D. Clark Partridge

Governor's Present Term.....1/03–1/11  
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.....Ruth V. McGregor  
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  
Capital.....Little Rock

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....52,068  
Rank in Nation.....27th  
Population.....2,810,872  
Rank in Nation.....32nd  
Density per square mile.....54.0  
Capital City.....Little Rock  
Population.....184,564  
Rank in State.....1st  
Largest City.....Little Rock  
Number of Representatives in Congress.....4  
Number of Counties.....75  
Number of Municipal Governments.....499  
Number of 2008 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. Bill Halter  
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....Jack Critcher  
Secretary of the Senate.....Ann Cornwell

Speaker of the House.....Benny Petrus  
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....Scott Sullivan  
Chief Clerk of the House.....Jo Renshaw

2008 Regular Session.....No Regular Session in 2008  
Number of Senatorial Districts.....35  
Number of Representative Districts.....100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....Mike Beebe  
Lieutenant Governor.....Bill Halter  
Secretary of State.....Charlie Daniels  
Attorney General.....Dustin McDaniel  
Treasurer.....Martha A. Shoffner  
Auditor.....Jim Wood  
Comptroller.....Richard Weiss

Governor's Present Term.....1/07–1/11  
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....7  
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....47

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....Supreme Court  
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....Jim Hannah  
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.....	<i>Eureka</i> (I Have Found It)
Flower.....	Golden Poppy
Bird.....	California Valley Quail
Tree.....	California Redwood
Song.....	<i>I Love You, California</i>
Entered the Union.....	September 9, 1850
Capital.....	Sacramento

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	155,959
Rank in Nation.....	3rd
Population.....	36,457,549
Rank in Nation.....	1st
Density per square mile.....	233.8
Capital City.....	Sacramento
Population.....	456,441
Rank in State.....	7th
Largest City.....	Los Angeles
Population.....	3,844,829
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	53
Number of Counties.....	57
Number of Municipal Governments.....	475
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	55
Number of School Districts.....	1,047
Number of Special Districts.....	2,830

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. John Garamendi
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Don Perata
Secretary of the Senate.....	Gregory Schmidt

Speaker of the Assembly.....	Fabian Núñez
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly.....	Sally J. Lieber
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.....	E. Dotson Wilson

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 7–Aug. 31
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	80

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Arnold Schwarzenegger
Lieutenant Governor.....	John Garamendi
Secretary of State.....	Debra Bowen
Attorney General.....	Edmund Gerald Brown
Treasurer.....	Bill Lockyer
Auditor.....	Elaine M. Howle
Controller.....	John Chiang

Governor's Present Term.....	11/03–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	8
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	11

## 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.....	88
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	4
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.ca.gov">http://www.ca.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.ca.gov">http://www.governor.ca.gov</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.leginfo.ca.gov">http://www.leginfo.ca.gov</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov">http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov</a>

# Colorado

Nickname.....	The Centennial State
Motto.....	<i>Nil Sine Numine</i> (Nothing Without Providence)
Flower.....	Columbine
Bird.....	Lark Bunting
Tree.....	Blue Spruce
Song.....	<i>Where the Columbines Grow</i>
Entered the Union.....	August 1, 1876
Capital.....	Denver

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	103,718
Rank in Nation.....	8th
Population.....	4,753,377
Rank in Nation.....	22nd
Density per square mile.....	45.8
Capital City.....	Denver
Population.....	557,917
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Denver
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	7
Number of Counties.....	62
Number of Municipal Governments.....	270
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	9
Number of School Districts.....	182
Number of Special Districts.....	1,414

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Peter C. Groff
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Abel J. Tapia
Secretary of the Senate.....	Karen Goldman

Speaker of the House.....	Andrew Romanoff
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Cheri Jahn
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Marilyn Eddins

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9–May 7
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	35
Number of Representative Districts.....	65

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Bill Ritter
Lieutenant Governor.....	Barbara O'Brien
Secretary of State.....	Mike Coffman
Attorney General.....	John W. Suthers
Treasurer.....	Cary Kennedy
Auditor.....	Sally Symanski
Controller.....	Leslie Shenefelt

Governor's Present Term.....	1/07–1/11
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.co.us">http://www.state.co.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/governor_office.html">http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/governor_office.html</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.leg.state.co.us">http://www.leg.state.co.us</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.state.co.us">http://www.courts.state.co.us</a>



## 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.....	3,504,809
Rank in Nation.....	29th
Density per square mile.....	723.3
Capital City.....	Hartford
Population.....	124,397
Rank in State.....	3rd
Largest City.....	Bridgeport
Population.....	139,008
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	5
Number of Counties.....	0
Number of Municipal Governments.....	30
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	7
Number of School Districts.....	17
Number of Special Districts.....	384

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Michael C. Fedele
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Donald E. Williams
Clerk of the Senate.....	Thomas P. Sheridan

Speaker of the House.....	James A. Amann
Deputy Speakers of the House.....	Emil Altobello, Mary G. Fritz, Bob Godfrey, Marie Kirkley-Bey
Clerk of the House.....	Garey E. Coleman

2008 Regular Session.....	Feb. 6–May 7
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	36
Number of Representative Districts.....	151

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	M. Jodi Rell
Lieutenant Governor.....	Michael Fedele
Secretary of State.....	Susan Bysiewicz
Attorney General.....	Richard Blumenthal
Treasurer.....	Denise L. Nappier
Auditor.....	Robert Jaekle and Kevin P. Johnston
Comptroller.....	Nancy Wyman

Governor's Present Term.....	7/04–1/11
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.....	Chase T. Rogers
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	10
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	2nd Circuit

### STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.ct.us">http://www.state.ct.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.ct.us/governor">http://www.state.ct.us/governor</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.cga.state.ct.us">http://www.cga.state.ct.us</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.jud.state.ct.us">http://www.jud.state.ct.us</a>

## 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.....	853,476
Rank in Nation.....	45th
Density per square mile.....	436.8
Capital City.....	Dover
Population.....	34,288
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Wilmington
Population.....	72,786
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of Counties.....	3
Number of Municipal Governments.....	57
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	3
Number of School Districts.....	19
Number of Special Districts.....	260

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. John Carney Jr.
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Thurman Adams Jr.
Secretary of the Senate.....	Bernard Brady

Speaker of the House.....	Terry R. Spence
Clerk of the House.....	JoAnn M. Hedrick

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 8–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.....	Joseph R. Biden
Treasurer.....	Jack Markell
Auditor.....	R. Thomas Wagner
Comptroller.....	Richard S. Cordrey

Governor's Present Term.....	1/01–1/09
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.....	Myron T. Steele
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.....	<a href="http://www.delaware.gov">http://www.delaware.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/governor">http://www.state.de.us/governor</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.legis.state.de.us">http://www.legis.state.de.us</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://courts.state.de.us">http://courts.state.de.us</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Florida

Nickname.....	The Sunshine State
Motto.....	<i>In God We Trust</i>
Flower.....	Orange Blossom
Bird.....	Mockingbird
Tree.....	Sabal Palmetto Palm
Song.....	<i>The Swanee River (Old Folks at Home)</i>
Entered the Union.....	March 3, 1845
Capital.....	Tallahassee

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	53,927
Rank in Nation.....	26th
Population.....	18,089,888
Rank in Nation.....	4th
Density per square mile.....	335.5
Capital City.....	Tallahassee
Population.....	158,500
Rank in State.....	8th
Largest City.....	Jacksonville
Population.....	782,623
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	25
Number of Counties.....	66
Number of Municipal Governments.....	404
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	27
Number of School Districts.....	95
Number of Special Districts.....	626

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Ken Pruitt
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Lisa Carlton
Secretary of the Senate.....	Faye W. Blanton

Speaker of the House.....	Marco Rubio
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Marsha L. Bowen
Clerk of the House.....	William S. Pittman III

2008 Regular Session.....	March 4–May 2
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	120

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Charlie Crist
Lieutenant Governor.....	Jeff Kottkamp
Secretary of State.....	Kurt Browning
Attorney General.....	Bill McCollum
Chief Financial Officer.....	Alex Sink
Auditor.....	David Martin

Governor's Present Term.....	1/07–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	4

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	R. Fred Lewis
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.....	<a href="http://www.myflorida.com">http://www.myflorida.com</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.fl.us/eog">http://www.state.fl.us/eog</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.leg.state.fl.us">http://www.leg.state.fl.us</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.flcourts.org">http://www.flcourts.org</a>

# Georgia

Nickname.....	The Empire State of the South
Motto.....	<i>Wisdom, Justice and Moderation</i>
Flower.....	Cherokee Rose
Bird.....	Brown Thrasher
Tree.....	Live Oak
Song.....	<i>Georgia on My Mind</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 2, 1788
Capital.....	Atlanta

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	57,906
Rank in Nation.....	21st
Population.....	9,363,941
Rank in Nation.....	9th
Density per square mile.....	161.7
Capital City.....	Atlanta
Population.....	470,688
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Atlanta
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	13
Number of Counties.....	156
Number of Municipal Governments.....	531
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	15
Number of School Districts.....	180
Number of Special Districts.....	581

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Casey Cagle
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Eric Johnson
Secretary of the Senate.....	Bob Ewing

Speaker of the House.....	Glenn Richardson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Mark Burkhalter
Clerk of the House.....	Robert E. Rivers Jr.

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 14–April 15
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	56
Number of Representative Districts.....	180

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Sonny Perdue
Lieutenant Governor.....	Casey Cagle
Secretary of State.....	Karen Handel
Attorney General.....	Thurbert E. Baker
Treasurer.....	W. Daniel Ebersole
Auditor.....	Russell W. Hinton

Governor's Present Term.....	1/03–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	13
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	No formal cabinet system

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Leah Ward Sears
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.ga.us">http://www.state.ga.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://gov.state.ga.us/">http://gov.state.ga.us/</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.legis.state.ga.us">http://www.legis.state.ga.us</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.georgiacourts.org">http://www.georgiacourts.org</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Hawaii

Nickname.....	The Aloha State
Motto.....	<i>Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono</i> (The Life of the Land Is Perpetuated in Righteousness)
Flower.....	Native Yellow Hibiscus
Bird.....	Hawaiian Goose (Nene)
Tree.....	Kukue Tree (Candlenut)
Song.....	<i>Hawaii Pono</i>
Entered the Union.....	August 21, 1959
Capital.....	Honolulu

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	6,423
Rank in Nation.....	47th
Population.....	1,285,498
Rank in Nation.....	42nd
Density per square mile.....	200.1
Capital City.....	Honolulu
Population.....	377,379
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Honolulu
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2
Number of Counties.....	3
Number of Municipal Governments.....	1
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	4
Number of School Districts.....	0
Number of Special Districts.....	15

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Colleen Hanabusa
Vice President of the Senate.....	Donna Mercado Kim
Chief Clerk of the Senate.....	Carol Taniguchi
Speaker of the House.....	Calvin K.Y. Say
Vice Speaker of the House.....	Jon Riki Karamatsu
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Patricia A. Mau-Shimizu
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 16–May 8
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	25
Number of Representative Districts.....	51

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Linda Lingle
Lieutenant Governor.....	James “Duke” Aiona Jr.
Attorney General.....	Mark J. Bennett
Treasurer.....	Georgina Kawamura
Auditor.....	Marion M. Higa
Comptroller.....	Russ K. Saito
Governor’s Present Term.....	12/02–12/10
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	2
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	22

## 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.....	6
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.hawaii.gov">http://www.hawaii.gov</a>
Governor’s Website.....	<a href="http://gov.state.hi.us">http://gov.state.hi.us</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov">http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.hi.us">http://www.courts.hi.us</a>

# Idaho

Nickname.....	The Gem State
Motto.....	<i>Esto Perpetua</i> (Let It Be Perpetual)
Flower.....	Syringa
Bird.....	Mountain Bluebird
Tree.....	Western White Pine
Song.....	<i>Here We Have Idaho</i>
Entered the Union.....	July 3, 1890
Capital.....	Boise

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	82,747
Rank in Nation.....	11th
Population.....	1,466,465
Rank in Nation.....	39th
Density per square mile.....	17.7
Capital City.....	Boise
Population.....	193,161
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Boise
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2
Number of Counties.....	44
Number of Municipal Governments.....	200
Number of 2008 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.....	Lawrence Denney
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Pamm Juker
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 7–April 4
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	35
Number of Representative Districts.....	35

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	C.L. “Butch” Otter
Lieutenant Governor.....	Jim Risch
Secretary of State.....	Ben Ysursa
Attorney General.....	Lawrence Wasden
Treasurer.....	Ron Crane
Controller.....	Donna Jones
Governor’s Present Term.....	1/07–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	22

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Daniel Eismann
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.id.us">http://www.state.id.us</a>
Governor’s Website.....	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/gov">http://www2.state.id.us/gov</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/legislat">http://www2.state.id.us/legislat</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/judicial">http://www2.state.id.us/judicial</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Illinois

Nickname.....	The Prairie State
Motto.....	<i>State Sovereignty-National Union</i>
Flower.....	Native Violet
Bird.....	Cardinal
Tree.....	White Oak
Song.....	<i>Illinois</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 3, 1818
Capital.....	Springfield

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	55,584
Rank in Nation.....	24th
Population.....	12,831,970
Rank in Nation.....	5th
Density per square mile.....	230.9
Capital City.....	Springfield
Population.....	115,668
Rank in State.....	6th
Largest City.....	Chicago
Population.....	2,842,518
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	19
Number of Counties.....	102
Number of Municipal Governments.....	1,291
Number of 2008 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.....	Debra Shipley
Speaker of the House.....	Michael J. Madigan
House Chief Clerk.....	Mark Mahoney
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9–May 31
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.....	Alexi Giannoulas
Auditor.....	William G. Holland
Comptroller.....	Daniel Hynes
Governor's Present Term.....	1/03–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	18

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Robert R. Thomas
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	53
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	3
U.S. Circuit Court.....	7th Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.il.us">http://www.state.il.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.il.us/gov">http://www.state.il.us/gov</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.legis.state.il.us">http://www.legis.state.il.us</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.il.us/court">http://www.state.il.us/court</a>

# Indiana

Nickname.....	The Hoosier State
Motto.....	<i>Crossroads of America</i>
Flower.....	Peony
Bird.....	Cardinal
Tree.....	Tulip Poplar
Song.....	<i>On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 11, 1816
Capital.....	Indianapolis

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	35,867
Rank in Nation.....	38th
Population.....	6,313,520
Rank in Nation.....	15th
Density per square mile.....	176.0
Capital City.....	Indianapolis
Population.....	784,118
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Indianapolis
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	9
Number of Counties.....	91
Number of Municipal Governments.....	567
Number of 2008 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. Becky Skillman
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	David C. Long
Secretary of the Senate.....	Mary C. Mendel
Speaker of the House.....	B. Patrick Bauer
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Chet Dobis
Clerk of the House.....	Clinton McKay
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 14–April
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	50
Number of Representative Districts.....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Mitch Daniels
Lieutenant Governor.....	Becky Skillman
Secretary of State.....	Todd Rokita
Attorney General.....	Steve Carter
Treasurer.....	Richard E. Mourdock
Auditor.....	Tim Berry
Governor's Present Term.....	1/05–1/09
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	16

## 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.....	15
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	2
U.S. Circuit Court.....	7th Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.in.us">http://www.state.in.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.in.gov/gov">http://www.in.gov/gov</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.in.gov/legislative">http://www.in.gov/legislative</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.in.gov/judiciary">http://www.in.gov/judiciary</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Iowa

Nickname.....	The Hawkeye State
Motto.....	<i>Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain</i>
Flower.....	Wild Rose
Bird.....	Eastern Goldfinch
Tree.....	Oak
Song.....	<i>The Song of Iowa</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 28, 1846
Capital.....	Des Moines

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square mile).....	55,869
Rank in Nation.....	23rd
Population.....	2,982,085
Rank in Nation.....	30th
Density per square mile.....	53.4
Capital City.....	Des Moines
Population.....	194,163
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Des Moines
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	5
Number of Counties.....	99
Number of Municipal Governments.....	948
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	7
Number of School Districts.....	386
Number of Special Districts.....	542

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	John P. Kibbie
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Jeff Danielson
Secretary of the Senate.....	Michael E. Marshall

Speaker of the House.....	Pat Murphy
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Polly Bukta
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Mark Brandsgard

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 14–May
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	50
Number of Representative Districts.....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Chet Culver
Lieutenant Governor.....	Patty Judge
Secretary of State.....	Michael Mauro
Attorney General.....	Thomas Miller
Treasurer.....	Michael Fitzgerald
Auditor.....	David A. Vaudt
Chief Operating Officer.....	Calvin McKelvogue

Governor's Present Term.....	1/07–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	30

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Marsha K. Ternus
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.ia.us">http://www.state.ia.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.ia.us/">http://www.governor.state.ia.us/</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.legis.state.ia.us">http://www.legis.state.ia.us</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.judicial.state.ia.us">http://www.judicial.state.ia.us</a>

# Kansas

Nickname.....	The Sunflower State
Motto.....	<i>Ad Astra per Aspera</i> (To the Stars through Difficulties)
Flower.....	Wild Native Sunflower
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	Cottonwood
Song.....	<i>Home on the Range</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 29, 1861
Capital.....	Topeka

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	81,815
Rank in Nation.....	13th
Population.....	2,764,075
Rank in Nation.....	33rd
Density per square mile.....	33.8
Capital City.....	Topeka
Population.....	121,946
Rank in State.....	4th
Largest City.....	Wichita
Population.....	354,865
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4
Number of Counties.....	104
Number of Municipal Governments.....	627
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	6
Number of School Districts.....	324
Number of Special Districts.....	1,533

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Stephen Morris
Secretary of the Senate.....	Pat Saville

Speaker of the House.....	Melvin Neufield
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Donald Dahl
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Janet E. Jones

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 14–April 14
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	125

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Kathleen Sebelius
Lieutenant Governor.....	Mark Parkinson
Secretary of State.....	Ron Thornburgh
Attorney General.....	Stephen Six
Treasurer.....	Lynn Jenkins
Auditor.....	Barbara J. Hinton
Director, Division of Accounts & Reports.....	Kent Olson

Governor's Present Term.....	1/03–1/11
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.....	Kay McFarland
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	12
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	10th Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.accesskansas.org">http://www.accesskansas.org</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.ks.gov/governor.org">http://www.ks.gov/governor.org</a>
State Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.kslegislature.org">http://www.kslegislature.org</a>
State Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.kscourts.org">http://www.kscourts.org</a>



## 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  
Capital.....Frankfort

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....39,728  
Rank in Nation.....36th  
Population.....4,206,074  
Rank in Nation.....26th  
Density per square mile.....105.9  
Capital City.....Frankfort  
Population.....27,210  
Rank in State.....7th  
Largest City.....Louisville  
Population.....556,429  
Number of Representatives in Congress.....6  
Number of Counties.....119  
Number of Municipal Governments.....424  
Number of 2008 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.....Katie Stine  
Secretary of the Senate.....Donna Holiday

Speaker of the House.....Jody Richards  
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....Larry Clark  
Chief Clerk of the House.....Lois Pulliam

2008 Regular Session.....Jan. 8–April 15  
Number of Senatorial Districts.....38  
Number of Representative Districts.....100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....Steve Beshear  
Lieutenant Governor.....Daniel Mongiardo  
Secretary of State.....Trey Grayson  
Attorney General.....Jack Conway  
Treasurer.....Todd Hollenbach  
Auditor.....Crit Luallen  
Controller.....Ed Ross

Governor's Present Term.....12/07–12/11  
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....7  
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....10

## 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://kentucky.gov>  
Governor's Website.....<http://governor.ky.gov/>  
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  
Capital.....Baton Rouge

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....43,562  
Rank in Nation.....33rd  
Population.....4,287,768  
Rank in Nation.....25th  
Density per square mile.....98.4  
Capital City.....Baton Rouge  
Population.....222,064  
Rank in State.....2nd  
Largest City.....New Orleans  
Population.....454,863  
Number of Representatives in Congress.....7  
Number of Parishes.....60  
Number of Municipal Governments.....302  
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....9  
Number of School Districts.....66  
Number of Special Districts.....45

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....Legislature

President of the Senate.....Joel T. Chaisson II  
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....Sharon Weston Broome  
Secretary of Senate.....Glenn Koeppe

Speaker of the House.....Jim Tucker  
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....Karen Carter Peterson  
Clerk of the House and Chief of Staff.....Alfred W. Speer

2008 Regular Session.....March 31–June 23  
Number of Senatorial Districts.....39  
Number of Representative Districts.....105

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....Bobby Jindal  
Lieutenant Governor.....Mitch Landrieu  
Secretary of State.....Jay Dardenne  
Attorney General.....James D. Caldwell  
Treasurer.....John Neely Kennedy  
Comptroller.....Jerry Luke LeBlanc

Governor's Present Term.....1/08–1/12  
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....8  
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....16

## 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.....53  
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](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  
Capital.....Augusta

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....30,862  
Rank in Nation.....39th  
Population.....1,321,574  
Rank in Nation.....40th  
Density per square mile.....42.8  
Capital City.....Augusta  
Population.....18,626  
Rank in State.....9th  
Largest City.....Portland  
Population.....63,889  
Number of Representatives in Congress.....2  
Number of Counties.....16  
Number of Municipal Governments.....22  
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....4  
Number of School Districts.....99  
Number of Special Districts.....222

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....Legislature  
President of the Senate.....Beth Edmonds  
Secretary of the Senate.....Joy J. O'Brien  
Speaker of the House.....Glenn A. Cummings  
Clerk of the House.....Millicent M. MacFarland  
2008 Regular Session.....Jan. 2–April 16  
Number of Senatorial Districts.....35  
Number of Representative Districts.....151

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....John E. Baldacci  
Secretary of State.....Matthew Dunlap  
Attorney General.....G. Steven Rowe  
Treasurer.....David G. Lemoine  
Auditor.....Neria R. Douglass  
Controller.....Edward Karass  
Governor's Present Term.....1/03–1/11  
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....1  
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....21

### 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://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  
Capital.....Annapolis

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....9,774  
Rank in Nation.....42nd  
Population.....5,615,727  
Rank in Nation.....19th  
Density per square mile.....574.5  
Capital City.....Annapolis  
Population.....36,300  
Rank in State.....7th  
Largest City.....Baltimore  
Population.....635,815  
Number of Representatives in Congress.....8  
Number of Counties.....23  
Number of Municipal Governments.....157  
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....10  
Number of School Districts.....0  
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.....Nathaniel J. McFadden  
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  
2008 Regular Session.....Jan. 9–April 7  
Number of Senatorial Districts.....47  
Number of Representative Districts.....47

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....Martin O'Malley  
Lieutenant Governor.....Anthony Brown  
Secretary of State.....Interim—Dennis Schnepfe  
Attorney General.....Douglas Gansler  
Treasurer.....Nancy K. Kopp  
Auditor.....Bruce A. Myers  
Comptroller.....Peter Franchot  
Governor's Present Term.....1/07–1/11  
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....4  
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....28

### 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.marlyand.gov>  
Governor's Website.....<http://www.gov.state.md.us>  
Legislative Website.....<http://www.mlis.state.md.us>  
Judicial Website.....<http://www.courts.state.md.us/>

## STATE PAGES

# Massachusetts

Nickname.....	The Bay State
Motto.....	<i>Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem</i> (By the Sword We Seek Peace, but Peace Only under Liberty)
Flower.....	Mayflower
Bird.....	Chickadee
Tree.....	American Elm
Song.....	<i>All Hail to Massachusetts</i>
Entered the Union.....	February 6, 1788
Capital.....	Boston

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	7,840
Rank in Nation.....	45th
Population.....	6,437,193
Rank in Nation.....	13th
Density per square mile.....	821.0
Capital City.....	Boston
Population.....	559,034
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Boston
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	10
Number of Counties.....	5
Number of Municipal Governments.....	45
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	12
Number of School Districts.....	82
Number of Special Districts.....	403

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Court
President of the Senate.....	Theresa Murray
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Stanley C. Rosenberg
Clerk of the Senate.....	William F. Welch
Speaker of the House.....	Salvatore F. DiMasi
Clerk of the House.....	Steven T. James
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 2, 2008 – Jan. 6, 2009
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	160

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Deval Patrick
Lieutenant Governor.....	Tim Murray
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	William F. Galvin
Attorney General.....	Martha Coakley
Treasurer & Receiver General.....	Timothy Cahill
Auditor.....	Joseph DeNucci
Comptroller.....	Martin J. Benison
Governor's Present Term.....	1/07 – 1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	10

## 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.....	28
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	1st Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.mass.gov">http://www.mass.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.ma.us/gov">http://www.state.ma.us/gov</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.ma.us/legis">http://www.state.ma.us/legis</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.ma.us/courts">http://www.state.ma.us/courts</a>

# Michigan

Nickname.....	The Wolverine State
Motto.....	<i>Si Quæris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice</i> (If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look About You)
Flower.....	Apple Blossom
Bird.....	Robin
Tree.....	White Pine
Song.....	<i>Michigan, My Michigan</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 26, 1837
Capital.....	Lansing

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	56,804
Rank in Nation.....	22nd
Population.....	10,095,643
Rank in Nation.....	8th
Density per square mile.....	177.7
Capital City.....	Lansing
Population.....	115,518
Rank in State.....	6th
Largest City.....	Detroit
Population.....	886,671
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	15
Number of Counties.....	83
Number of Municipal Governments.....	533
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	17
Number of School Districts.....	580
Number of Special Districts.....	366

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. John Cherry
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Randy Richardville
Secretary of the Senate.....	Carol Morey Vimenti
Speaker of the House.....	Andy Dillon
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Michael Sak
Clerk of the House.....	Rich Brown
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – 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 Lynn Land
Attorney General.....	Mike Cox
Treasurer.....	Robert J. Kleine
Auditor.....	Thomas McTavish
Director, Office of Financial Management.....	Michael J. Moody
Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	4
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	24

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Clifford W. Taylor
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.....	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov">http://www.michigan.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/gov">http://www.michigan.gov/gov</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.michiganlegislature.org">http://www.michiganlegislature.org</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.michigan.gov">http://www.courts.michigan.gov</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Minnesota

Nickname.....	The North Star State
Motto.....	<i>L'Etoile du Nord</i> (The North Star)
Flower.....	Pink and White Lady-Slipper
Bird.....	Common Loon
Tree.....	Red Pine
Song.....	<i>Hail! Minnesota</i>
Entered the Union.....	May 11, 1858
Capital.....	St. Paul

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	79,610
Rank in Nation.....	14th
Population.....	5,167,101
Rank in Nation.....	21st
Density per square mile.....	64.9
Capital City.....	St. Paul
Population.....	275,150
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Minneapolis
Population.....	372,811
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	8
Number of Counties.....	87
Number of Municipal Governments.....	854
Number of 2008 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.....	Margaret Anderson Kelliher
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Al Mathiowetz
2008 Regular Session.....	Feb. 12–May 19
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	67
Number of Representative Districts.....	67

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Tim Pawlenty
Lieutenant Governor.....	Carol Molnau
Secretary of State.....	Mark Ritchie
Attorney General.....	Lori Swanson
Commissioner of Finance.....	Tom Hanson
Auditor.....	Rebecca Otto
Governor's Present Term.....	1/03–1/11
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.....	Vacant at time of printing
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.mn.us">http://www.state.mn.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.mn.us">http://www.governor.state.mn.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.leg.state.mn.us">http://www.leg.state.mn.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.state.mn.us/home/">http://www.courts.state.mn.us/home/</a>

# Mississippi

Nickname.....	The Magnolia State
Motto.....	<i>Virtute et Armis</i> (By Valor and Arms)
Flower.....	Magnolia
Bird.....	Mockingbird
Tree.....	Magnolia
Song.....	<i>Go, Mississippi</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 10, 1817
Capital.....	Jackson

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	46,907
Rank in Nation.....	31st
Population.....	2,910,540
Rank in Nation.....	31st
Density per square mile.....	62.0
Capital City.....	Jackson
Population.....	177,977
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Jackson
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4
Number of Counties.....	82
Number of Municipal Governments.....	296
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	6
Number of School Districts.....	164
Number of Special Districts.....	458

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Phil Bryant
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Billy Hewes
Secretary of the Senate.....	John O. Gilbert
Speaker of the House.....	William J. McCoy
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	J.P. Compretta
Clerk of the House.....	Don Richardson
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 8–May 12
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	52
Number of Representative Districts.....	122

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Haley Barbour
Lieutenant Governor.....	Phil Bryant
Secretary of State.....	Delbert Hosemann
Attorney General.....	Jim Hood
Treasurer.....	Tate Reeves
Auditor.....	Stacey Pickering
State Fiscal Officer.....	J.K. Stringer Jr.
Governor's Present Term.....	1/04–1/12
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.....	James W. Smith Jr.
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.....	<a href="http://www.ms.gov">http://www.ms.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.ms.us">http://www.governor.state.ms.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.ls.state.ms.us">http://www.ls.state.ms.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.mssc.state.ms.us">http://www.mssc.state.ms.us</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Missouri

Nickname.....	The Show Me State
Motto.....	<i>Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto</i> (The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law)
Flower.....	White Hawthorn Blossom
Bird.....	Bluebird
Tree.....	Flowering Dogwood
Song.....	<i>Missouri Waltz</i>
Entered the Union.....	August 10, 1821
Capital.....	Jefferson City

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	68,886
Rank in Nation.....	18th
Population.....	5,842,713
Rank in Nation.....	18th
Density per square mile.....	84.8
Capital City.....	Jefferson City
Population.....	39,062
Rank in State.....	15th
Largest City.....	Kansas City
Population.....	444,965
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	9
Number of Counties.....	114
Number of Municipal Governments.....	946
Number of 2008 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. Peter Kinder
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Michael Gibbons
Secretary of the Senate.....	Terry L. Spieler

Speaker of the House.....	Rod Jetton
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Bryan Pratt
Clerk of the House.....	Adam Crumbliss

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – May 30
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	34
Number of Representative Districts.....	163

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Matt Blunt
Lieutenant Governor.....	Peter Kinder
Secretary of State.....	Robin Carnahan
Attorney General.....	Jay Nixon
Treasurer.....	Sarah Steelman
Auditor.....	Susan Montee
Director, Division of Accounting.....	Thomas Sadowski

Governor's Present Term.....	1/05 – 1/09
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.....	Laura Denvir Stith
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.mo.us">http://www.state.mo.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.gov.state.mo.us">http://www.gov.state.mo.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.moga.state.mo.us">http://www.moga.state.mo.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.osca.state.mo.us">http://www.osca.state.mo.us</a>

# Montana

Nickname.....	The Treasure State
Motto.....	<i>Oro y Plata</i> (Gold and Silver)
Flower.....	Bitterroot
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	Ponderosa Pine
Song.....	<i>Montana</i>
Entered the Union.....	November 8, 1889
Capital.....	Helena

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	145,552
Rank in Nation.....	4th
Population.....	944,632
Rank in Nation.....	44th
Density per square mile.....	6.5
Capital City.....	Helena
Population.....	27,383
Rank in State.....	6th
Largest City.....	Billings
Population.....	98,721
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of Counties.....	54
Number of Municipal Governments.....	129
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	3
Number of School Districts.....	352
Number of Special Districts.....	592

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Mike Cooney
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Dan W. Harrington
Secretary of the Senate.....	John Mudd

Speaker of the House.....	Scott Sales
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Marilyn Miller

2008 Regular Session.....	No Regular Session in 2008
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	50
Number of Representative Districts.....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Brian Schweitzer
Lieutenant Governor.....	John Bohlinger
Secretary of State.....	Brad Johnson
Attorney General.....	Mike McGrath
Treasurer.....	Janet Kelly
Auditor.....	John Morrison
Administrator, State Accounting.....	Paul Christofferson

Governor's Present Term.....	1/05 – 1/09
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	22

## 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.....	<a href="http://www.state.mt.us">http://www.state.mt.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.discoveringmontana.com/gov2">http://www.discoveringmontana.com/gov2</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://leg.state.mt.us">http://leg.state.mt.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.lawlibrary.state.mt.us">http://www.lawlibrary.state.mt.us</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Nebraska

Nickname.....	The Cornhusker State
Motto.....	<i>Equality Before the Law</i>
Flower.....	Goldenrod
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	Western Cottonwood
Song.....	<i>Beautiful Nebraska</i>
Entered the Union.....	March 1, 1867
Capital.....	Lincoln

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	76,872
Rank in Nation.....	15th
Population.....	1,768,331
Rank in Nation.....	38th
Density per square mile.....	23.0
Capital City.....	Lincoln
Population.....	239,213
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Omaha
Population.....	414,521
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	3
Number of Counties.....	93
Number of Municipal Governments.....	531
Number of 2008 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. Rick Sheehy
Clerk of the Legislature.....	Patrick J. O'Donnell
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9–April 15
Number of Legislative Districts.....	49

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	David Heineman
Lieutenant Governor.....	Rick Sheehy
Secretary of State.....	John Gale
Attorney General.....	Jon Bruning
Treasurer.....	Shane Osborn
Auditor.....	Mike Foley
State Accounting Administrator.....	Paul Carlson
Governor's Present Term.....	1/05–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	29

### JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Michael G. Heavican
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.ne.us">http://www.state.ne.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://gov.nol.org">http://gov.nol.org</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.unicam.state.ne.us">http://www.unicam.state.ne.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://court.nol.org">http://court.nol.org</a>

# Nevada

Nickname.....	The Silver State
Motto.....	<i>All for Our Country</i>
Flower.....	Sagebrush
Bird.....	Mountain Bluebird
Trees.....	Bristlecone Pine and Single-leaf Piñon
Song.....	<i>Home Means Nevada</i>
Entered the Union.....	October 31, 1864
Capital.....	Carson City

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	109,826
Rank in Nation.....	7th
Population.....	2,495,529
Rank in Nation.....	35th
Density per square mile.....	22.7
Capital City.....	Carson City
Population.....	56,062
Rank in State.....	6th
Largest City.....	Las Vegas
Population.....	545,147
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	3
Number of Counties.....	16
Number of Municipal Governments.....	19
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	5
Number of School Districts.....	17
Number of Special Districts.....	158

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Brian K. Krolicki
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Mark Amodei
Secretary of the Senate.....	Claire Clift
Speaker of the Assembly.....	Barbara Buckley
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly.....	Bernie Anderson
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.....	Susan Furlong Reil

2008 Regular Session.....	No Regular Session in 2008
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	21
Number of Representative Districts.....	42

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	James A. Gibbons
Lieutenant Governor.....	Brian Krolicki
Secretary of State.....	Ross Miller
Attorney General.....	Catherine Cortez Masto
Treasurer.....	Kate Marshall
Auditor.....	Paul V. Townsend
Controller.....	Kim Wallin

Governor's Present Term.....	1/07–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	23

### JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Mark Gibbons
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.....	<a href="http://www.nv.gov">http://www.nv.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.gov.state.nv.us">http://www.gov.state.nv.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.leg.state.nv.us">http://www.leg.state.nv.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://silver.state.nv.us/elec_judicial.htm">http://silver.state.nv.us/elec_judicial.htm</a>



## STATE PAGES

# New Hampshire

Nickname.....	The Granite State
Motto.....	<i>Live Free or Die</i>
Flower.....	Purple Lilac
Bird.....	Purple Finch
Tree.....	White Birch
Song.....	<i>Old New Hampshire</i>
Entered the Union.....	June 21, 1788
Capital.....	Concord

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	8,968
Rank in Nation.....	44th
Population.....	1,314,895
Rank in Nation.....	41st
Density per square mile.....	146.6
Capital City.....	Concord
Population.....	42,336
Rank in State.....	3rd
Largest City.....	Manchester
Population.....	109,691
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2
Number of Counties.....	10
Number of Municipal Governments.....	13
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	4
Number of School Districts.....	167
Number of Special Districts.....	148

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Court
President of the Senate.....	Sylvia B. Larsen
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Margaret Wood Hassan
Clerk of the Senate.....	Tammy L. Wright

Speaker of the House.....	Terie N. Norelli
Clerk of the House.....	Karen O. Wadsworth

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 2–July 1
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	24
Number of Representative Districts.....	103

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	John Lynch
Secretary of State.....	William M. Gardner
Attorney General.....	Kelly Ayotte
Treasurer.....	Catherine Provencher
Auditor.....	Michael Buckley
Acting Comptroller.....	Steven Smith

Governor's Present Term.....	1/05–1/09
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.....	John T. Broderick Jr.
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.nh.us">http://www.state.nh.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.nh.gov/governor/">http://www.nh.gov/governor/</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us">http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.state.nh.us/">http://www.courts.state.nh.us/</a>

# New Jersey

Nickname.....	The Garden State
Motto.....	<i>Liberty and Prosperity</i>
Flower.....	Violet
Bird.....	Eastern Goldfinch
Tree.....	Red Oak
Song.....	<i>I'm From New Jersey</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 18, 1787
Capital.....	Trenton

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	7,417
Rank in Nation.....	46th
Population.....	8,724,560
Rank in Nation.....	11th
Density per square mile.....	1,176.2
Capital City.....	Trenton
Population.....	85,314
Rank in State.....	9th
Largest City.....	Newark
Population.....	280,666
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	13
Number of Counties.....	21
Number of Municipal Governments.....	324
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	15
Number of School Districts.....	549
Number of Special Districts.....	276

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Richard J. Codey
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Shirley K. Turner
Secretary of the Senate.....	Ellen M. Davenport

Speaker of the Assembly.....	Joseph J. Roberts Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly.....	Jerry Green
Clerk of the General Assembly.....	Dana M. Burley

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 8, 2008–Jan. 12, 2009
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	40

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Jon Corzine
Secretary of State.....	Nina Mitchell Wells
Attorney General.....	Stuart Rabner
Treasurer.....	Michellene Davis
Auditor.....	Richard L. Fair
Controller.....	Charlene Holzbaur

Governor's Present Term.....	1/06–1/10
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	1
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	24

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Stuart Rabner
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	35
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	3rd Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us">http://www.state.nj.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/governor/">http://www.state.nj.us/governor/</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.njleg.state.nj.us">http://www.njleg.state.nj.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.judiciary.state.nj.us">http://www.judiciary.state.nj.us</a>



## STATE PAGES

# New Mexico

Nickname.....	The Land of Enchantment
Motto.....	<i>Crescit Eundo</i> (It Grows As It Goes)
Flower.....	Yucca (Our Lord's Candles)
Bird.....	Chaparral Bird
Tree.....	Piñon
Songs.....	<i>Asi es Nuevo México</i> and <i>O, Fair New Mexico</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 6, 1912
Capital.....	Santa Fe

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	121,356
Rank in Nation.....	5th
Population.....	1,954,599
Rank in Nation.....	36th
Density per square mile.....	16.1
Capital City.....	Santa Fe
Population.....	70,631
Rank in State.....	3rd
Largest City.....	Albuquerque
Population.....	494,236
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	3
Number of Counties.....	33
Number of Municipal Governments.....	101
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	5
Number of School Districts.....	96
Number of Special Districts.....	628

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Diane Denish
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Timothy Z. Jennings
Chief Clerk of the Senate.....	Margaret Larragoite
Speaker of the House.....	Ben Luján
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Stephen R. Arias
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 15 – Feb. 14
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	42
Number of Representative Districts.....	70

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Bill Richardson
Lieutenant Governor.....	Diane Denish
Secretary of State.....	Mary Herrera
Attorney General.....	Gary King
Treasurer.....	James Lewis
Auditor.....	Hector Balderas
Controller.....	Anthony Armijo
Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/11
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.....	Edward L. Chávez
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.nm.us">http://www.state.nm.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.nm.us">http://www.governor.state.nm.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://legis.state.nm.us">http://legis.state.nm.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.nmcourts.com">http://www.nmcourts.com</a>

# New York

Nickname.....	The Empire State
Motto.....	<i>Excelsior</i> (Ever Upward)
Flower.....	Rose
Bird.....	Bluebird
Tree.....	Sugar Maple
Song.....	<i>I Love New York</i>
Entered the Union.....	July 26, 1788
Capital.....	Albany

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	47,214
Rank in Nation.....	30th
Population.....	19,306,183
Rank in Nation.....	3rd
Density per square mile.....	408.9
Capital City.....	Albany
Population.....	93,523
Rank in State.....	6th
Largest City.....	New York City
Population.....	8,143,197
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	29
Number of Counties.....	57
Number of Municipal Governments.....	616
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	31
Number of School Districts.....	683
Number of Special Districts.....	1,135

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Vacant
President Pro Tem and Majority Leader of the Senate.....	Joseph L. Bruno
Secretary of the Senate.....	Steven M. Boggess
Speaker of the Assembly.....	Sheldon Silver
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly.....	Aurelia Greene
Clerk of the Assembly.....	June Egeland
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – Dec.
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	62
Number of Representative Districts.....	150

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	David A. Paterson
Lieutenant Governor.....	Vacant
Secretary of State.....	Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez
Attorney General.....	Andrew Cuomo
Treasurer.....	Aida Brewer
Comptroller.....	Thomas P. DiNapoli
Governor's Present Term.....	1/07 – 1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	4
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	75

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Court of Appeals
Court of Appeals Chief Justice.....	Judith S. Kaye
Number of Court of Appeals Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	57
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	4
U.S. Circuit Court.....	2nd Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.ny.us">http://www.state.ny.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.ny.us/governor">http://www.state.ny.us/governor</a>
Senate Website.....	<a href="http://www.senate.state.ny.us">http://www.senate.state.ny.us</a>
Assembly Website.....	<a href="http://assembly.state.ny.us">http://assembly.state.ny.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.state.ny.us">http://www.courts.state.ny.us</a>



## STATE PAGES

# North Carolina

Nicknames.....	The Tar Heel State and Old North State
Motto.....	<i>Esse Quam Videri</i> (To Be Rather Than to Seem)
Flower.....	Dogwood
Bird.....	Cardinal
Tree.....	Long Leaf Pine
Song.....	<i>The Old North State</i>
Entered the United States.....	November 21, 1789
Capital.....	Raleigh

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	48,711
Rank in Nation.....	29th
Population.....	8,856,505
Rank in Nation.....	10th
Density per square mile.....	181.8
Capital City.....	Raleigh
Population.....	341,530
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Charlotte
Population.....	610,949
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	13
Number of Counties.....	100
Number of Municipal Governments.....	541
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	15
Number of School Districts.....	117
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
Speaker of the House.....	Joe Hackney
Principal Clerk of the House.....	Denise Weeks
2008 Regular Session.....	May 13 – July 24
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
Auditor.....	Leslie W. Merritt Jr.
Controller.....	Robert Powell
Governor's Present Term.....	1/01 – 1/09
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.....	Sarah Parker
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	15
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	3
U.S. Circuit Court.....	4th Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.ncgov.com">http://www.ncgov.com</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.nc.us">http://www.governor.state.nc.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.ncleg.net">http://www.ncleg.net</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.nccourts.org">http://www.nccourts.org</a>

# North Dakota

Nickname.....	Peace Garden State
Motto.....	<i>Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable</i>
Flower.....	Wild Prairie Rose
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	American Elm
Song.....	<i>North Dakota Hymn</i>
Entered the Union.....	November 2, 1889
Capital.....	Bismarck

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	68,976
Rank in Nation.....	17th
Population.....	635,867
Rank in Nation.....	48th
Density per square mile.....	9.2
Capital City.....	Bismarck
Population.....	57,377
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Fargo
Population.....	90,672
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of Counties.....	53
Number of Municipal Governments.....	360
Number of 2008 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.....	Judy Lee
Secretary of the Senate.....	William R. Horton
Speaker of the House.....	Jeff Delzer
Clerk of the House.....	Buell Reich
2008 Regular Session.....	No Regular Session in 2008
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	47
Number of Representative Districts.....	47

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	John Hoeven
Lieutenant Governor.....	Jack Dalrymple
Secretary of State.....	Alvin Jaeger
Attorney General.....	Wayne Stenehjem
Treasurer.....	Kelly Schmidt
Auditor.....	Pam Sharp
Governor's Present Term.....	12/00 – 12/08
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.....	<a href="http://discovernd.com">http://discovernd.com</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.nd.us">http://www.governor.state.nd.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.nd.us/lr">http://www.state.nd.us/lr</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.court.state.nd.us">http://www.court.state.nd.us</a>





# Ohio

Nickname.....	The Buckeye State
Motto.....	<i>With God, All Things Are Possible</i>
Flower.....	Scarlet Carnation
Bird.....	Cardinal
Tree.....	Buckeye
Song.....	<i>Beautiful Ohio</i>
Entered the Union.....	March 1, 1803
Capital.....	Columbus

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	40,948
Rank in Nation.....	35th
Population.....	11,478,006
Rank in Nation.....	7th
Density per square mile.....	280.3
Capital City.....	Columbus
Population.....	730,657
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Columbus
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	18
Number of Counties.....	88
Number of Municipal Governments.....	942
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	20
Number of School Districts.....	667
Number of Special Districts.....	631

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Bill Harris
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Jeff Jacobson
Clerk of the Senate.....	David Battocletti
Speaker of the House.....	Jon Husted
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Kevin DeWine
Legislative Clerk of the House.....	Laura P. Clemens
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 7 – Dec. 31
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	33
Number of Representative Districts.....	99

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Ted Strickland
Lieutenant Governor.....	Lee Fisher
Secretary of State.....	Jennifer Brunner
Attorney General.....	Marc Dann
Treasurer.....	Richard Cordray
Auditor.....	Mary Taylor
Director, Office of Management & Budget.....	J. Pati Sabety
Governor's Present Term.....	1/07 – 1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	24

## 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.....	<a href="http://www.state.oh.us">http://www.state.oh.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://governor.ohio.gov/">http://governor.ohio.gov/</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.ohio.gov/ohio/GovState.stm#ohleg">http://www.ohio.gov/ohio/GovState.stm#ohleg</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.sconet.state.oh.us">http://www.sconet.state.oh.us</a>

# Oklahoma

Nickname.....	The Sooner State
Motto.....	<i>Labor Omnia Vincit</i> (Labor Conquers All Things)
Flower.....	Mistletoe
Bird.....	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Tree.....	Redbud
Song.....	<i>Oklahoma</i>
Entered the Union.....	November 16, 1907
Capital.....	Oklahoma City

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	68,667
Rank in Nation.....	19th
Population.....	3,579,212
Rank in Nation.....	28th
Density per square mile.....	52.1
Capital City.....	Oklahoma City
Population.....	531,324
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Oklahoma City
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	5
Number of Counties.....	77
Number of Municipal Governments.....	590
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	7
Number of School Districts.....	571
Number of Special Districts.....	560

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Jari Askins
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Glenn Coffee
Secretary of the Senate.....	Michael Clingman
Speaker of the House.....	Lance Cargill
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Gus Blackwell
Chief Clerk/Administrator of the House.....	Joel Kintsel
2008 Regular Session.....	Feb. 4 – May 30
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	50
Number of Representative Districts.....	101

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Brad Henry
Lieutenant Governor.....	Jari Askins
Secretary of State.....	Susan Savage
Attorney General.....	W.A. Drew Edmondson
Treasurer.....	Scott Meacham
Auditor.....	Jeff McMahan
Comptroller.....	Brenda Bolander
Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	8
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	10–15

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	James Winchester
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	10
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	3
U.S. Circuit Court.....	10th Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.ok.us">http://www.state.ok.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.ok.us/">http://www.governor.state.ok.us/</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.lsb.state.ok.us">http://www.lsb.state.ok.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.oscn.net">http://www.oscn.net</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Oregon

Nickname.....	The Beaver State
Motto.....	<i>She Flies with Her Own Wings</i>
Flower.....	Oregon Grape
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	Douglas Fir
Song.....	<i>Oregon, My Oregon</i>
Entered the Union.....	February 14, 1859
Capital.....	Salem

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	95,997
Rank in Nation.....	10th
Population.....	3,700,758
Rank in Nation.....	27th
Density per square mile.....	38.5
Capital City.....	Salem
Population.....	148,751
Rank in State.....	3rd
Largest City.....	Portland
Population.....	533,427
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	5
Number of Counties.....	36
Number of Municipal Governments.....	240
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	7
Number of School Districts.....	236
Number of Special Districts.....	927

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislative Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Peter Courtney
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Margaret Carter
Secretary of the Senate.....	Judy M. Hall

Speaker of the House.....	Jeff Merkley
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Ramona Kenady

2008 Regular Session.....	No Regular Session in 2008
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
Auditor.....	Charles Hibner
Controller.....	John Radford

Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/11
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.....	Paul J. De Muniz
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.....	<a href="http://www.oregon.gov">http://www.oregon.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.or.us">http://www.governor.state.or.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.leg.state.or.us">http://www.leg.state.or.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.ojd.state.or.us">http://www.ojd.state.or.us</a>

# Pennsylvania

Nickname.....	The Keystone State
Motto.....	<i>Virtue, Liberty and Independence</i>
Animal.....	White-tailed Deer
Flower.....	Mountain Laurel
Tree.....	Hemlock
Song.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 12, 1787
Capital.....	Harrisburg

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	44,817
Rank in Nation.....	32nd
Population.....	12,440,621
Rank in Nation.....	6th
Density per square mile.....	277.5
Capital City.....	Harrisburg
Population.....	47,472
Rank in State.....	13th
Largest City.....	Philadelphia
Population.....	1,463,281
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	19
Number of Counties.....	66
Number of Municipal Governments.....	1,018
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	21
Number of School Districts.....	516
Number of Special Districts.....	1,885

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Catherine Baker Knoll
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Joseph B. Scarnati
Secretary-Parliamentarian of the Senate.....	Mark R. Corrigan

Speaker of the House.....	Dennis M. O'Brien
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Roger Nick

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 1 – Nov. 30
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	50
Number of Representative Districts.....	203

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Ed Rendell
Lieutenant Governor.....	Catherine Baker Knoll
Secretary of State.....	Pedro A. Cortés
Attorney General.....	Tom Corbett
Treasurer.....	Robin Wiessmann
Comptroller.....	Anna Marie Anderson

Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	28

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Ronald D. Castille
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	23
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	3
U.S. Circuit Court.....	3rd Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.pa.us">http://www.state.pa.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.pa.us/">http://www.governor.state.pa.us/</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.legis.state.pa.us">http://www.legis.state.pa.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.state.pa.us">http://www.courts.state.pa.us</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Rhode Island

Nicknames.....	Little Rhody and Ocean State
Motto.....	<i>Hope</i>
Flower.....	Violet
Bird.....	Rhode Island Red
Tree.....	Red Maple
Song.....	<i>Rhode Island</i>
Entered the Union.....	May 29, 1790
Capital.....	Providence

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	1,045
Rank in Nation.....	50th
Population.....	1,067,610
Rank in Nation.....	43rd
Density per square mile.....	1,021.6
Capital City.....	Providence
Population.....	176,862
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Providence
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2
Number of Counties.....	5
Number of Municipal Governments.....	8
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	4
Number of School Districts.....	38
Number of Special Districts.....	75

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Joseph A. Montalbano
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.....	Charlene Lima
Clerk of the House.....	Frank McCabe

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 2–July
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	38
Number of Representative Districts.....	75

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Don Carcieri
Lieutenant Governor.....	Elizabeth Roberts
Secretary of State.....	Ralph Mollis
Attorney General.....	Patrick Lynch
Treasurer.....	Frank T. Caprio
Auditor.....	Ernest A. Almonte
Controller.....	Lawrence Franklin

Governor's Present Term.....	1/03–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	20

## 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.....	<a href="http://www.state.ri.us">http://www.state.ri.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.ri.us">http://www.governor.state.ri.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.rilin.state.ri.us">http://www.rilin.state.ri.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.state.ri.us">http://www.courts.state.ri.us</a>

# South Carolina

Nickname.....	The Palmetto State
Mottos.....	<i>Animis Opibusque Parati</i> (Prepared in Mind and Resources) and <i>Dum Spiro Spero</i> (While I breathe, I Hope)
Flower.....	Yellow Jessamine
Bird.....	Carolina Wren
Tree.....	Palmetto
Songs.....	<i>Carolina and South Carolina on My Mind</i>
Entered the Union.....	May 23, 1788
Capital.....	Columbia

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	30,109
Rank in Nation.....	40th
Population.....	4,321,249
Rank in Nation.....	24th
Density per square mile.....	143.5
Capital City.....	Columbia
Population.....	117,088
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Columbia
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	6
Number of Counties.....	46
Number of Municipal Governments.....	269
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	8
Number of School Districts.....	85
Number of Special Districts.....	301

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. R. Andre Bauer
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Glenn F. McConnell
Clerk and Director of Senate Research.....	Jeffrey S. Gossett

Speaker of the House.....	Robert W. Harrell Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	W. Douglas Smith
Clerk of the House.....	Charles F. Reid

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 8–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 D. McMaster
Treasurer.....	Converse A. Chellis III
Auditor.....	Richard H. Gilbert Jr.
Comptroller.....	Richard Eckstrom

Governor's Present Term.....	1/03–1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	9
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	15

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Jean Hoefler Toal
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	10
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	4th Circuit

## STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.myscgov.com">http://www.myscgov.com</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.scgovernor.com">http://www.scgovernor.com</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.scstatehouse.net">http://www.scstatehouse.net</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.judicial.state.sc.us">http://www.judicial.state.sc.us</a>



## STATE PAGES

# South Dakota

Nickname.....	The Mt. Rushmore State
Motto.....	<i>Under God the People Rule</i>
Flower.....	American Pasque
Bird.....	Chinese ring-necked pheasant
Tree.....	Black Hills Spruce
Song.....	<i>Hail, South Dakota</i>
Entered the Union.....	November 2, 1889
Capital.....	Pierre

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	75,885
Rank in Nation.....	16th
Population.....	781,919
Rank in Nation.....	46th
Density per square mile.....	10.3
Capital City.....	Pierre
Population.....	14,052
Rank in State.....	7th
Largest City.....	Sioux Falls
Population.....	139,517
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of Counties.....	66
Number of Municipal Governments.....	308
Number of 2008 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.....	Bob Gray
Secretary of the Senate.....	Trudy Evenstad
Speaker of the House.....	Thomas J. Deadrick
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Tim Rave
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Karen Gerdes
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 8 – March 17
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	35
Number of Representative Districts.....	35

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Mike Rounds
Lieutenant Governor.....	Dennis Daugaard
Secretary of State.....	Chris Nelson
Attorney General.....	Larry Long
Treasurer.....	Vernon L. Larson
Auditor.....	Rich Sattgast
Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	19

## 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.....	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us">http://www.state.sd.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/governor">http://www.state.sd.us/governor</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://legis.state.sd.us">http://legis.state.sd.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.sjudicial.com">http://www.sjudicial.com</a>

# Tennessee

Nickname.....	The Volunteer State
Motto.....	<i>Agriculture and Commerce</i>
Flower.....	Iris
Bird.....	Mockingbird
Tree.....	Tulip Poplar
Songs.....	<i>When It's Iris Time in Tennessee;</i> <i>The Tennessee Waltz; My Homeland, Tennessee;</i> <i>My Tennessee; and Rocky Top</i>
Entered the Union.....	June 1, 1796
Capital.....	Nashville

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	41,217
Rank in Nation.....	34th
Population.....	6,038,803
Rank in Nation.....	17th
Density per square mile.....	146.5
Capital City.....	Nashville
Population.....	549,110
Rank in State.....	2nd
Largest City.....	Memphis
Population.....	672,277
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	9
Number of Counties.....	92
Number of Municipal Governments.....	349
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	11
Number of School Districts.....	14
Number of Special Districts.....	475

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
Speaker of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Ron Ramsey
Speaker Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Rosalind Kurita
Chief Clerk of the Senate.....	Russell Humphrey
Speaker of the House.....	Jimmy Naifeh
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Lois M. DeBerry
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Burney T. Durham
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 8 – April
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	33
Number of Representative Districts.....	99

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Phil Bredesen
Lieutenant Governor.....	Ron Ramsey
Secretary of State.....	Riley Darnell
Attorney General.....	Robert Cooper
Treasurer.....	Dale Sims
Auditor.....	Arthur A. Hayes Jr.
Comptroller of the Treasury.....	Jan I. Sylvis
Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/11
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.....	William M. Barker
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us">http://www.state.tn.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.state.tn.us/governor">http://www.state.tn.us/governor</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.legislature.state.tn.us">http://www.legislature.state.tn.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.tsc.state.tn.us">http://www.tsc.state.tn.us</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Texas

Nickname.....	The Lone Star State
Motto.....	<i>Friendship</i>
Flower.....	Bluebonnet (Buffalo Clover, Wolf Flower)
Bird.....	Mockingbird
Tree.....	Pecan
Song.....	<i>Texas, Our Texas</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 29, 1845
Capital.....	Austin

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	261,797
Rank in Nation.....	2nd
Population.....	23,507,783
Rank in Nation.....	2nd
Density per square mile.....	89.8
Capital City.....	Austin
Population.....	690,252
Rank in State.....	4th
Largest City.....	Houston
Population.....	2,016,582
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	32
Number of Counties.....	254
Number of Municipal Governments.....	1,196
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	34
Number of School Districts.....	1,089
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.....	Mario Gallegos
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.....	Robert Haney
2008 Regular Session.....	No Regular Session in 2008
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	31
Number of Representative Districts.....	150

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Rick Perry
Lieutenant Governor.....	David Dewhurst
Secretary of State.....	Phil Wilson
Attorney General.....	Greg Abbott
Comptroller of Public Accounts.....	Susan Combs
Auditor.....	John Keel

Governor's Present Term.....	12/00 – 1/11
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.....	Wallace B. Jefferson
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	9
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.....	<a href="http://www.state.tx.us">http://www.state.tx.us</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.tx.us">http://www.governor.state.tx.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.capitol.state.tx.us">http://www.capitol.state.tx.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.state.tx.us">http://www.courts.state.tx.us</a>

# Utah

Nickname.....	The Beehive State
Motto.....	<i>Industry</i>
Flower.....	Sego Lily
Bird.....	California Seagull
Tree.....	Blue Spruce
Song.....	<i>Utah, We Love Thee</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 4, 1896
Capital.....	Salt Lake City

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	82,144
Rank in Nation.....	12th
Population.....	2,550,063
Rank in Nation.....	34th
Density per square mile.....	31.0
Capital City.....	Salt Lake City
Population.....	178,097
Rank in State.....	1st
Largest City.....	Salt Lake City
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	3
Number of Counties.....	29
Number of Municipal Governments.....	236
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	5
Number of School Districts.....	40
Number of Special Districts.....	300

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	John L. Valentine
Secretary of the Senate.....	Annette B. Moore
Speaker of the House.....	Greg Curtis
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Sandy Tenney
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 21 – March 5
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	29
Number of Representative Districts.....	75

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Jon Huntsman, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor.....	Gary R. Herbert
Attorney General.....	Mark L. Shurtleff
Treasurer.....	Edward T. Alter
Auditor.....	Auston G. Johnson

Governor's Present Term.....	1/05 – 1/09
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.....	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.....	<a href="http://www.utah.gov">http://www.utah.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.utah.gov/governor/">http://www.utah.gov/governor/</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.le.state.ut.us">http://www.le.state.ut.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://utcourts.gov">http://utcourts.gov</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Vermont

Nickname.....	The Green Mountain State
Motto.....	<i>Freedom and Unity</i>
Flower.....	Red Clover
Bird.....	Hermit Thrush
Tree.....	Sugar Maple
Song.....	<i>Hail, Vermont!</i>
Entered the Union.....	March 4, 1791
Capital.....	Montpelier

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	9,250
Rank in Nation.....	43rd
Population.....	623,908
Rank in Nation.....	49th
Density per square mile.....	67.4
Capital City.....	Montpelier
Population.....	8,003
Rank in State.....	13th
Largest City.....	Burlington
Population.....	38,531
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of Counties.....	14
Number of Municipal Governments.....	47
Number of 2008 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 E. Shumlin
Secretary of the Senate.....	David A. Gibson

Speaker of the House.....	Gaye R. Symington
Clerk of the House.....	Donald G. Milne

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 8 – May 31
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	13
Number of Representative Districts.....	106

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	James H. Douglas
Lieutenant Governor.....	Brian Dubie
Secretary of State.....	Deborah Markowitz
Attorney General.....	William H. Sorrell
Treasurer.....	Jeb Spaulding
Auditor.....	Thomas M. Salmon

Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/09
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	7

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Paul L. Reiber
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.....	<a href="http://vermont.gov">http://vermont.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.vermont.gov/governor/">http://www.vermont.gov/governor/</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.leg.state.vt.us">http://www.leg.state.vt.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.vermontjudiciary.org">http://www.vermontjudiciary.org</a>

# Virginia

Nickname.....	The Old Dominion
Motto.....	<i>Sic Semper Tyrannis</i> (Thus Always to Tyrants)
Flower.....	Dogwood
Bird.....	Cardinal
Tree.....	Dogwood
Song.....	<i>Carry Me Back to Old Virginia</i>
Entered the Union.....	June 25, 1788
Capital.....	Richmond

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	39,594
Rank in Nation.....	37th
Population.....	7,642,884
Rank in Nation.....	12th
Density per square mile.....	193.0
Capital City.....	Richmond
Population.....	193,777
Rank in State.....	4th
Largest City.....	Virginia Beach
Population.....	438,415
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	11
Number of Counties.....	95
Number of Municipal Governments.....	229
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes.....	13
Number of School Districts.....	1
Number of Special Districts.....	196

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Bill Bowling
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Charles J. Colgan
Clerk of the Senate.....	Susan Clarke Schaar

Speaker of the House.....	William J. Howell
Clerk of the House.....	Bruce F. Jamerson

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – March 8
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Timothy M. Kaine
Lieutenant Governor.....	William T. Bolling
Secretary of the Commonwealth.....	Katherine K. Hanley
Attorney General.....	Robert F. McDonnell
Treasurer.....	J. Braxton Powell
Auditor.....	Walter J. Kucharski
Comptroller.....	David Von Moll

Governor's Present Term.....	1/06 – 1/10
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	3
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	14

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

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.....	<a href="http://www.virginia.gov">http://www.virginia.gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.governor.state.va.us">http://www.governor.state.va.us</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://legis.state.va.us">http://legis.state.va.us</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.courts.state.va.us">http://www.courts.state.va.us</a>



## 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  
Capital..... Olympia

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)..... 66,544  
Rank in Nation..... 20th  
Population..... 6,395,798  
Rank in Nation..... 14th  
Density per square mile..... 96.1  
Capital City..... Olympia  
Population..... 44,114  
Rank in State..... 18th  
Largest City..... Seattle  
Population..... 573,911  
Number of Representatives in Congress..... 9  
Number of Counties..... 39  
Number of Municipal Governments..... 279  
Number of 2008 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..... Rosa Franklin  
Secretary of the Senate..... Tom Hoemann

Speaker of the House..... Frank Chopp  
Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... John Lovick  
Chief Clerk of the House..... Barbara Baker

2008 Regular Session..... Jan. 14 – March 14  
Number of Senatorial Districts..... 49  
Number of Representative Districts..... 49

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor..... Christine O. Gregoire  
Lieutenant Governor..... Brad Owen  
Secretary of State..... Sam Reed  
Attorney General..... Rob McKenna  
Treasurer..... Michael J. Murphy  
Auditor..... Brian Sonntag  
Director of Office of Financial Management..... Victor Moore

Governor's Present Term..... 1/05 – 1/09  
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  
Capital..... Charleston

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)..... 24,078  
Rank in Nation..... 41st  
Population..... 1,818,470  
Rank in Nation..... 37th  
Density per square mile..... 75.5  
Capital City..... Charleston  
Population..... 51,176  
Rank in State..... 1st  
Largest City..... Charleston  
Number of Representatives in Congress..... 3  
Number of Counties..... 55  
Number of Municipal Governments..... 234  
Number of 2008 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..... Richard Thompson  
Speaker Pro Tem of the House of Delegates..... Ron Fragale  
Clerk of the House of Delegates..... Gregory M. Gray

2008 Regular Session..... Jan. 9 – March 8  
Number of Senatorial Districts..... 17  
Number of Representative Districts..... 58

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor..... Joe Manchin III  
Lieutenant Governor..... Earl Ray Tomblin  
Secretary of State..... Betty Ireland  
Attorney General..... Darrell V. McGraw Jr.  
Treasurer..... John D. Perdue  
Auditor..... Glen B. Gainer III

Governor's Present Term..... 1/05 – 1/09  
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..... Elliot E. Maynard  
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.wv.gov/>  
Governor's Website..... <http://www.state.wv.us/governor>  
Legislative Website..... <http://www.legis.state.wv.us/legishp.html>  
Judicial Website..... <http://www.state.wv.us/wvsca>



## STATE PAGES

# Wisconsin

Nickname*	The Badger State
Motto	<i>Forward</i>
Flower	Wood Violet
Bird	Robin
Tree	Sugar Maple
Song	<i>On, Wisconsin!</i>
Entered the Union	May 29, 1848
Capitol	Madison

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	54,310
Rank in Nation	25th
Population	5,556,506
Rank in Nation	20th
Density per square mile	102.3
Capital City	Madison
Population	221,551
Rank in State	2nd
Largest City	Milwaukee
Population	578,887
Number of Representatives in Congress	8
Number of Counties	72
Number of Municipal Governments	585
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes	10
Number of School Districts	442
Number of Special Districts	684

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body	Legislature
------------------	-------------

President of the Senate	Fred A. Risser
President Pro Tem of the Senate	Tim Carpenter
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Robert J. Marchant

Speaker of the Assembly	Michael D. Huesch
Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly	Mark Gottlieb
Chief Clerk of the Assembly	Patrick Fuller

2008 Regular Session	Jan. 7 – Dec.
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	J.B. Van Hollen
Treasurer	Dawn Marie Sass
Auditor	Janice L. Mueller
Controller	Steve Censky

Governor's Present Term	1/03 – 1/11
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	<a href="http://www.wisconsin.gov">http://www.wisconsin.gov</a>
Governor's Website	<a href="http://www.wisgov.state.wi.us">http://www.wisgov.state.wi.us</a>
Legislative Website	<a href="http://www.legis.state.wi.us">http://www.legis.state.wi.us</a>
Judicial Website	<a href="http://www.courts.state.wi.us">http://www.courts.state.wi.us</a>

\*unofficial

# Wyoming

Nicknames	The Equality State and The Cowboy State
Motto	<i>Equal Rights</i>
Flower	Indian Paintbrush
Bird	Western Meadowlark
Tree	Cottonwood
Song	<i>Wyoming</i>
Entered the Union	July 10, 1890
Capital	Cheyenne

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)	97,100
Rank in Nation	9th
Population	515,004
Rank in Nation	51st
Density per square mile	5.3
Capital City	Cheyenne
Population	55,731
Rank in State	1st
Largest City	Cheyenne
Number of Representatives in Congress	1
Number of Counties	23
Number of Municipal Governments	98
Number of 2008 Electoral Votes	3
Number of School Districts	55
Number of Special Districts	546

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body	Legislature
------------------	-------------

President of the Senate	John C. Schiffer
Vice President of the Senate	Jim Anderson
Chief Clerk of the Senate	Diane Harvey

Speaker of the House	Roy Cohee
Speaker Pro Tem of the House	Thomas E. Lubnau II
Chief Clerk of the House	Patricia Benskin

2008 Regular Session	Feb. 11 – March 7
Number of Senatorial Districts	30
Number of Representative Districts	60

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor	Dave Freudenthal
Secretary of State	Max Maxfield
Attorney General	Bruce A. Salzberg
Treasurer	Joseph B. Meyer
Auditor	Rita Meyer

Governor's Present Term	1/03 – 1/11
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet	20

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice	Barton R. Voigt
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	<a href="http://www.state.wy.us">http://www.state.wy.us</a>
Governor's Website	<a href="http://www.state.wy.us/governor/governor_home.asp">http://www.state.wy.us/governor/governor_home.asp</a>
Legislative Website	<a href="http://legisweb.state.wy.us">http://legisweb.state.wy.us</a>
Judicial Website	<a href="http://www.courts.state.wy.us">http://www.courts.state.wy.us</a>





## STATE PAGES

# District of Columbia

Motto .....	<i>Justitia Omnibus</i> (Justice to All)
Flower.....	American Beauty Rose
Bird.....	Wood Thrush
Tree.....	Scarlet Oak
Became U.S. Capital .....	December 1, 1800

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	61
Population.....	581,530
Density per square mile.....	9,533.3
Delegate to Congress* .....	1
Number of Municipal Governments.....	1
Number of 2008 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 .....	Vincent C. Gray
Chair Pro Tem.....	Jack Evans
Secretary to the Council.....	Cynthia Brock Smith
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 2 – Dec. 31

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mayor .....	Adrian Fenty
Secretary of the District of Columbia .....	Stephanie Scott
Corporation Counsel .....	Linda Singer
Chief Financial Officer .....	Lasana Mack
Auditor .....	Deborah Nichols

Mayor's Present Term.....	1/07 – 1/11
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.....	Eric Washington
Number of Court of Appeals Judges .....	9
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	1

## INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official Website .....	<a href="http://www.washingtondc.gov">http://www.washingtondc.gov</a>
Mayor's Website .....	<a href="http://dc.gov/mayor/index.shtml">http://dc.gov/mayor/index.shtml</a>
Legislative Website .....	<a href="http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us">http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us</a>
Judicial Website .....	<a href="http://www.dcbao.org">http://www.dcbao.org</a>

# American Samoa

Motto .....	<i>Samoa-Maumua le Atua</i> (Samoa, God Is First)
Flower.....	Paogo (Ula-fala)
Plant.....	Ava
Song.....	<i>Amerika Samoa</i>
Became a Territory of the United States.....	1900
Capital .....	Pago Pago

## 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.....	Lola M. Moliga
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Faiivae A. Galeai
Secretary of the Senate .....	Leo'o V. Ma'o

Speaker of the House .....	Savali Talavou Ale
Chief Clerk of the House .....	Fialupe Lutu

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 14 – TBD
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	12
Number of Representative Districts .....	17

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Togiola T.A. Tulafono
Lieutenant Governor .....	Ipulasi Aito Sunia
Attorney General .....	Afa Ripley Jr.
Treasurer .....	Velega Savali

Governor's Present Term .....	4/03 – 1/09
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	16

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	High Court
High Court Chief Justice.....	F. Michael Kruse
Number of High Court Judges .....	6

## INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official Website .....	<a href="http://www.asg.gov.com/">http://www.asg.gov.com/</a>
Governor's Website .....	<a href="http://www.asg.gov.com">http://www.asg.gov.com</a>
Legislative Website .....	<a href="http://www.government.as/legislative.htm">http://www.government.as/legislative.htm</a>
Judicial Website .....	<a href="http://www.government.as/highcourt.htm">http://www.government.as/highcourt.htm</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Guam

Nickname.....	Hub of the Pacific
Flower.....	Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea)
Bird.....	Toto (Fruit Dove)
Tree.....	Ifit (Intsiabijuga)
Song.....	<i>Stand Ye Guamanians</i>
Stone.....	Latte
Animal.....	Iguana
Ceded to the United States by Spain.....	December 10, 1898
Became a Territory.....	August 1, 1950
Request to become a Commonwealth Plebiscite.....	November 1987
Capital.....	Hagatna

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	210
Population.....	154,805
Density per square mile.....	737.2
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.....	Mark Forbes
Vice Speaker.....	Edward J.B. Calvo
Clerk of the Legislature.....	Patricia C. Santos

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 14 – TBD
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	15

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Felix Perez Camacho
Lieutenant Governor.....	Michael Cruz
Attorney General.....	Alicia Limtiaco
Treasurer.....	Y' Asela A. Pereira
Auditor.....	Doris Flores Brooks

Governor's Present Term.....	1/03 – 1/11
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 Caballido
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	3

## INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official Website.....	<a href="http://ns.gov.gu">http://ns.gov.gu</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://ns.gov.gu/webtax/govoff.html">http://ns.gov.gu/webtax/govoff.html</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.guam.net/gov/senate">http://www.guam.net/gov/senate</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.justice.gov.gu">http://www.justice.gov.gu</a>

# Northern Mariana Islands

Flower.....	Plumeria
Bird.....	Marianas Fruit Dove
Tree.....	Flame Tree
Song.....	<i>Gi TaloGi Halom Tasi</i>
Administered by the United States a trusteeship for the United Nations.....	July 18, 1947
Voters approved a proposed constitution.....	June 1975
U.S. president signed covenant agreeing to commonwealth status for the islands.....	March 24, 1976
Became a self-governing Commonwealth.....	January 9, 1978
Capital.....	Saipan

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	179
Population.....	69,221
Density per square mile.....	386.7
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.....	Pete P. Reyes
Vice President of the Senate.....	Felix T. Mendiola
Clerk of the Senate.....	Doris Bermudes

Speaker of the House.....	Arnold I. Palacios
Vice Speaker of the House.....	Joseph P. Deleon Guerrero
Clerk of the House.....	Evelyn C. Fleming

2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 14, 2008 – Jan. 12, 2009
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	9
Number of Representative Districts.....	18

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Benigno Fitial
Lieutenant Governor.....	Timothy Villagomez
Attorney General.....	Matthew T. Gregory
Treasurer.....	Antoinette S. Calvo

Governor's Present Term.....	1/06 – 1/10
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	10
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	16

## 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.....	<a href="http://www.saipan.com/gov">http://www.saipan.com/gov</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.mariana-islands.gov.mp">http://www.mariana-islands.gov.mp</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.saipan.com/gov/branches/senate">http://www.saipan.com/gov/branches/senate</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://cnmilaw.org/htmlpage/hpg34.htm">http://cnmilaw.org/htmlpage/hpg34.htm</a>



## STATE PAGES

# Puerto Rico

Nickname.....	Island of Enchantment
Motto.....	<i>Joannes Est Nomen Ejus</i> (John is Thy Name)
Flower.....	Maga
Bird.....	Reinita
Tree.....	Ceiba
Song.....	<i>La Borinqueña</i>
Became a Territory of the United States.....	December 10, 1898
Became a self-governing Commonwealth.....	July 25, 1952
Capital.....	San Juan

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	3,425
Population.....	3,927,776
Density per square mile.....	1,146.8
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.....	Kenneth D. McClintock
Vice President of the Senate.....	Orlando Parga Figueroa
Secretary of the Senate.....	Manuel A. Torres Nieves
Speaker of the House.....	José F. Aponte-Hernández
Speaker Pro Tem.....	Epifanio Jiménez Cruz
Clerk of the House.....	Brunilda Ortiz-Rodríguez
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 14 – Dec. 2008

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Anibal Acevedo-Villá
Secretary of State.....	Fernando Bonilla
Attorney General.....	Roberto J. Sánchez-Ramos
Treasurer.....	Juan Carlos Méndez Torres
Controller.....	Manuel Diaz-Saldaña
Governor's Present Term.....	1/05 – 1/09
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.....	Frederico Hernández-Denton
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7

## INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official State Website.....	<a href="http://www.puertorico.pr">http://www.puertorico.pr</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.fortaleza.gobierno.pr">http://www.fortaleza.gobierno.pr</a>
Senate Website.....	<a href="http://www.camaradepuertorico.org">http://www.camaradepuertorico.org</a>
House Website.....	<a href="http://www.camaradepuertorico.org">http://www.camaradepuertorico.org</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.tribunalpr.org">http://www.tribunalpr.org</a>

# U.S. Virgin Islands

Nickname.....	The American Paradise
Motto.....	<i>United in Pride and Hope</i>
Flower.....	The Yellow Cedar
Bird.....	Yellow Breast or Banana Quit
Song.....	<i>Virgin Islands March</i>
Purchased from Denmark.....	March 31, 1917
Capital.....	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

## 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, and St. Thomas) and 50 smaller islands and cays.

\*\*Committee voting privileges only.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President.....	Usie R. Richards
Vice President.....	Shawn-Michael Malone
Legislative Secretary of the Senate.....	James A. Weber III
2008 Regular Session.....	Jan. 14 – TBD

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	John deJongh, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor.....	Gregory Francis
Attorney General.....	Vincent Frazer
Commissioner of Finance.....	Austin L. Nibbs
Governor's Present Term.....	1/07 – 1/11
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.....	Darryl Dean Donohue
Number of Territorial Court Judges.....	4
U.S. Circuit Court.....	3rd

## INTERNET ADDRESSES

Official Website.....	<a href="http://www.usvi.org">http://www.usvi.org</a>
Governor's Website.....	<a href="http://www.usvi.org">http://www.usvi.org</a>
Legislative Website.....	<a href="http://www.senate.gov.vi">http://www.senate.gov.vi</a>
Judicial Website.....	<a href="http://www.vid.uscourts.gov">http://www.vid.uscourts.gov</a>





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