

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

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Foreword

Walk into almost any library in America and there is a good chance you will find this book on the shelf. Librarians understand the utility of this resource because it provides accurate, concise, easily accessible, up-to-date information on a variety of key data points. We hope you will also find it a useful tool in answering your questions about the states and territories.

The Book of the States was first published in 1935 in the midst of the Great Depression. As state leaders searched for answers to the challenges they faced then, The Council of State Governments, under the leadership of our founder, Henry Toll, developed this resource as a tool to empower state leaders to achieve their goal of making a difference. What was needed then is needed now. The Council of State Governments is proud to present this 2009 edition with the hope that it will be a resource for this generation of state leaders as they seek to change the world for the better.

The authors and staff who contributed their work to create this book did so as an extension of their calling to advance the common good. Information empowers both political leaders and citizens alike to effectively participate in making the choices that determine our future. On behalf of The Council of State Governments, I want to commend all of the contributors for their commitment to make this volume a powerful source of knowledge. Additionally, CSG has an ongoing commitment to improve this resource. To that end, we welcome your suggestions on how to enhance future editions of *The Book of the States*.

We recognize one of the most valuable roles The Council of State Governments can play in advancing excellence in state government is to be a fair, honest and impartial broker of information. CSG accomplishes that goal in many formats and forums including the publication of this book. That tradition was sustained through the work of my predecessor, Daniel M. Sprague, who dedicated three decades of service to CSG, and also by CSG East Director Alan Sokolow, who dedicated four decades of service to CSG, before their retirements at the end of 2008. With appreciation for all they did to support the important work of state government leaders, we dedicate this edition of *The Book of the States* to Dan and Alan with profound gratitude. Their legacy of service lives on in these pages and in the countless lives they touched through their work.

May 2009

David Adkins
Executive Director/CEO
The Council of State Governments



The Council of State Governments is the premier multibranch organization forecasting policy trends for the community of states, commonwealths and territories on a national and regional basis. CSG alerts state elected and appointed officials to emerging social, economic and political trends; offers innovative state policy responses to rapidly changing conditions; and advocates multistate problem-solving to maximize resources and competitiveness. CSG promotes excellence in decision-making and leadership skills and champions state sovereignty.

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The Book of the States 2009

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***The Book of the States:* The Information Source for the States since 1935**

By Jack Penchoff

For 74 years, *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.

First published in 1935, *The Book of the States* had been an integral part of The Council of State Governments 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. Until then, the information in those directories was contained in *The Book of the States*.

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.

President Franklin Roosevelt also recognized the need for greater government cooperation. In a letter to Toll dated Feb. 17, 1935, FDR wrote: "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."

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 grew, 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*. 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.

And while *The Book of the States* has been the genesis for several spinoffs such as *Suggested State Legislation* and the Leadership Directories, there's been no problem filling the void in subsequent volumes.

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. This edition of *The Book of the States* contains tables on statewide ballot propositions, state tax collections, demographic trends, and emergency management budgets and staffing. As the challenges and complexities of state government evolve, so do the pages of what the CSG staff affectionately refers to as *BOS*.

Jack Penchoff is director of Communications at The Council of State Governments and is the senior editor of *State News* magazine.

Chapter One

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

State Constitutional Developments in 2008

By John Dinan

Fewer state constitutional amendments were proposed and approved in 2008 than in recent even-numbered years. Several amendments, however, generated considerable attention. Voters in three more states approved same-sex marriage bans, including the first measure to overturn a state court ruling that had legalized the practice. Two more affirmative action bans were proposed; one was approved, the other defeated, marking the first popular rejection of such a measure. Other notable amendments addressed abortion, voting rights, redistricting, gambling and investment of public funds in the stock market. Meanwhile, voters in three states rejected automatically referred measures on whether to call constitutional conventions.

State constitutional amendment activity was higher in 2008 than in recent odd-numbered years but somewhat lower than comparable presidential or mid-term election years. Several amendments attracted significant attention. California became the first state to approve a same-sex marriage ban that overturned a state court ruling legalizing the practice. Colorado voters became the first in the country to reject an affirmative action ban after recent approvals in several other states. And California voters approved an amendment entrusting state legislative redistricting to a citizens' commission.

In other notable developments, 2008 marked the conclusion of the second meeting of the Florida Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, one of two Florida commissions that convene every 20 years and submit amendments directly to voters. Meanwhile, voters in Connecticut, Hawaii and Illinois declined to approve convention referendums submitted pursuant to constitutional requirements for periodic submission of these questions. Finally, state court rulings prevented a number of amendments from appearing on state ballots or from taking effect.

Constitutional Amendment and Revision Methods

Constitutional amendments were proposed in 30 states in 2008. The number of states considering amendments jumped considerably from the eight states that considered amendments in 2007, but it was slightly lower than the 34 states that considered amendments in 2006 (the last even-numbered year) and the 33 states that considered amendments in 2004 (the last presidential election year). Of the 111 amendments submitted to voters in 2008, 67 were approved. This compares to 34 amendments proposed and 33 approved in 2007, 166 amendments proposed and 125 approved in 2006, and 140 amendments proposed and 98 approved in 2004. Colorado voters considered

more amendments (14) than any other state. Alabama voters approved the highest number of amendments (eight), all but one of which were local amendments.

Legislative Proposals and Constitutional Initiatives

All but four of the 111 amendments considered in 2008 were proposed by legislatures or through the initiative process. Legislatures proposed 78 amendments, and voters approved 52 of these measures, for a passage rate of 66.7 percent. Twenty-nine amendments were proposed via the initiative process, and 12 were approved, for a passage rate of 41.4 percent. These rates are generally in line with the passage rates for legislative-proposed and voter-initiated amendments in recent years.

Constitutional Conventions and Revision Commissions

None of the 111 amendments considered in 2008 were proposed via constitutional convention; four amendments were proposed by a revision commission. The U.S. Virgin Islands held the only constitutional convention in 2008. The 30 convention delegates began meeting in October 2007 for the purpose of drafting a territorial constitution and continued to meet in 2008 with an eye toward completing their work before the statutory deadline of October 1, 2008. When it became clear the convention would not finish by then, the territorial legislature extended the deadline to May 1, 2009.¹ If the convention agrees on a draft constitution by this new date, the document would be submitted to the territorial governor and then the U.S. president and Congress before it is voted on by residents of the territory.

Citizens in three states—Connecticut, Hawaii, and Illinois—voted on whether to call conventions pursuant to constitutional requirements that this question be submitted periodically. In Connecticut and

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

Illinois, the question must be submitted every 20 years; in Hawaii, the question is submitted every decade. All three states rejected a convention, with at least three-fifths of voters opposing the measure in each state.

In Hawaii, the lieutenant governor and attorney general were the main proponents of calling a convention, and the Republican Party endorsed the effort. However, the Democratic Party and Hawaii Alliance (a coalition of union and teachers groups) opposed a convention and campaigned aggressively against it. This generated a greater degree of attention to the convention referendum than the last few times it appeared on the ballot.

In Illinois, then-Lt. Gov. Pat Quinn favored a convention call, and the Chamber of Commerce, Farm Bureau and AFL-CIO opposed the measure. Supporters and critics argued not only about the merits of a convention but also about the wording of the referendum. In fact, in the months before the election, Quinn and the Chicago Bar Association filed suit against the secretary of state and State Board of Elections, arguing that the ballot stated incorrectly that failure to vote on the referendum would count as a “no” vote and that the ballot stated inappropriately and unnecessarily that the last convention referendum in 1988 failed by a large margin. A Cook County circuit judge in October 2008 agreed with plaintiffs’ concerns about the ballot wording and ordered election officials to distribute a handout at the polls correcting the misleading ballot statements. But the judge also ruled that there was not enough time to order the ballots be rewritten. The Chicago Bar Association vowed after the referendum’s defeat to take the case to the state Supreme Court, with the intent of either securing a re-vote in 2010 or at least resolving these questions before the next automatic convention referendum in 2028.²

In Connecticut, the debate about the convention referendum became entwined with public reaction to an Oct. 10, 2008, state Supreme Court ruling legalizing same-sex marriage. Prior to the court ruling, convention support and opposition generally followed the patterns seen in other states, with some Republican legislators, Gov. Jodi Rell and taxpayers’ groups in support, and Democratic politicians, unions and teachers in opposition. Once the court issued its ruling, however, same-sex marriage opponents lent their support to a convention on the grounds that it might provide an opportunity to overturn the court decision.³

Although voters in 2008 rejected each of these convention referendums—as they have with con-

vention questions around the country in recent decades—several of the 14 states with periodic convention question requirements have votes scheduled in coming years. Votes are scheduled in Maryland, Michigan and Montana in 2010, and in Alaska and Ohio in 2012.

Meanwhile, Alabama Citizens for Constitutional Reform continued to press the state legislature to submit a convention call to voters, and the group secured more legislative support—at least in the House—than in previous years. A majority of House members supported a motion filed late in the 2008 legislative session to consider a bill calling for a convention, but the bill received less than the three-fifths vote needed to debate the bill at that point in the session.⁴

Constitutional commissions were operating in 2008 in Utah and Florida. The Utah Constitutional Revision Commission is the only commission with an ongoing charge to recommend constitutional amendments for legislative consideration. Although this commission did not submit any new recommendations in 2008, one of its 2007 recommendations clarifying the gubernatorial succession process was approved by voters in the November 2008 election.

The Florida Taxation and Budget Reform Commission is one of two Florida commissions that convene every 20 years and can submit constitutional amendments for voter ratification. Commissions in other states must submit any recommended amendments to the legislature, which then decides whether to submit them to the people. However, the Florida Constitution Revision Commission and the Florida Taxation and Budget Reform Commission are uniquely empowered to submit constitutional changes directly to voters. The Constitution Revision Commission was established by the 1968 Florida Constitution and directed to meet in the tenth year after adoption of the constitution and then every twentieth year thereafter; it last met in 1997–1998. The Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, whose charge is confined to recommending tax, revenue, and fiscal measures, was created by a 1988 amendment and met initially in 1990. Then, by virtue of a 1998 amendment, it was directed to meet next in 2007–2008 and every twentieth year thereafter. This commission is comprised of 25 voting members—11 appointed by the governor and seven each by the Senate president and House speaker—and four nonvoting ex-officio members who are legislators appointed by House and Senate leaders.

The 2007–2008 Florida Taxation and Budget Reform Commission recommended seven constitutional

Table A: State Constitutional Changes by Method of Initiation: 2004–05, 2006–07 and 2008

| Method of initiation | Number of states involved | | | Total proposals | | | Total adopted | | | Percentage adopted | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------|-----------------|-----------|--------|---------------|-----------|-------|--------------------|-----------|------|
| | 2004–2005 | 2006–2007 | 2008 | 2004–2005 | 2006–2007 | 2008 | 2004–2005 | 2006–2007 | 2008 | 2004–2005 | 2006–2007 | 2008 |
| All methods..... | 40 | 37 | 30 | 166 | 200(a)(d) | 111(e) | 112 | 158(b)(d) | 67(e) | 67.5 | 78.0(c) | 60.4 |
| Legislative proposal... | 38 | 36 | 28 | 127 | 167(a)(d) | 78(e) | 95 | 147(b)(d) | 52(e) | 74.8 | 86.8(c) | 66.7 |
| Constitutional | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| initiative..... | 13 | 12 | 10 | 39 | 33 | 29 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 43.6 | 33.3 | 41.4 |
| convention..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| commission | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 75.0 |

Source: Based on surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan for the years 2005–2008.

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 legislature and appeared on the ballot but was determined by the gov-

ernor'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) Excludes one New Mexico amendment approved by voters in November 2008 but declared invalid by the state supreme court on single-subject grounds in December 2008.

changes, but the Florida Supreme Court prevented three of these proposals from appearing on the ballot. The court found the language of one proposal that would have reduced state property taxes and increased the sales tax and other revenue sources misleading. The court also ruled that the commission strayed from its mission when it recommended two other proposals designed to preserve school voucher programs from judicial invalidation.⁵ Voters in November 2008 approved three of the four amendments that remained on the ballot. The approved amendments give tax breaks to owners of working waterfront property, homeowners who make energy efficiency or hurricane protection improvements, and landowners who donate land for conservation purposes. The rejected amendment would have allowed counties to hold referendums on increasing local sales taxes to support community colleges.

Constitutional Changes

Voters in 2008 considered several high-profile amendments regarding individual rights, most notably pertaining to same-sex marriage, affirmative action and abortion. Voters also considered amendments targeting governing institutions; the most notable to pass was a California redistricting reform measure. Also notable was voter approval of an Arkansas amendment instituting annual legislative sessions. As for policy amendments, many of them this year dealt with taxes and gambling, and a number of these measures passed. Other policy amendments sought to permit government investment in stocks, and all but one of these were defeated.

Individual Rights

Voters in Florida, Arizona and California approved same-sex marriage bans in 2008, and the actions were notable for different reasons. The Florida vote was notable because the amendment secured the necessary 60 percent of the vote, required after a 2006 amendment increasing to three-fifths the percentage of the popular vote required for ratifying amendments. The Arizona approval was significant because voters there had previously rejected a same-sex marriage amendment, albeit worded differently. Adoption of the California measure marked the first time voters approved a same-sex marriage ban after a state court had already legalized the practice; the California Supreme Court had legalized the practice in a May 15, 2008, decision. In the aftermath of the November 2008 vote in favor of the amendment overturning the state Supreme Court ruling, same-sex marriage supporters promptly challenged the legitimacy of the amendment. The California Supreme Court declined to enjoin enforcement of the amendment, but agreed to hear arguments in early 2009 about whether the amendment was an invalid revision of the constitution, whether it violated the separation of powers doctrine, and what effect it would have on same-sex marriages performed before November. Passage of the Florida, Arizona and California measures brings to 30 the number of same-sex marriage amendments, all enacted since 1998. Of these amendments, Hawaii's provision *authorizes* the legislature to reserve marriage for opposite-sex couples; the other 29 *prohibit* same-sex marriage and in some cases civil unions.

**Table B: Substantive Changes in State Constitutions: Proposed and Adopted:
2004–05, 2006–07 and 2008**

| Subject matter | Total proposed | | | Total adopted | | | Percentage adopted | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------|---------------|---------------|-------|--------------------|---------------|-------|
| | 2004– 2005 | 2006– 2007 | 2008 | 2004– 2005 | 2006– 2007 | 2008 | 2004– 2005 | 2006– 2007 | 2008 |
| Proposals of statewide applicability | 138 | 172(a) | 102(d) | 94 | 134(b)(e) | 60(d) | 68.1 | 76.7(c) | 58.8 |
| Bill of Rights..... | 16 | 30(e) | 15 | 15 | 26(e) | 11 | 93.8 | 86.7 | 73.3 |
| Suffrage & elections..... | 14 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 60.0 |
| Legislative branch..... | 14 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 42.8 | 58.3 | 58.3 |
| Executive branch..... | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 |
| Judicial branch..... | 10 | 8(a) | 1 | 5 | 6(b) | 0 | 50.0 | 50.0(c) | 0.0 |
| Local government..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Finance & taxation..... | 33 | 65 | 32 | 23 | 51 | 15 | 69.7 | 78.5 | 46.9 |
| State & local debt..... | 7 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 85.7 | 90.0 | 100.0 |
| State functions..... | 14 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 57.1 | 80.0 | 100.0 |
| Amendment & revision..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| General revision proposals..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Miscellaneous proposals..... | 20 | 32 | 20 | 17 | 25 | 13 | 85.0 | 78.1 | 65.0 |
| Local amendments..... | 28 | 28(f) | 9 | 18 | 24(f) | 7 | 64.3 | 85.7 | 77.8 |

Source: Based on surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan for the years 2005–2008.

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) Excludes one New Mexico amendment approved in November 2008 but declared invalid by the state supreme court in December 2008.

(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.

Affirmative action bans were considered by voters in Nebraska and Colorado in 2008. Nebraska voters approved a ban, while voters in Colorado became the first to defeat such a measure. Since 1996, Ward Connerly, working through the American Civil Rights Institute and operating primarily in states with the constitutional initiative process, has secured passage of constitutional affirmative action bans in California and Michigan and a statutory ban in Washington. Connerly and his organization had planned to qualify constitutional bans in as many as five Western states in 2008, but supporters were unable to secure enough signatures in Oklahoma and Missouri and encountered difficulty with the validity of signatures in Arizona. Despite the mixed success in 2008, efforts are under way to qualify affirmative action bans for the ballot in Missouri and perhaps other states in 2010.

Voters in California and Colorado rejected anti-abortion amendments. In California, voters defeated a parental notification amendment appearing on the ballot for the third time in four years. Colorado voters were the first in the country to vote on a "personhood" amendment stipulating that fetuses are persons from the moment of conception and entitled to the same rights as all other people. Anti-abortion advocates have tried in recent years to qualify such

personhood amendments for state ballots and succeeded for the first time in Colorado, only to see the measure soundly defeated. Advocates are continuing their efforts to qualify personhood amendments for the ballot in other states, including Montana.

Voters in six states considered amendments expanding or clarifying voting eligibility and processes. Arkansas and Iowa voters approved amendments deleting outdated language denying the vote to any "idiot or insane person" and inserting different language or establishing a different procedure for determining mental competence. Maryland voters authorized early voting, thereby overturning a 2006 state Supreme Court decision invalidating an early voting statute. Connecticut voters permitted 17-year-olds to vote in primary elections if they will turn 18 by the general election. And Oregon voters approved an amendment lowering from 21 to 18 the minimum age for voting in school board elections. Nevada voters were the only ones to defeat a voting-related amendment in 2008, but this defeat does not have any practical significance. Nevada's constitution requires a voter to live in the state for six months, but that requirement was rendered unenforceable by a 1972 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that 30 days is the maximum allowable residency requirement. The vote leaves this defunct language in the state constitution.

Table C: State Constitutional Changes by Legislative, Initiative, and Commission Proposal: 2008

| State | Legislative proposal | | | Constitutional initiative | | | Commission proposal | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Number proposed | Number adopted | Percentage adopted | Number proposed | Number adopted | Percentage adopted | Number proposed | Number adopted | Percentage adopted |
| Alabama | 10 | 8 | 80.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arizona | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 3 | 1 | 33.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Arkansas | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| California | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 4 | 44.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Colorado | 4 | 2 | 50.0 | 10 | 2 | 20.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Connecticut | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Florida | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 4 | 3 | 75.0 |
| Georgia | 3 | 2 | 66.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hawaii | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | 7 | 3 | 42.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Michigan | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnesota | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Montana | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nebraska | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevada | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | 4(a) | 2(a) | 50.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Dakota | 2 | 0 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ohio | 3 | 3 | 100.0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma | 4 | 4 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oregon | 5 | 5 | 100.0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | 3 | 1 | 33.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | 4 | 1 | 25.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Utah | 5 | 4 | 80.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 78 | 52 | 66.7 | 29 | 12 | 41.4 | 4 | 3 | 75.0 |

Source: Survey conducted by John Dinan in December 2008.

(a) Excludes one amendment approved by voters but declared invalid by the state supreme court.

Regarding other rights-related amendments in 2008, Oregon and California voters approved measures expanding victims' rights provisions in various ways. Oklahoma voters became the latest to approve an amendment guaranteeing an individual right to hunt, trap and fish.

Nevada voters also gave second approval, as required for all citizen-initiated amendments there, to an amendment banning use of eminent domain for economic development purposes. A number of amendments tightening restrictions on the eminent domain power were proposed in the aftermath of the U.S. Supreme Court's 2005 ruling in *Kelo v. City of New London*. The second passage of the Nevada amendment is the latest in a series of eminent domain measures approved in the last three years. California voters in June 2008 defeated an initiated amendment that would have imposed significant new restrictions on eminent domain and phased out rent-control policies. Instead, California voters approved a rival initi-

ated amendment enacting modest restrictions on the use of eminent domain to take single-family homes and transfer them to private entities.

Governing Institutions

California voters adopted the most important institutional amendment in 2008 when they approved an initiated measure eliminating legislative responsibility for drawing state legislative and board of equalization districts. Reformers in several states have sought unsuccessfully in recent years to enact legislative redistricting reforms through initiative processes; that includes a failed 2005 California amendment that would have entrusted all redistricting to a three-member panel of retired judges. In 2008, California voters narrowly approved a redistricting reform amendment and thereby entrusted future legislative redistricting—but not congressional redistricting—to a 14-person citizens' commission. Utah voters approved a redistricting amendment that requires the

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legislature to undertake a decennial redistricting no later than the next annual session following release of census data.

In other actions targeting legislatures, Arkansas voters approved an amendment allowing legislative sessions in even-numbered years, making it the 45th state to move to annual sessions. California voters in February 2008 rejected an initiated amendment intended to alter the current legislative term limits—six years for delegates and eight years for senators—by allowing legislators to serve up to 12 years in either the House or Senate and up to 12 years of legislative service altogether. South Dakota voters rejected an amendment to repeal legislative term limits. Voters there extended from 35 to 40 days the limit on legislative sessions in even-numbered years, thereby permitting 40-day sessions in both odd and even years, but rejected an amendment increasing the travel reimbursement rate for legislators. Utah voters approved an amendment pushing back the start of the legislative session by one week. Colorado voters defeated an amendment lowering from 25 to 21 the minimum age to serve in the state legislature. Louisiana voters approved an amendment requiring the governor and legislative leaders to give seven days notice, rather than the current five days, before calling a special session. Voters there also ratified an amendment allowing the House speaker or Senate president to appoint a temporary replacement for any legislator called up for military service for more than six months.

Regarding the executive branch, the most important development was Wisconsin voters' approval in April 2008 of an amendment eliminating the "Frankenstein veto." Wisconsin governors have long wielded a partial veto power that is among the most powerful of any state executive. Until passage of a 1990 amendment, Wisconsin governors wielded what was dubbed the "Vanna White veto," which involved crossing out letters within words of legislation and thereby altering legislators' intent. Even after this 1990 amendment and continuing until passage of this 2008 amendment, Wisconsin governors wielded a "Frankenstein veto," by crossing out words in legislation and stitching together the remaining words to create a new sentence from multiple sentences.

Utah, New Mexico and Hawaii also considered amendments related to the executive branch. In Utah, voters approved an amendment making clear that if the governorship becomes vacant, the lieutenant governor assumes the office for the remainder of the four-year term. New Mexico voters approved an amendment stipulating that in case of a vacancy in the lieutenant governorship, the governor appoints a

replacement subject to Senate confirmation. Another ratified New Mexico amendment requires Cabinet secretaries to be confirmed at the start of each gubernatorial term, which means that they must be reconfirmed at the start of a governor's second term. Hawaii voters rejected an amendment lowering from 30 to 25 the minimum age to serve as governor or lieutenant governor.

Four amendments in 2008 targeted direct democratic institutions, but only one passed: an Ohio amendment requiring initiative and referendum petitions to be submitted 125 days before the election, replacing the previous 60-day requirement for statutory measures and 90-day rule for constitutional measures. Colorado, Wyoming and Arizona voters defeated amendments that generally sought to make it more difficult to enact ballot initiatives. Colorado voters rejected an amendment that would have differentiated between the signature requirements for qualifying statutory and constitutional initiatives by reducing the requirement for statutory measures but increasing this requirement and adding a geographic distribution requirement for constitutional measures. Wyoming voters rejected an amendment seeking to tighten the geographic distribution requirement for qualifying initiatives and referendums. Arizona voters defeated an amendment making it more difficult to approve initiated measures seeking increases in taxes or spending; under the proposal, such measures would require approval by a majority of *registered* voters in the entire state.

Voters considered various other amendments affecting state and local governing institutions in 2008. Louisiana voters agreed to impose a three-term limit on officials serving on various state commissions. In New Mexico, a majority of voters supported two amendments regarding school board elections, but because of supermajority requirements and court rulings, neither will be added to the state constitution. One amendment would have permitted school board elections to be held at the same time as other nonpartisan elections. The measure failed because it did not receive a three-fourths supermajority statewide and did not secure two-thirds majority support in all counties—it failed in two counties—as required for passage of New Mexico amendments affecting certain suffrage and education provisions. The other amendment would have increased the size of certain school boards—only Albuquerque would currently be affected—and provided for voting by mail in these elections; the New Mexico Supreme Court in December 2008 invalidated this amendment because it addressed two different issues.⁶ In a separate vote, New

Mexico voters rejected an amendment allowing county commissioners to increase their salaries mid-term.

By far the most far-reaching institutional amendment was proposed in Michigan via the initiative process, but kept off of the ballot by an August 2008 state appeals court decision holding that the changes were so numerous and sweeping that they amounted to a constitutional revision that could only be proposed by a convention. Among other things, the amendment would have reduced the size of the state House, Senate, Supreme Court and Appeals Court, and cut the salaries of these and other state officials. It would have also entrusted the task of state legislative redistricting to a nine-member panel and prevented state courts from reviewing the work of this panel.⁷

Policy

Voters in 2008 considered and rejected most amendments designed to increase taxes, but they approved several amendments granting tax exemptions and rendered a mixed verdict on amendments altering procedures for considering tax changes.

Minnesota voters were the only ones in 2008 to approve an amendment increasing taxes; the measure raises the sales tax by three-eighths of 1 percent and dedicates the revenue to environmental protection and arts funding. Colorado voters rejected two tax amendments: one to increase the sales tax by one-fifth of 1 percent to pay for services for the developmentally disabled, and one to increase severance taxes on oil and gas companies. Florida voters rejected a commission-submitted amendment to allow localities to hold referendums on increasing the local sales tax to fund community colleges.

But voters approved several amendments granting tax exemptions. Florida voters in January 2008 approved an amendment doubling the homestead exemption from property taxes. Voters there also approved, in November 2008, commission-submitted amendments giving tax breaks to landowners who donate land for conservation purposes, homeowners who make energy-efficiency or hurricane-protection improvements, and owners of working waterfront property. Oklahoma voters granted household personal property tax exemptions to disabled veterans. Georgia voters approved an amendment giving tax breaks to large landowners who agreed to conserve forest land.

Voters in several states considered amendments to change procedures for increasing or reducing taxes. The most significant was in Oregon, where voters eliminated the double-majority requirement for local property tax elections; property tax increases were

previously approved only if at least half of registered voters participated in the election. Arizona voters approved an initiated amendment prohibiting any future tax on the sale or transfer of real property. Nevada voters approved an amendment requiring the legislature to make certain findings and meet certain criteria before exemptions are granted. The amendment was intended to achieve uniformity in granting exemptions from property, sales and use taxes. Several other tax-related amendments were circulated in Nevada but kept off of the ballot for various reasons. One Nevada amendment sought to require two-thirds voter approval for initiatives seeking to raise taxes, but the secretary of state found problems with affidavits signed by signature-gatherers and kept it off of the ballot. Another Nevada amendment would have imposed a 2 percent cap on the annual increase in property taxes; however, after much legal wrangling, the state Supreme Court sided with challenges to the legitimacy of the affidavit forms relied on by petitioners. Colorado voters defeated a complex amendment that, among other things, would have repealed the requirement in the Taxpayer Bill of Rights—the TABOR law—that state revenues in excess of a certain amount be refunded to taxpayers.

Gambling amendments appeared on the ballot in four states and were approved in all but one. Arkansas voters approved an initiated amendment eliminating a longstanding constitutional prohibition on lotteries; it is the 43rd state since 1964 to authorize a lottery. Maryland voters approved an amendment allowing up to 15,000 slot machines in five locations around the state. Colorado voters ratified an initiated amendment allowing casinos to extend their hours and permitting residents of the three cities with casinos to hold referendums on increasing the bet limit from \$5 to as much as \$100. The only gambling amendment defeated at the polls was an Ohio initiative that would have authorized a privately owned casino in the southwest part of the state.⁸ It is the fourth gaming measure rejected in the state since 1990.

Voters considered six amendments empowering state or local governments to invest in the stock market, but the only one approved was a Nebraska amendment considered in May 2008, before the financial crisis that sent the stock market tumbling. The five amendments appearing on the November 2008 ballot were all rejected. South Carolina voters declined to permit the state government or local governments to invest pension funds in equities. Voters in Louisiana, Montana and Utah also rejected amendments permitting investment of public funds in equities.

Although fiscal amendments were the dominant policy amendments in 2008, voters in Colorado considered three amendments targeting unions and approved one of them. Voters approved an amendment prohibiting campaign donations from public employee unions and other entities with no-bid government contracts of at least \$100,000. They rejected amendments to make Colorado a right-to-work state and to prohibit deduction of union dues from public employees' paychecks.

Looking ahead, the possibility that Congress will amend the National Labor Relations Act to eliminate the role of the secret ballot in union organizing has already prompted one effort to qualify a state amendment to maintain the secret ballot. Opponents of the pending congressional legislation are circulating an Arkansas constitutional amendment that would guarantee the "right of individuals to vote by secret ballot." The proposal would be framed to provide greater protection for this right than at the federal level, thereby seeking to insulate the amendment from federal challenge.

Voters considered a wide range of other policy amendments. Michigan voters approved an initiated amendment eliminating certain restrictions on embryonic stem cell research, following the path of recent stem cell research amendments approved in other states. Missouri voters approved an amendment requiring that all public meetings be conducted in English. South Carolina voters approved eliminating a defunct constitutional provision establishing 14 as the age of consent for unmarried women because it had been superseded by a statute increasing the age to 16. However, because of a unique South Carolina requirement that amendments receive legislative approval both before submission to voters (by a two-thirds legislative vote) and after voter ratification (by a majority legislative vote), this amendment did not take effect until it was approved in the 2009 legislative session. Oklahoma voters approved an amendment allowing winemakers to sell wine directly to restaurants and liquor stores. Arizona voters rejected an initiated amendment that would prohibit enactment of any universal health care legislation that limits an individual's right to obtain health care through private medical plans and providers.

Conclusion

Several trends emerge from a review of state constitutional developments in 2008. First, although voters considered fewer amendments in 2008 than in recent even-numbered years, they were asked to vote on a number of high-profile measures concerning individ-

ual rights and public policy. Amendments regarding same-sex marriage, affirmative action, abortion, embryonic stem cell research and eminent domain all appeared on the ballot in 2008, as they have repeatedly in recent years. The constitutional initiative process again was generally the means of qualifying these controversial amendments for the ballot.

Second, in passing judgment on several fiscal policy amendments, voters were apparently influenced by the economic downturn in the second half of the year. Of the six amendments seeking to permit investment of public funds in the stock market, the only amendment approved was considered in a spring primary election; voters defeated all five amendments appearing on the fall general election ballot. Amendments to increase taxes prevailed in only one case—in Minnesota—whereas amendments granting tax exemptions were approved in a number of states.

Third, state courts in 2008 disqualified a number of amendments. In Florida, Michigan and Nevada, state courts kept amendments from appearing on the ballot, whether because they exceeded the charge of the commission that recommended them or included misleading language, as in Florida, or were so sweeping that they amounted to a constitutional revision as in Michigan, or were qualified with invalid signature affidavits as in Nevada. Meanwhile, the New Mexico Supreme Court invalidated an amendment already approved by voters on the ground that it improperly combined two different subjects. And the California Supreme Court agreed to hear challenges to the legitimacy of a same-sex marriage ban that overturned a court decision issued earlier in 2008; a ruling is expected later in 2009.

Finally, in a continuation of a longstanding trend, voters were again reluctant to call constitutional conventions, as demonstrated by the defeat of periodic convention referendums in Hawaii, Illinois and Connecticut in 2008. As a result, another year went by without a convention being called in one of the 50 states, although delegates to a Virgin Islands convention continued their work of drafting a territorial constitution.

Notes

¹ Bill Kossler, "Senate Extends Deadline for Constitutional Convention to May 2009," *St. Thomas Source*, Sept. 30, 2008.

² Rupay Shenoy, "Bar assn. wants Ill. Sup. Ct. to review con-con," *Associated Press State and Local Wire*, Nov. 6, 2008.

³ Ken Dixon, "State debates constitutional convention," *Connecticut Post Online*, Oct. 27, 2008.

⁴Kim Chandler, "House rejects constitution rewrite," *Birmingham News*, May 2, 2008, p. 6B.

⁵Alex Leary and Ron Matus, "Tax Cut, Voucher Plans Tossed," *St. Petersburg Times*, Sept. 4, 2008, p. 1A.

⁶Andrea Schoellkopf, "Justices Strike Down APS Board Expansion," *Albuquerque Journal*, Dec. 12, 2008, p. C1.

⁷Charlie Cain, "Reform ballot proposal rejected," *Detroit News*, Aug. 21, 2008.

⁸Michael Sangiacomo, "Ohio voters reject gambling issue for a fourth time," *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, Nov. 5, 2008, p. X8.

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About the Author

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STATE CONSTITUTIONS

Table 1.1
GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS
(As of January 1, 2009)

| 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 | 365,000 (a)(c) | 1,103 | 807 |
| Alaska | 1 | 1956 | Jan. 3, 1959 | 15,988 (b) | 41 | 29 |
| Arizona | 1 | 1911 | Feb. 14, 1912 | 45,909 (b) | 258 | 143 |
| Arkansas | 5 | 1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1874 | Oct. 30, 1874 | 59,500 (b) | 193 | 95 (d) |
| California | 2 | 1849, 1879 | July 4, 1879 | 54,645 | 879 | 518 |
| Colorado | 1 | 1876 | Aug. 1, 1876 | 74,522 (b) | 329 | 154 |
| Connecticut | 4 | 1818 (f), 1965 | Dec. 30, 1965 | 17,256 (b) | 31 | 30 |
| Delaware | 4 | 1776, 1792, 1831, 1897 | June 10, 1897 | 19,000 | (e) | 140 |
| Florida | 6 | 1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886, 1968 | Jan. 7, 1969 | 57,017 (b) | 148 | 115 |
| Georgia | 10 | 1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1982 | July 1, 1983 | 39,526 (b) | 89 (g) | 68 (g) |
| Hawaii | 1 (h) | 1950 | Aug. 21, 1959 | 21,440 (b) | 129 | 108 |
| Idaho | 1 | 1889 | July 3, 1890 | 24,232 (b) | 206 | 119 |
| Illinois | 4 | 1818, 1848, 1870, 1970 | July 1, 1971 | 15,751 (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) | 58 | 53 (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 | 69,773 (b) | 221 | 154 |
| Maine | 1 | 1819 | March 15, 1820 | 16,276 (b) | 203 | 171 (j) |
| Maryland | 4 | 1776, 1851, 1864, 1867 | Oct. 5, 1867 | 41,622 (b) | 259 | 223 (k) |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 1780 | Oct. 25, 1780 | 36,700 (l) | 148 | 120 |
| Michigan | 4 | 1835, 1850, 1908, 1963 | Jan. 1, 1964 | 35,858 (b) | 67 | 29 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 1857 | May 11, 1858 | 11,740 (b) | 215 | 120 |
| 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) | 172 | 111 |
| Montana | 2 | 1889, 1972 | July 1, 1973 | 14,028 (b) | 55 | 30 |
| Nebraska | 2 | 1866, 1875 | Oct. 12, 1875 | 34,645 (b) | 347 (m) | 226 (m) |
| Nevada | 1 | 1864 | Oct. 31, 1864 | 31,944 (b) | 229 | 136 |
| 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) | 78 | 43 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 1911 | Jan. 6, 1912 | 27,200 | 288 (y) | 157 (y) |
| New York | 4 | 1777, 1822, 1846, 1894 | Jan. 1, 1895 | 51,700 | 293 | 218 |
| North Carolina | 3 | 1776, 1868, 1970 | July 1, 1971 | 16,532 (b) | 42 | 34 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 1889 | Nov. 2, 1889 | 19,074 (b) | 264 | 149 (o) |
| Ohio | 2 | 1802, 1851 | Sept. 1, 1851 | 50,557 (b) | 279 | 166 |
| Oklahoma | 1 | 1907 | Nov. 16, 1907 | 74,075 (b) | 344 (p) | 179 (p) |
| Oregon | 1 | 1857 | Feb. 14, 1859 | 54,083 (b) | 484 (q) | 243 (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) | 682 (t) | 493 (t) |
| South Dakota | 1 | 1889 | Nov. 2, 1889 | 27,675 (b) | 227 | 214 |
| 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 | 19,366 | 163 | 111 |
| 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 | 34,300 (b) | 174 | 101 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 1863, 1872 | April 9, 1872 | 26,000 | 121 | 71 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 1848 | May 29, 1848 | 18,660 (b) | 194 | 145 (i) |
| Wyoming | 1 | 1889 | July 10, 1890 | 29,300 | 125 | 98 |
| American Samoa | 2 | 1960, 1967 | July 1, 1967 | 6,000 | 15 | 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS—Continued

(As of January 1, 2009)

Source: Based on surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan in 2005-2008.

*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, 6 of 9.

(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.

(y) The total excludes one amendment approved by voters in November 2008 but later declared invalid on single subject grounds by the state supreme 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.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE — Continued

Constitutional Provisions

Source: Surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan in 2005–2008.

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 Nov. 7, 1994 requires two-thirds of voters in the election.

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

(f) Majority vote on amendment must be at least 50 percent of the total votes cast at the election (at least 35 percent in Nebraska); or, at a special election, a majority of the votes tallied which must be at least 30 percent of the total number of registered voters.

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

(h) If five or fewer political subdivisions of the state are affected, majority in state as a whole and also in affected subdivisions is required.

(i) Two-thirds of both houses.

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

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

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

(m) If a proposed amendment is not approved at the election when 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> |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Arizona | 15% of total votes cast for all candidates for governor at last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Arkansas | 10% of voters for governor at last election. governor in each of 15 counties. | Must include 5% of voters for | Majority vote on amendment. |
| California | 8% of total voters for all candidates for governor at last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Colorado | 5% of total legal votes for all candidates for secretary of state at last general election. | None specified. | Majority vote on. |
| Florida | 8% of total votes cast in the state in the last election for presidential electors. | 8% of total votes cast in each of 1/2 of the congressional districts. | 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. |
| Illinois (a) | 8% of total votes cast for candidates for governor at last election. | None specified. | Majority voting in election or 3/5 voting on amendment. |
| Massachusetts (b) | 3% of total votes cast for governor at preceding biennial state election (not less than 25,000 qualified voters. | No more than 1/4 from any one county. | Majority vote on amendment which must be 30% of total ballots cast at election. |
| Michigan | 10% of total voters for all candidates at last gubernatorial election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Mississippi (c) | 12% of total votes for all candidates for governor in last election | No more than 20% from any one congressional district | Majority vote on amendment and not less than 40% of total vote cast at election |
| Missouri | 8% of legal voters for all candidates for governor at last election | The 8% must be in each of 2/3 of the congressional districts in the state. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Montana | 10% of qualified electors, the number of qualified voters to be determined by number of votes cast for governor in preceding election in each county and in the state. | The 10% to include at least 10% of qualified voters in one-half of the counties. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Nebraska | 10% of total votes for governor at last election. | The 10% must include 5% in each of 2/5 of the counties. | Majority vote on amendment which must be at least 35% of total vote at the election. |
| Nevada | 10% of voters who voted in entire state in last general election. | None in effect after a U.S. District Court ruling in 2004 invalidated the requirement. | Majority vote on amendment in two consecutive general elections |
| North Dakota | 4% of population of the state. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Ohio | 10% of total number of electors who voted for governor in last election. | At least 5% of qualified electors in each of 1/2 of counties in the state | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Oklahoma | 15% of legal voters for state office receiving highest number of voters at last general state election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Oregon | 8% of total votes for all candidates for governor at last election at which governor was elected for four-year term. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment except for supermajority equal to supermajority voting requirement contained in proposed amendment. |
| South Dakota | 10% of total votes for governor in last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| No. Mariana Islands ... | 50% of qualified voters of commonwealth. | In addition, 25% of qualified voters in each senatorial district. | Majority vote on amendment if legislature approved it by majority vote; if not, at least 2/3 vote in each of two senatorial districts in addition to a majority vote. |

Source: Surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan in 2005–2008.

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.

(c) Before being submitted to the electorate, initiated measures are sent to the legislature, which has the option of submitting an amended or alternative measure alongside of the original measure.

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 | 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.

PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS— Continued

Constitutional Provisions

Source: Surveys conducted in previous years by Janice May and updated by John Dinan in 2005-2008.

Key:

MP — Majority voting on the proposal.

ME — Majority voting in the election.

(a) In all states not otherwise noted, the entries in this column refer to the proportion of members elected to each house required to submit to the electorate the question of calling a constitutional convention.

(b) The number listed is the interval between required submissions on the question of calling a constitutional convention; where given, the date is that of the first required submission of the convention question.

(c) Unless provided otherwise by law, convention calls are to conform as nearly as possible to the act calling the 1955 convention, which provided for a legislative vote of a majority of members elected to each house and ratification by a majority vote on the proposals. The legislature may call a constitutional convention at any time.

(d) In these states, the legislature may call a convention without submitting the question to the people. The legislative vote required is two-thirds of the members elected to each house in Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia; two-thirds concurrent vote of both branches in Maine; three-fourths of all members of each house in South Dakota; and not specified in Alaska, but bills require majority vote of membership in each house. In South Dakota, the question of calling a convention may be initiated by the people in the same manner as an amendment to the constitution (see Table 1.3) and requires a majority vote on the question for approval.

(e) The law calling a convention must be approved by the people.

(f) The legislature shall submit the question 20 years after the last convention, or 20 years after the last vote on the question of calling a convention, whichever date is last.

(g) The power to call a convention is reserved to the people by petition.

(h) The majority must be 50 percent of the total voted cast at a general election or at a special election, a majority of the votes tallied which must be at least 30 percent of the total number of registered voters.

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

(j) Must be approved during two legislative sessions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter Two

FEDERALISM AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

State-Federal Relations: Agendas for Change and Continuity

By John Kincaid

The current economic crisis and the new Democratic majority in the federal government will produce significant policy changes relevant to state-federal relations, but, overall, American federalism will continue its contemporary coercive course in an evolutionary manner because that course has involved expansions of federal power that were augmented by crises in the past and by change-minded presidents supported by partisan majorities in Congress.

The 2008 election of Barack Obama to the White House was as much, or more, a voter rejection of policies associated with President George W. Bush as it was a voter affirmation of Obama's policy positions and embrace of an historic opportunity to elect a black American to the presidency. Obama's victory also was driven by the severe economic crisis that began to develop in mid-2008—a crisis that will take a heavy toll on state and local government budgets and, thereby, on public services.

Obama's election—along with the strengthened Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress, increased Democratic control of state legislatures (both chambers in 27 states), and increased Democratic governorships (to 28)—have placed state-federal relations firmly in Democratic hands after more than three decades in which intergovernmental relations were either dominated by Republicans or contested by Democrats and Republicans.

This historic change in partisan control of the federal system signals major changes to come in state-federal relations, but will those changes be revolutionary or evolutionary? Most likely they will be both. There will be revolutionary changes in some policies that involve state-federal relations because many Democratic policy preferences differ significantly from those of Republicans, but over the long-term, the changes are likely to produce evolutionary enhancements of coercive federalism rather than a revolutionary New Federalism.¹

Evolutionary Federalism

Several factors point to evolution rather than revolution. First, federalism played virtually no role in the 2008 presidential and congressional elections. Unlike Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Ronald Reagan, for example, no viable, prospective, presidential candidate articulated a New Federalism. The only campaign issues that attracted some attention to federalism were gay marriage and federal crackdowns on medicinal marijuana. Both candidates treated same-

sex marriage as an issue to be decided by the states. They differed on drug enforcement. Obama pledged to stop federal raids on medicinal marijuana outlets; McCain vowed to enforce federal drug laws.

Second, most of the criticism of President Bush focused on the war in Iraq, the Guantánamo Bay detention camp, domestic facets of the war on terrorism, "tax cuts for the rich," global warming and other issues not central to state-federal relations. Otherwise, Bush's overall intergovernmental record was not criticized as much as his records in those other policy arenas. Consequently, the public pressure for change was not as white hot as it was in other policy areas.

In February 2007, for example, a national poll, conducted by the author and a colleague, asked: "Considering President George W. Bush's response to New York City after 9/11 in 2001, his response to New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, and his support for the NCLB education law, overall, would you say that President Bush's policies for our state and local governments have been very helpful, somewhat helpful, not very helpful, or not at all helpful?" Despite Bush's low job-approval ratings of only 32 percent to 37 percent at that time, 16.3 percent of the respondents termed Bush's intergovernmental actions as "very helpful," while 35.4 percent said "somewhat helpful," 23.5 percent responded "not very helpful," and 24.8 percent declared "not at all helpful." In short, 51.7 percent fell on the positive side. Notable, though, is that 70.5 percent of Democrats fell on the negative side, while 81.2 percent of Republicans fell on the positive side of the question. In turn, 78.9 percent of black respondents fell on the negative side, while 63.3 percent of Hispanics and 55.8 percent of whites fell on the positive side.²

In terms of the three issues posed in the question, the Obama administration will certainly revise but probably not revolutionize domestic anti-terrorism policies, in part because it recognizes the political necessity of preventing another 9/11. President

Obama needs to repair but not necessarily revolutionize the emergency-response system so as not to repeat President Bush's botched response to Katrina, and, even during the campaign, Obama signaled his support for some of the core principles of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2002.

Third, the constitutional, legal, fiscal and political institutional inertia of coercive federalism built up over the last 40-some years is a formidable barrier to revolutionary change.

Fourth, the development of coercive federalism since the 1960s has been supported by both parties because the scope of federal policymaking is so comprehensive and so intergovernmental that incumbents of both parties in Congress and the White House need to bring state and local governments into alignment with their policy preferences in order to achieve their national policy objectives. President Obama and congressional Democrats will be no different, as reflected, for example, in the provision of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 that authorizes a state legislature, via a "concurrent resolution," to accept federal stimulus money for its state if the governor declines to accept it. This provision—inserted into the Recovery Act because several governors, led by Republican Gov. Mark Sanford of South Carolina, threatened not to accept stimulus funds—overrides constitutional rules, legislative procedures, and established norms in many states.

Fifth, President Obama's intergovernmentally relevant responses to the severe economic crisis affecting the nation and the world have thus far been consistent with long-term patterns in state-federal relations. For example, most of the \$506.5 billion in funds to be spent under the Recovery Act will go to state and local governments, with most of it going to the states; most of the money will reach state and local governments through existing intergovernmental program structures; and most of the money will finance social welfare such as Medicaid and unemployment compensation.

Impacts on Dimensions of Coercive Federalism

The various facets of coercive federalism could be affected by the partisan change in state-federal relations in the following ways.

Grants-in-Aid

There will be a substantial increase in federal aid to state and local governments in the short term, an increase already evident in the Recovery Act. Under Bush, federal grants-in-aid increased by 63.2 percent

in nominal dollars (to \$466.6 billion in 2008) and by 31.2 percent in constant (2008) dollars (compared to 60.5 percent and 30.7 percent respectively under Clinton). Aside from the economic crisis, Obama had pledged during his campaign to increase federal funding for various programs, such as K-12 education. Congressional Democrats have supported higher spending as well; consequently, there is likely to be a long-term increase in federal aid, although at levels below the temporary bump provided by the Recovery Act. At the same time, an important question for the states is whether they will be locked into higher long-term spending as a result of program expansions produced by the momentary influx of the Recovery Act funds.

One characteristic of federal aid in the era of coercive federalism is that aid has shifted substantially from places to people; 64.4 percent of federal aid is now dedicated for payments to individuals (i.e., social welfare).³ Among the long-term consequences of this shift are that (1) place-oriented aid for infrastructure, economic development, education and the like has declined sharply; (2) increased aid for social welfare has locked state budgets into programs ripe for escalating federal regulation and matching state costs; and (3) local governments have experienced a steep decline in federal aid. Medicaid, which accounts for almost 45 percent of all federal aid, is the leading example.

This trend will experience a brief interruption due to Recovery Act money dedicated to infrastructure, school construction and other place-based programs, but, if the national economy recovers, these funds will contract in less than a decade under pressures of federal deficit reduction and growing social welfare spending. Indeed, even in the Recovery Act, the single largest category of spending is for Medicaid (\$90 billion), followed by unemployment compensation and other social welfare programs.

The effects of the shift of aid from places have been felt strongly, for instance, in the declining revenues for surface transportation. The Obama administration has said it is unwilling to increase the federal motor fuels tax and to consider a new financing scheme based on charging drivers by the mile. Consequently, in order to maintain surface-transportation infrastructure, states will be compelled to increase revenues through higher taxes, more tolls, and privatization.

Another characteristic of federal aid is coercive conditions of aid intended to accomplish through spending power federal objectives that cannot be achieved through Congress's constitutionally delegated powers. A leading example of such condi-

tioned aid is No Child Left Behind, commonly called NCLB, which mandates all U.S. elementary- and secondary-school students reach proficiency in reading and mathematics by 2014. In 2005, the National Conference of State Legislatures blasted NCLB as flawed, under-funded, stifling of state innovation and unconstitutional.

Nevertheless, key elements of NCLB, especially its testing and performance-accountability requirements, are likely to endure, in part because the public has supported the idea of such requirements for decades, and the public's reception of NCLB was generally positive. Moreover, a number of leading black and Hispanic civil rights organizations generally support NCLB. Even the Rev. Al Sharpton co-authored an editorial "staunchly" supporting "NCLB's core concept that schools should be held accountable for boosting student performance."⁷⁴ The act also is supported by editorially liberal newspapers such as the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* and by many education reformers, Democratic and Republican. Furthermore, Obama has signaled his intention not only to retain but also to strengthen the key testing and accountability provisions of NCLB while also defusing some teacher concerns by revising certain rules and increasing funding for education. Consequently, NCLB is likely to mark a major change in federal-state-local relations in public education, a substantial augmentation of coercive federalism, and a lasting legacy of the Bush administration.

Earmarking, another characteristic of federal aid under coercive federalism, shows every sign of continuing under the Democrats' intergovernmental regime. Earmarking is popular, in part, because of the shift of federal aid from places to people. Faced with declining federal aid for place-based functions, members of Congress scramble to find money for public facilities and other tangible projects in their states and districts for which they can claim personal credit. In turn, state and local officials have been forced to lobby for earmarks as second-best sources of place-based funding, although members of Congress frequently ignore those officials and earmark money for projects that conflict with the needs and plans of state and local governments.

In summary, federal grants-in-aid will continue to shift toward people, the federal government will continue to attach intrusive policy conditions to federal aid, and earmarking will not come to an end. Otherwise, a revolutionary change in this field would be federal assumption of Medicaid's long-term care costs or enactment of a universal federal health care plan that would federalize or abolish Medicaid.

Mandates

Mandates—direct federal orders—also characterize coercive federalism. However, the 1995 Unfunded Mandates Reform Act reduced mandate enactments. Only seven intergovernmental mandates having costs above the act's threshold have been enacted since 1995. One was a complex Bush-supported tax mandate that will affect local governments in 2011.

President Bush, however, forged creative circumventions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act by developing *de facto* mandates, such as the REAL ID Act of 2005. Technically, REAL ID is not a mandate because states can opt out of it, but it is a *de facto* mandate in the sense that a state's withdrawal would have catastrophic consequences for its residents, namely, driver's licenses that could not be used for such activities as boarding an airplane, riding Amtrak trains, purchasing a firearm, opening a bank account, applying for federal benefits, and entering a federal building.

In January 2008, President Obama said he does not support the Real ID program "because it is an unfunded mandate, and not enough work has been done with the states to help them implement the program."⁷⁵ Otherwise, Obama has not commented on REAL ID. He voted for REAL ID but did not cast a vote on REAL ID funding in July 2007; consequently, his position is unclear, although his 2008 statement suggests a willingness to implement REAL ID under funding conditions more favorable to the states.

The new secretary of Homeland Security, former Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano, signed a bill in June 2008 barring Arizona's participation in REAL ID. However, as Homeland Security secretary, she has said she will examine "realistic options" for REAL ID implementation, including state experimentation, such as Washington's version of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative under which it issues driver's licenses with enhanced security features. Her office also agreed to participate in a working group organized by the National Governors Association to review REAL ID's implementation.

Democratic dominance of the intergovernmental system might curb mandates in many areas; however, there are many policy fields, such as environmental protection and business regulation, in which Democratic federal officials will be eager to ensure state and local compliance. The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, moreover, was not enacted by Congress when Democrats were in the majority. Instead, Republicans, who had made mandate relief a part of their 1994 "Contract with America," enacted the mandate reform act when they took over Congress in 1995.

Hence, it is not clear whether, overall, the new Democratic intergovernmental regime will be friendly or unfriendly to mandates. It is likely that Democrats will support more funding for federal mandates.

Preemption

Federal preemptions of state laws under the U.S. Constitution's supremacy clause are another characteristic of coercive federalism. President Bush furthered this trend. Under the new Democratic regime, there is likely to be heightened debate and conflict over preemption, coupled with rollbacks of some preemptions and preemption practices of the Republican years. U.S. Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., complained in June 2006, for example, that during the previous five years, Congress had voted at least 57 times to preempt state laws. Of those votes, 27 yielded preemption bills signed by Bush.

The pace of preemption under Bush was consistent with that of presidents since Lyndon B. Johnson, but the objects of preemption differed from the policy preferences of most Democrats because most of Bush's preemptions displaced state business-regulation and consumer-protection laws in response to business preferences to be regulated (or de-regulated) by the federal government rather than by the states. Consequently, congressional Democrats will likely repeal some Bush statutory preemptions.

Bush also used executive rule-making to advance preemption when Congress dragged its feet. For the first time in its 33-year history, for example, the Consumer Product Safety Commission issued a rule in 2006 on mattress flammability that preempted state laws that set higher standards and included language in the preamble to protect mattress manufacturers from state court lawsuits when their mattresses conform to the new federal standard. President Obama, therefore, will likely reverse some of Bush's administrative preemptions and reduce the use of administrative preemption.

Obama, however, is not averse to preemption. For example, he voted for the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, which was strongly supported by Bush. This law moved from state to federal courts most class action lawsuits involving at least 100 plaintiffs, two-thirds of whom live in different states, seeking \$5 million or more in damages. Federal judges will apply state consumer protection laws in such cases, but federal procedural law will govern the cases. This act, lamented Sen. Harry Reid, D-Nev., "turns federalism upside down by preventing state courts from hearing state law claims."⁶

Furthermore, the need to reinvigorate the national

economy and to remedy regulatory deficiencies that contributed to the home mortgage debacle and massive financial institution failures will put strong pressure on Congress and the president to engage in broad-ranging preemption. In addition, governors, more often than state legislators, have supported federal preemptions intended to clear state-law barriers from national markets.

At the same time, though, trial lawyers represented by the American Justice Association, as well as many consumer and civil rights groups, are pushing hard to roll back preemptions enacted not only during the Bush years but also in prior years extending back to President Reagan. These interests are likely to find many allies among congressional Democrats.

Battles over preemption will be intensified by the U.S. Supreme Court's March 2009 decision in *Wyeth v. Levine* (No. 06-1249) in which the justices, by a 6-3 vote, upheld a Vermont jury's award of \$6.7 million to musician Diana Levine, whose arm had to be amputated after an anti-nausea drug was injected into her artery. Wyeth, the drug's manufacturer, had argued that it was immunized from state lawsuits because the federal Food and Drug Administration had approved Wyeth's warning labels on the drug, which included a warning against intra-arterial injection. The Bush administration supported Wyeth's argument.

This case involved implied preemption, namely, preemption based not on a federal statute but on a conflict between a federal regulation and a state law. The court held that, absent explicit congressional preemption, it would not find an implied preemption. As Justice John Paul Stevens wrote in the majority opinion:

"State tort suits uncover unknown drug hazards and provide incentives for drug manufacturers to disclose safety risks promptly. They also serve a distinct compensatory function that may motivate injured persons to come forward with information. ...

Wyeth has not persuaded us that failure-to-warn claims like Levine's obstruct the federal regulation of drug labeling. Congress has repeatedly declined to pre-empt state law, and the FDA's recently adopted position that state tort suits interfere with its statutory mandate is entitled to no weight. Although we recognize that some state-law claims might well frustrate the achievement of congressional objectives, this is not such a case.

We conclude that it is not impossible for Wyeth to comply with its state and federal law obligations and that Levine's common-law claims do not stand as an obstacle to the accomplishment of Congress' purposes in the FDCA."

This case will intensify conflict between business groups that will now want explicit federal statutory preemption of state laws governing such matters as product labeling and consumer groups that want to retain state authority to regulate such matters in addition to, and in a stricter manner than, federal regulation. The *Wyeth* ruling also will motivate pharmaceutical companies to lobby state legislatures and governors to emulate the states that have already granted deference to the FDA when determining the validity of drug-label warnings, especially when the drug's manufacturer is not guilty of wrongdoing.

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.

During the transition, Obama was asked to decide whether to support a temporary sales tax holiday for which the states would be compensated with federal money. According to Joe Klein, Obama's economic advisers loved the idea. But Obama rejected it. "He thought it would provide a temporary benefit, that it had no substantial or lasting policy impact."⁷ Tellingly, Obama rejected the idea for policy reasons, not federalism reasons.

Key questions are whether Obama will support repeal or at least expiration of the Internet-access tax moratorium and also support congressional approval of an interstate compact upholding the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement. Support for these state tax policies might be construed as violations of Obama's promise not to increase taxes for 95 percent of Americans. Another question is whether he will support an elimination or reduction of federal income tax deductions for state and local taxes and for mortgage interest and medical expenses. State and local officials have generally opposed elimination or reduction of these deductions. This issue has a partisan electoral dimension because the average state and local tax payment in blue (Democratic) states was \$7,487 in 2005 compared to \$4,834 in red (Republican) states. State and local tax deductions as a percentage of average income was 5.9 percent in the blue states and 3.7 percent in the red states.⁸ Obama's pledge to increase taxes on incomes of \$250,000 or more will likely reduce the value of those deduc-

tions while retaining their value for those taxpayers who have lower incomes and who itemize their deductions.

Although Democratic federal officials will be sensitive to the tax needs of their fellow Democrats in the states, they are not likely to allow those needs to stand in the way of fiscally and politically important federal objectives.

Federalization of Criminal Law

Another feature of coercive federalism is the federalization of criminal law. The number of federal criminal laws increased from about 4,000 in 2000 to about 4,450 by 2007.⁹ More than half these laws have been enacted since the mid-1960s. These laws cover a wide range of behavior. Another aspect of this federalization has been U.S. Department of Justice efforts to enforce federal death-penalty statutes, even in states lacking capital punishment.

The federalization of criminal law is likely to continue because members of both political parties in Washington, D.C., like to look tough on crime and because the current financial debacle is likely to generate new federal criminal statutes. Given Democratic proclivities, however, there is likely to be less emphasis on enforcing the death penalty under federal law.

Demise of Intergovernmental Institutions

Coercive federalism has been marked, too, 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.

It is unlikely that the new Democratic regime will revive the bipartisan advisory commission or intergovernmental committees in Congress. A key question, however, is whether the White House Office for Intergovernmental Affairs and Public Liaison will play a more elevated political and policy role than it did under President Bush. This office's location in the White House is a sign of enhanced importance, and it is headed by Obama's close confidant, Valerie B. Jarrett. However, she is senior adviser to the president as well as assistant to the president for both intergovernmental affairs and public liaison. Consequently, her intergovernmental affairs responsibilities could easily be reduced by the political pressures of her other responsibilities.

Another question is whether Obama will revive Reagan's federalism executive order (EO 12612),

which President Bill Clinton revoked in 1998 (EO 13085) but then revived in weaker form in 1999 (EO 13132) after state officials objected to his 1998 order. This order lay fallow under Bush; however, the new administration has not signaled an intention to revive the order. State officials seem to have lost faith in the efficacy of such an order, but the American Association for Justice—formerly the Association of Trial Lawyers of America—is pressing the administration to resurrect the order, especially to reduce federal-agency preemptions of state tort laws.

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.

This facet of coercive federalism is likely to be alleviated to some degree by the dominance of Democrats in the state-federal intergovernmental arena. In particular, for example, even though the National Governors Association and the National Conference of State Legislatures are officially bipartisan, Democratic majorities in those organizations and in other organizations representing state officials will facilitate more intense contacts and smoother negotiations between state officials and Democratic federal officials. The state membership of the National Association of Attorneys General also consists of 31 Democrats, and that organization plays important intergovernmental roles on matters involving federal preemption, business and trade regulation, and criminal law. The prevalence of Democrats in both the federal and state arenas is likely also to reduce the number of dueling federal and state policies that became prominent during the Bush years.¹⁰

Conclusion

During a period of severe economic crisis, perhaps even depression, it might seem odd to suggest that the course of American federalism through this crisis and during a new presidential administration committed to change will likely be evolutionary rather than revolutionary and, thus, largely stick to a course that is some 40 years old. However, the fundamental underlying feature of coercive federalism is expansion of federal power, and major expansions occurred during the Great Depression under Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and during the tumultuous decade of the 1960s under Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society

and Creative Federalism. Both of those expansions laid the foundations for coercive federalism; consequently, during the current crisis, there is not likely to be a contraction of federal power.

Notes

¹For background, see John Kincaid, "State-Federal Relations: Federal Dollars Down, Federal Power Up," *The Book of the States* (Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments, 2006), 19-25; John Kincaid, "State-Federal Relations: Defense, Demography, Debt, and Deconstruction as Destiny," *The Book of the States* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2005), 25-30; John Kincaid, "Trends in Federalism: Continuity, Change and Polarization," *The Book of the States* (Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments, 2004), 21-27; John Kincaid, "State-Federal Relations: Continuing Regulatory Federalism," *The Book of the States* (Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments, 2002), 25-32; John Kincaid, "From Cooperation to Coercion in American Federalism: Housing, Fragmentation, and Preemption, 1780-1992," *Journal of Law and Politics* 9 (Winter 1993): 333-433.

²John Kincaid and Richard L. Cole, "Public Opinion on Issues of Federalism in 2007: A Bush Plus?" *Publius: The Journal of Federalism* 38 (Summer 2008): 469-487.

³For explication, see John Kincaid, "The State of U.S. Federalism, 2000-2001," *Publius: The Journal of Federalism* 31 (Summer 2001): 1-69.

⁴Joel I. Klein and Al Sharpton, "Charter Schools Can Close the Education Gap," *Wall Street Journal*, January 12, 2009, p. A24.

⁵Anne Broache and Declan McCullagh, "Technology Voters' Guide: Barack Obama," *CNET News*, January 2, 2008, http://news.cnet.com/Technology-Voters-Guide-Barack-Obama---page-2/2100-1028_3-6224109-2.html, accessed March 3, 2009.

⁶Stephen Labatan, "Senate Approves Measure to Curb Big Class Actions," *New York Times*, February 11, 2005, p. A20.

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⁸John Maggs, "Limping Toward Tax Reform," *National Journal* 37 (October 22, 2005): 3280.

⁹John S. Baker, Jr., "Revisiting the Explosive Growth of Federal Crimes," *Legal Memorandum* 26, Washington, DC: Heritage Foundation, 16 June, p. 1.

¹⁰John Kincaid, "State-Federal Relations: Dueling Policies," *The Book of the States* (Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments, 2008), 19-24.

About the Author

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Trends in Congressional Preemption

By Joseph F. Zimmerman

Congress first enacted statutes preempting regulatory powers of states and their political subdivisions in 1790, but the impact of subsequent preemption acts with a few exceptions was relatively minor until 1965 when a sharp increase in such statutes occurred and many statutes involved fields traditionally regulated by the states. Most preemption statutes involve civil rights, commerce, communications, environmental protection, finance, health, telecommunications and transportation. This article focuses principally upon the preemption bills signed into law by President George W. Bush.

The United States Constitution established the world's first federal system by delegating specific powers to Congress, reserving unspecified powers to the states, and empowering Congress and state legislatures to employ concurrent powers, including taxation. The drafters recognized the potential for conflicts between congressional acts and state acts and included Article VI, which declares congressional acts and treaties made with foreign nations "shall be the supreme law of the land." Not all conflicting state laws are invalid. The U.S. Supreme Court on a number of occasions opined a conflict between a congressional statute and a state statute is not of a sufficient magnitude to trigger the supremacy of the law clause.

Most of the delegated domestic powers in Article I, Section 8 are latent broad ones that Congress may exercise at its will to remove regulatory powers completely or partially from the states and local governments in a given field. Additional preemption powers have been delegated to Congress by the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 24th and 26th Amendments to the Constitution. The necessary and proper clause does not delegate a power to Congress, but does supplement the delegated powers by empowering the national legislature to enact statutes necessary to effectuate the delegated powers.

Congress first preempted state powers in 1790 by enacting the *Copyright Act* and the *Patent Act* (1 Stat. 124, 1 Stat. 109). Although the national legislature is not specifically authorized to regulate immigration, two delegated powers—"establish a uniform rule of naturalization" and regulate commerce with foreign nations—serve as the constitutional basis for the resultant congressional preemption power to regulate immigration.

A preemption statute can range in length from less than one page to hundreds of pages and may be simple or exceptionally complex. Congress in recent decades has included one or more preemption stat-

utes in omnibus budget reconciliation acts and appropriations acts that are hundreds of pages in length and in other preemption acts. As a result, the total number of preemption acts (currently 608) is higher than the total number of preemption bills signed into law by the various presidents. The amount of regulatory authority removed from states in a field by a preemption act ranges from little to all.

The subject matter of preemption acts has varied over the years. Nineteenth century acts focused principally on bankruptcy, false claims, civil rights, voting rights and interstate commerce. The early decades of the 20th century witnessed supersession acts relating to bankruptcy, firearms, health and safety, interstate commerce, labor relations, securities and transportation. Beginning in 1957, preemption acts covered age discrimination, animal welfare, civil rights, consumer protection, drug abuse, economic deregulation of specified industries, endangered species, environmental protection, hazardous materials, highway safety, housing, medical devices and voting rights among others. Congress enacted the first anti-terrorism act in 1994 and 18 other similar acts from 2001 to 2008, following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the country.

State government officials do not always oppose a preemption bill as they recognize some problems require a national solution. For example, states cooperatively were unable to solve the problem involving commercial vehicle drivers who, holding operator licenses issued by several sister states, continue to drive with a license issued by one state after suspension or revocation by another state of their respective license for a serious motor vehicle violation. In consequence, states supported enactment of the *Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986* (100 Stat. 3207) authorizing states to continue to issue commercial driver's licenses and making possession of more than one such license a federal crime. State and local government officers, however, strongly object

to unfunded mandates contained in preemption laws. To date, Congress has enacted five preemption relief acts; the most recent one is the *Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996* (110 Stat. 1613).

Preemption Types

There are three types of preemption statutes: complete, partial, and contingent in terms of their effect. Each type may include a sunset clause. A complete preemption act, also known as field preemption, removes from states all regulatory powers in a specified field and may assign a national government department or agency responsibility for regulation unless the act is a complete economic deregulation one such as the *Bus Regulatory Reform Act of 1982* (96 Stat. 1104). Congress may authorize a state to play a role related to a completely preempted field in emergency situations. The *Atomic Energy Act of 1946* (60 Stat. 755) is a complete preemption act, yet the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has limited resources and relies upon state and local governments for an immediate response to a problem in the event of a radioactive discharge at a nuclear power plant. Congress also authorizes states to enforce national regulatory standards contained in several complete preemption statutes.

Four complete preemption statutes authorize a limited turn-back of regulatory authority to individual states upon their application to the administering federal department or agency. The first such statute is the *Atomic Energy Act of 1959* (73 Stat. 688). One complete preemption act offers state governments a choice. The *Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act of 2000* (114 Stat. 464) exempts a state from preemption if it adopts “the *Uniform Electronic Transactions Act* as approved and recommended for enactment ... by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1999.”

A partial preemption statute assumes one of five forms:

- States may lose their regulatory authority only in part of the field.
- A statute may include a savings clause stipulating a state law is not preempted “unless there is a direct and positive conflict” between it and the concerned federal law such as the clause contained in the *Gun Control Act of 1968* (82 Stat. 1226).
- A statute may establish minimum regulatory standards and/or authorize a national department or agency to promulgate minimum standards. The *Water Quality Act of 1965* (79 Stat. 903) (now *Clean Water Act*), authorizes states to continue to

regulate the field provided each state submits a plan to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency containing regulatory standards meeting or exceeding the national standards, and evidence the state has the necessary qualified personnel and equipment to enforce the standards. If the plan is approved, the agency delegates regulatory primacy to the states under which only the state regulates and the roles of the agency are to monitor state performance and provide grants and technical assistance. Congress enacted five minimum standards preemption acts.

- A statute may establish maximum regulatory standards in a specified field that may not be exceeded by states. The first and only such standards are contained in the *Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999* (113 Stat. 1338), which established 13 maximum insurance regulatory standards.
- The *Hazardous Materials Transportation Safety and Security Reauthorization Act of 2005* (119 Stat. 1895) established the first procedural standard by allowing a state to establish procedures to conduct background checks for drivers hauling hazardous materials that are more stringent than the federal procedures, as long as there is a state appeals process similar to the federal one.

A number of preemption acts contain both complete and partial preemption provisions. An example is the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (119 Stat. 615), which contains two complete preemption provisions and one partial preemption provision. States lobby Congress for relief from costly mandates contained in a number of preemption statutes, but no relief act has been enacted since the *Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996* (110 Stat. 1613).

The third type is labeled a contingent preemption statute because such a statute applies to a state and/or a local government only if a specified condition(s) exists in the unit. This type dates to the *Voting Rights Act of 1965* (79 Stat. 437), which applies the suspensive law to a governmental unit only if two conditions exist: A voting device such as a literacy test has been used and fewer than 50 percent of the voters cast ballots in the preceding presidential election.

Preemption Trends

Congress, as noted, enacted two complete preemption acts in 1790, but subsequently enacted supersession acts at a slow pace for years. Only 29 such acts had been enacted 110 years later. Congress subsequently enacted preemption statutes at the following pace: 14

from 1900 to 1909, 22 from 1910 to 1919, 17 from 1920 to 1929, 31 from 1930 to 1939, 16 from 1940 to 1949, 24 from 1950 to 1959, 47 from 1960 to 1969, 102 from 1970 to 1979, 93 from 1980 to 1983, 87 from 1990 to 1999 and 124 from 2000 to 2008. The data reveal that a Democratic Party-controlled Congress enacted the largest number—102—of preemption statutes during a single decade. A Republican Party-controlled Congress, however, enacted 133 preemption acts in 12 years from 1995 to 2006.

The change in party control of Congress in 2007 resulted in the enactment of only 25 preemption statutes by January 1, 2009, including two temporary extensions of the *Andean Trade Preference Act* (121 Stat. 235 and 122 Stat. 646), extension of the *Internet Tax Freedom Act* to 2014 (121 Stat. 1024), reauthorization of the *Terrorism Risk Insurance Program* (121 Stat. 1839), two renewals of import restrictions on products from Burma (121 Stat. 264 and 122 Stat. 2649) and enactment of the *United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act* (121 Stat. 1455).

Congress enacted only a few acts removing major powers from the states prior to the 20th century including the *Interstate Commerce Act of 1887* (24 Stat. 379) and the *Bankruptcy Act of 1898* (30 Stat. 544). Beginning with the *Food and Drug Act of 1906* (34 Stat. 768), Congress enacted important supersession acts on a regular—although slow—basis until 1964 when the pace of enactment increased sharply. Twenty-six supersession acts that have the greatest impact on the states were enacted from 1964 to 1999. These statutes include, among others, the *Civil Rights Act of 1964* (78 Stat. 241), *Water Quality Act of 1965* (79 Stat. 903) (now *Clean Water Act*), *Air Quality Act of 1967* (81 Stat. 485) (now *Clean Air Act*), *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970* (84 Stat. 1590), *Fair Labor Standards Act of 1974* (88 Stat. 55), *Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974* (88 Stat. 1676), *Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977* (91 Stat. 445), *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980* (94 Stat. 2767), *Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994* (108 Stat. 2338), *Telecommunications Act of 1996* (110 Stat. 56), and *Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999* (113 Stat. 1338).

The Bush Preemption Record

President George W. Bush signed 123 preemption bills into law from 2001 to 2008 and did not veto a supersession bill. Eighteen antiterrorism acts, including the *USA Patriot Act* (115 Stat. 396), were responses to the 2001 terrorists' attacks on the World

Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Arlington, Va. These acts removed relatively little regulatory authority from the states.

Thirteen preemption acts pertain to banking, commerce, energy and finance, including three acts affecting the jurisdiction of courts. The *Public Company Accounting and Reform and Corporate Responsibility Act of 2002* (116 Stat. 746) was the congressional response to financial abuses by large corporations, including Enron, which filed for bankruptcy protection. Banks successfully lobbied Congress to enact the *Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act of 2003* (117 Stat. 1190) authorizing electronic truncation (substitute checks) to expedite check clearance by eliminating the return of paper checks to the banks of origin. Large companies lobbied successfully for enactment of the *Class Action Fairness Act of 2005* (119 Stat. 4) to address abuses associated with class action lawsuits. The *Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act of 2005* (119 Stat. 2005) prohibits bringing qualified civil liability actions in federal or state courts against dealers, distributors, importers and manufacturers of firearms. And the *Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007* (121 Stat. 188) increased the national minimum wage over a two-year period.

Thirty-seven acts relate to environmental protection, health and safety. They include: the *Partial Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003* (117 Stat. 1201), *Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act of 2004* (118 Stat. 906), *Dietary Supplement and Nonprescription Drug Consumer Protection Act of 2006* (120 Stat. 3469), *Federal Employee Dental and Vision Benefits Enhancement Act of 2004* (118 Stat. 4001) and the *Maritime Pollution Prevention Act of 2008* (122 Stat. 2611). The employee dental and vision benefits act nullifies only a state or local law or regulation pertaining to dental and vision benefits, insurance plans or contracts of federal employees.

Foreign commerce and taxation are the subjects of 13 preemption acts. President Bush was a strong advocate of international open markets and signed free trade agreements with Chile (2003), Singapore (2003), Australia (2004), Morocco (2004), Dominican Republic-Central America (2005), Bahrain (2006) and Peru (2007). He also signed two bills extending the *Andean Trade Preference Act* to Feb. 29, 2008, and to Dec. 31, 2008, respectively. In addition, he signed bills in 2001, 2004 and 2007 extending the prohibition of state and local government taxation of access to the Internet.

President Bush signed four intellectual property bills: The *Anti-Counterfeiting Act of 2004* (118 Stat. 3912), which prohibits trafficking in counterfeit

labels, illicit labels and counterfeit documentation or packaging; the *Fraudulent Online Identity Sanctions Act of 2004* (118 Stat. 3916); and the *Artists' Rights and Theft Prevention Act of 2003* (119 Stat. 218). The free trade agreements also contain new intellectual property provisions ratifying a series of international instruments pertaining to a procedure for settling domain names disputes, extension of the terms of copyright protection, and prevention of circumvention of technological measures used by copyright holders to restrict unauthorized acts.

Seven telecommunications preemption acts were signed by the president. The *Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act of 2003* (CAN-SPAM, 117 Stat. 2716) supersedes the regulatory powers of state and local governmental units relative to the regulation of using electronic mail to send commercial messages. The *Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004* (118 Stat. 3393) contains licensing provisions for satellite carriers and allows them to retransmit signals of any station outside the local market of the subscriber.

Congress enacted three transportation statutes containing preemption provisions. The *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002* (115 Stat. 1012) preempts the authority of the states over specified transportation projects. The *Real Interstate Driver Equity Act of 2002* (116 Stat. 2342) forbids state and local governments or interstate agencies to require a license or impose a fee for a motor vehicle providing prearranged ground transportation services. The *Sanitary Food Transportation Act of 2005* (119 Stat. 1912) removes a state or local government requirement if compliance with it is not possible or "is an obstacle to accomplishing and carrying out this section or a regulation prescribed under this section."

Conclusions and Recommendations

Enactment of 608 preemption statutes may suggest states have been reduced significantly in importance as the result of losing regulatory powers completely or partially in many fields, but the number of preemption statutes enacted during a given time period is not an accurate measure of the amount and importance of regulatory powers removed from state governments. Several preemption statutes did not immediately affect states as they had not legislated in the concerned areas as illustrated by the *Copyright Act of 1790* and the *Patent Act of 1790*. Furthermore, many supersession statutes remove little authority from states and other statutes simply extend the

sunset clause in an existing preemption statute. State retention of several important regulatory powers is attributable in part to Congress enacting five minimum standards acts allowing states to exercise regulatory primacy.

Congress has employed its preemption powers since 1978 both to regulate and to deregulate. Most notably, preemption statutes provide for substantial deregulation of the financial, communications and transportation industries while other statutes simultaneously regulate state and local governments as politics. Nevertheless, states retain important regulatory powers and since 1965 have been exercising more broadly and frequently their reserved powers in response to congressional enactment of five minimum standards preemption acts. The national financial crisis, attributable to credit default swaps and derivatives backed by subprime mortgages, ensures congressional regulation through preemption of previously unregulated credit default swaps and other activities of the financial services industry.

Recommendations

Congress should give serious consideration to innovative preemption statutes preserving state powers to an extent while generally achieving harmonious regulations throughout the nation. One innovative opt-out provision dates to the *Johnson Act of 1951* (64 Stat. 1134) criminalizing the act of transporting a gambling device into a state while authorizing the state legislature to enact a statute exempting the state from the provision.

The *Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994* (108 Stat. 2352) contains an opt-out provision authorizing a state legislature to enact a law prohibiting interstate branching within the state otherwise authorized by the act, and an opt-in provision authorizing interstate branching through *de novo* branches provided the law applies equally to all banks and permits out-of-state banks to establish branches *de novo* in the state. These provisions allow the state legislature to tailor the national law in accordance with local conditions.

Similarly, Congress could enact additional contingent preemption statutes that date to the *Voting Rights Act of 1965* (79 Stat. 437). The act is a suspensive law applicable to a state only if two specified conditions exist.

The *Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act of 2000* (114 Stat. 464) is a third alternative approach. The act exempts a state from preemption provided its legislature enacts the *Uniform Electronic Transaction Act* drafted by the National

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Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, composed of state officers.

A fourth alternative approach is congressional encouragement of states to enter into interstate regulatory compacts by granting consent-in-advance and providing grants-in-aid to states to facilitate compact drafting and implementation.

In sum, changes in the global economy, inventions and technological innovations, as well as lobbying by business, civil rights, environmental, telecommunications and other interest groups will result in Congress continuously preempting completely or partially the regulatory powers of state and local governments unless state legislatures initiate additional actions to harmonize their regulatory laws and implementing administrative rules and regulations. Harmonization can be achieved by enactment of reciprocity statutes, uniform state laws and interstate compacts that create a commission with regulatory powers.

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.

The Branches of Government: Can We Build Bridges?

By Rep. Kim Koppelman

CSG's Interbranch Working Group grew out of the realization that many state issues require the input and perspective of the judicial, legislative and executive branches of government. By bringing officials together from all three branches to help solve complex public problems, it has become the catalyst to share best practices and identify and monitor divisive issues across the states.

When the founders of our states and nation sought to formulate a representative republic, they fashioned a government made up of three branches—legislative, executive and judicial.

We all learned that in civics or government classes, but in today's world, how well do these three branches really function? How well do they relate with one another? Do they relate at all?

If the answer is “not much” or “not very well,” what impact does that have on the quality of our government?

Are the taxpayers getting the government they deserve, or can we do better, if the branches work better together or at least better understand one another? What would that mean for the quality of state government in America?

Most of the time, when the branches of government interact, something is at stake. It might be a legislative hearing on the budget of an executive branch agency or the courts, or perhaps a battle over a governor's program or initiative with which legislators disagree, or actions by a court that curtail the authority or second-guess actions of one of the other branches.

Easing the Tension

While necessary in our system of checks and balances, these interactions can be tense and clearly adversarial.

What if the branches could talk with one another when nothing was at stake, but just in an effort to improve not only the working relationship between them, but also the understanding of how each branch could do its job better, by considering the role of the other branches and the impact it has?

When an organization like The Council of State Governments raises such questions, it becomes clear that CSG is in a unique position not only to ask the question, but to address the deficiencies that exist and the clear communication gap.

One venue where such questions were asked a few years ago was CSG's Public Safety and Justice Task Force, which I was privileged to co-chair. One of its

members at the time was Joseph Lambert, then Kentucky Supreme Court's chief justice. As we began discussing these issues, it became apparent that in many, if not all, states, there was room to improve how the branches of government worked together.

The next logical question was, what could be done to improve the understanding between branches of state government? It quickly became obvious that no organization was in a position to address this problem as well as CSG.

A Unifying History

As the only organization representing all three branches of government in all the states, CSG already had a history of bringing officials from different branches together. It just seemed that the organization could do an even better job of this, by making it a focus, and that state governments and the officials who serve in them would benefit from the process.

Discussions led to brainstorming, which gave way to planning. The concept quickly grew into the CSG Interbranch Working Group, which has met regularly at national meetings for the past few years.

In 2008, as CSG chair, I was pleased and honoured to be able to plan and host our first national Interbranch Summit of the States, which was held in North Dakota's capital city, Bismarck, June 22-24.

The summit was a groundbreaking event that brought together leaders from all three branches of state government, from throughout the nation, to discuss how the branches do their respective work, the impact that has on the other branches, and the ultimate quality of government delivered for the people.

The legislative branch was well-represented by lawmakers and legislative leaders from several states. Executive branch officials—from governor to state treasurer—were represented, including lieutenant governors, secretaries of state, and attorneys general, while Supreme Court justices and judges at other levels ably provided the judiciary's perspective.

Surprising revelations surfaced in seemingly simple exercises. One telling example was following the

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progression of a statute through the branches. Sen. Bart Davis of Idaho, CSG's chair-elect, and Colorado Appeals Judge Russel Carparelli tracked the progression of a bill from its passage, to an executive branch agency drafting policies for its enforcement and, finally, a court's attempts to apply the statute and interpret the legislature's original intent.

Summit participants grappled with understanding issues from the perspective of a branch of government other than their own. Legislators' perspectives on administrative rules and court decisions, for example, helped executive branch officials and judges better understand the intent of those who draft laws.

A judge's explanation of the difficulty of discerning legislative intent and the means judges use to try to do so helped legislators think about how they could make their intent clearer for those who must enforce and interpret the laws they pass.

Rave Reviews

In the weeks and months after the summit, comments like "This was really valuable," "We must do this again" and "Others need to experience this" were common.

The Interbranch Summit of the States and the Interbranch Working Group have launched perhaps the most meaningful effort in many years to bring those in state government together.

It has returned CSG to its interbranch roots and sought to renew founder Henry Toll's vision of creating a "community of the states."

Many good state-government organizations exist, but most are monolithic. Legislators meet with other legislators. Executive branch officials gather with counterparts from other states. Judges get together.

But never before has there been such a unique opportunity for officials from all branches to gather together, understand one another better and seek to put what they learn into practice to improve government in their states.

About the Author

Rep. Kim Koppelman of North Dakota served as the 2008 CSG national chair. He co-founded and co-chaired the CSG Interbranch Working Group, along with former Kentucky Supreme Court Chief Justice Joseph Lambert.

Interstate Compacts in 2009 and Beyond: Opportunities for an Increased Diversity of Use

By Keith A. Scott

As our world shrinks and the enormity of specific policy issues grows, multiple states are finding themselves facing similar, if not identical, situations. While states must act to address current and emerging problems, they are not required to act alone. In fact, states may find that acting in cooperation with their neighbors affords significant opportunities for creative problem solving, economies of scale and the bolstering of state rights over a range of topics. Interstate compacts are not new, nor are they unfamiliar to the modern policymaker. However, the innovative ways in which interstate compacts may be used are evolving before us – seeking to tackle a host of issues not previously addressed by this interstate mechanism. As states struggle with nearly unparalleled financial downturns and revenue declines, interstate compacts are an efficient tool to promote cooperative regional or national action.

Background

States have historically used interstate compacts to settle boundary disputes. Examples include the Maryland-Virginia Compact of 1785, the Virginia-Kentucky Boundary (Kentucky & Virginia Jurisdiction Act of 1789), and the Virginia-North Carolina Boundary Agreement of 1791. In some instances, these compacts have been modified or updated,¹ and other compacts pertaining to boundaries have become the subject of legal actions. But these early examples of interstate cooperation not only proved to be effective methods for individual states to form lasting relationships on common issues, they also pioneered more comprehensive and diverse compacts.

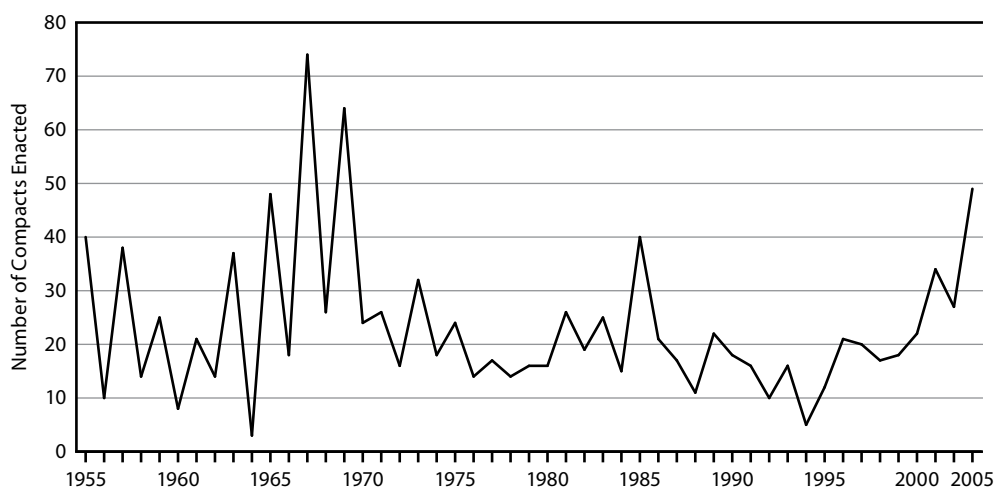
The use of interstate compacts became more widespread, particularly in the 20th century, after states gained a protected right to use them.² On average, each state is a member of 27 different interstate compacts. While some of these are boundary compacts, many have been used in the areas of corrections, natural resources, energy, transportation or other regulatory fields.³ To a lesser extent, compacts as a form of multistate cooperation, have also been used to address other key topics, such as education, emergency management, mental health and multistate taxation.

While interstate compacts have been used to resolve multi-state problems shared among a group

Table A: Interstate Compact Membership

| State | Number of compacts | State | Number of compacts | State | Number of compacts | State | Number of compacts |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Eastern Region | | Midwestern Region | | Southern Region | | Western Region | |
| Connecticut | 30 | Illinois | 25 | Alabama | 30 | Alaska | 20 |
| Delaware | 22 | Indiana | 26 | Arkansas | 29 | Arizona | 28 |
| Maine | 32 | Iowa | 21 | Florida | 27 | California | 27 |
| Massachusetts | 27 | Kansas | 35 | Georgia | 24 | Colorado | 36 |
| New Hampshire | 33 | Michigan | 23 | Kentucky | 23 | Hawaii | 14 |
| New Jersey | 33 | Minnesota | 23 | Louisiana | 23 | Idaho | 26 |
| New York | 31 | Nebraska | 32 | Maryland | 34 | Montana | 25 |
| Pennsylvania | 29 | North Dakota | 19 | Mississippi | 25 | Nevada | 21 |
| Rhode Island | 25 | Ohio | 25 | Missouri | 30 | New Mexico | 32 |
| Vermont | 30 | South Dakota | 18 | North Carolina | 21 | Oregon | 28 |
| District of Columbia | 34 | Wisconsin | 15 | Oklahoma | 26 | Utah | 27 |
| Regional total | 326 | Regional total | 262 | South Carolina | 18 | Washington | 30 |
| | | | | Tennessee | 24 | Wyoming | 25 |
| | | | | Texas | 24 | Regional total | 339 |
| | | | | Virginia | 52 | | |
| | | | | West Virginia | 27 | | |
| | | | | Regional total | 437 | | |

Source: National Center for Interstate Compacts.

Figure A: Interstate Compact Enactments: 1955–2005

| Year | Compacts enacted | Year | Compacts enacted | Year | Compacts enacted | Year | Compacts enacted |
|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|
| 1955 | 40 | 1967 | 74 | 1979 | 16 | 1991 | 16 |
| 1956 | 10 | 1968 | 26 | 1980 | 16 | 1992 | 10 |
| 1957 | 38 | 1969 | 64 | 1981 | 26 | 1993 | 16 |
| 1958 | 14 | 1970 | 24 | 1982 | 19 | 1994 | 5 |
| 1959 | 25 | 1971 | 26 | 1983 | 25 | 1995 | 12 |
| 1960 | 8 | 1972 | 16 | 1984 | 15 | 1996 | 21 |
| 1961 | 21 | 1973 | 32 | 1985 | 40 | 1997 | 20 |
| 1962 | 14 | 1974 | 18 | 1986 | 21 | 1998 | 17 |
| 1963 | 37 | 1975 | 24 | 1987 | 17 | 1999 | 18 |
| 1964 | 3 | 1976 | 14 | 1988 | 11 | 2000 | 22 |
| 1965 | 48 | 1977 | 17 | 1989 | 22 | 2001 | 34 |
| 1966 | 18 | 1978 | 14 | 1990 | 18 | 2002 | 27 |
| | | | | | | 2003 | (a) |
| | | | | | | 2004 | (a) |
| | | | | | | 2005 | 49 |

Source: National Center for Interstate Compacts.

Key:

(a) No data available for 2003 and 2004.

of jurisdictions, not every issue area is replete with agreements. In fact, some areas of public policy have been addressed purposefully via other interstate mechanisms, such as uniform state laws or formal/informal memorandums of understanding. This lack of use may be tied to the speed of development and implementation often associated with interstate compacts—typically five to seven years, though more recent efforts have been completed on far shorter schedules.

Although no state is a member of fewer than 14 interstate compacts—most states are members of many more. These instruments have facilitated inter-

state cooperation since well before the promulgation of the U.S. Constitution. Furthermore, the states' collective right to enter into compact agreements has been protected by that venerable document of fundamental laws and principles since 1789. Typically, states rely on three very different methods for multistate cooperation: interstate compacts, uniform laws and memorandums of understanding. The latter two, while sufficient for many purposes, do not have the same soundness of properties as compacts and therefore are not as complete and reliable.

Uniform laws, also referred to as *uniform state laws*, have been around since the late 1800s. Their

purpose is to seek enactment of identical laws among several states on a particular issue. That objective is similar to interstate compacts, but in practice, uniform state laws miss the mark of uniformity on a frequent basis.⁴ They often result in many different versions of the same law. Because they are not contractual agreements like interstate compacts, states enacting the laws are free to enact unilateral changes to their version of the law. If that law creates an unfavorable impact on another state or states, there is generally no enforcement mechanism available to the aggrieved state.

Memorandums of understanding generally are the least binding agreement as compared to both uniform state laws and interstate compacts. They frequently amount to a written agreement with no real legal enforceability. Therefore, while they express the intent of the parties, they often are not ideal instruments for legally memorializing binding multilateral agreements.

New Uses for Interstate Compacts

While several successful efforts have been undertaken to educate policymakers about the purpose and benefits of compacts, use of the tool in new areas is often slow to develop. While compacts have historically helped resolve multistate matters pertaining to boundary disputes, natural resources, corrections, multistate taxation, education and other important issues, they can be used to address a great number of problems states face today, including energy and infrastructure, prescription drug monitoring, and thoroughbred horse racing.

Energy and Infrastructure

States continue to experience a variety of issues under the broad umbrella of infrastructure. The ability to provide, for instance, adequate electrical power to the residents of one state sometimes depends on the willingness of neighboring states to permit the siting of transmission lines through their boundaries. The solution is typically not just a matter of where to place the lines as a function of geographical convenience, but rather may also have to do with environmental safety issues, as well as preservation of natural resources and the preferences of the residents of that state.

Finding a means of interstate cooperation is essential and failure to do so may mean that the transmission lines never get sited. This lack of state cooperation then raises the specter of federal intervention with national regulatory bodies controlling how electricity is distributed. An interstate compact

that encompasses these factors and issues may present states with the best opportunity to determine their own state-driven solutions to the problem. The federal Energy Policy Act of 2005⁵ specifically granted states the ability to craft regional interstate compacts related to transmission line siting—a rare pre-emptive permission and ‘nudge’ from Congress, but states have thus far not seriously pursued such agreements.

Prescription Drug Monitoring

Dangers derived from the use of illicit drugs are not restricted to the population of illegal drugs that fill the evening news. Drugs that are commonly prescribed for medical purposes can also be problematic if they are not carefully dispensed and monitored in terms of who is receiving them and where they are being distributed. Some states are experiencing difficulty with policing this activity and certain classes of drugs are finding their way into the wrong hands, posing a substantial danger of misuse and drug overdoses - impacting families, schools, places of employment as well as the medical community.

One solution successfully implemented in many states is the prescription drug monitoring program – intrastate databases tracking the dispensing of specific classed drugs and that alert officials to nefarious activities. While rarely ‘live’ or instantaneous in nature, the programs are effective at tracking dispensing, physician prescription writing habits, and patient abuse – essentially seeking to eliminate ‘doctor shopping,’ which is the seeking of multiple doctors for multiple prescriptions that can be filled from several pharmacies.

While states have done an excellent job in creating these systems within their boundaries, interstate cooperation that permits the sharing of this data across state lines is virtually non-existent. Small scale pilot projects have shown promise, but no effort has been undertaken on a multi-state or national scale allowing information systems to interface on a regular and accurate basis. There has been some rumbling of activity at the federal level, but this too has not proceeded far. States are in a unique position to facilitate and control such a national effort by being both the primary innovators of intrastate prescription data monitoring and the creators/beneficiaries of the interstate compact mechanism.

Thoroughbred Horse Racing

The thoroughbred horse racing industry has been the subject of increased scrutiny since the unfortunate death of *Eight Belles* at the 2008 Kentucky

Derby. Since that time, the industry has taken upon itself the responsibility to look critically at the horse racing business and in doing so has identified several areas for potential reform. Despite previous efforts to standardize issues such as wagering and the medication of horses, this activity has occurred in a disparate fashion at the state level with many of the 35 industry states adopting different versions of such rules.

Despite saber-rattling to the contrary, federal intervention in this area is not necessarily expected and may depend on how well states seek to manage it themselves. Unlike other areas of interstate cooperation, the regulatory nature and need for constant cooperation between states in thoroughbred horse racing may serve as an ideal model for interstate compacts. Because there are divergent interests residing in the different states where horse racing takes place, it has become increasingly more difficult to establish uniformity. This is precisely where interstate compacts can assist as effective tools for identifying commonalities and creating cooperation and multi-state governance of an issue.

Conclusion

Interstate compacts have demonstrated their adaptability for more than two hundred years – taking on both traditional and non-traditional issues. Having evolved from a simple contract to an in-depth tool for policy regulation, interstate compacts

have emerged as an instrument uniquely suited for the rapidly changing world occupied by state governments. It is then incumbent upon state officials to think about interstate compacts as potential solutions to non-traditional and emerging policy areas, such as energy infrastructure, prescription drug monitoring and thoroughbred horse racing. The issues of today, and the interstate responses crafted, help states not only solve current policy dilemmas, but strengthen the common bonds between states and solidify the role of the states in governing critical issues within our federalist system.

Notes

¹For example, in 1958, the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia revisited the 1785 compact to remedy portions that had become obsolete. This culminated in the formation of the Potomac River Compact of 1958. [ssl.csg.org/compact-laws/potomacriv1958.html](http://www.csg.org/compact-laws/potomacriv1958.html).

²U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 10, Clause 3.

³<http://www.csg.org/programs/ncic/database/search.aspx>.

⁴<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uniform/uniform.html>.

⁵Energy Policy Act of 2005, Title XII (Electricity), Subtitle B, Sec. 1221; <http://www.doi.gov/iepa/EnergyPolicy-Actof2005.pdf>

About the Author

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Table 2.1
SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES: 1944-2007
(In thousands of dollars)

| Fiscal year | Total | To Federal government (a) | To local governments | | | | | Miscellaneous and combined |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|
| | | | For specified purposes | | | | | |
| | | | For general local government support | Education | Public welfare | Highways | Health | |
| 1944..... | \$1,842,000 | ... | \$1,842,000 | \$861,000 | \$368,000 | \$298,000 | ... | \$41,000 |
| 1946..... | 2,092,000 | ... | 357,000 | 953,000 | 376,000 | 339,000 | ... | 67,000 |
| 1948..... | 3,283,000 | ... | 428,000 | 1,554,000 | 648,000 | 507,000 | ... | 146,000 |
| 1950..... | 4,217,000 | ... | 482,000 | 2,054,000 | 792,000 | 610,000 | ... | 279,000 |
| 1952..... | 5,044,000 | ... | 549,000 | 2,523,000 | 976,000 | 728,000 | ... | 268,000 |
| 1953..... | 5,384,000 | ... | 592,000 | 2,737,000 | 981,000 | 803,000 | ... | 271,000 |
| 1954..... | 5,679,000 | ... | 600,000 | 2,930,000 | 1,004,000 | 871,000 | ... | 274,000 |
| 1955..... | 5,986,000 | ... | 591,000 | 3,150,000 | 1,046,000 | 911,000 | ... | 288,000 |
| 1956..... | 6,538,000 | ... | 631,000 | 3,541,000 | 1,069,000 | 984,000 | ... | 313,000 |
| 1957..... | 7,440,000 | ... | 668,000 | 4,212,000 | 1,136,000 | 1,082,000 | ... | 342,000 |
| 1958..... | 8,089,000 | ... | 687,000 | 4,598,000 | 1,247,000 | 1,167,000 | ... | 390,000 |
| 1959..... | 8,689,000 | ... | 725,000 | 4,957,000 | 1,409,000 | 1,207,000 | ... | 391,000 |
| 1960..... | 9,443,000 | ... | 806,000 | 5,461,000 | 1,483,000 | 1,247,000 | ... | 446,000 |
| 1962..... | 10,906,000 | ... | 839,000 | 6,474,000 | 1,777,000 | 1,327,000 | ... | 489,000 |
| 1963..... | 11,885,000 | ... | 1,012,000 | 6,993,000 | 1,919,000 | 1,416,000 | ... | 545,000 |
| 1964..... | 12,968,000 | ... | 1,053,000 | 7,664,000 | 2,108,000 | 1,524,000 | ... | 619,000 |
| 1965..... | 14,174,000 | ... | 1,102,000 | 8,351,000 | 2,436,000 | 1,630,000 | ... | 683,000 |
| 1966..... | 16,928,000 | ... | 1,361,000 | 10,177,000 | 2,882,000 | 1,725,000 | ... | 755,000 |
| 1967..... | 19,056,000 | ... | 1,585,000 | 11,845,000 | 2,897,000 | 1,861,000 | ... | 868,000 |
| 1968..... | 21,950,000 | ... | 1,993,000 | 13,321,000 | 3,527,000 | 2,029,000 | ... | 1,080,000 |
| 1969..... | 24,779,000 | ... | 2,135,000 | 14,858,000 | 4,402,000 | 2,109,000 | ... | 1,275,000 |
| 1970..... | 28,892,000 | ... | 2,958,000 | 17,085,000 | 5,003,000 | 2,439,000 | ... | 1,407,000 |
| 1971..... | 32,640,000 | ... | 3,258,000 | 19,292,000 | 5,760,000 | 2,507,000 | ... | 1,823,000 |
| 1972..... | 36,759,246 | ... | 3,752,327 | 21,195,345 | 6,943,634 | 2,633,417 | ... | 2,234,523 |
| 1973..... | 40,822,135 | ... | 4,279,646 | 23,315,651 | 7,531,738 | 2,953,424 | ... | 2,741,676 |
| 1974..... | 45,941,111 | ... | 4,803,875 | 27,106,812 | 7,028,750 | 3,211,455 | ... | 3,449,025 |
| 1975..... | 51,978,324 | ... | 5,129,333 | 31,110,237 | 7,136,104 | 3,224,861 | ... | 4,403,009 |
| 1976..... | 57,858,242 | ... | 5,673,843 | 34,083,711 | 8,307,411 | 3,240,806 | ... | 5,372,891 |
| 1977..... | 62,459,903 | ... | 6,372,543 | 36,964,306 | 8,756,717 | 3,631,108 | ... | 5,348,992 |
| 1978..... | 67,287,260 | ... | 6,819,438 | 40,125,488 | 8,585,558 | 3,821,135 | ... | 6,463,263 |
| 1979..... | 75,962,980 | ... | 8,224,338 | 46,195,698 | 8,675,473 | 4,148,573 | ... | 7,225,683 |
| 1980..... | 84,504,451 | ... | 8,749,765 | 52,688,101 | 9,241,551 | 4,382,716 | ... | 7,801,993 |
| 1981..... | 93,179,549 | ... | 9,306,569 | 57,257,373 | 11,025,445 | 4,751,449 | ... | 8,702,054 |
| 1982..... | 98,742,976 | ... | 96,949,692 | 60,683,583 | 11,965,123 | 5,028,072 | ... | 9,228,542 |
| 1983..... | 100,886,902 | ... | 10,764,144 | 63,118,351 | 10,919,847 | 5,277,447 | ... | 9,442,292 |
| 1984..... | 108,373,188 | ... | 10,344,740 | 67,484,926 | 11,923,430 | 5,686,834 | ... | 10,811,143 |
| 1985..... | 121,571,151 | ... | 12,319,623 | 74,936,970 | 12,673,123 | 6,019,069 | ... | 13,658,898 |
| 1986..... | 131,966,258 | ... | 13,383,912 | 81,929,467 | 14,214,613 | 6,470,049 | ... | 13,862,386 |
| 1987..... | 141,278,672 | ... | 138,823,310 | 88,253,298 | 14,753,727 | 6,784,699 | ... | 14,786,497 |
| 1988..... | 151,661,866 | ... | 148,908,885 | 95,390,536 | 15,032,315 | 6,949,190 | ... | 16,739,853 |
| 1989..... | 165,415,415 | ... | 157,499,681 | 104,601,291 | 16,697,915 | 7,376,173 | ... | 18,060,733 |

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES: 1944–2007 — Continued (In thousands of dollars)

| Fiscal year | Total | To Federal government (a) | To local governments | | | | | Miscellaneous and combined | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | For specified purposes | | | | | | |
| | | | Total | For general local government support | Education | Public welfare | Highways | | Health |
| 1990..... | 175 027 632 | 3 243 634 | 171 783 998 | 16 565 106 | 109 438 131 | 18 403 149 | 7 784 316 | ... | 19 593 296 |
| 1991..... | 186 398 234 | 3 464 364 | 182 933 870 | 16 977 032 | 116 179 860 | 20 903 400 | 8 126 477 | ... | 20 747 101 |
| 1992..... | 201 313 434 | 3 608 911 | 197 704 523 | 16 368 139 | 124 919 686 | 25 942 234 | 8 480 871 | ... | 21 993 593 |
| 1993..... | 214 094 882 | 3 625 051 | 210 469 831 | 17 690 986 | 131 179 517 | 31 339 777 | 9 298 624 | ... | 20 960 927 |
| 1994..... | 225 635 410 | 3 603 447 | 222 031 963 | 18 044 015 | 135 861 024 | 30 624 514 | 9 622 849 | ... | 27 879 561 |
| 1995..... | 240 978 128 | 3 616 831 | 237 361 297 | 18 996 435 | 148 160 436 | 30 772 525 | 10 481 616 | ... | 28 926 886 |
| 1996..... | 252 079 335 | 3 896 667 | 248 182 668 | 20 019 771 | 156 954 115 | 31 180 345 | 10 707 338 | ... | 18 530 703 |
| 1997..... | 264 207 209 | 3 839 942 | 260 367 267 | 21 808 828 | 164 147 715 | 35 754 024 | 11 431 270 | ... | 15 453 241 |
| 1998..... | 278 853 409 | 3 515 734 | 275 337 675 | 22 693 158 | 176 250 998 | 32 327 325 | 11 648 853 | ... | 20 037 843 |
| 1999..... | 308 734 917 | 3 801 667 | 304 933 250 | 25 495 396 | 192 416 987 | 35 161 151 | 12 075 195 | ... | 16 173 293 |
| 2000..... | 327 069 829 | 4 021 471 | 323 048 358 | 27 475 363 | 208 135 537 | 40 206 513 | 12 473 052 | ... | 19 690 737 |
| 2001..... | 350 326 546 | 4 290 764 | 346 035 782 | 31 693 016 | 222 092 587 | 41 926 990 | 12 350 136 | ... | 21 454 592 |
| 2002..... | 364 789 480 | 4 370 330 | 360 419 150 | 28 927 053 | 227 336 087 | 47 112 496 | 12 949 850 | ... | 23 276 887 |
| 2003..... | 382 781 397 | 4 391 095 | 378 390 302 | 30 766 480 | 240 788 692 | 49 302 737 | 13 337 114 | ... | 23 953 537 |
| 2004..... | 389 706 202 | 4 720 728 | 384 985 474 | 31 027 535 | 248 356 196 | 42 802 564 | 13 972 060 | ... | 28 460 611 |
| 2005..... | 408 528 723 | 4 675 517 | 403 853 206 | 28 284 852 | 263 171 516 | 46 859 165 | 14 486 020 | ... | 33 395 230 |
| 2006..... | 428 924 716 | 6 503 840 | 422 420 876 | 29 984 822 | 279 403 028 | 53 891 394 | 15 230 034 | ... | 25 784 570 |
| 2007..... | 457 376 669 | 4 701 360 | 452 675 309 | 30 945 612 | 298 883 069 | 56 945 447 | 14 844 331 | ... | 31 620 694 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009, 2007

Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology07.html>.

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.

Table 2.2
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE: 2000–2007
(In thousands of dollars)

| State | Expenditure amounts | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | 2000 |
| United States | \$457,376,669 | \$428,924,716 | \$403,467,210 | \$389,706,202 | \$382,781,397 | \$364,789,480 | \$350,326,546 | \$327,069,829 |
| Alabama | 6,088,940 | 5,000,116 | 4,494,345 | 4,164,719 | 4,074,005 | 4,095,562 | 3,892,653 | 3,908,350 |
| Alaska | 1,365,793 | 1,217,110 | 1,145,159 | 1,049,706 | 1,091,391 | 1,055,596 | 986,921 | 1,026,962 |
| Arizona | 9,860,543 | 8,606,646 | 8,069,461 | 7,544,080 | 6,936,753 | 6,968,635 | 6,439,144 | 5,940,651 |
| Arkansas | 4,300,048 | 3,866,226 | 3,869,400 | 3,233,499 | 3,210,582 | 3,071,214 | 2,941,918 | 2,725,242 |
| California | 92,415,603 | 88,317,088 | 80,948,431 | 80,132,150 | 84,468,847 | 74,687,370 | 69,747,365 | 65,389,054 |
| Colorado | 6,000,582 | 5,621,254 | 5,187,799 | 4,860,577 | 4,666,350 | 4,295,239 | 3,909,362 | 3,702,849 |
| Connecticut | 3,831,974 | 3,428,482 | 3,513,039 | 3,396,810 | 3,030,485 | 3,734,962 | 3,252,917 | 3,362,551 |
| Delaware | 1,194,559 | 1,129,736 | 945,950 | 922,710 | 903,476 | 822,544 | 788,160 | 856,008 |
| Florida | 19,680,891 | 19,345,077 | 17,328,518 | 16,473,396 | 14,460,722 | 14,053,858 | 15,010,631 | 14,073,445 |
| Georgia | 10,515,856 | 9,753,253 | 9,521,119 | 9,335,405 | 9,016,458 | 8,644,827 | 8,383,261 | 7,179,698 |
| Hawaii | 138,054 | 157,863 | 147,201 | 134,452 | 125,434 | 130,387 | 124,448 | 157,902 |
| Idaho | 1,931,829 | 1,606,232 | 1,519,654 | 1,496,785 | 1,449,076 | 1,407,058 | 1,363,445 | 1,277,688 |
| Illinois | 14,259,666 | 13,946,155 | 14,212,799 | 13,303,609 | 13,369,662 | 13,090,976 | 12,770,065 | 12,050,100 |
| Indiana | 8,178,674 | 8,081,787 | 7,993,289 | 7,963,397 | 6,760,945 | 6,556,774 | 7,052,415 | 6,735,704 |
| Iowa | 3,892,136 | 3,881,967 | 3,642,335 | 3,529,971 | 3,442,552 | 3,326,499 | 3,284,057 | 3,211,878 |
| Kansas | 3,869,984 | 3,596,388 | 3,281,217 | 2,878,801 | 2,925,220 | 2,971,413 | 2,953,227 | 2,853,333 |
| Kentucky | 4,469,153 | 4,384,427 | 3,915,278 | 3,967,334 | 3,693,634 | 3,559,669 | 3,620,278 | 3,280,144 |
| Louisiana | 6,262,247 | 5,654,409 | 4,588,748 | 4,410,251 | 4,329,053 | 4,168,290 | 3,800,785 | 3,721,576 |
| Maine | 1,276,381 | 1,217,377 | 1,093,027 | 1,049,160 | 1,051,164 | 1,009,582 | 976,233 | 912,376 |
| Maryland | 7,568,283 | 6,916,136 | 5,801,050 | 5,632,520 | 5,358,342 | 5,235,506 | 5,003,670 | 4,355,724 |
| Massachusetts | 9,364,680 | 6,814,813 | 6,475,520 | 6,202,583 | 6,435,841 | 6,283,972 | 6,886,054 | 6,240,692 |
| Michigan | 19,423,935 | 19,407,575 | 18,679,748 | 19,035,055 | 19,851,778 | 19,067,058 | 18,145,167 | 17,201,031 |
| Minnesota | 10,686,237 | 10,867,738 | 10,108,813 | 9,638,153 | 9,618,471 | 8,271,462 | 8,196,532 | 7,610,072 |
| Mississippi | 5,086,220 | 4,826,721 | 4,005,786 | 3,880,446 | 3,665,580 | 3,456,588 | 3,354,226 | 3,248,019 |
| Missouri | 5,626,071 | 5,386,306 | 5,485,698 | 5,260,101 | 5,159,094 | 5,073,185 | 4,802,371 | 4,528,746 |
| Montana | 1,175,674 | 1,088,009 | 1,005,091 | 955,378 | 938,000 | 910,845 | 863,553 | 760,511 |
| Nebraska | 1,793,817 | 1,721,265 | 1,770,897 | 1,695,613 | 1,784,749 | 1,820,137 | 1,684,159 | 1,585,847 |
| Nevada | 3,826,539 | 3,667,299 | 3,272,860 | 2,948,274 | 2,648,660 | 2,432,909 | 2,271,654 | 2,250,330 |
| New Hampshire | 1,408,445 | 1,385,014 | 1,245,235 | 1,278,988 | 1,283,091 | 1,178,642 | 1,040,566 | 1,053,267 |
| New Jersey | 10,667,575 | 11,060,423 | 11,394,615 | 9,813,688 | 8,997,417 | 9,320,357 | 9,081,634 | 8,639,491 |
| New Mexico | 4,144,807 | 3,745,089 | 3,608,081 | 3,031,473 | 2,951,328 | 2,768,420 | 2,561,979 | 2,447,354 |
| New York | 50,525,675 | 45,615,561 | 43,731,212 | 44,112,115 | 40,874,514 | 38,982,253 | 34,712,602 | 31,273,000 |
| North Carolina | 12,646,039 | 11,260,558 | 10,675,563 | 10,326,743 | 10,356,152 | 9,450,766 | 9,309,537 | 9,301,095 |
| North Dakota | 741,535 | 735,705 | 701,125 | 613,513 | 1,190,923 | 585,521 | 569,034 | 589,807 |
| Ohio | 17,755,241 | 17,131,020 | 16,368,355 | 15,730,201 | 15,249,395 | 15,052,078 | 14,594,220 | 12,932,081 |
| Oklahoma | 4,067,276 | 3,857,145 | 3,748,031 | 3,715,417 | 3,395,494 | 3,377,045 | 3,486,043 | 3,089,257 |
| Oregon | 5,047,346 | 4,947,578 | 4,764,615 | 4,637,052 | 4,071,501 | 4,212,673 | 4,027,505 | 3,919,771 |
| Pennsylvania | 15,189,027 | 13,650,400 | 13,307,866 | 12,156,969 | 11,943,470 | 12,787,590 | 13,120,752 | 11,369,795 |
| Rhode Island | 1,009,313 | 998,505 | 908,479 | 868,929 | 828,198 | 749,034 | 711,439 | 677,552 |
| South Carolina | 4,870,680 | 4,699,299 | 4,246,231 | 4,159,942 | 4,155,920 | 4,241,010 | 4,168,449 | 3,806,116 |
| South Dakota | 652,117 | 633,891 | 614,371 | 576,215 | 514,949 | 506,347 | 480,960 | 448,131 |
| Tennessee | 6,161,614 | 5,910,319 | 5,705,768 | 5,301,665 | 4,952,923 | 4,477,936 | 4,582,883 | 4,364,404 |
| Texas | 21,915,924 | 19,264,517 | 17,489,900 | 17,032,016 | 17,332,957 | 16,680,780 | 17,204,468 | 16,231,378 |
| Utah | 2,601,367 | 2,384,403 | 2,189,527 | 2,112,921 | 2,165,151 | 2,170,884 | 2,100,657 | 1,977,703 |
| Vermont | 1,415,922 | 1,357,660 | 1,266,715 | 981,307 | 938,085 | 918,858 | 919,865 | 931,604 |
| Virginia | 10,438,607 | 10,019,166 | 9,720,400 | 8,819,067 | 8,352,635 | 8,369,313 | 7,869,121 | 7,132,350 |
| Washington | 8,644,100 | 7,820,778 | 7,228,017 | 6,911,826 | 6,785,341 | 6,806,350 | 6,576,757 | 6,370,710 |
| West Virginia | 2,074,429 | 2,077,950 | 2,015,637 | 1,942,069 | 1,544,758 | 1,453,707 | 988,322 | 1,359,668 |
| Wisconsin | 9,744,914 | 9,561,057 | 9,200,766 | 9,285,137 | 9,478,166 | 9,523,191 | 8,895,941 | 8,170,504 |
| Wyoming | 1,570,347 | 1,301,223 | 1,314,469 | 1,204,014 | 952,705 | 974,608 | 818,841 | 838,308 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009. 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and

are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/surveymethodology07.html>.

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

FEDERAL AID

Table 2.3
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2007
(In thousands of dollars)

| | | Specified functions | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--|
| State | Total | General local government support | Education | Public welfare | Highways | Health | Miscellaneous and combined | |
| United States | \$457,376,669 | \$30,945,612 | \$298,883,069 | \$56,945,447 | \$14,844,331 | \$19,436,156 | \$36,322,054 | |
| Alabama | 6,088,940 | 212,512 | 4,741,967 | 57,641 | 216,692 | 21,380 | 838,748 | |
| Alaska | 1,365,793 | 27,718 | 890,167 | 55,706 | 2,807 | 42,952 | 346,443 | |
| Arizona | 9,860,543 | 1,924,779 | 5,848,934 | 953,704 | 719,608 | 68,208 | 345,310 | |
| Arkansas | 4,300,048 | 316,893 | 3,628,759 | 0 | 164,505 | 673 | 189,218 | |
| California | 92,415,603 | 838,549 | 50,799,670 | 24,376,058 | 2,452,487 | 8,846,072 | 5,102,767 | |
| Colorado | 6,000,582 | 73,693 | 3,837,678 | 1,095,736 | 300,434 | 81,040 | 612,001 | |
| Connecticut | 3,831,974 | 121,539 | 2,620,074 | 463,724 | 2,096 | 261,197 | 363,344 | |
| Delaware | 1,194,559 | 0 | 1,060,122 | 9,296 | 9,646 | 22,473 | 93,022 | |
| Florida | 19,680,891 | 1,993,378 | 14,760,438 | 49,519 | 583,200 | 1,450 | 2,292,906 | |
| Georgia | 10,515,856 | 423,075 | 9,320,101 | 481,599 | 0 | 82,251 | 208,830 | |
| Hawaii..... | 138,054 | 101,106 | 0 | 305 | 0 | 9,973 | 26,670 | |
| Idaho | 1,931,829 | 202,987 | 1,556,943 | 0 | 131,192 | 1,776 | 38,931 | |
| Illinois | 14,259,666 | 1,743,977 | 8,346,029 | 1,661,256 | 727,065 | 154,188 | 1,627,151 | |
| Indiana | 8,178,674 | 2,602,720 | 4,858,975 | 231,821 | 30,024 | 38,962 | 416,172 | |
| Iowa | 3,892,136 | 138,059 | 2,834,446 | 100,764 | 443,251 | 99,987 | 275,629 | |
| Kansas | 3,869,984 | 75,308 | 3,414,220 | 13,538 | 171,606 | 29,299 | 166,013 | |
| Kentucky | 4,469,153 | 0 | 3,681,665 | 117,871 | 188,436 | 142,545 | 338,636 | |
| Louisiana | 6,262,247 | 194,533 | 4,027,540 | 95,694 | 92,704 | 0 | 1,851,776 | |
| Maine | 1,276,381 | 121,221 | 1,058,776 | 19,599 | 26,167 | 0 | 50,618 | |
| Maryland | 7,568,283 | 109,450 | 5,643,296 | 1,508 | 554,141 | 613,522 | 646,366 | |
| Massachusetts..... | 9,364,680 | 1,829,476 | 5,990,073 | 404,663 | 184,648 | 18,228 | 937,592 | |
| Michigan | 19,423,935 | 1,087,349 | 13,000,763 | 2,825,238 | 1,237,818 | 229,090 | 1,043,677 | |
| Minnesota | 10,686,237 | 1,450,652 | 7,032,132 | 588,989 | 717,282 | 134,630 | 762,552 | |
| Mississippi | 5,086,220 | 759,873 | 3,094,365 | 156,338 | 202,712 | 41,186 | 831,746 | |
| Missouri | 5,626,071 | 3,913 | 4,860,621 | 46,172 | 302,582 | 24,230 | 388,553 | |
| Montana | 1,175,674 | 228,220 | 800,989 | 28,701 | 27,989 | 13,730 | 76,045 | |
| Nebraska | 1,793,817 | 297,991 | 1,248,341 | 29,225 | 0 | 68,265 | 149,995 | |
| Nevada | 3,826,539 | 1,171,684 | 2,379,354 | 88,959 | 103,727 | 12,395 | 70,420 | |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,408,445 | 77,135 | 1,077,243 | 103,871 | 29,674 | 30,105 | 90,417 | |
| New Jersey | 10,667,575 | 1,956,835 | 6,703,954 | 888,297 | 223,231 | 35,379 | 859,879 | |
| New Mexico | 4,144,807 | 1,288,275 | 2,803,615 | 0 | 25,132 | 0 | 27,785 | |
| New York | 50,525,675 | 1,592,864 | 26,727,683 | 12,185,959 | 10,926 | 4,631,869 | 5,376,374 | |
| North Carolina | 12,646,039 | 148,876 | 8,825,954 | 2,556,290 | 228,394 | 223,101 | 663,424 | |
| North Dakota..... | 741,535 | 119,125 | 470,153 | 16,453 | 76,636 | 7,957 | 51,211 | |
| Ohio | 17,755,241 | 2,017,204 | 10,865,722 | 2,130,217 | 969,869 | 1,027,953 | 744,276 | |
| Oklahoma | 4,067,276 | 119,488 | 3,178,641 | 48,125 | 261,474 | 179,257 | 280,291 | |
| Oregon | 5,047,346 | 153,922 | 3,583,516 | 316,523 | 465,589 | 124,658 | 403,138 | |
| Pennsylvania | 15,189,027 | 38,168 | 9,042,987 | 2,145,701 | 606,364 | 983,057 | 2,372,750 | |
| Rhode Island | 1,009,313 | 94,542 | 885,200 | 27,575 | 0 | 0 | 1,996 | |
| South Carolina | 4,870,680 | 1,077,528 | 3,352,152 | 59,063 | 90,415 | 26,707 | 264,815 | |
| South Dakota..... | 652,117 | 58,318 | 503,357 | 4,089 | 36,660 | 1,445 | 48,248 | |
| Tennessee | 6,161,614 | 541,065 | 4,087,488 | 589,603 | 324,232 | 1,266 | 617,960 | |
| Texas | 21,915,924 | 194,959 | 19,750,987 | 600,880 | 155,217 | 195,628 | 1,018,253 | |
| Utah | 2,601,367 | 0 | 2,390,589 | 22,528 | 57,327 | 31,928 | 98,995 | |
| Vermont | 1,415,922 | 22,538 | 1,312,909 | 102 | 55,899 | 0 | 24,474 | |
| Virginia | 10,438,607 | 970,444 | 6,590,156 | 670,324 | 387,555 | 307,815 | 1,512,313 | |
| Washington | 8,644,100 | 94,737 | 6,758,088 | 9,169 | 647,990 | 225,250 | 908,866 | |
| West Virginia..... | 2,074,429 | 84,341 | 1,758,311 | 21,610 | 1,272 | 50,221 | 158,674 | |
| Wisconsin | 9,744,914 | 1,745,354 | 5,968,830 | 595,394 | 596,754 | 289,385 | 549,197 | |
| Wyoming | 1,570,347 | 499,239 | 909,096 | 50 | 902 | 3,473 | 157,587 | |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, March 2009. 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of

governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology07.html>.

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

Table 2.4
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE OF RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 2007
(In thousands of dollars)

| <i>State</i> | <i>Total intergovernmental expenditure</i> | <i>Federal</i> | <i>School districts</i> | <i>Other local governments</i> |
|----------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| United States | \$457,376,669 | \$4,701,360 | \$243,163,369 | \$209,511,940 |
| Alabama | 6,088,940 | 0 | 4,722,830 | 1,366,110 |
| Alaska | 1,365,793 | 0 | 0 | 1,365,793 |
| Arizona | 9,860,543 | 0 | 5,420,220 | 4,440,323 |
| Arkansas | 4,300,048 | 32 | 3,628,733 | 671,283 |
| California | 92,415,603 | 3,550,225 | 47,721,223 | 41,144,155 |
| Colorado | 6,000,582 | 3,236 | 3,829,062 | 2,168,284 |
| Connecticut | 3,831,974 | 0 | 24,841 | 3,807,133 |
| Delaware | 1,194,559 | 1,010 | 1,055,340 | 138,209 |
| Florida | 19,680,891 | 0 | 14,346,550 | 5,334,341 |
| Georgia | 10,515,856 | 0 | 9,320,101 | 1,195,755 |
| Hawaii | 138,054 | 305 | 0 | 137,749 |
| Idaho | 1,931,829 | 6 | 1,556,943 | 374,880 |
| Illinois | 14,259,666 | 205 | 8,276,106 | 5,983,355 |
| Indiana | 8,178,674 | 0 | 4,858,975 | 3,319,699 |
| Iowa | 3,892,136 | 0 | 2,831,072 | 1,061,064 |
| Kansas | 3,869,984 | 502 | 3,411,933 | 457,549 |
| Kentucky | 4,469,153 | 2,184 | 3,681,665 | 785,304 |
| Louisiana | 6,262,247 | 0 | 4,026,303 | 2,235,944 |
| Maine | 1,276,381 | 13,484 | 0 | 1,262,897 |
| Maryland | 7,568,283 | 0 | 0 | 7,568,283 |
| Massachusetts | 9,364,680 | 193,360 | 834,401 | 8,336,919 |
| Michigan | 19,423,935 | 30,712 | 12,999,775 | 6,393,448 |
| Minnesota | 10,686,237 | 0 | 7,021,853 | 3,664,384 |
| Mississippi | 5,086,220 | 0 | 3,076,069 | 2,010,151 |
| Missouri | 5,626,071 | 24 | 4,860,621 | 765,426 |
| Montana | 1,175,674 | 227 | 800,821 | 374,626 |
| Nebraska | 1,793,817 | 29,225 | 1,248,341 | 516,251 |
| Nevada | 3,826,539 | 6,224 | 2,379,354 | 1,440,961 |
| New Hampshire | 1,408,445 | 0 | 406 | 1,408,039 |
| New Jersey | 10,667,575 | 0 | 4,889,638 | 5,777,937 |
| New Mexico | 4,144,807 | 0 | 2,803,615 | 1,341,192 |
| New York | 50,525,675 | 629,000 | 13,617,246 | 36,279,429 |
| North Carolina | 12,646,039 | 0 | 0 | 12,646,039 |
| North Dakota | 741,535 | 0 | 470,153 | 271,382 |
| Ohio | 17,755,241 | 2,750 | 10,865,722 | 6,886,769 |
| Oklahoma | 4,067,276 | 45,045 | 3,177,961 | 844,270 |
| Oregon | 5,047,346 | 0 | 3,579,026 | 1,468,320 |
| Pennsylvania | 15,189,027 | 160,366 | 9,042,987 | 5,985,674 |
| Rhode Island | 1,009,313 | 27,575 | 53,112 | 928,626 |
| South Carolina | 4,870,680 | 0 | 3,317,746 | 1,552,934 |
| South Dakota | 652,117 | 0 | 502,557 | 149,560 |
| Tennessee | 6,161,614 | 0 | 244,095 | 5,917,519 |
| Texas | 21,915,924 | 0 | 19,553,643 | 2,362,281 |
| Utah | 2,601,367 | 0 | 2,390,515 | 210,852 |
| Vermont | 1,415,922 | 102 | 1,312,909 | 102,911 |
| Virginia | 10,438,607 | 691 | 18,189 | 10,419,727 |
| Washington | 8,644,100 | 4,870 | 6,757,850 | 1,881,380 |
| West Virginia | 2,074,429 | 0 | 1,756,026 | 318,403 |
| Wisconsin | 9,744,914 | 0 | 5,968,830 | 3,776,084 |
| Wyoming | 1,570,347 | 0 | 908,011 | 662,336 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009, 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of

governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/surveymethodology07.html>.

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

Table 2.5
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2007
(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 |
| United States | \$430,202,361 | \$409,751,859 | \$73,399,424 | \$233,432,273 | \$20,511,606 | \$35,186,919 | \$20,450,502 | \$2,718,203 | \$10,336,137 | \$830,958 | \$1,901,086 |
| Alabama | 7,732,269 | 6,952,453 | 1,451,104 | 3,879,023 | 297,741 | 601,722 | 779,816 | 14,727 | 682,347 | 44,198 | 25,781 |
| Alaska | 2,288,253 | 2,283,391 | 295,309 | 824,845 | 57,275 | 388,041 | 4,862 | 4,862 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 8,122,068 | 7,768,145 | 1,366,135 | 5,317,620 | 268,208 | 373,243 | 353,923 | 45,333 | 182,542 | 55,810 | 32,601 |
| Arkansas | 4,286,094 | 4,266,327 | 716,563 | 2,416,959 | 103,862 | 391,929 | 19,767 | 8,313 | 0 | 650 | 0 |
| California | 49,889,749 | 47,250,580 | 10,848,673 | 26,090,503 | 2,154,138 | 2,942,708 | 2,639,169 | 191,070 | 895,746 | 3,559 | 736,086 |
| Colorado | 4,732,975 | 4,654,549 | 1,186,839 | 1,954,982 | 702,973 | 424,703 | 78,426 | 11,271 | 194 | 985 | 25,422 |
| Connecticut | 4,167,175 | 4,154,039 | 416,605 | 2,631,616 | 292,025 | 351,444 | 13,136 | 925 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | 1,241,741 | 1,196,071 | 155,209 | 652,609 | 89,140 | 102,790 | 45,670 | 45,670 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 19,239,807 | 18,942,878 | 3,207,223 | 10,113,915 | 1,459,871 | 2,158,316 | 296,929 | 10,259 | 0 | 145,954 | 0 |
| Georgia | 13,005,370 | 12,766,455 | 2,221,782 | 5,823,638 | 1,044,989 | 2,688,421 | 238,915 | 159,534 | 0 | 0 | 41,164 |
| Hawaii | 2,063,945 | 2,060,092 | 535,984 | 928,358 | 114,952 | 109,460 | 3,853 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 1,842,758 | 1,828,156 | 312,065 | 877,960 | 128,823 | 297,304 | 14,602 | 675 | 6,668 | 58 | 7,095 |
| Illinois | 14,234,320 | 13,726,288 | 2,691,518 | 8,216,164 | 510,106 | 1,018,745 | 508,032 | 35,490 | 391,063 | 0 | 61,051 |
| Indiana | 7,941,998 | 7,766,607 | 1,503,220 | 4,499,002 | 244,864 | 875,374 | 175,391 | 12,269 | 76,867 | 6,396 | 43,964 |
| Iowa | 4,378,744 | 4,152,034 | 840,426 | 2,408,859 | 138,861 | 368,185 | 226,710 | 996 | 176,941 | 25,715 | 15,575 |
| Kansas | 3,156,389 | 3,116,714 | 654,127 | 1,582,724 | 84,543 | 371,979 | 39,675 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 | 31,675 |
| Kentucky | 6,338,156 | 6,305,939 | 1,218,515 | 3,661,305 | 205,888 | 597,908 | 32,217 | 25,580 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 12,417,474 | 12,327,714 | 1,629,453 | 4,731,454 | 303,376 | 680,507 | 89,760 | 17,451 | 0 | 3,203 | 0 |
| Maine | 2,393,954 | 2,383,360 | 247,026 | 1,527,313 | 71,604 | 169,354 | 10,594 | 894 | 0 | 37 | 9,422 |
| Maryland | 7,199,413 | 6,926,021 | 1,350,647 | 3,337,330 | 783,135 | 622,898 | 273,392 | 29,678 | 23,761 | 85,541 | 17,734 |
| Massachusetts | 9,617,501 | 9,228,262 | 1,338,308 | 5,985,377 | 451,738 | 407,077 | 389,239 | 4,641 | 0 | 0 | 164 |
| Michigan | 13,083,153 | 12,806,628 | 2,638,778 | 6,900,897 | 826,442 | 889,571 | 276,525 | 21,939 | 77,944 | 59,535 | 41,975 |
| Minnesota | 6,680,661 | 6,570,590 | 1,126,335 | 4,065,909 | 201,604 | 610,880 | 110,071 | 5,896 | 39,006 | 24,660 | 29,693 |
| Mississippi | 9,103,302 | 8,960,692 | 1,203,200 | 4,013,295 | 164,630 | 954,826 | 142,610 | 5,451 | 46,916 | 0 | 42,882 |
| Missouri | 8,005,044 | 7,846,433 | 1,127,282 | 4,325,712 | 922,619 | 839,856 | 158,611 | 831 | 107,454 | 13,919 | 26,382 |
| Montana | 1,813,956 | 1,805,683 | 310,874 | 771,108 | 80,701 | 336,454 | 8,273 | 78 | 4,587 | 0 | 2,364 |
| Nebraska | 2,532,557 | 2,471,102 | 164,842 | 1,741,316 | 52,567 | 238,613 | 61,455 | 42,991 | 890 | 392 | 12,713 |
| Nevada | 2,091,256 | 1,948,322 | 429,027 | 947,545 | 115,983 | 294,011 | 142,934 | 12,197 | 97,034 | 1,522 | 26,553 |
| New Hampshire | 1,775,088 | 1,555,946 | 240,054 | 693,601 | 27,566 | 163,120 | 219,142 | 3,397 | 192,049 | 180 | 13,000 |
| New Jersey | 11,462,648 | 10,897,477 | 1,600,674 | 5,796,624 | 385,558 | 1,561,153 | 565,171 | 201,079 | 2,526 | 47,053 | 156,760 |
| New Mexico | 4,219,834 | 4,116,885 | 798,371 | 2,544,546 | 168,710 | 295,810 | 102,949 | 31,591 | 0 | 71,358 | 0 |
| New York | 47,324,109 | 39,594,539 | 4,767,343 | 29,055,941 | 1,565,804 | 1,623,934 | 7,729,570 | 298,890 | 5,862,135 | 23,460 | 35,109 |
| North Carolina | 13,321,264 | 12,459,398 | 1,948,587 | 8,397,880 | 441,770 | 755,864 | 771,866 | 102,813 | 576,589 | 31,887 | 17,637 |
| North Dakota | 1,227,870 | 1,195,983 | 275,194 | 472,810 | 32,316 | 238,036 | 302,132 | 1 | 189,538 | 37,837 | 68,783 |
| Ohio | 16,691,614 | 16,189,482 | 2,225,597 | 10,627,053 | 577,787 | 1,219,159 | 502,132 | 36,288 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 5,406,356 | 5,279,021 | 1,019,131 | 2,510,224 | 881,784 | 485,923 | 127,335 | 575 | 2,700 | 832 | 34,519 |
| Oregon | 4,653,941 | 4,609,380 | 1,166,569 | 2,078,257 | 346,650 | 311,291 | 44,561 | 9,217 | 0 | 0 | 30,654 |
| Pennsylvania | 16,323,614 | 15,850,909 | 2,794,301 | 9,850,534 | 599,417 | 1,394,303 | 472,705 | 110,212 | 0 | 995 | 20,889 |
| Rhode Island | 2,086,752 | 1,962,853 | 278,015 | 997,389 | 206,055 | 261,045 | 123,899 | 3,413 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 7,097,636 | 6,691,204 | 1,200,063 | 4,219,204 | 229,516 | 547,963 | 406,432 | 68,859 | 256,066 | 10,279 | 11,392 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2007 — 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..... | 1,276,075 | 1,255,519 | 207,986 | 498,771 | 68,204 | 252,979 | 20,556 | 11,392 | 0 | 4,539 | 4,063 |
| Tennessee..... | 8,341,938 | 8,245,935 | 1,237,854 | 5,229,057 | 289,987 | 793,629 | 96,003 | 28,967 | 0 | 4,707 | 30,767 |
| Texas..... | 28,277,613 | 27,374,244 | 6,215,577 | 15,027,027 | 1,195,754 | 2,213,655 | 303,369 | 449,030 | 403,046 | 51,252 | 0 |
| Utah..... | 3,076,320 | 3,072,612 | 749,836 | 1,539,163 | 119,393 | 1,195,393 | 908,562 | 3,643 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont..... | 1,379,970 | 1,375,164 | 217,188 | 766,425 | 51,993 | 162,087 | 4,806 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,806 |
| Virginia..... | 6,883,654 | 6,408,106 | 1,504,691 | 3,450,861 | 213,164 | 613,152 | 475,548 | 329,411 | 0 | 62,188 | 65,869 |
| Washington..... | 7,892,810 | 7,581,632 | 1,798,180 | 3,417,317 | 886,280 | 730,419 | 311,178 | 138,943 | 0 | 23,247 | 91,838 |
| West Virginia..... | 3,256,627 | 3,186,283 | 525,195 | 1,851,607 | 131,087 | 392,312 | 70,344 | 2,033 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin..... | 6,769,288 | 6,607,759 | 1,286,700 | 3,841,697 | 186,698 | 604,027 | 161,529 | 13,767 | 30,797 | 16,090 | 80,878 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,947,258 | 1,776,003 | 155,249 | 338,947 | 33,455 | 181,177 | 171,255 | 177,661 | 4,752 | 2,831 | 4,026 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2009, 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public survey methodology07.html.

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

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table 2.6
SUMMARY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA:
FISCAL YEAR 2006
(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 | \$2,454,998 | \$739,328 | \$569,380 | \$494,148 | \$408,665 | \$243,478 |
| Alabama | 43,928 | 14,490 | 9,913 | 7,510 | 8,329 | 3,686 |
| Alaska | 9,250 | 1,237 | 673 | 3,077 | 2,172 | 2,092 |
| Arizona | 46,355 | 14,644 | 8,392 | 8,779 | 10,625 | 3,914 |
| Arkansas | 21,500 | 8,323 | 5,608 | 4,639 | 1,333 | 1,598 |
| California | 253,906 | 70,007 | 62,300 | 54,947 | 43,271 | 23,382 |
| Colorado | 34,423 | 9,948 | 6,074 | 6,035 | 7,522 | 4,844 |
| Connecticut | 30,617 | 8,470 | 6,592 | 5,438 | 8,368 | 1,749 |
| Delaware | 5,853 | 2,382 | 1,322 | 1,371 | 250 | 528 |
| Florida | 142,705 | 52,698 | 41,457 | 22,452 | 14,830 | 11,269 |
| Georgia | 64,551 | 20,059 | 13,315 | 11,802 | 10,103 | 9,271 |
| Hawaii | 13,491 | 3,534 | 1,790 | 2,308 | 2,148 | 3,711 |
| Idaho | 9,950 | 3,502 | 1,764 | 2,005 | 1,715 | 964 |
| Illinois | 82,221 | 28,267 | 24,010 | 16,070 | 6,805 | 7,068 |
| Indiana | 43,766 | 15,645 | 12,067 | 8,088 | 5,355 | 2,612 |
| Iowa | 21,835 | 7,674 | 6,919 | 3,957 | 1,972 | 1,312 |
| Kansas | 21,523 | 7,007 | 5,796 | 3,358 | 2,755 | 2,607 |
| Kentucky | 37,605 | 11,861 | 7,656 | 6,927 | 7,298 | 3,863 |
| Louisiana | 69,731 | 10,551 | 23,978 | 22,833 | 9,534 | 2,836 |
| Maine | 10,979 | 3,977 | 2,102 | 2,683 | 1,249 | 969 |
| Maryland | 75,498 | 15,624 | 11,149 | 15,674 | 21,804 | 11,247 |
| Massachusetts | 57,222 | 15,456 | 13,910 | 13,171 | 10,930 | 3,755 |
| Michigan | 67,352 | 25,750 | 18,992 | 12,927 | 5,853 | 3,830 |
| Minnesota | 31,908 | 11,276 | 8,383 | 7,055 | 2,681 | 2,513 |
| Mississippi | 42,250 | 8,061 | 9,118 | 15,986 | 7,020 | 2,066 |
| Missouri | 52,266 | 15,612 | 12,387 | 8,601 | 11,112 | 4,555 |
| Montana | 8,011 | 2,681 | 1,800 | 2,026 | 531 | 973 |
| Nebraska | 13,927 | 4,403 | 4,567 | 2,528 | 1,034 | 1,395 |
| Nevada | 14,603 | 5,689 | 2,573 | 2,573 | 2,274 | 1,495 |
| New Hampshire | 8,875 | 3,390 | 1,646 | 1,743 | 1,411 | 686 |
| New Jersey | 61,267 | 20,778 | 16,306 | 11,295 | 8,403 | 4,483 |
| New Mexico | 20,938 | 5,252 | 2,796 | 4,652 | 6,030 | 2,209 |
| New York | 152,934 | 45,302 | 40,674 | 45,276 | 11,872 | 9,810 |
| North Carolina | 62,011 | 22,957 | 13,295 | 13,009 | 4,669 | 8,082 |
| North Dakota | 6,313 | 1,611 | 2,051 | 1,415 | 429 | 806 |
| Ohio | 80,774 | 28,832 | 20,785 | 16,518 | 8,875 | 5,764 |
| Oklahoma | 29,077 | 10,184 | 6,717 | 5,598 | 2,876 | 3,703 |
| Oregon | 23,586 | 9,542 | 5,250 | 5,455 | 1,332 | 2,007 |
| Pennsylvania | 103,265 | 36,416 | 28,899 | 20,197 | 10,849 | 6,904 |
| Rhode Island | 8,766 | 2,836 | 2,247 | 2,238 | 601 | 844 |
| South Carolina | 33,833 | 12,268 | 6,813 | 6,261 | 4,997 | 3,494 |
| South Dakota | 7,991 | 2,044 | 3,072 | 1,483 | 623 | 769 |
| Tennessee | 50,596 | 16,470 | 12,106 | 9,556 | 8,851 | 3,614 |
| Texas | 166,618 | 47,034 | 36,942 | 30,483 | 35,618 | 16,543 |
| Utah | 15,714 | 4,674 | 2,411 | 3,179 | 3,150 | 2,301 |
| Vermont | 5,274 | 1,593 | 974 | 1,368 | 870 | 470 |
| Virginia | 103,062 | 22,921 | 13,388 | 7,590 | 41,915 | 17,248 |
| Washington | 48,177 | 16,180 | 8,362 | 8,975 | 8,134 | 6,525 |
| West Virginia | 16,209 | 6,519 | 3,525 | 3,549 | 1,158 | 1,458 |
| Wisconsin | 34,561 | 13,459 | 8,550 | 7,155 | 3,323 | 2,074 |
| Wyoming | 5,170 | 1,324 | 794 | 2,069 | 431 | 552 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 40,358 | 2,037 | 2,760 | 4,175 | 14,225 | 17,161 |
| American Samoa | 246 | 48 | 10 | 152 | 31 | 5 |
| Fed. States of Micronesia | 100 | 1 | 8 | 91 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 1,380 | 250 | 92 | 289 | 401 | 348 |
| Marshall Islands | 191 | 1 | 2 | 78 | 110 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 177 | 27 | 14 | 126 | 2 | 8 |
| Palau | 37 | 1 | 3 | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 16,232 | 6,355 | 3,402 | 4,789 | 673 | 1,013 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 621 | 182 | 84 | 285 | 11 | 58 |
| Undistributed | 23,418 | 18 | 794 | 244 | 17,925 | 4,437 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

Note: All amounts are aggregates. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. 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/cffr06.html>.

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 2006
(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 | | |
| United States | \$739,328,443 | \$349,779,006 | \$106,946,943 | \$99,450,082 | \$37,669,880 | \$59,250,631 | \$35,944,288 | \$26,120,010 | \$7,703,251 |
| Alabama | 14,490,475 | 5,509,239 | 2,105,998 | 2,495,405 | 853,295 | 1,463,563 | 940,533 | 581,477 | 262,401 |
| Alaska | 1,236,799 | 430,747 | 146,466 | 145,377 | 38,496 | 193,146 | 149,157 | 106,716 | 10,032 |
| Arizona | 14,643,900 | 7,111,556 | 1,837,787 | 1,837,271 | 549,411 | 1,214,843 | 1,014,127 | 646,490 | 146,204 |
| Arkansas | 8,322,655 | 3,455,953 | 1,178,736 | 1,487,327 | 466,594 | 561,627 | 409,929 | 425,506 | 130,524 |
| California | 70,007,005 | 33,490,532 | 9,567,097 | 8,859,092 | 5,570,903 | 5,075,540 | 3,535,452 | 2,171,319 | 602,602 |
| Colorado | 9,947,739 | 4,334,474 | 1,277,359 | 1,085,172 | 306,683 | 1,081,569 | 1,000,382 | 486,760 | 109,246 |
| Connecticut | 8,469,632 | 5,063,617 | 1,237,866 | 1,028,561 | 303,907 | 349,660 | 177,734 | 170,169 | 40,879 |
| Delaware | 2,381,804 | 1,190,804 | 320,309 | 325,594 | 73,745 | 205,301 | 132,343 | 68,412 | 17,123 |
| Florida | 52,697,727 | 26,545,159 | 6,643,124 | 5,792,521 | 2,343,685 | 3,997,395 | 3,721,804 | 2,062,695 | 616,121 |
| Georgia | 20,059,145 | 8,307,458 | 2,779,512 | 2,914,446 | 1,040,991 | 1,880,355 | 1,525,324 | 861,185 | 303,752 |
| Hawaii | 3,533,873 | 1,620,976 | 358,594 | 296,581 | 121,723 | 593,403 | 308,535 | 144,902 | 27,388 |
| Idaho | 3,502,321 | 1,649,153 | 475,860 | 434,623 | 118,807 | 317,585 | 207,708 | 160,806 | 33,668 |
| Illinois | 28,267,122 | 14,626,486 | 4,649,493 | 3,560,524 | 1,562,979 | 1,545,503 | 578,418 | 545,087 | 171,693 |
| Indiana | 15,644,675 | 8,169,823 | 2,581,428 | 2,177,929 | 564,882 | 806,965 | 342,890 | 388,353 | 102,431 |
| Iowa | 7,673,746 | 4,201,994 | 1,291,627 | 886,838 | 227,730 | 457,821 | 160,927 | 195,282 | 66,745 |
| Kansas | 7,006,619 | 3,470,848 | 1,051,608 | 798,389 | 212,307 | 554,586 | 363,186 | 218,666 | 66,221 |
| Kentucky | 11,860,650 | 4,566,989 | 1,849,369 | 2,354,273 | 963,497 | 774,725 | 405,349 | 451,723 | 142,577 |
| Louisiana | 10,550,683 | 4,075,108 | 2,091,736 | 1,771,491 | 823,837 | 603,265 | 430,404 | 396,499 | 167,984 |
| Maine | 3,976,854 | 1,747,434 | 515,859 | 640,278 | 168,887 | 331,549 | 193,936 | 255,017 | 50,390 |
| Maryland | 15,623,898 | 5,890,339 | 1,785,765 | 1,436,769 | 531,363 | 3,997,498 | 1,015,461 | 420,574 | 108,874 |
| Massachusetts | 15,456,435 | 7,940,439 | 2,151,779 | 2,366,502 | 863,914 | 997,773 | 303,576 | 489,083 | 124,068 |
| Michigan | 25,750,143 | 13,536,752 | 4,321,839 | 4,017,270 | 1,289,579 | 976,481 | 388,844 | 579,082 | 186,355 |
| Minnesota | 11,275,523 | 6,083,836 | 1,699,690 | 1,349,720 | 412,063 | 608,746 | 241,903 | 444,683 | 96,408 |
| Mississippi | 8,061,182 | 3,118,782 | 1,212,576 | 1,338,316 | 394,238 | 594,238 | 419,418 | 277,723 | 121,805 |
| Missouri | 15,611,773 | 7,375,499 | 2,341,993 | 2,372,973 | 622,155 | 1,220,581 | 574,023 | 503,140 | 174,079 |
| Montana | 2,680,529 | 1,202,740 | 374,972 | 304,778 | 79,159 | 293,848 | 133,308 | 141,442 | 29,846 |
| Nebraska | 4,403,324 | 2,166,248 | 656,580 | 468,293 | 116,926 | 292,981 | 243,879 | 198,838 | 48,867 |
| Nevada | 5,688,820 | 2,714,280 | 653,763 | 684,902 | 181,220 | 516,753 | 505,602 | 249,659 | 61,759 |
| New Hampshire | 3,390,062 | 1,724,085 | 425,562 | 499,132 | 73,042 | 287,949 | 175,426 | 131,851 | 29,883 |
| New Jersey | 20,778,485 | 11,840,409 | 3,048,990 | 2,605,323 | 843,165 | 1,275,314 | 321,376 | 430,071 | 107,424 |
| United States | \$739,328,443 | \$349,779,006 | \$106,946,943 | \$99,450,082 | \$37,669,880 | \$59,250,631 | \$35,944,288 | \$26,120,010 | \$7,703,251 |
| Alabama | 14,490,475 | 5,509,239 | 2,105,998 | 2,495,405 | 853,295 | 1,463,563 | 940,533 | 581,477 | 262,401 |
| Alaska | 1,236,799 | 430,747 | 146,466 | 145,377 | 38,496 | 193,146 | 149,157 | 106,716 | 10,032 |
| Arizona | 14,643,900 | 7,111,556 | 1,837,787 | 1,837,271 | 549,411 | 1,214,843 | 1,014,127 | 646,490 | 146,204 |
| Arkansas | 8,322,655 | 3,455,953 | 1,178,736 | 1,487,327 | 466,594 | 561,627 | 409,929 | 425,506 | 130,524 |
| California | 70,007,005 | 33,490,532 | 9,567,097 | 8,859,092 | 5,570,903 | 5,075,540 | 3,535,452 | 2,171,319 | 602,602 |
| Colorado | 9,947,739 | 4,334,474 | 1,277,359 | 1,085,172 | 306,683 | 1,081,569 | 1,000,382 | 486,760 | 109,246 |
| Connecticut | 8,469,632 | 5,063,617 | 1,237,866 | 1,028,561 | 303,907 | 349,660 | 177,734 | 170,169 | 40,879 |
| Delaware | 2,381,804 | 1,190,804 | 320,309 | 325,594 | 73,745 | 205,301 | 132,343 | 68,412 | 17,123 |
| Florida | 52,697,727 | 26,545,159 | 6,643,124 | 5,792,521 | 2,343,685 | 3,997,395 | 3,721,804 | 2,062,695 | 616,121 |
| Georgia | 20,059,145 | 8,307,458 | 2,779,512 | 2,914,446 | 1,040,991 | 1,880,355 | 1,525,324 | 861,185 | 303,752 |
| Hawaii | 3,533,873 | 1,620,976 | 358,594 | 296,581 | 121,723 | 593,403 | 308,535 | 144,902 | 27,388 |
| Idaho | 3,502,321 | 1,649,153 | 475,860 | 434,623 | 118,807 | 317,585 | 207,708 | 160,806 | 33,668 |
| Illinois | 28,267,122 | 14,626,486 | 4,649,493 | 3,560,524 | 1,562,979 | 1,545,503 | 578,418 | 545,087 | 171,693 |
| Indiana | 15,644,675 | 8,169,823 | 2,581,428 | 2,177,929 | 564,882 | 806,965 | 342,890 | 388,353 | 102,431 |
| Iowa | 7,673,746 | 4,201,994 | 1,291,627 | 886,838 | 227,730 | 457,821 | 160,927 | 195,282 | 66,745 |
| Kansas | 7,006,619 | 3,470,848 | 1,051,608 | 798,389 | 212,307 | 554,586 | 363,186 | 218,666 | 66,221 |
| Kentucky | 11,860,650 | 4,566,989 | 1,849,369 | 2,354,273 | 963,497 | 774,725 | 405,349 | 451,723 | 142,577 |
| Louisiana | 10,550,683 | 4,075,108 | 2,091,736 | 1,771,491 | 823,837 | 603,265 | 430,404 | 396,499 | 167,984 |
| Maine | 3,976,854 | 1,747,434 | 515,859 | 640,278 | 168,887 | 331,549 | 193,936 | 255,017 | 50,390 |
| Maryland | 15,623,898 | 5,890,339 | 1,785,765 | 1,436,769 | 531,363 | 3,997,498 | 1,015,461 | 420,574 | 108,874 |
| Massachusetts | 15,456,435 | 7,940,439 | 2,151,779 | 2,366,502 | 863,914 | 997,773 | 303,576 | 489,083 | 124,068 |
| Michigan | 25,750,143 | 13,536,752 | 4,321,839 | 4,017,270 | 1,289,579 | 976,481 | 388,844 | 579,082 | 186,355 |
| Minnesota | 11,275,523 | 6,083,836 | 1,699,690 | 1,349,720 | 412,063 | 608,746 | 241,903 | 444,683 | 96,408 |
| Mississippi | 8,061,182 | 3,118,782 | 1,212,576 | 1,338,316 | 394,238 | 594,238 | 419,418 | 277,723 | 121,805 |
| Missouri | 15,611,773 | 7,375,499 | 2,341,993 | 2,372,973 | 622,155 | 1,220,581 | 574,023 | 503,140 | 174,079 |
| Montana | 2,680,529 | 1,202,740 | 374,972 | 304,778 | 79,159 | 293,848 | 133,308 | 141,442 | 29,846 |
| Nebraska | 4,403,324 | 2,166,248 | 656,580 | 468,293 | 116,926 | 292,981 | 243,879 | 198,838 | 48,867 |
| Nevada | 5,688,820 | 2,714,280 | 653,763 | 684,902 | 181,220 | 516,753 | 505,602 | 249,659 | 61,759 |
| New Hampshire | 3,390,062 | 1,724,085 | 425,562 | 499,132 | 73,042 | 287,949 | 175,426 | 131,851 | 29,883 |
| New Jersey | 20,778,485 | 11,840,409 | 3,048,990 | 2,605,323 | 843,165 | 1,275,314 | 321,376 | 430,071 | 107,424 |

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 2006 — Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

| State and outlying area | Social Security payments | | | | | Federal retirement and disability benefits | | | Veterans benefits | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | Total | Retirement insurance payments | Survivors insurance payments | Disability insurance payments | Supplemental security income payments | Civilian | Military | Payments for service connected disability | Other benefit payments | Other | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | 5,251,830 | 2,040,661 | 656,022 | 669,089 | 281,113 | 659,144 | 404,727 | 357,331 | 69,054 | 114,688 | |
| New York | 45,301,926 | 24,088,450 | 6,480,534 | 6,663,985 | 3,467,709 | 2,132,504 | 502,980 | 950,633 | 292,345 | 722,786 | |
| North Carolina | 22,956,727 | 10,608,067 | 2,910,604 | 3,606,440 | 994,919 | 1,652,454 | 1,453,752 | 1,077,264 | 280,229 | 372,997 | |
| North Dakota | 1,611,481 | 772,428 | 295,733 | 155,660 | 36,234 | 139,628 | 65,900 | 69,484 | 16,207 | 60,209 | |
| Ohio | 28,831,780 | 14,211,244 | 5,191,118 | 3,604,467 | 1,476,526 | 1,721,023 | 698,387 | 718,061 | 278,783 | 932,172 | |
| Oklahoma | 10,183,884 | 4,281,323 | 1,468,565 | 1,335,186 | 423,846 | 1,112,624 | 544,382 | 661,263 | 195,401 | 161,293 | |
| Oregon | 9,541,567 | 4,829,397 | 1,297,202 | 1,146,473 | 332,774 | 793,590 | 362,691 | 465,903 | 116,217 | 197,320 | |
| Pennsylvania | 36,416,259 | 18,420,843 | 5,847,694 | 4,609,475 | 1,857,404 | 2,444,284 | 766,857 | 830,773 | 312,337 | 1,326,592 | |
| Rhode Island | 2,835,691 | 1,445,292 | 345,937 | 423,057 | 160,563 | 203,723 | 107,183 | 99,278 | 26,923 | 23,735 | |
| South Carolina | 12,268,274 | 5,344,868 | 1,592,247 | 1,954,483 | 531,092 | 989,710 | 945,449 | 530,133 | 180,585 | 199,706 | |
| South Dakota | 2,043,830 | 978,348 | 313,138 | 203,841 | 63,313 | 219,325 | 105,535 | 102,241 | 29,730 | 28,359 | |
| Tennessee | 16,469,876 | 7,271,239 | 2,422,941 | 2,636,841 | 851,754 | 1,310,123 | 815,654 | 602,057 | 217,523 | 341,744 | |
| Texas | 47,033,566 | 20,089,637 | 7,461,377 | 5,733,861 | 2,558,059 | 3,749,195 | 3,461,234 | 2,400,851 | 681,831 | 897,520 | |
| Utah | 4,673,699 | 2,089,586 | 607,241 | 452,126 | 125,078 | 845,623 | 247,419 | 141,965 | 31,345 | 133,315 | |
| Vermont | 1,592,633 | 827,250 | 226,876 | 225,876 | 63,362 | 99,600 | 55,084 | 57,282 | 13,661 | 24,031 | |
| Virginia | 22,921,202 | 8,049,607 | 2,453,850 | 2,521,831 | 726,157 | 4,067,862 | 3,494,218 | 887,579 | 224,770 | 495,328 | |
| Washington | 16,179,648 | 7,402,008 | 1,993,989 | 1,880,677 | 675,834 | 1,561,472 | 1,294,932 | 845,312 | 167,856 | 357,569 | |
| West Virginia | 6,519,161 | 2,441,056 | 1,093,379 | 1,301,853 | 426,534 | 407,598 | 154,527 | 279,317 | 83,512 | 331,386 | |
| Wisconsin | 13,458,577 | 7,514,121 | 2,099,309 | 1,693,803 | 500,856 | 591,582 | 262,279 | 442,675 | 109,006 | 244,945 | |
| Wyoming | 1,323,676 | 619,486 | 181,680 | 141,604 | 31,779 | 136,285 | 79,296 | 58,315 | 11,986 | 63,246 | |
| Dist. of Columbia | 2,037,205 | 450,560 | 140,428 | 162,165 | 125,230 | 1,015,785 | 57,387 | 38,785 | 17,011 | 29,854 | |
| American Samoa | 48,352 | 12,553 | 12,726 | 11,923 | 0 | 1,772 | 3,335 | 4,803 | 1,072 | 167 | |
| Fed. States of Micronesia.. | 821 | 211 | 127 | 16 | 0 | 265 | 32 | 169 | 0 | 0 | |
| Guam | 250,023 | 79,875 | 34,960 | 19,984 | 0 | 55,104 | 40,615 | 15,683 | 2,814 | 988 | |
| Marshall Islands | 798 | 505 | 187 | 29 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 10 | 22 | 2 | |
| No. Mariana Islands | 27,088 | 6,614 | 5,166 | 1,755 | 4,506 | 6,570 | 1,549 | 813 | 95 | 20 | |
| Palau | 795 | 263 | 162 | 13 | 0 | 146 | 145 | 26 | 40 | 0 | |
| Puerto Rico | 6,355,179 | 2,636,964 | 1,153,214 | 1,736,038 | 0 | 247,033 | 92,350 | 275,183 | 184,375 | 30,021 | |
| Virgin Islands | 181,624 | 104,787 | 27,202 | 22,250 | 0 | 15,904 | 5,435 | 3,610 | 1,172 | 1,265 | |
| Undistributed | 17,670 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,575 | |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

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 2006
(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 | | | | | | | |
| United States | \$569,379,676 | \$187,896,268 | \$161,197,316 | \$37,593,035 | \$28,173,231 | \$30,258,849 | \$9,253,628 | \$28,466,357 | \$21,204,497 | \$65,336,494 |
| Alabama | 9,912,702 | 3,519,673 | 2,621,536 | 992,498 | 196,767 | 593,700 | 12,203 | 615,201 | 361,337 | 810,546 |
| Alaska | 672,732 | 157,025 | 112,355 | 58,644 | 104,562 | 85,985 | 20,445 | 12,904 | 2,172 | 126,882 |
| Arizona | 8,392,343 | 2,712,245 | 2,620,327 | 695,307 | 181,482 | 626,262 | 60,446 | 131,246 | 300,566 | 1,064,462 |
| Arkansas | 5,607,696 | 1,877,403 | 1,475,971 | 516,473 | 220,116 | 414,385 | 39,922 | 614,975 | 123,336 | 325,113 |
| California | 62,299,718 | 20,565,153 | 19,889,444 | 3,884,896 | 3,998,693 | 2,363,070 | 700,530 | 1,325,676 | 1,668,262 | 7,903,995 |
| Colorado | 6,074,191 | 1,876,238 | 1,650,902 | 402,328 | 282,044 | 321,030 | 97,860 | 445,392 | 310,208 | 688,188 |
| Connecticut | 6,592,166 | 2,725,135 | 2,300,141 | 253,774 | 518,338 | 239,084 | 163,579 | 12,383 | 137,653 | 242,080 |
| Delaware | 1,321,857 | 478,102 | 411,408 | 98,205 | 87,893 | 70,177 | 27,777 | 28,999 | 49,434 | 70,461 |
| Florida | 41,457,066 | 14,192,726 | 14,919,585 | 2,649,212 | 702,728 | 1,684,350 | 250,147 | 658,656 | 1,043,596 | 5,356,066 |
| Georgia | 13,315,387 | 4,378,547 | 3,530,141 | 1,682,644 | 501,463 | 1,098,316 | 244,908 | 573,027 | 596,736 | 709,606 |
| Hawaii | 1,790,455 | 556,342 | 560,225 | 129,187 | 86,406 | 147,847 | 27,422 | 5,448 | 177,927 | 99,651 |
| Idaho | 1,764,197 | 541,367 | 463,684 | 165,616 | 95,877 | 100,168 | 10,628 | 190,128 | 75,253 | 121,476 |
| Illinois | 24,010,223 | 8,543,906 | 6,707,872 | 1,465,401 | 1,579,551 | 1,503,199 | 529,424 | 2,107,469 | 545,827 | 1,027,573 |
| Indiana | 12,067,271 | 3,833,366 | 3,001,381 | 726,488 | 667,923 | 648,115 | 202,871 | 960,030 | 267,546 | 1,759,551 |
| Iowa | 6,919,377 | 1,651,495 | 1,615,955 | 260,549 | 289,551 | 244,226 | 33,093 | 2,284,600 | 171,257 | 368,652 |
| Kansas | 5,796,113 | 1,647,531 | 1,510,113 | 286,367 | 183,230 | 188,318 | 56,405 | 1,580,983 | 141,758 | 201,408 |
| Kentucky | 7,656,057 | 2,721,020 | 2,095,243 | 573,862 | 347,221 | 645,359 | 130,688 | 467,366 | 196,579 | 478,721 |
| Louisiana | 23,977,582 | 3,992,382 | 2,670,701 | 998,056 | 681,955 | 1,031,648 | 108,576 | 405,846 | 530,797 | 13,557,621 |
| Maine | 2,102,367 | 783,246 | 634,763 | 122,362 | 100,101 | 169,291 | 29,563 | 36,242 | 93,235 | 133,564 |
| Maryland | 11,149,173 | 3,400,791 | 3,044,985 | 548,727 | 355,865 | 336,097 | 180,717 | 92,144 | 2,910,945 | 278,902 |
| Massachusetts | 13,910,352 | 6,094,697 | 4,238,796 | 450,128 | 1,232,937 | 421,541 | 449,261 | 15,383 | 36,191 | 971,418 |
| Michigan | 18,992,009 | 6,724,394 | 6,278,104 | 1,097,864 | 1,805,021 | 1,238,789 | 156,131 | 400,930 | 307,310 | 983,467 |
| Minnesota | 8,383,405 | 2,463,226 | 2,040,194 | 385,236 | 621,790 | 295,404 | 129,064 | 1,444,186 | 276,146 | 728,159 |
| Mississippi | 9,117,775 | 2,077,362 | 1,481,210 | 765,999 | 218,832 | 507,104 | 79,634 | 1,237,840 | 155,180 | 2,594,615 |
| Missouri | 12,387,064 | 4,104,425 | 3,344,119 | 742,044 | 357,970 | 740,065 | 135,707 | 773,373 | 1,463,517 | 725,844 |
| Montana | 1,800,102 | 473,987 | 415,244 | 109,027 | 57,430 | 89,956 | 22,163 | 388,879 | 79,854 | 163,562 |
| Nebraska | 4,567,471 | 861,861 | 792,043 | 176,966 | 83,933 | 124,317 | 36,894 | 1,469,251 | 116,707 | 905,499 |
| Nevada | 2,572,606 | 884,916 | 840,773 | 265,492 | 218,090 | 124,333 | 29,941 | 9,227 | 100,597 | 99,236 |
| New Hampshire | 1,646,006 | 644,541 | 497,664 | 84,618 | 64,730 | 57,880 | 33,918 | 8,919 | 124,487 | 129,248 |
| New Jersey | 16,305,981 | 6,248,660 | 5,657,059 | 778,956 | 1,669,017 | 455,859 | 397,343 | 2,1816 | 476,938 | 600,334 |

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 2006 — 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..... | 2,795,890 | 781,968 | 737,026 | 338,221 | 99,684 | 253,366 | 24,727 | 104,764 | 165,789 | 290,344 |
| New York..... | 40,674,226 | 14,984,690 | 13,003,497 | 2,341,964 | 2,096,788 | 2,239,982 | 1,241,888 | 170,231 | 795,860 | 3,799,326 |
| North Carolina..... | 13,294,639 | 4,431,834 | 3,492,936 | 1,381,755 | 640,346 | 920,977 | 186,707 | 984,157 | 398,602 | 377,324 |
| North Dakota..... | 2,050,620 | 376,995 | 335,548 | 58,487 | 34,133 | 46,220 | 48,334 | 981,452 | 48,334 | 155,823 |
| Ohio..... | 20,784,723 | 7,865,338 | 6,629,691 | 1,322,692 | 1,041,247 | 1,290,223 | 481,592 | 657,123 | 528,211 | 968,607 |
| Oklahoma..... | 6,717,057 | 2,513,319 | 1,759,356 | 539,888 | 132,252 | 467,306 | 55,053 | 415,007 | 348,583 | 486,293 |
| Oregon..... | 5,250,410 | 1,713,144 | 1,609,039 | 343,539 | 430,682 | 483,746 | 45,953 | 117,513 | 237,851 | 268,943 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 28,899,383 | 11,775,797 | 9,609,069 | 1,235,856 | 1,931,529 | 1,182,259 | 415,290 | 191,874 | 754,252 | 1,803,457 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2,246,527 | 853,162 | 650,963 | 106,459 | 192,940 | 80,929 | 97,364 | 2,574 | 90,802 | 171,334 |
| South Carolina..... | 6,813,022 | 2,166,087 | 1,812,341 | 792,437 | 302,313 | 589,432 | 136,544 | 214,094 | 223,289 | 576,485 |
| South Dakota..... | 3,072,304 | 414,236 | 355,601 | 85,628 | 18,951 | 66,155 | 15,625 | 940,518 | 29,833 | 1,145,756 |
| Tennessee..... | 12,105,578 | 4,339,201 | 2,834,719 | 954,328 | 383,289 | 976,014 | 209,657 | 288,277 | 299,843 | 1,820,249 |
| Texas..... | 36,941,824 | 11,822,771 | 8,870,382 | 4,247,360 | 1,029,043 | 2,939,333 | 307,517 | 3,466,937 | 1,197,550 | 3,060,930 |
| Utah..... | 2,410,814 | 739,240 | 584,179 | 231,706 | 90,208 | 143,717 | 20,244 | 45,224 | 238,069 | 318,226 |
| Vermont..... | 973,964 | 335,395 | 248,985 | 49,483 | 77,259 | 60,295 | 12,681 | 24,534 | 32,779 | 132,554 |
| Virginia..... | 13,387,908 | 3,454,943 | 3,001,220 | 817,454 | 302,070 | 525,715 | 166,066 | 220,811 | 1,376,224 | 3,523,405 |
| Washington..... | 8,362,083 | 2,764,217 | 2,558,218 | 548,153 | 688,155 | 594,597 | 108,912 | 292,425 | 244,974 | 562,432 |
| West Virginia..... | 3,525,447 | 1,467,169 | 1,174,935 | 233,068 | 120,363 | 266,405 | 53,933 | 17,892 | 3,182 | 188,500 |
| Wisconsin..... | 8,550,278 | 2,881,145 | 2,520,659 | 464,819 | 728,798 | 346,650 | 71,500 | 633,924 | 235,681 | 667,303 |
| Wyoming..... | 794,112 | 244,585 | 194,146 | 49,084 | 27,089 | 26,309 | 7,420 | 56,308 | 143,131 | 46,041 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 2,760,045 | 522,201 | 459,960 | 81,094 | 87,447 | 104,154 | 94,648 | 297,018 | 864,488 | 249,034 |
| American Samoa..... | 9,711 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,111 |
| Fed. States of Micronesia..... | 8,128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,128 |
| Guam..... | 91,550 | 996 | 806 | 0 | 0 | 54,545 | 3,424 | 41 | 20,043 | 11,695 |
| Marshall Islands..... | 1,798 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,798 |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | 13,627 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,449 | 1,141 | 0 | 0 | 4,037 |
| Palau..... | 2,545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 2,546 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 3,401,925 | 698,561 | 1,317,627 | 2,634 | 202,397 | 0 | 175,246 | 24,844 | 85,776 | 894,841 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 84,372 | 17,512 | 14,476 | 0 | 4,735 | 20,595 | 23,176 | 895 | 0 | 2,984 |
| Undistributed..... | 793,720 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 705,634 | 0 | 0 | 88,086 |

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>.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

Table 2.9

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA:
FISCAL YEAR 2006
(In thousands of dollars)

| <i>State and outlying area</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Dept. of Agriculture</i> | <i>Appalachian Regional Commission</i> | <i>Dept. of Commerce</i> | <i>Corporation for National and Community Service</i> | <i>Corporation for Public Broadcasting</i> | <i>Dept. of Defense</i> | <i>Dept. of Education</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| United States | \$494,147,576 | \$25,556,578 | \$61,641 | \$1,810,347 | \$844,416 | \$156,883 | \$3,839,233 | \$37,755,763 |
| Alabama | 7,510,144 | 424,394 | 4,725 | 106,885 | 9,302 | 2,847 | 118,380 | 577,925 |
| Alaska | 3,077,330 | 91,724 | 0 | 105,571 | 4,671 | 1,484 | 42,618 | 301,942 |
| Arizona | 8,779,235 | 482,150 | 0 | 7,934 | 8,052 | 4,131 | 74,634 | 833,310 |
| Arkansas | 4,639,336 | 329,614 | 0 | 6,350 | 7,671 | 1,754 | 63,497 | 363,833 |
| California | 54,946,643 | 3,146,172 | 0 | 106,763 | 104,578 | 9,952 | 349,287 | 4,505,032 |
| Colorado | 6,035,250 | 263,589 | 0 | 70,034 | -332 | 381 | 40,004 | 489,019 |
| Connecticut | 5,438,338 | 175,418 | 0 | 14,673 | 6,072 | 125 | 40,697 | 339,819 |
| Delaware | 1,370,948 | 76,728 | 0 | 7,392 | 2,298 | 0 | 16,425 | 117,787 |
| Florida | 22,451,928 | 1,206,097 | 0 | 55,916 | 27,600 | 10,614 | 128,902 | 1,828,555 |
| Georgia | 11,801,518 | 843,472 | 3,415 | 17,431 | 20,922 | 5,357 | 69,374 | 1,005,468 |
| Hawaii | 2,307,993 | 113,360 | 0 | 37,581 | 3,686 | 0 | 87,358 | 235,704 |
| Idaho | 2,005,307 | 127,036 | 0 | 6,171 | 4,095 | 1,736 | 33,917 | 166,251 |
| Illinois | 16,070,478 | 864,255 | 0 | 14,460 | 20,209 | 6,382 | 92,237 | 1,459,253 |
| Indiana | 8,087,822 | 400,290 | 0 | 8,197 | 10,524 | 3,829 | 62,162 | 632,451 |
| Iowa | 3,957,098 | 239,113 | 0 | 6,211 | 7,765 | 3,792 | 48,307 | 322,480 |
| Kansas | 3,358,269 | 223,704 | 0 | 6,165 | 7,979 | 1,950 | 50,051 | 360,119 |
| Kentucky | 6,926,671 | 397,817 | 10,777 | 14,237 | 8,202 | 2,164 | 25,311 | 544,630 |
| Louisiana | 22,833,262 | 486,265 | 0 | 22,573 | 52,038 | 1,685 | 317,120 | 1,381,126 |
| Maine | 2,682,519 | 97,194 | 0 | 18,441 | 5,541 | 87 | 25,491 | 155,882 |
| Maryland | 15,673,821 | 320,626 | 1,945 | 57,126 | 31,600 | 3,572 | 143,010 | 584,352 |
| Massachusetts | 13,170,970 | 377,174 | 25 | 45,587 | 43,012 | 534 | 134,672 | 742,966 |
| Michigan | 12,926,970 | 667,787 | 0 | 27,263 | 19,726 | 8,543 | 58,678 | 1,103,657 |
| Minnesota | 7,055,343 | 387,884 | 0 | 8,772 | 20,777 | 1,696 | 49,646 | 496,714 |
| Mississippi | 15,985,910 | 393,743 | 6,581 | 225,105 | 19,266 | 2,177 | 135,265 | 808,460 |
| Missouri | 8,600,622 | 438,136 | 0 | 9,875 | 10,838 | 5,740 | 44,999 | 617,848 |
| Montana | 2,026,142 | 104,139 | 0 | 4,302 | 8,113 | 1,322 | 33,956 | 197,382 |
| Nebraska | 2,527,536 | 171,013 | 0 | 3,636 | 5,457 | 3,013 | 10,951 | 226,531 |
| Nevada | 2,573,107 | 126,372 | 0 | 4,985 | 4,965 | 1,640 | 18,490 | 210,129 |
| New Hampshire | 1,742,533 | 63,985 | 0 | 61,854 | 5,130 | 1,375 | 37,780 | 140,918 |
| New Jersey | 11,295,472 | 476,523 | 0 | 23,355 | 9,447 | 3,439 | 79,345 | 894,689 |
| New Mexico | 4,652,039 | 246,610 | 0 | 10,530 | 7,851 | 3,937 | 31,404 | 407,579 |
| New York | 45,276,093 | 1,557,817 | 2,353 | 51,691 | 49,108 | 5,361 | 140,961 | 2,590,994 |
| North Carolina | 13,008,524 | 744,860 | 3,216 | 37,623 | 9,864 | 5,325 | 105,884 | 985,232 |
| North Dakota | 1,415,422 | 111,991 | 0 | 4,254 | 2,218 | 0 | 32,888 | 154,661 |
| Ohio | 16,518,305 | 749,520 | 5,131 | 144,993 | 17,366 | 5,140 | 82,068 | 1,135,798 |
| Oklahoma | 5,597,727 | 403,974 | 0 | 16,124 | 7,390 | 2,636 | 30,842 | 535,567 |
| Oregon | 5,454,868 | 281,435 | 0 | 55,958 | 18,530 | 1,511 | 45,705 | 436,402 |
| Pennsylvania | 20,196,551 | 747,228 | 5,205 | 25,504 | 28,902 | 4,792 | 362,730 | 1,199,636 |
| Rhode Island | 2,238,380 | 69,339 | 0 | 16,919 | 5,641 | 0 | 14,796 | 144,718 |
| South Carolina | 6,260,921 | 355,397 | 2,178 | 54,829 | 6,005 | 3,138 | 43,464 | 544,680 |
| South Dakota | 1,483,330 | 100,104 | 0 | 4,210 | 2,439 | 1,856 | 21,252 | 173,390 |
| Tennessee | 9,555,672 | 485,724 | 3,212 | 8,769 | 11,006 | 1,532 | 53,660 | 714,311 |
| Texas | 30,482,761 | 2,306,817 | 0 | 50,571 | 43,041 | 7,245 | 145,229 | 3,170,238 |
| Utah | 3,178,579 | 184,916 | 0 | 3,536 | 9,299 | 4,597 | 21,299 | 293,979 |
| Vermont | 1,367,553 | 63,991 | 75 | 5,102 | 3,873 | 0 | 20,837 | 103,610 |
| Virginia | 7,589,537 | 455,476 | 2,648 | 47,173 | 18,822 | 1,835 | 74,379 | 792,213 |
| Washington | 8,975,353 | 452,558 | 0 | 82,004 | 32,946 | 4,611 | 45,120 | 665,590 |
| West Virginia | 3,549,023 | 175,152 | 9,886 | 25,666 | 6,636 | 1,893 | 27,056 | 236,437 |
| Wisconsin | 7,155,186 | 375,842 | 2 | 21,253 | 23,374 | 4,953 | 46,895 | 615,448 |
| Wyoming | 2,069,327 | 46,919 | 0 | 677 | 2,256 | 1,036 | 12,290 | 114,316 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 4,175,208 | 161,963 | 266 | 21,695 | 31,735 | 0 | 33,263 | 301,189 |
| American Samoa | 151,703 | 8,987 | 0 | 1,653 | 4,834 | 537 | 0 | 28,624 |
| Fed. States | | | | | | | | |
| of Micronesia | 90,920 | 3,016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,905 |
| Guam | 289,265 | 21,043 | 0 | 2,852 | 5,913 | 0 | 1,303 | 49,660 |
| Marshall Islands | 78,479 | 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,190 |
| No. Mariana Islands ... | 126,346 | 10,123 | 0 | 12 | 550 | 0 | 0 | 17,799 |
| Palau | 33,731 | 405 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,532 |
| Puerto Rico | 4,788,644 | 1,898,201 | 0 | 10,199 | 4,913 | 3,627 | 6,218 | 650,630 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 285,313 | 21,084 | 0 | 1,705 | 700 | 0 | 7,128 | 37,203 |
| Undistributed | 244,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006—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 | \$58,266 | \$2,288,362 | \$3,837,564 | \$32,098 | \$283,179,805 | \$12,802,074 | \$36,600,100 | \$227,224 |
| Alabama | 0 | 57,308 | 48,312 | 0 | 4,049,749 | 191,484 | 382,978 | 3,022 |
| Alaska | 0 | 16,311 | 104,952 | 196 | 1,329,144 | 21,708 | 139,553 | 1,649 |
| Arizona | 0 | 18,562 | 77,545 | 503 | 5,638,241 | 13,866 | 399,342 | 5,481 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 6,652 | 36,679 | 0 | 2,815,132 | 58,090 | 154,486 | 1,895 |
| California | 0 | 248,582 | 289,970 | 2,549 | 34,448,727 | 243,463 | 3,660,230 | 20,331 |
| Colorado | 0 | 59,260 | 60,145 | 319 | 2,659,426 | 24,393 | 299,062 | 4,560 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 36,902 | 50,899 | 863 | 3,452,918 | 19,601 | 414,046 | 3,114 |
| Delaware | 7,447 | 21,623 | 29,105 | 423 | 690,283 | 8,689 | 53,368 | 1,039 |
| Florida | 0 | 28,831 | 122,135 | 1,599 | 11,692,693 | 2,245,177 | 1,077,449 | 9,973 |
| Georgia | 0 | 40,838 | 80,630 | 163 | 6,506,627 | 41,270 | 651,591 | 5,087 |
| Hawaii | 7,447 | 7,932 | 28,644 | 142 | 1,056,974 | 26,181 | 141,399 | 1,723 |
| Idaho | 0 | 14,782 | 44,179 | 335 | 1,026,071 | 5,285 | 60,751 | 1,336 |
| Illinois | 0 | 79,921 | 129,181 | 1,605 | 9,176,804 | 38,725 | 1,228,317 | 10,692 |
| Indiana | 0 | 44,482 | 61,614 | 550 | 4,804,317 | 25,307 | 321,797 | 3,760 |
| Iowa | 0 | 16,323 | 30,725 | 848 | 2,445,614 | 8,962 | 157,757 | 3,205 |
| Kansas | 0 | 12,247 | 38,726 | 375 | 1,838,835 | 52,906 | 114,129 | 3,001 |
| Kentucky | 0 | 13,181 | 57,627 | 211 | 4,214,292 | 46,634 | 296,206 | 2,577 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 9,284 | 72,667 | 55 | 5,742,870 | 5,626,443 | 6,623,893 | 3,351 |
| Maine | 0 | 5,056 | 39,524 | 250 | 1,823,893 | 10,474 | 125,091 | 1,618 |
| Maryland | 0 | 30,940 | 83,566 | 649 | 12,506,218 | 23,066 | 521,653 | 3,897 |
| Massachusetts | 0 | 139,611 | 93,067 | 1,704 | 8,765,705 | 64,178 | 1,020,445 | 6,333 |
| Michigan | 35,925 | 112,635 | 129,989 | 869 | 7,948,087 | 23,341 | 603,631 | 7,075 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 53,503 | 67,373 | 604 | 4,533,319 | 31,391 | 350,094 | 4,046 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 26,600 | 45,542 | 0 | 4,251,659 | 2,102,420 | 5,253,733 | 1,991 |
| Missouri | 0 | 27,258 | 80,614 | 851 | 5,629,976 | 39,638 | 363,400 | 4,904 |
| Montana | 7,447 | 17,622 | 49,099 | 294 | 843,546 | 4,864 | 71,203 | 1,875 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 6,587 | 39,637 | 599 | 1,442,022 | 11,958 | 109,432 | 1,742 |
| Nevada | 0 | 90,810 | 40,870 | 755 | 1,034,852 | 14,572 | 149,608 | 2,448 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 4,483 | 36,278 | 132 | 903,007 | 38,949 | 103,114 | 1,238 |
| New Jersey | 0 | 36,589 | 88,129 | 488 | 6,815,912 | 20,847 | 855,167 | 5,648 |
| New Mexico | 0 | 81,217 | 45,225 | 314 | 2,484,964 | 6,343 | 138,814 | 2,395 |
| New York | 0 | 172,759 | 235,164 | 2,470 | 31,958,958 | 131,395 | 2,858,261 | 15,359 |
| North Carolina | 0 | 40,059 | 89,184 | 76 | 8,728,778 | 28,235 | 516,476 | 6,911 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 26,122 | 33,078 | 171 | 519,349 | 14,879 | 61,096 | 896 |
| Ohio | 0 | 104,615 | 87,645 | 2,008 | 11,043,080 | 44,735 | 900,456 | 7,288 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 15,201 | 69,166 | 403 | 2,987,284 | 28,075 | 292,490 | 2,589 |
| Oregon | 0 | 21,288 | 54,943 | 533 | 3,044,230 | 29,549 | 283,696 | 2,280 |
| Pennsylvania | 0 | 161,272 | 129,360 | 2,187 | 13,010,324 | 109,169 | 973,237 | 10,811 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 5,547 | 29,693 | 225 | 1,452,998 | 3,332 | 110,971 | 1,107 |
| South Carolina | 0 | 25,011 | 38,425 | 682 | 3,704,723 | 27,820 | 211,551 | 3,441 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 4,220 | 30,952 | 172 | 613,780 | 28,344 | 73,919 | 1,181 |
| Tennessee | 0 | 33,501 | 47,559 | 289 | 6,213,203 | 63,233 | 347,726 | 3,850 |
| Texas | 0 | 84,687 | 221,209 | 1,017 | 16,139,505 | 1,077,176 | 1,534,092 | 12,232 |
| Utah | 0 | 19,503 | 36,028 | 400 | 1,695,308 | 16,072 | 109,576 | 2,382 |
| Vermont | 0 | 5,653 | 33,260 | 72 | 794,173 | 1,345 | 62,608 | 1,444 |
| Virginia | 0 | 60,444 | 85,932 | 236 | 3,789,013 | 27,536 | 500,070 | 5,229 |
| Washington | 0 | 44,587 | 112,314 | 725 | 5,313,748 | 30,268 | 518,635 | 4,082 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 16,511 | 60,473 | 231 | 2,052,147 | 8,099 | 122,407 | 1,628 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 46,598 | 91,863 | 1,206 | 4,365,954 | 10,627 | 283,681 | 4,406 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 8,666 | 21,682 | 107 | 369,347 | 706 | 21,019 | 1,732 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 0 | 24,067 | 67,248 | 190 | 1,649,111 | 40,053 | 241,932 | 4,088 |
| American Samoa | 0 | 173 | 2,733 | 0 | 15,295 | 2,800 | 1,404 | 120 |
| Fed. States | | | | | | | | |
| of Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 450 | 825 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 0 | 181 | 5,664 | 0 | 38,887 | 623 | 32,897 | 115 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands ... | 0 | 174 | 4,115 | 0 | 10,259 | 839 | 3,888 | 130 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Puerto Rico | 0 | 1,161 | 42,696 | 445 | 1,060,275 | -11,892 | 451,878 | 2,592 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 0 | 431 | 4,531 | 7 | 37,536 | -1,992 | 13,436 | 271 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230,960 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA:
FISCAL YEAR 2006—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

| <i>State and outlying area</i> | <i>Dept. of the Interior</i> | <i>Dept. of Justice</i> | <i>Dept. of Labor</i> | <i>NASA</i> | <i>National Archives and Records Admin.</i> | <i>National Endowment for the Arts</i> | <i>National Endowment for the Humanities</i> | <i>National Science Foundation</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---|--|--|--|
| United States | \$4,397,866 | \$5,582,772 | \$8,355,690 | \$939,342 | \$4,898 | \$96,016 | \$116,448 | \$5,060,612 |
| Alabama | 30,912 | 91,759 | 121,496 | 39,590 | 158 | 971 | 666 | 40,906 |
| Alaska | 75,417 | 41,089 | 54,678 | 3,272 | 0 | 822 | 872 | 28,720 |
| Arizona | 66,712 | 92,744 | 127,175 | 14,863 | 52 | 1,562 | 1,442 | 99,411 |
| Arkansas | 13,410 | 32,232 | 84,392 | 1,169 | 10 | 636 | 838 | 14,956 |
| California | 211,917 | 669,916 | 520,438 | 155,756 | 777 | 9,048 | 8,358 | 743,413 |
| Colorado | 201,617 | 70,591 | 108,278 | 45,979 | 0 | 2,528 | 1,262 | 252,539 |
| Connecticut | 2,994 | 49,396 | 106,175 | 3,589 | 122 | 1,394 | 1,791 | 50,685 |
| Delaware | 1,069 | 23,416 | 22,713 | 3,939 | 4 | 676 | 1,101 | 26,056 |
| Florida | 27,706 | 272,543 | 245,780 | 30,019 | 0 | 1,924 | 2,615 | 138,812 |
| Georgia | 12,416 | 192,860 | 177,641 | 16,165 | 97 | 2,763 | 2,466 | 97,205 |
| Hawaii | 27,396 | 33,992 | 42,677 | 16,596 | 6 | 896 | 1,021 | 42,942 |
| Idaho | 40,431 | 29,165 | 41,826 | 7,127 | 0 | 801 | 710 | 11,871 |
| Illinois | 24,063 | 222,337 | 370,170 | 13,942 | 207 | 2,900 | 5,644 | 211,926 |
| Indiana | 16,956 | 60,776 | 168,932 | 7,639 | 27 | 987 | 2,123 | 88,476 |
| Iowa | 5,696 | 47,285 | 74,787 | 5,210 | 270 | 754 | 849 | 41,431 |
| Kansas | 10,289 | 39,768 | 55,862 | 2,702 | 0 | 703 | 810 | 33,093 |
| Kentucky | 64,015 | 76,548 | 115,433 | 6,143 | 44 | 1,096 | 1,258 | 32,381 |
| Louisiana | 42,593 | 172,933 | 464,505 | 5,860 | 25 | 1,595 | 1,803 | 41,669 |
| Maine | 4,456 | 24,200 | 47,130 | 5,097 | 175 | 900 | 1,513 | 18,682 |
| Maryland | 7,254 | 121,191 | 179,948 | 112,938 | 160 | 2,483 | 2,927 | 112,856 |
| Massachusetts | 11,254 | 118,483 | 184,007 | 48,829 | 344 | 3,850 | 8,420 | 358,578 |
| Michigan | 13,685 | 123,637 | 383,592 | 17,150 | 0 | 1,617 | 2,988 | 158,411 |
| Minnesota | 12,013 | 58,738 | 122,327 | 2,931 | 0 | 3,440 | 1,947 | 69,401 |
| Mississippi | 16,693 | 127,218 | 184,402 | 4,221 | 0 | 1,115 | 1,689 | 22,343 |
| Missouri | 14,166 | 105,781 | 139,964 | 11,622 | 5 | 2,368 | 3,722 | 70,864 |
| Montana | 99,284 | 32,256 | 32,057 | 8,874 | 10 | 967 | 547 | 25,853 |
| Nebraska | 4,985 | 49,217 | 36,026 | 2,880 | 0 | 787 | 1,098 | 26,310 |
| Nevada | 268,832 | 64,251 | 49,955 | 1,858 | 0 | 671 | 540 | 13,043 |
| New Hampshire | 6,125 | 40,464 | 27,769 | 11,117 | 0 | 763 | 778 | 19,524 |
| New Jersey | 3,442 | 133,495 | 212,135 | 12,575 | 270 | 1,390 | 2,632 | 122,966 |
| New Mexico | 635,359 | 39,516 | 55,593 | 3,928 | 10 | 1,234 | 1,596 | 38,316 |
| New York | 11,646 | 457,350 | 445,658 | 30,103 | 244 | 14,998 | 11,814 | 390,988 |
| North Carolina | 13,023 | 102,979 | 293,765 | 7,358 | 132 | 1,340 | 3,606 | 119,614 |
| North Dakota | 46,115 | 27,250 | 25,558 | 10,506 | 7 | 691 | 552 | 10,704 |
| Ohio | 19,730 | 116,152 | 312,167 | 26,059 | 71 | 1,860 | 2,874 | 90,008 |
| Oklahoma | 20,478 | 79,376 | 79,731 | 8,574 | 0 | 991 | 840 | 30,898 |
| Oregon | 156,581 | 60,932 | 151,018 | 4,986 | 6 | 1,145 | 1,209 | 61,459 |
| Pennsylvania | 54,853 | 169,663 | 373,222 | 19,856 | 0 | 2,756 | 5,123 | 206,924 |
| Rhode Island | 1,460 | 24,595 | 38,660 | 5,003 | 130 | 948 | 621 | 33,755 |
| South Carolina | 3,398 | 62,975 | 134,249 | 3,835 | 122 | 937 | 846 | 35,525 |
| South Dakota | 56,295 | 26,226 | 24,712 | 2,054 | 9 | 670 | 560 | 10,238 |
| Tennessee | 10,466 | 70,231 | 157,039 | 7,690 | 119 | 944 | 2,193 | 41,015 |
| Texas | 43,254 | 445,394 | 672,858 | 63,944 | 309 | 2,641 | 3,275 | 205,656 |
| Utah | 234,302 | 30,671 | 62,376 | 6,317 | 7 | 1,036 | 657 | 42,800 |
| Vermont | 2,371 | 29,276 | 21,941 | 2,142 | 0 | 904 | 1,106 | 6,102 |
| Virginia | 30,508 | 135,689 | 223,175 | 54,071 | 377 | 1,428 | 4,986 | 101,222 |
| Washington | 36,777 | 117,904 | 218,720 | 9,466 | 0 | 2,112 | 1,588 | 130,959 |
| West Virginia | 42,223 | 63,979 | 62,867 | 26,004 | 0 | 641 | 572 | 8,776 |
| Wisconsin | 10,940 | 87,216 | 172,963 | 6,608 | 209 | 1,046 | 1,811 | 137,757 |
| Wyoming | 1,154,613 | 18,662 | 24,984 | 1,030 | 10 | 690 | 677 | 9,794 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 12,183 | 150,973 | 154,727 | 17,883 | 374 | 2,789 | 3,355 | 313,025 |
| American Samoa | 65,720 | 7,773 | 1,881 | 0 | 0 | 253 | 243 | 0 |
| Fed. States | | | | | | | | |
| of Micronesia | 79,512 | 51 | 1,162 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 84,867 | 6,241 | 4,925 | 0 | 0 | 241 | 325 | 33 |
| Marshall Islands | 62,813 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 51,373 | 4,710 | 1,635 | 0 | 0 | 298 | 315 | 0 |
| Palau | 22,540 | 0 | 347 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,050 | 25,900 | 129,192 | 2,274 | 0 | 745 | 967 | 18,165 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 87,421 | 2,759 | 8,293 | 0 | 0 | 271 | 306 | 1,558 |
| Undistributed | 6,199 | -4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR GRANTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006—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 | \$195,163 | \$13,910 | \$250,237 | \$2,207 | \$376,146 | \$58,218,271 | \$815,046 | \$580,960 | \$91,639 |
| Alabama | 11,672 | 0 | 1,544 | 0 | 93,428 | 1,089,808 | 59 | 9,620 | 244 |
| Alaska | 800 | 0 | 253 | 28 | 0 | 708,934 | 176 | 0 | 748 |
| Arizona | 2,262 | 0 | 3,614 | 4 | 0 | 800,438 | 481 | 3,835 | 891 |
| Arkansas | 2,354 | 0 | 1,013 | 0 | 0 | 640,814 | 110 | 1,577 | 170 |
| California | 11,661 | 2,386 | 31,775 | 64 | 0 | 5,403,269 | 1,548 | 25,872 | 14,808 |
| Colorado | 1,191 | 1,254 | 3,674 | 18 | 0 | 1,365,204 | 123 | 9,149 | 1,983 |
| Connecticut | 2,130 | 0 | 2,491 | 0 | 0 | 629,289 | 469 | 31,553 | 1,112 |
| Delaware | 650 | 0 | 643 | 1 | 0 | 257,298 | 46 | 18 | 713 |
| Florida | 6,388 | 0 | 5,762 | 7 | 0 | 3,257,901 | 10,857 | 13,957 | 2,113 |
| Georgia | 2,463 | 0 | 4,720 | 10 | 6,114 | 1,978,333 | 2,146 | 11,970 | 2,505 |
| Hawaii | 500 | 0 | 1,337 | 0 | 0 | 391,527 | 576 | 0 | 398 |
| Idaho | 894 | 0 | 580 | 1 | 0 | 373,404 | 136 | 5,887 | 530 |
| Illinois | 7,948 | 0 | 10,583 | 286 | 357 | 2,053,901 | 2,683 | 19,826 | 1,666 |
| Indiana | 2,423 | 0 | 3,766 | 5 | 0 | 1,350,524 | 513 | 4,341 | 1,054 |
| Iowa | 3,499 | 296 | 3,031 | 7 | 0 | 468,917 | 206 | 12,946 | 812 |
| Kansas | 1,056 | 0 | 1,788 | 26 | 0 | 496,723 | 109 | 4,445 | 709 |
| Kentucky | 8,457 | 0 | 1,469 | 0 | 33,027 | 937,261 | 332 | 14,196 | 1,145 |
| Louisiana | 2,931 | 0 | 1,859 | 1 | 0 | 1,742,500 | 1,528 | 12,528 | 1,561 |
| Maine | 740 | 0 | 705 | 2 | 0 | 260,454 | 167 | 9,266 | 490 |
| Maryland | 2,233 | 669 | 4,424 | 221 | 0 | 804,272 | 1,887 | 6,092 | 2,046 |
| Massachusetts | 2,358 | 4,751 | 18,784 | 0 | 0 | 953,821 | 399 | 17,659 | 4,421 |
| Michigan | 5,062 | 2,339 | 4,614 | 286 | 0 | 1,443,103 | 2,665 | 19,862 | 755 |
| Minnesota | 2,063 | 0 | 4,372 | 4 | 0 | 743,033 | 594 | 26,576 | 2,086 |
| Mississippi | 18,875 | 500 | 877 | 2 | 20,222 | 2,301,791 | 700 | 11,407 | 1,310 |
| Missouri | 1,654 | 0 | 3,279 | 3 | 0 | 944,358 | 444 | 27,077 | 1,239 |
| Montana | 1,931 | 0 | 923 | 4 | 0 | 474,288 | 32 | 3,451 | 499 |
| Nebraska | 602 | 0 | 2,006 | 0 | 0 | 361,619 | 87 | 8,958 | 383 |
| Nevada | 1,969 | 0 | 602 | 25 | 0 | 463,247 | 40 | 7,436 | 140 |
| New Hampshire | 1,580 | 0 | 661 | 32 | 0 | 229,724 | 135 | 4,284 | 1,334 |
| New Jersey | 3,282 | 0 | 4,065 | 2 | 0 | 1,464,791 | 2,593 | 21,746 | 510 |
| New Mexico | 4,182 | 0 | 1,891 | 18 | 0 | 398,784 | 68 | 3,307 | 1,052 |
| New York | 10,392 | 1,714 | 37,754 | 183 | 0 | 4,006,799 | 10,495 | 65,443 | 7,861 |
| North Carolina | 5,698 | 0 | 4,816 | 22 | 1,850 | 1,143,965 | 2,865 | 4,339 | 1,429 |
| North Dakota | 1,585 | 0 | 245 | 1 | 0 | 328,321 | 30 | 1,969 | 286 |
| Ohio | 5,135 | 0 | 7,171 | 6 | 0 | 1,586,217 | 451 | 14,311 | 6,250 |
| Oklahoma | 2,019 | 0 | 1,880 | 0 | 0 | 948,534 | 118 | 31,838 | 711 |
| Oregon | 1,587 | 0 | 3,199 | 10 | 0 | 731,463 | 728 | 2,959 | 1,526 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,931 | 0 | 10,030 | 14 | 0 | 2,546,227 | 3,573 | 25,989 | 1,033 |
| Rhode Island | 1,555 | 0 | 1,292 | 2 | 0 | 268,274 | 151 | 5,319 | 1,330 |
| South Carolina | 1,564 | 0 | 2,440 | 3 | 0 | 985,648 | 316 | 7,541 | 179 |
| South Dakota | 795 | 0 | 341 | 0 | 0 | 302,338 | 75 | 2,847 | 353 |
| Tennessee | 5,079 | 0 | 1,798 | 124 | 221,017 | 1,041,832 | 2,324 | 4,363 | 1,862 |
| Texas | 7,028 | 0 | 10,067 | 61 | 0 | 4,198,438 | 11,699 | 21,809 | 3,270 |
| Utah | 719 | 0 | 1,243 | 5 | 0 | 398,289 | 373 | 2,415 | 473 |
| Vermont | 2,897 | 0 | 581 | 9 | 0 | 199,589 | 108 | 2,959 | 1,525 |
| Virginia | 8,831 | 0 | 5,535 | 343 | 131 | 1,152,727 | 3,096 | 4,680 | 1,731 |
| Washington | 3,493 | 0 | 4,309 | 5 | 0 | 1,129,337 | 902 | 11,681 | 911 |
| West Virginia | 3,862 | 0 | 366 | 21 | 0 | 592,768 | 87 | 2,084 | 552 |
| Wisconsin | 3,815 | 0 | 2,907 | 0 | 0 | 820,341 | 299 | 15,354 | 1,819 |
| Wyoming | 500 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 0 | 256,151 | 25 | 927 | 273 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 3,514 | 0 | 26,709 | 330 | 0 | 530,336 | 380,976 | 0 | 1,234 |
| American Samoa | 297 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,376 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fed. States | | | | | | | | | |
| of Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 500 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 32,835 | 149 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,068 | 0 | 1,060 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,750 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,055 | 0 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 119,224 | 364,296 | 2,232 | 463 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 500 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 62,093 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,145 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

(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.

Table 2.10
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006
(In thousands of dollars)

| State and outlying area | Dept. of Defense and nondefense Total | Department of Defense | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | Total | Army | Navy | Air Force | Other defense |
| United States | \$408,664,580 | \$265,730,889 | \$83,410,784 | \$72,534,173 | \$59,651,560 | \$50,134,372 |
| Alabama | 8,329,134 | 6,735,003 | 3,157,297 | 368,960 | 460,317 | 2,748,430 |
| Alaska | 2,171,578 | 1,670,792 | 747,062 | 59,778 | 467,829 | 396,123 |
| Arizona | 10,625,210 | 9,393,824 | 2,723,364 | 2,622,644 | 913,913 | 3,133,903 |
| Arkansas | 1,332,943 | 883,227 | 510,926 | 21,913 | 174,977 | 175,411 |
| California | 43,270,738 | 32,131,268 | 5,420,955 | 7,203,687 | 14,295,835 | 5,210,791 |
| Colorado | 7,521,707 | 4,114,693 | 879,993 | 111,506 | 2,257,484 | 865,710 |
| Connecticut | 8,367,983 | 7,784,917 | 1,937,722 | 3,954,212 | 1,248,886 | 644,096 |
| Delaware | 250,300 | 130,905 | 47,659 | 7,007 | 49,281 | 26,958 |
| Florida | 14,829,719 | 10,801,789 | 3,644,983 | 2,910,459 | 3,166,178 | 1,080,168 |
| Georgia | 10,103,277 | 5,545,836 | 2,031,051 | 586,240 | 2,448,585 | 479,961 |
| Hawaii | 2,147,829 | 1,863,310 | 533,348 | 504,619 | 344,418 | 480,925 |
| Idaho | 1,714,520 | 165,761 | 99,293 | 6,154 | 43,138 | 17,175 |
| Illinois | 6,805,297 | 3,284,062 | 1,198,550 | 370,312 | 742,852 | 972,348 |
| Indiana | 5,354,952 | 4,579,745 | 3,342,376 | 547,914 | 199,926 | 489,530 |
| Iowa | 1,972,348 | 948,206 | 287,787 | 139,385 | 433,918 | 87,115 |
| Kansas | 2,754,696 | 1,697,922 | 698,784 | 16,264 | 853,419 | 129,456 |
| Kentucky | 7,297,719 | 5,388,425 | 1,002,974 | 617,008 | 325,868 | 3,442,575 |
| Louisiana | 9,533,644 | 4,990,077 | 3,501,977 | 688,195 | 84,438 | 715,467 |
| Maine | 1,248,854 | 1,074,420 | 106,677 | 629,599 | 11,107 | 327,036 |
| Maryland | 21,803,858 | 10,245,393 | 4,159,927 | 3,536,256 | 1,063,865 | 1,485,345 |
| Massachusetts | 10,929,536 | 9,010,720 | 2,249,268 | 3,910,368 | 1,724,820 | 1,126,264 |
| Michigan | 5,853,081 | 3,900,252 | 2,988,794 | 323,419 | 225,501 | 362,538 |
| Minnesota | 2,680,739 | 1,534,157 | 486,694 | 544,236 | 75,017 | 428,210 |
| Mississippi | 7,019,655 | 5,719,791 | 1,133,602 | 3,813,462 | 642,022 | 130,704 |
| Missouri | 11,112,012 | 9,430,656 | 3,901,575 | 3,536,256 | 1,286,251 | 705,986 |
| Montana | 531,017 | 247,921 | 134,702 | 2,922 | 73,817 | 36,480 |
| Nebraska | 1,033,895 | 720,150 | 123,621 | 11,523 | 375,347 | 209,658 |
| Nevada | 2,273,844 | 742,596 | 217,107 | 239,114 | 232,001 | 54,373 |
| New Hampshire | 1,410,698 | 1,178,851 | 611,429 | 267,286 | 204,512 | 95,623 |
| New Jersey | 8,403,324 | 6,245,751 | 2,776,371 | 1,657,899 | 306,205 | 1,505,276 |
| New Mexico | 6,029,507 | 1,059,642 | 443,795 | 74,146 | 424,377 | 117,324 |
| New York | 11,871,812 | 8,087,810 | 2,246,063 | 3,719,368 | 980,018 | 1,142,361 |
| North Carolina | 4,669,103 | 2,743,859 | 994,756 | 753,076 | 256,071 | 739,957 |
| North Dakota | 429,323 | 237,676 | 87,229 | 1,797 | 74,761 | 73,889 |
| Ohio | 8,874,962 | 6,001,049 | 1,684,314 | 641,132 | 2,091,084 | 1,584,519 |
| Oklahoma | 2,875,659 | 2,064,140 | 643,273 | 179,428 | 765,693 | 475,746 |
| Oregon | 1,332,094 | 570,318 | 426,163 | 57,186 | 15,170 | 71,798 |
| Pennsylvania | 10,848,651 | 7,601,280 | 3,379,254 | 2,172,157 | 487,548 | 1,562,320 |
| Rhode Island | 601,327 | 452,781 | 38,690 | 381,819 | 2,128 | 30,144 |
| South Carolina | 4,997,372 | 2,107,479 | 646,286 | 891,669 | 288,451 | 281,073 |
| South Dakota | 622,805 | 387,018 | 85,528 | 52,991 | 50,614 | 197,886 |
| Tennessee | 8,850,714 | 2,788,690 | 664,301 | 147,061 | 1,677,379 | 299,949 |
| Texas | 35,617,605 | 27,083,092 | 6,729,415 | 7,002,364 | 9,469,457 | 3,881,856 |
| Utah | 3,149,684 | 2,290,967 | 550,789 | 68,076 | 1,481,212 | 190,890 |
| Vermont | 870,173 | 751,733 | 246,304 | 468,610 | 13,248 | 23,571 |
| Virginia | 41,915,022 | 29,725,283 | 6,809,412 | 11,178,380 | 3,417,174 | 8,320,317 |
| Washington | 8,134,467 | 4,795,598 | 686,466 | 1,663,758 | 1,180,328 | 1,265,046 |
| West Virginia | 1,157,727 | 375,139 | 227,916 | 34,724 | 34,950 | 77,550 |
| Wisconsin | 3,323,058 | 2,166,713 | 952,183 | 489,154 | 67,671 | 657,705 |
| Wyoming | 430,748 | 164,342 | 18,336 | 779 | 54,714 | 90,513 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 14,225,192 | 3,922,466 | 1,340,365 | 1,532,074 | 398,042 | 651,986 |
| American Samoa | 30,891 | 13,673 | 1,503 | 0 | 0 | 12,171 |
| Fed. States | | | | | | |
| of Micronesia | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 401,144 | 388,125 | 728 | 294,936 | 72,906 | 19,554 |
| Marshall Islands | 109,867 | 109,867 | 109,867 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 1,829 | 1,414 | 151 | 1,343 | 0 | -80 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 672,882 | 369,810 | 92,875 | 51,222 | 1,259 | 224,453 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ... | 11,415 | 973 | 961 | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Undistributed (a) | 17,925,314 | 7,309,530 | 3,647,993 | 1,467,729 | 1,615,571 | 578,238 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006—Continued (In thousands of dollars)

| State and outlying area | Nondefense agencies | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Total | Dept. of Agriculture | Dept. of Commerce | Dept. of Education | Dept. of Energy | Environmental Protection Agency | General Services Admin. | Dept. of Health and Human Services |
| United States | \$142,933,691 | \$4,473,867 | \$2,096,898 | \$1,063,826 | \$22,468,300 | \$1,559,229 | \$11,890,210 | \$11,015,019 |
| Alabama | 1,594,130 | 39,971 | 2,105 | 116 | 1,694 | 8,122 | 128,010 | 48,129 |
| Alaska | 500,786 | 50,065 | 45,692 | 0 | 653 | 2,091 | 50,801 | 9,702 |
| Arizona | 1,231,386 | 39,628 | 2,992 | 268 | 15,563 | 998 | 85,992 | 68,568 |
| Arkansas | 449,716 | 43,408 | 63 | 95 | 855 | 256 | 31,413 | 48,161 |
| California | 11,139,471 | 353,336 | 101,759 | 34,883 | 2,497,251 | 64,946 | 752,763 | 593,958 |
| Colorado | 3,407,014 | 157,451 | 36,953 | 6,111 | 824,114 | 36,064 | 177,866 | 54,693 |
| Connecticut | 583,066 | 3,409 | 1,592 | 53,683 | 2,119 | 3,733 | 34,974 | 13,979 |
| Delaware | 119,394 | 6,602 | 1,065 | 170 | 121 | 16,177 | 9,181 | 2,461 |
| Florida | 4,027,930 | 25,570 | 56,496 | 537 | 41,281 | 20,085 | 342,978 | 18,107 |
| Georgia | 4,557,441 | 78,252 | 33,783 | 1,121 | 11,443 | 69,882 | 485,931 | 2,517,315 |
| Hawaii | 284,519 | 4,760 | 13,975 | 2,414 | 1,057 | 15 | 32,837 | 4,393 |
| Idaho | 1,548,759 | 57,073 | 1,077 | 103 | 1,180,997 | 269 | 18,904 | 4,249 |
| Illinois | 3,521,235 | 183,310 | 4,367 | 14,844 | 774,696 | 28,210 | 192,554 | 71,357 |
| Indiana | 775,207 | 25,657 | 8,129 | 80 | 1,927 | 2,504 | 55,588 | 31,728 |
| Iowa | 1,024,142 | 240,580 | 6,237 | 81,959 | 29,385 | 2,246 | 19,114 | 171,635 |
| Kansas | 1,056,774 | 123,061 | 1,385 | 576 | 47 | 18,567 | 52,715 | 7,714 |
| Kentucky | 1,909,294 | 20,830 | 7,904 | 247 | 80,550 | 11,469 | 144,700 | 11,884 |
| Louisiana | 4,543,567 | 116,469 | 6,363 | 375 | 157,895 | 3,719 | 187,255 | 27,584 |
| Maine | 174,434 | 13,818 | 1,867 | 107 | 3 | 1,852 | 13,325 | 852 |
| Maryland | 11,558,464 | 77,011 | 520,344 | 305,576 | 266,595 | 112,950 | 689,860 | 3,634,797 |
| Massachusetts | 1,918,816 | 15,225 | 35,488 | 30,955 | 2,551 | 79,415 | 256,290 | 103,275 |
| Michigan | 1,952,829 | 58,426 | 3,908 | 1,516 | 1,015 | 29,133 | 838,663 | 151,557 |
| Minnesota | 1,146,582 | 304,380 | 2,810 | 1,236 | 7,882 | 7,495 | 96,921 | 67,081 |
| Mississippi | 1,299,864 | 31,458 | 91,285 | 104 | 273 | 1,105 | 248,416 | 11,077 |
| Missouri | 1,681,356 | 251,751 | 4,676 | 356 | 478,180 | 13,585 | 190,950 | 67,866 |
| Montana | 283,096 | 51,944 | 764 | 117 | 9,234 | 353 | 22,778 | 28,061 |
| Nebraska | 313,745 | 58,193 | 2,639 | 252 | 2,663 | 6,288 | 40,788 | 6,226 |
| Nevada | 1,531,249 | 6,143 | 7,911 | 535 | 1,078,128 | 7,916 | 31,328 | 11,904 |
| New Hampshire | 231,847 | 9,960 | 2,149 | 3,634 | 1,547 | 2,548 | 20,191 | 4,243 |
| New Jersey | 2,157,573 | 11,232 | 13,950 | 31,828 | 82,865 | 83,161 | 201,182 | 51,200 |
| New Mexico | 4,969,864 | 21,097 | 1,516 | 127 | 4,307,476 | 1,950 | 132,722 | 100,461 |
| New York | 3,784,002 | 37,346 | 14,606 | 18,208 | 718,054 | 29,022 | 591,634 | 97,296 |
| North Carolina | 1,925,244 | 56,806 | 13,488 | 45,987 | 228,186 | 67,280 | 114,289 | 259,002 |
| North Dakota | 191,646 | 25,894 | 223 | 88 | 7,050 | 836 | 13,183 | 30,833 |
| Ohio | 2,873,913 | 21,097 | 5,590 | 311 | 908,893 | 220,220 | 245,813 | 160,902 |
| Oklahoma | 811,520 | 13,427 | 4,838 | 2,411 | 11,968 | 10,676 | 134,581 | 59,474 |
| Oregon | 761,776 | 151,888 | 10,581 | 6,617 | 3,292 | 9,848 | 90,401 | 26,328 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,247,372 | 70,581 | 30,726 | 10,107 | 566,596 | 131,239 | 218,066 | 472,967 |
| Rhode Island | 148,546 | 10 | 1,141 | 1,308 | 1,223 | 9,248 | 19,506 | 5,074 |
| South Carolina | 2,889,893 | 19,659 | 27,607 | 210 | 1,774,663 | 743 | 46,318 | 167,900 |
| South Dakota | 235,786 | 14,252 | 1,105 | 11,083 | 5,866 | 6 | 9,611 | 38,466 |
| Tennessee | 6,062,024 | 46,383 | 1,064 | 177 | 2,807,221 | 1,199 | 120,886 | 24,767 |
| Texas | 8,534,514 | 180,611 | 19,710 | 34,331 | 510,148 | 63,022 | 509,836 | 171,320 |
| Utah | 858,717 | 33,343 | 2,210 | 196 | 1,475 | 2,146 | 40,948 | 24,100 |
| Vermont | 118,440 | 888 | 247 | 143 | 18 | 1,292 | 14,424 | 696 |
| Virginia | 12,189,739 | 173,590 | 588,611 | 53,235 | 565,736 | 214,321 | 1,999,847 | 556,061 |
| Washington | 3,338,869 | 81,673 | 49,142 | 735 | 2,170,764 | 31,495 | 184,009 | 48,898 |
| West Virginia | 782,588 | 57,859 | 20,128 | 1,122 | 112,134 | 659 | 45,782 | 15,620 |
| Wisconsin | 1,156,345 | 125,093 | 3,526 | 2 | 2,902 | 37,307 | 55,974 | 97,192 |
| Wyoming | 266,406 | 12,177 | 174 | 0 | 5,741 | 178 | 7,585 | 820 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 10,302,726 | 243,817 | 122,891 | 300,055 | 108,687 | 55,083 | 1,716,755 | 373,244 |
| American Samoa | 17,218 | 16,399 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 0 |
| Fed. States of Micronesia | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 13,020 | 228 | 154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,539 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 415 | 29 | 0 | -7 | 0 | 0 | -99 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 303,072 | 2,175 | 383 | 88 | 0 | 41 | 27,249 | 1,230 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 10,441 | 3 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,485 | 4 |
| Undistributed (a) | 10,615,785 | 608,567 | 157,377 | 3,494 | 97,622 | 36,259 | 85,535 | 438,607 |

See footnotes at end of table.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006—Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

| <i>Nondefense agencies—continued</i> | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| <i>State and outlying area</i> | <i>Dept. of Homeland Security</i> | <i>Dept. of Housing and Urban Development</i> | <i>Dept. of the Interior</i> | <i>Dept. of Justice</i> | <i>Dept. of Labor</i> | <i>NASA</i> | <i>National Archives and Records Admin.</i> | <i>National Science Foundation</i> |
| United States | \$14,952,036 | \$938,803 | \$4,862,143 | \$5,006,868 | \$1,325,671 | \$11,319,554 | \$150,309 | \$209,915 |
| Alabama | 112,722 | 4,141 | 24,828 | 24,923 | 468 | 557,457 | 0 | 0 |
| Alaska | 85,939 | 45 | 85,738 | 7,705 | 10,153 | 20,581 | 60 | 0 |
| Arizona | 178,520 | 2,350 | 276,995 | 41,160 | 10,434 | 82,146 | 0 | 18 |
| Arkansas | 13,064 | 397 | 29,798 | 23,569 | 23 | 4,145 | 1,925 | 0 |
| California | 600,066 | 4,272 | 471,807 | 259,127 | 92,631 | 1,809,850 | 8,761 | 2,608 |
| Colorado | 439,768 | 51,433 | 288,245 | 30,467 | 8,334 | 756,120 | 2,371 | 15,915 |
| Connecticut | 60,223 | 1,281 | 4,291 | 44,343 | 8,921 | 60,253 | 0 | 183 |
| Delaware | 3,885 | 95 | 860 | 1,942 | 7,516 | 2,081 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 389,057 | 43,514 | 122,302 | 148,769 | 10,395 | 880,742 | 0 | 115 |
| Georgia | 292,900 | 59,168 | 38,073 | 174,987 | 3,845 | 26,728 | 7,416 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 25,605 | 15 | 41,029 | 4,215 | 167 | 16,339 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 7,803 | 178 | 53,071 | 3,818 | 9 | 8,078 | 22 | 616 |
| Illinois | 89,594 | 2,847 | 34,904 | 45,539 | 24,395 | 28,500 | 115 | 734 |
| Indiana | 49,925 | 2,674 | 18,580 | 30,965 | 17,416 | 108,429 | 7 | 23 |
| Iowa | 9,673 | 189 | 8,236 | 5,917 | 11,288 | 9,051 | 2,432 | 0 |
| Kansas | 4,027 | 4,828 | 10,336 | 28,139 | 5,845 | 3,565 | 4,432 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 65,659 | 319 | 13,092 | 47,811 | 25,093 | 7,183 | 26 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 3,089,943 | 23,602 | 67,292 | 59,792 | 4,056 | 376,719 | 385 | 0 |
| Maine | 9,024 | 140 | 6,747 | 2,278 | 13,020 | 5,714 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 1,000,833 | 127,515 | 201,637 | 239,916 | 103,560 | 1,314,526 | 72,053 | 10,343 |
| Massachusetts | 117,103 | -381 | 59,465 | 41,923 | 35,856 | 159,558 | 4,938 | 1,036 |
| Michigan | 29,048 | 615 | 28,917 | 37,205 | 27,078 | 26,533 | 1,949 | 793 |
| Minnesota | 19,276 | 8,699 | 14,364 | 37,892 | 7,833 | 13,595 | 382 | 6 |
| Mississippi | 458,764 | 208 | 21,543 | 15,178 | 2,923 | 194,593 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 55,409 | 350 | 16,906 | 33,064 | 28,123 | 15,132 | 6,151 | 364 |
| Montana | 1,035 | 0 | 47,128 | 2,741 | 5,518 | 15,034 | 0 | 32 |
| Nebraska | 2,768 | 28 | 9,926 | 3,675 | 742 | 3,360 | 0 | 4 |
| Nevada | 43,036 | 518 | 79,525 | 6,771 | 30,844 | 4,229 | 0 | 11 |
| New Hampshire | 7,231 | 3,238 | 4,646 | 4,155 | 4 | 25,057 | 0 | 37 |
| New Jersey | 131,945 | 1,356 | 33,837 | 72,572 | 25,183 | 59,261 | 124 | 21 |
| New Mexico | 82,908 | 973 | 119,208 | 6,554 | 9,293 | 59,402 | 0 | 24 |
| New York | 179,686 | 31,181 | 32,818 | 145,720 | 51,423 | 92,763 | 4,380 | 817 |
| North Carolina | 66,133 | 233 | 20,936 | 121,019 | 53 | 12,775 | 7 | 1,141 |
| North Dakota | 4,261 | -2 | 12,012 | 11,131 | 5,591 | 12,657 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | 87,356 | 2,873 | 29,100 | 34,446 | 62,566 | 200,592 | 46 | 7 |
| Oklahoma | 11,619 | 41,945 | 31,298 | 55,434 | 13,767 | 45,024 | 0 | 759 |
| Oregon | 19,044 | 501 | 89,337 | 15,351 | 30,282 | 9,148 | 0 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 41,282 | 72,808 | 89,020 | 101,380 | 35,350 | 35,293 | 253 | 183 |
| Rhode Island | 7,454 | 226 | 2,362 | 2,788 | 4,777 | 6,757 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 35,632 | 22 | 7,174 | 37,469 | 885 | 3,900 | 30 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 2,007 | 64 | 50,670 | 9,461 | 541 | 2,265 | 4 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 103,961 | 938 | 17,409 | 21,203 | 8,190 | 52,054 | 1,521 | 74 |
| Texas | 771,389 | 161,105 | 97,823 | 314,692 | 122,271 | 2,891,365 | 9,812 | 741 |
| Utah | 1,622 | 726 | 80,328 | 2,785 | 1,933 | 472,341 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 26,338 | 0 | 1,506 | 253 | 6,731 | 3,474 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 3,002,026 | 62,815 | 872,023 | 714,532 | 119,962 | 514,389 | 3,064 | 79,506 |
| Washington | 116,904 | 5,085 | 111,215 | 13,282 | 13,343 | 26,766 | 763 | 520 |
| West Virginia | 29,600 | 4 | 16,930 | 86,637 | 10,742 | 62,178 | 404 | 37 |
| Wisconsin | 44,929 | 996 | 17,571 | 64,158 | 1,365 | 25,281 | 20 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 3,751 | 4 | 32,592 | 2,399 | 1 | 1,692 | 0 | 0 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 2,433,489 | 200,943 | 395,354 | 1,092,251 | 271,228 | 116,383 | 5,061 | 89,164 |
| American Samoa | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fed. States of Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 1,249 | 0 | 650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 16,510 | 1,630 | 7,381 | 14,677 | 18,147 | 2,333 | 0 | 0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 194 | 0 | 518 | 1,292 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undistributed (a) | 468,835 | 10,102 | 612,631 | 657,397 | 20,992 | 70,724 | 11,394 | 4,083 |

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 2006—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 | \$15,142,998 | \$87,132 | \$780,180 | \$1,596,882 | \$5,197,975 | \$3,933,739 | \$16,349,337 | \$6,512,799 |
| Alabama | 194,246 | 253 | 5,587 | 36,005 | 4,172 | 4,329 | 84,353 | 312,499 |
| Alaska | 39,615 | 0 | 25 | 21,100 | 53,333 | 986 | 16,325 | 178 |
| Arizona | 242,738 | 0 | 486 | 3,352 | 27,219 | 885 | 148,558 | 2,516 |
| Arkansas | 127,050 | 4 | 512 | 60 | 782 | 1,587 | 122,314 | 235 |
| California | 1,647,180 | 3,893 | 31,046 | 23,927 | 293,312 | 674,007 | 790,250 | 27,838 |
| Colorado | 258,005 | 1,008 | 744 | 5,053 | 65,839 | 6,408 | 122,696 | 61,356 |
| Connecticut | 205,066 | 2 | 8,510 | 5,187 | 7,418 | 2,201 | 56,361 | 5,337 |
| Delaware | 41,895 | 0 | 19 | 495 | 232 | 960 | 22,779 | 859 |
| Florida | 836,969 | 506 | 1,935 | 19,550 | 581,061 | 13,194 | 438,758 | 36,006 |
| Georgia | 406,974 | 819 | 5,651 | 4,599 | 57,084 | 49,935 | 181,340 | 50,195 |
| Hawaii | 57,891 | 313 | 393 | 472 | 61,356 | 1,713 | 15,219 | 343 |
| Idaho | 56,433 | 0 | 601 | 417 | 2,435 | 121,095 | 31,077 | 434 |
| Illinois | 752,450 | 771 | 13,609 | 22,338 | 54,450 | 198,229 | 910,829 | 72,590 |
| Indiana | 293,173 | 19 | 801 | 1,600 | 18,257 | 3,700 | 84,964 | 19,063 |
| Iowa | 174,495 | 998 | 539 | 49 | 7,524 | 204,254 | 32,346 | 5,995 |
| Kansas | 171,935 | 8 | 1,060 | 253 | 18,735 | 809 | 596,779 | 1,958 |
| Kentucky | 180,474 | 22 | 338 | 2,611 | 6,479 | 9,154 | 81,170 | 1,192,278 |
| Louisiana | 186,454 | 42 | 307 | 1,660 | 146,262 | 618 | 76,590 | 10,184 |
| Maine | 81,156 | 0 | 89 | 30 | 5,425 | 65 | 18,663 | 261 |
| Maryland | 322,118 | 10,545 | 491,641 | 101,932 | 810,385 | 808,659 | 188,454 | 147,213 |
| Massachusetts | 415,084 | 198 | 2,723 | 3,337 | 236,457 | 25,770 | 282,448 | 10,102 |
| Michigan | 525,540 | 469 | 8,352 | 5,508 | 13,398 | 24,922 | 134,519 | 3,765 |
| Minnesota | 302,124 | 257 | 335 | 11,299 | 22,658 | 6,058 | 187,243 | 26,758 |
| Mississippi | 106,009 | 5 | 428 | 123 | 2,509 | 2,726 | 103,818 | 7,319 |
| Missouri | 358,931 | 403 | 7,294 | 12,110 | 26,628 | 6,501 | 103,832 | 2,794 |
| Montana | 51,033 | 0 | 264 | 22 | 27,619 | 994 | 18,082 | 342 |
| Nebraska | 108,008 | 0 | 197 | 330 | 6,799 | 121 | 50,518 | 10,220 |
| Nevada | 102,944 | 0 | 78 | 285 | 20,347 | 748 | 96,353 | 1,694 |
| New Hampshire | 81,735 | 0 | 162 | 36,196 | 6,490 | 571 | 12,206 | 5,845 |
| New Jersey | 573,228 | 184 | 8,909 | 11,939 | 651,261 | 9,204 | 76,242 | 26,890 |
| New Mexico | 76,577 | 0 | 164 | 845 | 13,651 | 976 | 33,142 | 797 |
| New York | 1,113,866 | 987 | 20,709 | 19,551 | 79,937 | 179,725 | 301,165 | 23,108 |
| North Carolina | 407,366 | 58 | 1,026 | 33,291 | 60,402 | 2,496 | 174,485 | 238,783 |
| North Dakota | 41,054 | 0 | 340 | 67 | 3,847 | 8,415 | 13,903 | 261 |
| Ohio | 587,448 | 872 | 1,726 | 6,780 | 32,515 | 18,298 | 232,469 | 13,994 |
| Oklahoma | 160,835 | 0 | 85 | 6,985 | 119,501 | 4,356 | 77,080 | 5,456 |
| Oregon | 166,422 | 0 | 764 | 5,965 | 42,035 | 2,555 | 79,999 | 1,415 |
| Pennsylvania | 703,436 | 5,295 | 7,929 | 31,035 | 42,515 | 59,551 | 384,647 | 137,114 |
| Rhode Island | 64,487 | 0 | 37 | 80 | 273 | 2,954 | 18,610 | 230 |
| South Carolina | 158,966 | 2 | 526 | 21,664 | 35,104 | 21 | 529,420 | 21,977 |
| South Dakota | 45,651 | 0 | 82 | 218 | 5,109 | 160 | 37,382 | 1,783 |
| Tennessee | 295,060 | 14 | 382 | 594 | 21,421 | 122,285 | 696,608 | 1,718,612 |
| Texas | 984,387 | 5,078 | 1,282 | 12,101 | 219,944 | 51,083 | 1,355,739 | 46,725 |
| Utah | 111,671 | 4 | 26,478 | 391 | 8,684 | 11,639 | 49,489 | -13,795 |
| Vermont | 43,128 | 0 | 25 | 39 | 898 | 318 | 17,759 | 262 |
| Virginia | 405,946 | 14,535 | 37,125 | 521,866 | 575,838 | 316,868 | 308,597 | 489,245 |
| Washington | 291,809 | 27 | 1,833 | 2,827 | 51,352 | 10,031 | 120,427 | 5,971 |
| West Virginia | 95,918 | 0 | 48 | 1,123 | 1,443 | 131,900 | 82,622 | 9,698 |
| Wisconsin | 279,532 | 0 | 1,086 | 7,886 | 13,124 | 622 | 370,139 | 7,639 |
| Wyoming | 25,694 | 0 | 128 | 0 | 15,814 | 2,003 | 14,866 | 140,786 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 112,100 | 31,710 | 11,313 | 518,927 | 432,486 | 705,716 | 186,359 | 779,708 |
| American Samoa | 206 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 125 | 0 |
| Fed. States of Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 2,205 | 0 | 33 | 5 | 489 | 35 | 433 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 63,459 | 300 | 56 | 0 | 1,122 | 863 | 144,769 | 659 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 4,597 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 255 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| Undistributed (a) | 0 | 7,531 | 74,217 | 72,677 | 183,982 | 120,453 | 6,034,013 | 839,292 |

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006 — Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

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 2006 procurement data.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table 2.11

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006 (In thousands of dollars)

| State and outlying area | Department of Defense | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Total | Nondefense civilian (a) | Total | Other defense civilian | Military services | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total | Active military | Inactive military | Civilian | Army | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | Active military |
| United States | \$243,477,854 | \$149,092,887 | \$94,384,967 | \$4,869,391 | \$89,515,576 | \$56,076,489 | \$10,309,983 | \$23,129,104 | \$36,722,979 | \$20,081,264 |
| Alabama | 3,685,934 | 1,954,269 | 1,731,665 | 78,674 | 1,652,991 | 569,010 | 323,668 | 760,313 | 1,275,433 | 318,038 |
| Alaska | 2,091,636 | 756,500 | 1,335,136 | 12,355 | 1,322,781 | 1,110,957 | 49,961 | 161,863 | 682,020 | 564,552 |
| Arizona | 3,914,326 | 2,499,965 | 1,414,361 | 54,130 | 1,360,231 | 988,064 | 68,707 | 303,460 | 413,756 | 227,677 |
| Arkansas | 1,597,515 | 1,038,594 | 558,921 | 4,861 | 554,060 | 239,529 | 201,668 | 112,863 | 262,667 | 4,160 |
| California | 2,380,726 | 13,161,757 | 10,219,969 | 366,162 | 9,853,807 | 6,867,014 | 660,546 | 2,326,247 | 1,148,155 | 351,287 |
| Colorado | 4,843,710 | 2,845,195 | 1,998,515 | 146,656 | 1,851,859 | 1,385,576 | 120,474 | 345,809 | 956,129 | 776,008 |
| Connecticut | 1,748,585 | 1,218,856 | 529,729 | 45,329 | 484,400 | 332,517 | 81,827 | 70,056 | 83,402 | 1,035 |
| Delaware | 527,946 | 264,289 | 263,657 | 2,653 | 261,004 | 164,925 | 37,929 | 58,150 | 31,743 | 315 |
| Florida | 11,268,890 | 6,764,119 | 4,504,771 | 131,670 | 4,373,101 | 2,981,817 | 341,721 | 1,049,563 | 501,018 | 116,220 |
| Georgia | 9,271,282 | 4,211,151 | 5,060,131 | 102,597 | 4,957,534 | 3,389,947 | 417,753 | 1,149,834 | 3,206,393 | 2,477,976 |
| Hawaii | 3,710,961 | 590,961 | 3,120,000 | 45,117 | 3,074,883 | 2,302,847 | 151,745 | 620,291 | 1,190,183 | 929,402 |
| Idaho | 963,569 | 656,620 | 306,949 | 1,766 | 305,183 | 183,991 | 72,606 | 48,586 | 86,425 | 918 |
| Illinois | 7,068,182 | 5,212,608 | 1,855,574 | 76,259 | 1,779,315 | 1,051,183 | 253,758 | 474,374 | 485,914 | 24,621 |
| Indiana | 2,611,636 | 1,808,908 | 802,728 | 180,096 | 622,632 | 50,898 | 325,316 | 246,418 | 378,435 | 21,000 |
| Iowa | 1,312,328 | 1,061,754 | 250,574 | 2,808 | 247,766 | 27,964 | 171,199 | 48,603 | 190,383 | 9,120 |
| Kansas | 2,607,276 | 1,309,891 | 1,297,385 | 15,834 | 1,281,551 | 889,660 | 201,183 | 190,708 | 1,052,631 | 736,222 |
| Kentucky | 3,863,479 | 1,608,320 | 2,255,159 | 41,270 | 2,213,889 | 1,837,451 | 195,495 | 180,943 | 2,160,468 | 1,810,703 |
| Louisiana | 2,835,782 | 1,694,884 | 1,140,898 | 16,174 | 1,124,724 | 694,143 | 213,759 | 216,822 | 670,851 | 368,104 |
| Maine | 968,820 | 533,561 | 435,259 | 18,503 | 416,756 | 120,494 | 46,442 | 249,820 | 56,758 | 10,752 |
| Maryland | 11,246,967 | 8,011,225 | 3,235,742 | 82,517 | 3,153,225 | 1,543,652 | 170,867 | 1,438,706 | 997,788 | 349,297 |
| Massachusetts | 3,754,582 | 3,115,808 | 638,774 | 71,592 | 567,182 | 156,754 | 162,097 | 248,331 | 234,008 | 12,873 |
| Michigan | 3,829,549 | 3,191,536 | 638,013 | 96,043 | 541,970 | 72,771 | 200,523 | 268,676 | 405,090 | 17,835 |
| Minnesota | 2,512,705 | 2,045,241 | 467,464 | 14,055 | 453,409 | 48,548 | 326,760 | 78,101 | 361,572 | 14,078 |
| Mississippi | 2,065,738 | 1,004,435 | 1,061,303 | 11,026 | 1,050,277 | 486,587 | 240,066 | 323,624 | 354,049 | 18,744 |
| Missouri | 4,554,898 | 2,919,216 | 1,635,682 | 78,844 | 1,556,838 | 723,735 | 583,169 | 249,934 | 1,215,452 | 497,970 |
| Montana | 973,165 | 724,537 | 248,628 | 1,368 | 247,260 | 146,235 | 57,373 | 43,652 | 66,709 | 720 |
| Nebraska | 1,394,626 | 763,450 | 631,176 | 13,693 | 617,483 | 370,865 | 107,682 | 138,936 | 144,635 | 6,120 |
| Nevada | 1,494,817 | 895,744 | 599,073 | 5,847 | 593,226 | 454,457 | 55,720 | 83,049 | 64,213 | 4,365 |
| New Hampshire | 686,020 | 559,122 | 126,898 | 10,574 | 116,324 | 53,193 | 31,523 | 31,608 | 44,651 | 130 |
| New Jersey | 4,483,444 | 3,362,329 | 1,121,115 | 47,968 | 1,073,147 | 327,314 | 159,175 | 586,658 | 606,916 | 44,950 |
| New Mexico | 2,209,036 | 1,338,669 | 870,367 | 23,547 | 846,820 | 505,378 | 72,537 | 268,905 | 182,319 | 19,980 |
| New York | 9,809,826 | 7,941,220 | 1,868,606 | 83,250 | 1,785,356 | 1,154,161 | 300,831 | 330,364 | 1,433,321 | 959,258 |
| North Carolina | 8,081,863 | 2,824,980 | 5,256,883 | 80,584 | 5,176,299 | 4,372,597 | 277,907 | 525,795 | 2,439,632 | 1,995,309 |
| North Dakota | 806,064 | 401,514 | 404,550 | 2,412 | 402,138 | 281,641 | 56,702 | 63,795 | 60,073 | 1,035 |
| Ohio | 5,764,378 | 3,849,464 | 1,914,914 | 456,846 | 1,458,068 | 446,008 | 240,236 | 771,824 | 270,084 | 24,255 |
| Oklahoma | 3,702,997 | 1,501,567 | 2,201,430 | 53,047 | 2,148,383 | 1,160,016 | 152,985 | 835,382 | 907,238 | 643,365 |
| Oregon | 2,007,059 | 1,716,125 | 290,934 | 1,508 | 289,426 | 49,199 | 128,472 | 111,755 | 190,183 | 7,650 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,903,900 | 5,246,205 | 1,657,695 | 424,913 | 1,232,782 | 161,921 | 410,026 | 660,835 | 675,258 | 48,384 |
| Rhode Island | 844,236 | 413,131 | 431,105 | 4,907 | 426,198 | 136,077 | 60,929 | 229,192 | 64,681 | 4,905 |
| South Carolina | 3,493,595 | 1,227,641 | 2,265,954 | 47,003 | 2,218,951 | 1,696,223 | 207,426 | 315,302 | 827,581 | 556,951 |
| South Dakota | 768,993 | 540,500 | 228,493 | 1,528 | 226,965 | 128,497 | 57,821 | 40,647 | 61,891 | 1,035 |
| Tennessee | 3,614,484 | 2,990,142 | 624,342 | 37,385 | 586,957 | 145,512 | 235,262 | 206,183 | 352,374 | 13,590 |
| Texas | 16,542,742 | 9,130,096 | 7,412,646 | 187,674 | 7,224,972 | 5,254,027 | 675,960 | 1,294,985 | 4,415,288 | 3,214,430 |
| Utah | 2,301,214 | 1,171,793 | 1,129,421 | 44,625 | 1,084,796 | 245,002 | 212,721 | 627,073 | 286,497 | 13,095 |
| Vermont | 469,622 | 363,842 | 105,780 | 2,542 | 103,238 | 11,934 | 72,465 | 18,839 | 79,496 | 945 |
| Virginia | 17,248,076 | 5,941,381 | 11,306,695 | 1,515,369 | 9,791,326 | 6,770,183 | 270,631 | 2,750,512 | 2,222,404 | 1,131,523 |
| Washington | 6,525,254 | 2,907,548 | 3,617,706 | 41,126 | 3,576,580 | 2,416,778 | 216,610 | 943,192 | 1,433,528 | 1,050,752 |
| West Virginia | 1,458,036 | 1,274,226 | 183,810 | 1,024 | 182,786 | 28,073 | 97,464 | 57,249 | 129,494 | 1,440 |
| Wisconsin | 2,073,595 | 1,714,917 | 358,678 | 5,741 | 352,937 | 40,501 | 234,117 | 7,319 | 273,771 | 8,810 |
| Wyoming | 552,192 | 342,982 | 209,210 | 1,139 | 208,071 | 140,149 | 30,701 | 37,221 | 35,255 | 180 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 17,160,707 | 15,133,429 | 2,027,278 | 64,602 | 1,962,676 | 1,113,104 | 80,569 | 769,003 | 863,522 | 664,860 |
| American Samoa | 5,417 | 4,640 | 777 | 0 | 777 | 727 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 0 |
| Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 348,369 | 39,843 | 308,526 | 5,336 | 303,190 | 233,475 | 18,986 | 50,729 | 10,987 | 1,890 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 7,993 | 7,944 | 49 | 0 | 49 | 38 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,013,271 | 793,823 | 219,448 | 6,842 | 212,606 | 11,504 | 167,196 | 33,906 | 178,156 | 2,430 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 58,253 | 53,832 | 4,421 | 0 | 4,421 | 1,666 | 717 | 2,038 | 2,038 | 0 |
| Undistributed | 4,436,589 | 4,436,589 | 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 2006, April 2008.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006—Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

| <i>Department of Defense—continued</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Military services—continued</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>State and outlying area</i> | <i>Army—continued</i> | | <i>Navy</i> | | | | <i>Air Force</i> | | | |
| | <i>Inactive military</i> | <i>Civilian</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Active military</i> | <i>Inactive military</i> | <i>Civilian</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Active military</i> | <i>Inactive military</i> | <i>Civilian</i> |
| United States | \$9,240,860 | \$7,400,855 | \$29,478,212 | \$20,746,229 | \$471,554 | \$8,260,429 | \$23,314,385 | \$15,248,996 | \$597,569 | \$7,467,820 |
| Alabama | 311,559 | 645,836 | 25,952 | 17,572 | 6,326 | 2,054 | 351,606 | 233,400 | 5,783 | 112,423 |
| Alaska | 39,738 | 77,730 | 6,881 | 5,297 | 768 | 816 | 633,880 | 541,108 | 9,455 | 83,317 |
| Arizona | 55,200 | 130,879 | 240,707 | 212,818 | 7,369 | 20,520 | 705,768 | 547,569 | 6,138 | 152,061 |
| Arkansas | 181,973 | 76,534 | 4,393 | 2,437 | 1,742 | 214 | 287,000 | 232,932 | 17,953 | 36,115 |
| California | 558,681 | 238,187 | 7,129,821 | 5,497,751 | 60,449 | 1,571,621 | 1,575,831 | 1,017,976 | 41,416 | 516,439 |
| Colorado | 96,212 | 83,909 | 46,270 | 35,961 | 8,002 | 2,307 | 849,460 | 573,607 | 16,260 | 259,593 |
| Connecticut | 69,706 | 12,661 | 372,689 | 322,899 | 3,375 | 46,415 | 28,309 | 8,583 | 8,746 | 10,980 |
| Delaware | 25,015 | 6,413 | 2,124 | 942 | 1,060 | 122 | 227,137 | 163,668 | 11,854 | 51,615 |
| Florida | 274,161 | 110,637 | 2,079,753 | 1,562,235 | 34,692 | 482,826 | 1,792,330 | 1,303,362 | 32,868 | 456,100 |
| Georgia | 383,936 | 344,481 | 563,936 | 387,666 | 11,789 | 164,481 | 1,187,205 | 524,305 | 22,028 | 640,872 |
| Hawaii | 132,229 | 128,552 | 1,400,545 | 1,000,411 | 3,922 | 396,212 | 484,155 | 373,034 | 15,594 | 95,527 |
| Idaho | 69,927 | 15,580 | 6,009 | 1,783 | 1,298 | 2,928 | 212,749 | 181,290 | 1,381 | 30,078 |
| Illinois | 223,505 | 237,788 | 756,404 | 675,822 | 18,378 | 62,204 | 536,997 | 350,740 | 11,875 | 174,382 |
| Indiana | 309,555 | 47,880 | 170,089 | 11,905 | 4,853 | 153,331 | 74,108 | 17,993 | 10,908 | 45,207 |
| Iowa | 154,995 | 26,268 | 8,682 | 5,703 | 2,823 | 156 | 48,701 | 13,141 | 13,381 | 22,179 |
| Kansas | 174,876 | 141,533 | 8,574 | 6,863 | 1,685 | 26 | 220,346 | 146,575 | 24,622 | 49,149 |
| Kentucky | 190,658 | 159,107 | 25,087 | 10,453 | 3,112 | 11,522 | 28,334 | 16,295 | 1,725 | 10,314 |
| Louisiana | 200,337 | 102,410 | 105,569 | 54,405 | 8,163 | 43,001 | 348,304 | 271,634 | 5,259 | 71,411 |
| Maine | 39,138 | 6,868 | 336,571 | 100,610 | 4,603 | 231,358 | 23,427 | 9,132 | 2,701 | 11,594 |
| Maryland | 162,191 | 486,300 | 1,564,402 | 716,075 | 3,742 | 844,585 | 591,035 | 478,280 | 4,934 | 107,821 |
| Massachusetts | 138,297 | 82,838 | 41,331 | 26,433 | 2,766 | 12,132 | 291,843 | 117,448 | 21,034 | 153,361 |
| Michigan | 172,929 | 214,326 | 33,226 | 25,061 | 7,356 | 809 | 103,654 | 29,875 | 20,238 | 53,541 |
| Minnesota | 306,595 | 40,899 | 26,129 | 18,187 | 7,274 | 668 | 65,708 | 16,283 | 12,891 | 36,534 |
| Mississippi | 228,553 | 106,752 | 303,273 | 196,960 | 3,353 | 102,960 | 392,955 | 270,883 | 8,160 | 113,912 |
| Missouri | 542,876 | 174,606 | 115,604 | 62,246 | 34,246 | 19,112 | 225,782 | 163,519 | 6,047 | 56,216 |
| Montana | 52,550 | 13,439 | 1,881 | 1,154 | 727 | 0 | 178,670 | 144,361 | 4,096 | 30,213 |
| Nebraska | 92,509 | 46,006 | 27,660 | 23,732 | 3,291 | 637 | 445,188 | 341,013 | 11,882 | 92,293 |
| Nevada | 48,785 | 11,063 | 63,550 | 49,640 | 2,928 | 10,982 | 465,463 | 400,452 | 4,007 | 61,004 |
| New Hampshire | 28,576 | 15,945 | 45,232 | 41,655 | 868 | 2,709 | 26,441 | 11,408 | 2,079 | 12,954 |
| New Jersey | 148,704 | 413,262 | 141,982 | 32,548 | 3,353 | 106,081 | 324,249 | 249,816 | 7,118 | 67,315 |
| New Mexico | 60,025 | 102,314 | 11,119 | 6,739 | 2,327 | 2,053 | 653,382 | 478,659 | 10,185 | 164,538 |
| New York | 265,574 | 208,489 | 134,088 | 109,779 | 18,221 | 6,088 | 217,947 | 85,124 | 17,036 | 115,787 |
| North Carolina | 253,965 | 190,358 | 2,233,754 | 1,946,763 | 8,582 | 278,409 | 502,913 | 430,525 | 15,360 | 57,028 |
| North Dakota | 46,378 | 12,660 | 1,167 | 478 | 585 | 104 | 340,898 | 280,128 | 9,739 | 51,031 |
| Ohio | 207,322 | 38,507 | 44,981 | 28,189 | 13,670 | 3,122 | 1,143,003 | 393,564 | 19,244 | 730,195 |
| Oklahoma | 134,661 | 129,212 | 109,008 | 100,189 | 5,276 | 3,543 | 1,132,137 | 416,462 | 13,048 | 702,627 |
| Oregon | 108,734 | 73,799 | 19,595 | 13,818 | 4,864 | 913 | 79,648 | 27,731 | 14,874 | 37,043 |
| Pennsylvania | 375,718 | 251,156 | 433,136 | 75,640 | 13,585 | 343,911 | 124,388 | 37,897 | 20,723 | 65,768 |
| Rhode Island | 52,558 | 7,218 | 335,911 | 117,930 | 4,467 | 213,514 | 25,606 | 13,242 | 3,904 | 8,460 |
| South Carolina | 192,969 | 77,661 | 892,447 | 720,850 | 6,874 | 164,723 | 498,923 | 418,422 | 7,583 | 72,918 |
| South Dakota | 47,550 | 13,306 | 806 | 197 | 579 | 30 | 164,268 | 127,265 | 9,692 | 27,311 |
| Tennessee | 221,078 | 117,706 | 147,075 | 98,804 | 10,154 | 38,117 | 87,508 | 33,118 | 4,030 | 50,360 |
| Texas | 612,778 | 588,080 | 474,492 | 389,058 | 33,814 | 51,620 | 2,335,192 | 1,650,539 | 29,368 | 655,285 |
| Utah | 205,712 | 67,690 | 11,858 | 6,689 | 3,848 | 1,321 | 786,441 | 225,218 | 3,161 | 558,062 |
| Vermont | 70,230 | 8,321 | 1,621 | 1,373 | 219 | 29 | 22,121 | 9,616 | 2,016 | 10,489 |
| Virginia | 232,915 | 857,966 | 6,221,642 | 4,598,491 | 29,497 | 1,593,654 | 1,347,280 | 1,040,169 | 8,219 | 298,892 |
| Washington | 180,389 | 202,387 | 1,712,325 | 1,035,803 | 18,442 | 658,080 | 430,727 | 330,223 | 17,779 | 82,725 |
| West Virginia | 92,818 | 35,236 | 19,009 | 14,374 | 1,573 | 3,062 | 34,283 | 12,259 | 3,073 | 18,951 |
| Wisconsin | 221,731 | 43,230 | 13,734 | 7,303 | 5,743 | 688 | 65,432 | 24,388 | 6,643 | 34,401 |
| Wyoming | 28,695 | 6,380 | 453 | 53 | 400 | 0 | 172,363 | 139,916 | 1,606 | 30,841 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 47,006 | 151,656 | 821,216 | 219,844 | 32,868 | 568,504 | 277,938 | 228,400 | 695 | 48,843 |
| American Samoa | 0 | 50 | 727 | 727 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 8,742 | 355 | 176,660 | 144,263 | 0 | 32,397 | 115,543 | 87,322 | 10,244 | 17,977 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 0 | 11 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 159,346 | 16,380 | 6,789 | 1,378 | 1,653 | 3,758 | 27,661 | 7,696 | 6,197 | 13,768 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 0 | 2,038 | 235 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 2,148 | 1,431 | 717 | 0 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, BY AGENCY, BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006 — Continued (In thousands of dollars)

| Nondefense agencies | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| State and outlying area | Total (a) | Dept. of Agriculture | Dept. of Commerce | Dept. of Education | Dept. of Energy | Environmental Protection Agency | Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation | General Services Admin. | Dept. of Health and Human Services |
| United States | \$149,092,887 | \$6,091,676 | \$2,824,964 | \$389,882 | \$1,461,721 | \$1,592,304 | \$460,028 | \$1,039,445 | \$4,772,383 |
| Alabama | 1,954,269 | 73,702 | 7,374 | 92 | 0 | 3,065 | 2,488 | 3,928 | 3,853 |
| Alaska | 756,500 | 60,348 | 37,467 | 0 | 209 | 2,504 | 0 | 2,874 | 25,126 |
| Arizona | 2,499,965 | 107,542 | 12,310 | 0 | 19,043 | 301 | 2,407 | 4,421 | 220,351 |
| Arkansas | 1,038,594 | 119,427 | 3,029 | 115 | 3,363 | 0 | 1,811 | 1,619 | 25,117 |
| California | 13,161,757 | 490,254 | 73,014 | 14,692 | 40,640 | 82,774 | 27,102 | 76,486 | 95,939 |
| Colorado | 2,845,195 | 223,900 | 95,994 | 5,472 | 60,404 | 62,827 | 3,109 | 28,935 | 35,919 |
| Connecticut | 1,218,856 | 11,866 | 4,456 | 0 | 165 | 609 | 2,229 | 941 | 1,942 |
| Delaware | 264,289 | 15,322 | 740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 983 | 119 | 850 |
| Florida | 6,764,119 | 110,449 | 60,605 | 577 | 0 | 7,194 | 5,793 | 7,868 | 23,534 |
| Georgia | 4,211,151 | 169,184 | 14,393 | 15,185 | 7,317 | 94,556 | 16,702 | 56,638 | 524,759 |
| Hawaii | 590,961 | 31,932 | 22,094 | 0 | 349 | 467 | 0 | 3,382 | 1,941 |
| Idaho | 656,620 | 150,832 | 7,322 | 0 | 32,433 | 2,114 | 0 | 1,035 | 3,053 |
| Illinois | 5,212,608 | 110,431 | 17,075 | 13,632 | 31,313 | 110,872 | 24,157 | 58,431 | 53,417 |
| Indiana | 1,808,908 | 55,651 | 58,274 | 118 | 247 | 173 | 3,130 | 2,583 | 2,186 |
| Iowa | 1,061,754 | 134,624 | 5,053 | 87 | 896 | 329 | 5,410 | 1,262 | 1,198 |
| Kansas | 1,309,891 | 68,181 | 11,169 | 0 | 0 | 43,559 | 2,707 | 1,157 | 12,379 |
| Kentucky | 1,608,320 | 69,707 | 7,739 | 0 | 3,060 | 281 | 4,607 | 983 | 1,205 |
| Louisiana | 1,694,884 | 168,536 | 10,726 | 0 | 7,236 | 935 | 3,624 | 2,812 | 9,561 |
| Maine | 533,561 | 18,373 | 5,949 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 381 | 1,606 |
| Maryland | 8,011,225 | 279,277 | 851,876 | 0 | 132,361 | 8,125 | 2,287 | 12,296 | 2,565,733 |
| Massachusetts | 3,115,808 | 29,129 | 42,864 | 7,187 | 1,359 | 63,661 | 17,095 | 21,456 | 42,295 |
| Michigan | 3,191,536 | 81,827 | 19,023 | 0 | 0 | 28,161 | 2,978 | 5,849 | 8,563 |
| Minnesota | 2,045,241 | 123,035 | 9,092 | 184 | 73 | 6,964 | 4,829 | 2,479 | 24,006 |
| Mississippi | 1,004,435 | 119,571 | 16,163 | 0 | 0 | 2,208 | 2,322 | 936 | 1,066 |
| Missouri | 2,919,216 | 277,844 | 32,577 | 7,449 | 9,242 | 1,041 | 19,565 | 65,401 | 30,478 |
| Montana | 724,537 | 180,014 | 8,086 | 0 | 11,638 | 2,903 | 882 | 1,268 | 51,784 |
| Nebraska | 763,450 | 97,053 | 6,150 | 0 | 1,458 | 0 | 3,279 | 1,096 | 6,497 |
| Nevada | 895,744 | 25,826 | 7,551 | 0 | 29,073 | 13,303 | 0 | 1,782 | 4,510 |
| New Hampshire | 559,122 | 24,058 | 2,574 | 0 | 166 | 0 | 2,404 | 1,470 | 603 |
| New Jersey | 3,362,329 | 34,226 | 18,137 | 0 | 1,484 | 18,807 | 3,030 | 15,555 | 11,350 |
| New Mexico | 1,338,669 | 122,113 | 5,267 | 0 | 101,226 | 205 | 1,589 | 2,638 | 145,635 |
| New York | 7,941,220 | 71,899 | 25,851 | 7,701 | 13,748 | 64,818 | 18,541 | 55,472 | 67,402 |
| North Carolina | 2,824,980 | 130,956 | 34,141 | 0 | 142 | 110,341 | 4,519 | 3,398 | 71,006 |
| North Dakota | 401,514 | 56,135 | 4,364 | 0 | 4,767 | 0 | 2,644 | 851 | 20,890 |
| Ohio | 3,849,464 | 63,419 | 11,057 | 2,404 | 12,754 | 51,542 | 2,421 | 6,911 | 46,858 |
| Oklahoma | 1,501,567 | 63,325 | 23,017 | 0 | 9,070 | 4,827 | 4,414 | 3,442 | 82,207 |
| Oregon | 1,716,125 | 252,671 | 22,154 | 0 | 123,757 | 9,930 | 1,794 | 3,514 | 12,528 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,246,205 | 107,928 | 16,482 | 8,073 | 32,904 | 74,565 | 5,754 | 46,609 | 68,163 |
| Rhode Island | 413,131 | 3,468 | 3,989 | 0 | 0 | 6,283 | 0 | 728 | 529 |
| South Carolina | 1,227,641 | 58,512 | 20,455 | 0 | 37,853 | 0 | 1,536 | 1,848 | 2,226 |
| South Dakota | 540,500 | 58,244 | 6,142 | 0 | 14,156 | 81 | 2,257 | 901 | 61,052 |
| Tennessee | 2,990,142 | 76,102 | 9,369 | 0 | 62,937 | 634 | 10,069 | 3,010 | 7,970 |
| Texas | 9,130,096 | 244,280 | 44,561 | 10,131 | 18,201 | 76,527 | 49,403 | 82,391 | 56,131 |
| Utah | 1,171,793 | 109,367 | 8,528 | 0 | 1,739 | 167 | 4,166 | 2,006 | 3,182 |
| Vermont | 363,842 | 19,745 | 2,570 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 377 | 473 |
| Virginia | 5,941,381 | 155,211 | 708,480 | 97 | 1,695 | 116,620 | 571 | 128,835 | 7,982 |
| Washington | 2,907,548 | 136,491 | 96,802 | 5,263 | 178,456 | 45,676 | 3,841 | 35,748 | 51,289 |
| West Virginia | 1,274,226 | 49,779 | 3,126 | 0 | 25,840 | 2,031 | 1,061 | 1,504 | 27,604 |
| Wisconsin | 1,714,917 | 108,481 | 8,024 | 0 | 0 | 166 | 5,472 | 1,402 | 3,490 |
| Wyoming | 342,982 | 51,771 | 3,840 | 0 | 5,081 | 0 | 0 | 510 | 5,517 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 15,133,429 | 650,635 | 291,612 | 291,001 | 423,866 | 465,452 | 174,208 | 269,592 | 231,533 |
| American Samoa | 4,640 | 389 | 1,033 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 39,843 | 3,298 | 1,902 | 0 | 0 | 206 | 0 | 0 | 59 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 7,944 | 619 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 793,823 | 33,890 | 3,322 | 349 | 0 | 4,253 | 838 | 2,194 | 7,631 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 53,832 | 827 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 121 | 163 |
| Undistributed | 4,436,589 | 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 2006—Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

| <i>Nondefense agencies—continued</i> | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| <i>State and outlying area</i> | <i>Dept. of Homeland Security</i> | <i>Dept. of Housing and Urban Development</i> | <i>Dept. of the Interior</i> | <i>Dept. of Justice</i> | <i>Dept. of Labor</i> | <i>NASA</i> | <i>National Archives and Records Admin.</i> | <i>National Science Foundation</i> |
| United States | \$9,838,425 | \$846,675 | \$4,425,809 | \$11,467,691 | \$1,358,501 | \$1,805,236 | \$167,193 | \$130,535 |
| Alabama | 51,347 | 5,937 | 8,927 | 76,343 | 10,345 | 241,824 | 0 | 50 |
| Alaska | 46,313 | 2,885 | 144,768 | 13,119 | 1,114 | 0 | 413 | 206 |
| Arizona | 366,903 | 8,316 | 254,590 | 142,022 | 4,072 | 198 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 23,873 | 4,466 | 18,195 | 58,001 | 3,405 | 0 | 1,685 | 0 |
| California | 1,206,398 | 54,854 | 420,555 | 680,494 | 74,124 | 197,997 | 6,750 | 131 |
| Colorado | 121,704 | 26,177 | 506,147 | 140,229 | 32,007 | 965 | 2,001 | 369 |
| Connecticut | 61,909 | 5,556 | 3,590 | 57,455 | 5,276 | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | 3,979 | 293 | 2,458 | 12,474 | 755 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 718,941 | 20,329 | 78,163 | 428,480 | 39,466 | 188,630 | 87 | 50 |
| Georgia | 289,983 | 33,799 | 68,181 | 190,816 | 44,942 | 64 | 5,024 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 83,990 | 2,036 | 30,028 | 29,376 | 1,758 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 22,362 | 1,045 | 128,014 | 16,927 | 2,365 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 249,490 | 36,944 | 15,253 | 243,118 | 65,608 | 107 | 2,139 | 0 |
| Indiana | 56,702 | 6,065 | 14,445 | 85,851 | 8,093 | 121 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 18,668 | 2,449 | 7,972 | 22,094 | 2,824 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 |
| Kansas | 21,366 | 13,433 | 23,275 | 62,404 | 4,190 | 0 | 3,035 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 51,500 | 4,736 | 20,910 | 145,151 | 30,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 141,290 | 7,489 | 70,238 | 124,496 | 6,928 | 1,268 | 0 | 0 |
| Maine | 50,952 | 340 | 11,580 | 8,942 | 1,925 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 241,464 | 11,436 | 46,451 | 316,961 | 6,731 | 301,092 | 69,964 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 181,637 | 18,327 | 72,371 | 106,992 | 38,709 | 0 | 5,208 | 151 |
| Michigan | 200,316 | 13,186 | 25,020 | 118,771 | 8,781 | 127 | 1,584 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 93,616 | 7,775 | 50,483 | 97,078 | 4,196 | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 54,682 | 4,120 | 24,848 | 57,521 | 3,566 | 27,331 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 105,747 | 8,846 | 44,361 | 106,398 | 27,634 | 0 | 28,917 | 0 |
| Montana | 69,638 | 773 | 122,717 | 14,159 | 2,103 | 121 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 53,927 | 2,993 | 27,311 | 18,674 | 2,601 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada | 75,878 | 2,197 | 117,713 | 35,453 | 2,642 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 18,044 | 3,199 | 5,639 | 14,334 | 2,933 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 245,248 | 10,871 | 20,883 | 219,589 | 15,531 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 102,591 | 2,425 | 271,258 | 40,464 | 2,523 | 5,969 | 89 | 0 |
| New York | 636,077 | 42,543 | 58,337 | 401,203 | 52,016 | 2,999 | 2,401 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 128,368 | 7,811 | 34,977 | 127,251 | 5,715 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 32,825 | 554 | 48,501 | 8,158 | 1,462 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | 115,217 | 19,481 | 17,240 | 111,971 | 35,429 | 159,802 | 2,998 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 38,549 | 10,304 | 61,741 | 86,710 | 4,130 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon | 63,109 | 4,190 | 191,388 | 56,557 | 3,539 | 113 | 0 | 35 |
| Pennsylvania | 181,370 | 33,367 | 69,659 | 339,031 | 76,538 | 0 | 2,885 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 33,322 | 2,229 | 3,514 | 10,113 | 1,819 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 51,411 | 5,257 | 13,254 | 111,126 | 2,674 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 8,099 | 508 | 82,693 | 18,056 | 1,176 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 61,086 | 11,232 | 37,826 | 85,327 | 7,868 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 1,189,161 | 47,769 | 68,134 | 638,710 | 65,931 | 328,611 | 6,261 | 0 |
| Utah | 33,815 | 2,002 | 113,331 | 31,323 | 8,964 | 1,122 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 106,243 | 373 | 3,869 | 8,001 | 383 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 620,725 | 7,660 | 303,114 | 857,406 | 40,549 | 202,606 | 0 | 129,398 |
| Washington | 231,849 | 14,962 | 148,576 | 83,407 | 20,908 | 33 | 1,615 | 35 |
| West Virginia | 26,055 | 1,682 | 46,320 | 248,890 | 36,417 | 3,710 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 34,704 | 5,578 | 39,348 | 52,952 | 7,822 | 123 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 6,576 | 211 | 98,727 | 8,904 | 1,585 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 1,041,733 | 299,588 | 314,303 | 1,876,983 | 523,137 | 140,015 | 23,137 | 110 |
| American Samoa | 871 | 0 | 646 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 14,117 | 69 | 1,353 | 4,858 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 2,932 | 0 | 670 | 1,645 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 131,393 | 6,008 | 7,376 | 68,775 | 2,644 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 18,360 | 0 | 4,568 | 8,567 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,537,581 | 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 2006—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 | \$56,301,998 | \$428,145 | \$4,389,271 | \$1,152,940 | \$5,606,254 | \$7,210,432 | \$14,409,089 | \$8,795,789 |
| Alabama | 722,212 | 3,302 | 154,580 | 0 | 25,269 | 33,306 | 239,145 | 242,311 |
| Alaska | 147,291 | 863 | 2,978 | 95 | 111,447 | 6,115 | 26,351 | 1,280 |
| Arizona | 902,505 | 1,904 | 37,442 | 733 | 52,732 | 44,310 | 295,923 | 20,736 |
| Arkansas | 472,373 | 3,373 | 30,228 | 0 | 19,947 | 16,651 | 227,090 | 3,810 |
| California | 6,124,250 | 45,935 | 425,378 | 12,181 | 481,046 | 777,182 | 1,365,880 | 132,980 |
| Colorado | 959,268 | 11,660 | 47,914 | 969 | 141,019 | 110,060 | 186,734 | 40,084 |
| Connecticut | 762,440 | 1,141 | 26,470 | 1,688 | 18,750 | 48,678 | 140,315 | 6,488 |
| Delaware | 155,767 | 538 | 6,278 | 0 | 3,228 | 11,096 | 47,299 | 1,042 |
| Florida | 3,111,871 | 10,025 | 154,188 | 19,431 | 278,151 | 209,804 | 1,006,987 | 38,384 |
| Georgia | 1,513,137 | 22,065 | 112,490 | 199 | 252,142 | 345,272 | 349,184 | 66,547 |
| Hawaii | 215,239 | 1,464 | 6,593 | 1,416 | 34,014 | 9,629 | 35,993 | 4,878 |
| Idaho | 209,820 | 769 | 7,995 | 0 | 11,065 | 8,569 | 50,205 | 524 |
| Illinois | 2,797,627 | 6,736 | 216,781 | 4,458 | 240,863 | 184,474 | 566,191 | 155,028 |
| Indiana | 1,090,023 | 1,417 | 50,511 | 0 | 111,271 | 55,904 | 192,539 | 11,043 |
| Iowa | 648,775 | 1,673 | 22,952 | 0 | 17,791 | 16,495 | 145,368 | 1,975 |
| Kansas | 639,257 | 1,346 | 23,443 | 0 | 99,452 | 103,328 | 162,004 | 5,593 |
| Kentucky | 671,008 | 2,672 | 49,559 | 428 | 40,382 | 242,892 | 179,818 | 74,593 |
| Louisiana | 693,241 | 8,269 | 51,499 | 6,165 | 30,845 | 36,220 | 239,418 | 8,631 |
| Maine | 301,738 | 1,325 | 12,315 | 98 | 14,640 | 7,831 | 66,069 | 1,262 |
| Maryland | 1,197,643 | 2,058 | 926,184 | 3,366 | 52,215 | 404,260 | 207,880 | 330,145 |
| Massachusetts | 1,543,290 | 3,121 | 82,370 | 3,205 | 117,763 | 223,482 | 353,787 | 41,121 |
| Michigan | 1,953,968 | 2,512 | 89,094 | 472 | 71,348 | 140,132 | 343,937 | 16,986 |
| Minnesota | 1,123,303 | 2,161 | 32,453 | 169 | 114,613 | 57,519 | 272,726 | 11,925 |
| Mississippi | 394,142 | 4,565 | 38,626 | 0 | 14,751 | 16,033 | 191,804 | 12,399 |
| Missouri | 1,334,512 | 6,115 | 154,222 | 69 | 99,218 | 200,509 | 334,795 | 14,848 |
| Montana | 189,741 | 840 | 7,802 | 185 | 13,920 | 7,131 | 37,107 | 1,462 |
| Nebraska | 401,576 | 1,209 | 12,235 | 0 | 14,966 | 18,466 | 90,289 | 2,726 |
| Nevada | 382,748 | 1,402 | 12,660 | 0 | 34,986 | 23,824 | 120,815 | 2,620 |
| New Hampshire | 303,892 | 1,189 | 9,679 | 9,692 | 92,296 | 13,664 | 38,383 | 1,471 |
| New Jersey | 2,131,274 | 2,862 | 64,948 | 884 | 162,527 | 105,003 | 199,981 | 12,131 |
| New Mexico | 284,716 | 1,319 | 48,122 | 350 | 68,393 | 10,974 | 115,707 | 4,596 |
| New York | 4,141,379 | 23,711 | 284,807 | 18,304 | 292,250 | 528,872 | 965,393 | 110,185 |
| North Carolina | 1,514,596 | 3,434 | 68,966 | 2,274 | 47,657 | 66,015 | 366,650 | 17,379 |
| North Dakota | 152,641 | 1,110 | 5,869 | 0 | 11,093 | 6,543 | 42,342 | 765 |
| Ohio | 2,184,145 | 3,637 | 102,901 | 0 | 148,519 | 178,615 | 524,342 | 25,057 |
| Oklahoma | 597,988 | 1,300 | 31,731 | 0 | 265,074 | 37,038 | 169,087 | 4,306 |
| Oregon | 618,761 | 1,384 | 30,107 | 0 | 26,103 | 39,253 | 203,749 | 3,006 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,615,389 | 4,672 | 259,542 | 3,672 | 88,593 | 445,710 | 631,041 | 116,236 |
| Rhode Island | 239,765 | 947 | 10,525 | 0 | 9,487 | 10,786 | 57,665 | 1,376 |
| South Carolina | 591,040 | 1,114 | 37,857 | 33,265 | 23,280 | 17,437 | 175,539 | 5,550 |
| South Dakota | 169,732 | 721 | 6,165 | 0 | 6,993 | 5,998 | 96,582 | 944 |
| Tennessee | 1,097,040 | 1,498 | 62,796 | 0 | 110,713 | 202,967 | 389,586 | 743,602 |
| Texas | 3,659,974 | 120,203 | 202,600 | 14,609 | 432,086 | 598,480 | 1,010,866 | 83,021 |
| Utah | 415,194 | 1,449 | 11,894 | 0 | 71,701 | 247,381 | 99,890 | 4,331 |
| Vermont | 160,353 | 1,083 | 3,843 | 0 | 4,972 | 5,053 | 44,856 | 442 |
| Virginia | 1,509,316 | 10,054 | 133,366 | 2,727 | 244,947 | 113,703 | 294,743 | 122,195 |
| Washington | 1,084,951 | 3,886 | 95,195 | 4,170 | 194,044 | 85,443 | 294,348 | 17,754 |
| West Virginia | 356,625 | 890 | 28,775 | 0 | 12,914 | 183,534 | 209,804 | 3,829 |
| Wisconsin | 1,039,305 | 1,978 | 43,562 | 0 | 25,079 | 39,802 | 275,052 | 6,966 |
| Wyoming | 95,531 | 1,000 | 2,533 | 0 | 5,769 | 4,126 | 50,691 | 402 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 416,792 | 85,044 | 23,452 | 1,007,177 | 722,395 | 875,546 | 511,216 | 4,337,323 |
| American Samoa | 764 | 0 | 161 | 0 | 508 | 0 | 64 | 0 |
| Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 8,198 | 285 | 577 | 0 | 3,996 | 0 | 684 | 24 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 834 | 0 | 205 | 489 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 235,944 | 2,501 | 23,118 | 0 | 16,050 | 28,986 | 164,483 | 24,702 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 17,091 | 414 | 735 | 0 | 806 | 331 | 692 | 20 |
| Undistributed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,896,742 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008. 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.

Table 2.12
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DIRECT LOAN PROGRAMS — VOLUME OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY STATE
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006
(In thousands of dollars)

| State and outlying area | Total | Department of Agriculture | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Commodity loans— price supports | Other agriculture loans | Federal direct student loans | Other direct loans |
| United States | \$23,766,996 | \$5,097 | \$4,389,837 | \$10,158,223 | \$9,213,839 |
| Alabama | 410,633 | 0 | 70,124 | 182,274 | 158,235 |
| Alaska | 21,091 | 0 | 17,348 | 0 | 3,743 |
| Arizona | 324,181 | 0 | 39,703 | 271,864 | 12,614 |
| Arkansas | 132,637 | 0 | 115,401 | 2,716 | 14,520 |
| California | 1,394,223 | 439 | 137,085 | 1,157,679 | 99,019 |
| Colorado | 262,623 | 617 | 49,168 | 201,901 | 10,938 |
| Connecticut | 102,043 | 0 | 14,502 | 74,870 | 12,671 |
| Delaware | 88,559 | 0 | 22,634 | 60,745 | 5,181 |
| Florida | 1,266,958 | 0 | 183,764 | 185,724 | 897,469 |
| Georgia | 722,900 | 0 | 111,520 | 576,776 | 34,604 |
| Hawaii | 11,287 | 0 | 7,048 | 349 | 3,890 |
| Idaho | 118,424 | 328 | 59,166 | 58,694 | 236 |
| Illinois | 848,169 | 0 | 113,053 | 704,949 | 30,167 |
| Indiana | 322,179 | 0 | 78,805 | 226,871 | 16,503 |
| Iowa | 637,054 | 0 | 190,925 | 441,895 | 4,234 |
| Kansas | 223,945 | 2,408 | 89,989 | 128,600 | 2,948 |
| Kentucky | 155,668 | 0 | 117,208 | 30,806 | 7,655 |
| Louisiana | 5,233,451 | 0 | 215,859 | 3,548 | 5,014,044 |
| Maine | 100,408 | 0 | 71,259 | 23,269 | 5,879 |
| Maryland | 385,460 | 0 | 33,629 | 341,338 | 10,492 |
| Massachusetts | 836,419 | 0 | 26,466 | 727,363 | 82,590 |
| Michigan | 661,942 | 0 | 165,491 | 492,187 | 4,264 |
| Minnesota | 396,227 | 2 | 142,201 | 251,009 | 3,014 |
| Mississippi | 2,106,828 | 0 | 167,463 | 2,772 | 1,936,593 |
| Missouri | 382,437 | 0 | 113,083 | 238,610 | 30,744 |
| Montana | 33,143 | 479 | 32,030 | 0 | 635 |
| Nebraska | 195,962 | 149 | 110,034 | 84,828 | 951 |
| Nevada | 135,324 | 0 | 20,104 | 109,821 | 5,399 |
| New Hampshire | 80,960 | 0 | 28,413 | 25,528 | 27,018 |
| New Jersey | 397,482 | 0 | 33,127 | 333,453 | 30,902 |
| New Mexico | -6,833 | 1 | 21,523 | -31,376 | 3,018 |
| New York | 1,268,142 | 0 | 79,586 | 1,076,544 | 112,012 |
| North Carolina | 451,707 | 0 | 178,932 | 261,326 | 11,449 |
| North Dakota | 69,599 | 53 | 68,298 | 0 | 1,248 |
| Ohio | 784,754 | 0 | 100,663 | 653,696 | 30,395 |
| Oklahoma | 221,654 | 153 | 109,132 | 100,995 | 11,374 |
| Oregon | 331,649 | 2 | 54,719 | 274,204 | 2,724 |
| Pennsylvania | 193,718 | 0 | 110,021 | 35,789 | 47,908 |
| Rhode Island | 118,048 | 0 | 9,250 | 101,874 | 6,924 |
| South Carolina | 178,879 | 0 | 73,556 | 102,378 | 2,945 |
| South Dakota | 98,195 | 27 | 102,312 | -4,874 | 731 |
| Tennessee | -626,318 | 0 | 116,178 | -770,898 | 28,402 |
| Texas | 906,950 | 199 | 270,810 | 209,221 | 426,720 |
| Utah | 51,267 | 1 | 51,820 | -1,144 | 591 |
| Vermont | 28,889 | 0 | 31,909 | -3,125 | 106 |
| Virginia | 486,377 | 0 | 104,238 | 351,273 | 30,867 |
| Washington | 385,847 | 233 | 75,539 | 294,612 | 15,464 |
| West Virginia | 300,986 | 0 | 67,217 | 233,040 | 730 |
| Wisconsin | 344,854 | 0 | 124,437 | 215,117 | 5,301 |
| Wyoming | 13,130 | 5 | 11,715 | 683 | 727 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 124,384 | 0 | 0 | 120,084 | 4,300 |
| American Samoa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fed. States of Micronesia | 1,965 | 0 | 1,965 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 6,608 | 0 | 7,443 | -1,105 | 270 |
| Marshall Islands | 1,141 | 0 | 1,141 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 1,744 | 0 | 1,473 | 0 | 271 |
| Palau | 57 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 37,900 | 0 | 36,375 | -687 | 2,213 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 3,085 | 0 | 2,925 | 160 | 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 2006 — Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

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.

Table 2.13

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAMS—VOLUME OF COVERAGE PROVIDED BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006
(In thousands of dollars)

| <i>State and outlying area</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Mortgage insurance for homes</i> | <i>Federal Family Education Loan program</i> | <i>Veterans housing guaranteed and insured loans— VA home loans</i> | <i>Mortgage insurance— condominiums</i> | <i>U.S.D.A. guaranteed loans</i> | <i>Small business loans</i> | <i>Other guaranteed loans</i> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| United States | \$159,814,291 | \$52,556,609 | \$54,254,646 | \$23,500,000 | \$2,851,222 | \$10,446,652 | \$15,632,913 | \$572,249 |
| Alabama | 2,802,431 | 950,260 | 755,821 | 401,703 | 7,495 | 515,150 | 172,003 | 0 |
| Alaska | 642,635 | 203,986 | 60,030 | 196,031 | 70,315 | 81,832 | 30,440 | 0 |
| Arizona | 6,380,684 | 913,405 | 3,705,979 | 1,092,983 | 42,302 | 91,429 | 534,587 | -2 |
| Arkansas | 1,775,791 | 634,300 | 487,763 | 184,839 | 2,424 | 376,006 | 90,460 | 0 |
| California | 9,791,991 | 806,224 | 4,176,297 | 1,308,560 | 75,395 | 267,870 | 3,147,993 | 9,653 |
| Colorado | 4,903,208 | 1,994,631 | 1,098,912 | 906,727 | 292,787 | 177,894 | 432,258 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 1,887,846 | 794,105 | 589,606 | 80,667 | 192,500 | 34,499 | 193,640 | 2,828 |
| Delaware | 463,773 | 209,397 | 90,991 | 103,994 | 3,114 | 25,114 | 31,164 | -1 |
| Florida | 8,243,961 | 2,133,804 | 2,925,623 | 1,825,199 | 197,771 | 176,703 | 952,228 | 32,633 |
| Georgia | 6,342,834 | 3,204,978 | 1,354,758 | 962,461 | 95,370 | 135,272 | 589,995 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 348,024 | 84,809 | 126,060 | 66,959 | 12,517 | 32,952 | 24,726 | 0 |
| Idaho | 934,805 | 437,621 | 89,995 | 179,472 | 2,904 | 96,308 | 128,505 | 0 |
| Illinois | 6,581,824 | 2,122,643 | 2,746,382 | 594,707 | 234,573 | 360,995 | 513,555 | 8,970 |
| Indiana | 4,222,250 | 1,875,654 | 1,532,704 | 388,442 | 29,902 | 147,493 | 248,054 | 0 |
| Iowa | 1,566,561 | 378,460 | 698,456 | 123,009 | 19,374 | 211,561 | 135,702 | 0 |
| Kansas | 1,549,408 | 540,953 | 533,366 | 226,526 | 4,142 | 144,400 | 100,021 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 2,564,322 | 788,545 | 715,935 | 249,075 | 29,210 | 682,091 | 99,466 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 1,962,188 | 641,485 | 810,510 | 212,461 | 7,072 | 197,371 | 93,290 | 0 |
| Maine | 591,220 | 161,646 | 221,973 | 59,952 | 5,541 | 79,058 | 63,049 | 0 |
| Maryland | 3,338,534 | 1,286,521 | 571,266 | 1,086,271 | 136,662 | 44,516 | 213,296 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 2,162,140 | 483,395 | 1,225,296 | 102,322 | 42,287 | 29,794 | 279,046 | 0 |
| Michigan | 4,566,808 | 1,972,791 | 1,425,823 | 391,642 | 84,767 | 301,966 | 380,069 | 9,750 |
| Minnesota | 3,528,201 | 806,831 | 1,481,562 | 247,928 | 161,412 | 386,064 | 444,209 | 195 |
| Mississippi | 1,544,762 | 627,245 | 496,847 | 193,315 | 1,153 | 121,883 | 104,319 | 0 |
| Missouri | 3,912,113 | 1,393,324 | 1,451,620 | 452,630 | 34,030 | 310,791 | 269,719 | 0 |
| Montana | 689,887 | 265,677 | 185,042 | 69,115 | 8,132 | 108,723 | 53,198 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 1,253,082 | 347,601 | 397,947 | 255,078 | 2,124 | 169,727 | 80,605 | 0 |
| Nevada | 1,307,224 | 401,956 | 84,725 | 572,441 | 23,857 | 8,856 | 215,389 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 604,688 | 107,893 | 296,299 | 61,979 | 21,738 | 21,120 | 95,660 | -1 |
| New Jersey | 3,465,057 | 1,892,331 | 682,276 | 256,281 | 218,297 | 4,623 | 403,743 | 7,508 |
| New Mexico | 1,189,549 | 506,616 | 251,462 | 279,395 | 8,800 | 56,616 | 84,214 | 2,446 |
| New York | 7,003,643 | 1,783,720 | 4,075,693 | 204,731 | 20,578 | 111,364 | 639,002 | 168,554 |
| North Carolina | 4,893,739 | 1,841,239 | 1,141,710 | 1,193,148 | 53,744 | 293,395 | 370,503 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 593,082 | 152,336 | 195,009 | 53,840 | 5,961 | 138,747 | 47,190 | 0 |
| Ohio | 6,368,288 | 2,606,732 | 1,963,453 | 704,174 | 128,857 | 410,364 | 486,708 | 68,000 |
| Oklahoma | 2,207,489 | 928,244 | 620,999 | 291,384 | 6,464 | 226,091 | 134,306 | 0 |
| Oregon | 1,710,942 | 506,871 | 561,480 | 362,570 | 12,761 | 97,250 | 170,423 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,701,728 | 1,478,093 | 3,862,874 | 505,599 | 40,028 | 236,587 | 447,557 | 130,991 |
| Rhode Island | 539,988 | 148,279 | 283,009 | 25,225 | 6,084 | 1,569 | 75,822 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 2,055,504 | 610,511 | 717,559 | 336,171 | 6,425 | 277,645 | 107,193 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 635,756 | 111,254 | 227,427 | 66,114 | 1,081 | 187,843 | 42,037 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 3,643,150 | 1,580,508 | 1,080,833 | 551,308 | 32,604 | 258,225 | 139,675 | -2 |
| Texas | 14,119,549 | 6,486,737 | 3,593,136 | 2,223,759 | 47,133 | 490,354 | 1,268,681 | 9,750 |
| Utah | 2,335,647 | 1,171,477 | 435,070 | 292,219 | 138,423 | 47,939 | 250,521 | 0 |
| Vermont | 390,639 | 26,975 | 256,631 | 21,574 | 4,477 | 38,793 | 42,190 | 0 |
| Virginia | 6,422,004 | 1,446,038 | 1,044,117 | 1,903,198 | 107,646 | 1,632,302 | 288,720 | -17 |
| Washington | 3,684,916 | 1,283,423 | 626,789 | 1,181,949 | 84,364 | 88,778 | 419,612 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 501,249 | 160,120 | 171,172 | 61,538 | 129 | 80,073 | 28,215 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 2,441,072 | 660,361 | 901,673 | 298,955 | 22,680 | 247,874 | 309,529 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 408,093 | 177,188 | 124,997 | 55,020 | 1,931 | 22,143 | 26,814 | 0 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 975,757 | 44,810 | 767,325 | 8,790 | 5,891 | 0 | 27,941 | 121,000 |
| American Samoa | 338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 338 | 0 |
| Fed. States | | | | | | | | |
| of Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 41,203 | 316 | 6,267 | 1,888 | 0 | 29,176 | 3,556 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 650 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,017,464 | 380,224 | 326,098 | 24,777 | 55,914 | 130,204 | 100,247 | 0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 5,258 | 2,722 | 0 | 319 | 80 | 609 | 1,527 | 0 |
| Undistributed | -663 | -658 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAMS — VOLUME OF COVERAGE PROVIDED BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006 — Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

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.

Table 2.14
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS — VOLUME OF COVERAGE PROVIDED BY STATE
AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006
(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 | \$1,065,893,710 | \$1,008,653,027 | \$53,760,910 | \$1,269,046 | \$1,775,489 | \$435,239 |
| Alabama | 9,165,508 | 8,829,866 | 309,905 | 0 | 24,473 | 1,264 |
| Alaska | 499,130 | 489,323 | 340 | 0 | 2,497 | 6,970 |
| Arizona | 6,786,441 | 6,588,620 | 155,318 | 68 | 40,204 | 2,232 |
| Arkansas | 2,194,086 | 1,640,895 | 533,432 | 0 | 15,250 | 4,508 |
| California | 63,199,398 | 58,751,236 | 4,184,209 | 10,149 | 180,656 | 73,147 |
| Colorado | 3,940,030 | 3,246,459 | 629,743 | 1,681 | 28,807 | 33,340 |
| Connecticut | 6,963,363 | 6,812,050 | 121,492 | 0 | 28,009 | 1,812 |
| Delaware | 5,454,981 | 4,535,153 | 51,274 | 859,000 | 5,542 | 4,012 |
| Florida | 422,486,677 | 417,921,144 | 4,368,404 | 17,364 | 162,203 | 17,563 |
| Georgia | 18,479,532 | 17,532,754 | 875,045 | 45 | 40,987 | 30,702 |
| Hawaii | 8,259,031 | 8,165,226 | 76,074 | 0 | 15,559 | 2,172 |
| Idaho | 1,952,226 | 1,436,296 | 507,480 | 0 | 7,968 | 483 |
| Illinois | 12,045,623 | 6,313,328 | 5,651,009 | 0 | 73,381 | 7,905 |
| Indiana | 5,743,751 | 3,394,796 | 2,320,304 | 0 | 26,701 | 1,950 |
| Iowa | 6,540,325 | 1,219,056 | 5,298,152 | 0 | 21,993 | 1,124 |
| Kansas | 3,197,181 | 1,207,953 | 1,954,559 | 1,399 | 17,554 | 15,716 |
| Kentucky | 2,823,961 | 2,357,029 | 442,846 | 0 | 17,781 | 6,304 |
| Louisiana | 83,905,036 | 83,407,594 | 436,012 | 27,264 | 20,442 | 13,725 |
| Maine | 1,456,209 | 1,387,383 | 59,085 | 0 | 9,742 | 0 |
| Maryland | 11,506,521 | 11,205,070 | 252,545 | 2,867 | 37,375 | 8,665 |
| Massachusetts | 9,191,213 | 9,074,668 | 58,897 | 6,210 | 46,896 | 4,542 |
| Michigan | 4,755,039 | 3,642,515 | 1,053,200 | 177 | 48,604 | 10,543 |
| Minnesota | 5,041,892 | 1,390,231 | 3,610,489 | 0 | 36,947 | 4,225 |
| Mississippi | 12,948,929 | 12,448,325 | 482,944 | 0 | 12,500 | 5,160 |
| Missouri | 4,153,896 | 2,991,844 | 1,110,619 | 0 | 33,927 | 17,506 |
| Montana | 1,149,897 | 495,660 | 636,337 | 0 | 7,303 | 10,597 |
| Nebraska | 4,556,419 | 1,553,229 | 2,984,963 | 0 | 13,322 | 4,905 |
| Nevada | 3,601,329 | 3,572,141 | 15,741 | 0 | 12,213 | 1,235 |
| New Hampshire | 1,199,767 | 1,180,304 | 9,300 | 0 | 9,474 | 690 |
| New Jersey | 41,012,699 | 40,829,931 | 115,567 | 0 | 60,711 | 6,490 |
| New Mexico | 2,047,489 | 1,943,983 | 87,218 | 0 | 13,726 | 2,562 |
| New York | 26,699,669 | 26,255,971 | 276,574 | 50,525 | 114,405 | 2,193 |
| North Carolina | 26,917,570 | 25,677,793 | 1,189,988 | 0 | 47,210 | 2,580 |
| North Dakota | 3,156,230 | 763,117 | 2,381,137 | 0 | 4,543 | 7,433 |
| Ohio | 6,425,727 | 4,778,487 | 1,569,435 | 0 | 64,922 | 12,882 |
| Oklahoma | 2,200,512 | 1,725,968 | 448,097 | 0 | 20,550 | 5,897 |
| Oregon | 6,633,765 | 5,572,365 | 1,030,944 | 2,000 | 22,922 | 5,534 |
| Pennsylvania | 10,247,620 | 9,874,630 | 274,755 | 215 | 91,683 | 6,337 |
| Rhode Island | 3,000,690 | 2,989,607 | 2,067 | 0 | 7,310 | 1,706 |
| South Carolina | 39,025,488 | 38,563,504 | 427,873 | 6,445 | 25,618 | 2,047 |
| South Dakota | 2,235,731 | 422,495 | 1,806,325 | 0 | 5,864 | 1,046 |
| Tennessee | 3,912,370 | 3,117,604 | 759,142 | 0 | 27,309 | 8,314 |
| Texas | 128,969,225 | 126,250,495 | 2,566,260 | 26,703 | 104,204 | 21,563 |
| Utah | 823,728 | 779,918 | 17,036 | 0 | 11,212 | 15,563 |
| Vermont | 502,129 | 483,315 | 13,982 | 0 | 4,109 | 724 |
| Virginia | 20,550,431 | 20,142,662 | 344,696 | 3,375 | 51,814 | 7,884 |
| Washington | 7,095,357 | 5,933,515 | 1,107,949 | 0 | 39,583 | 14,310 |
| West Virginia | 2,099,807 | 2,076,266 | 10,519 | 0 | 9,983 | 3,039 |
| Wisconsin | 2,852,050 | 1,748,476 | 1,054,007 | 0 | 38,322 | 11,245 |
| Wyoming | 500,494 | 409,156 | 87,621 | 0 | 3,295 | 422 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 440,523 | 181,253 | 0 | 253,560 | 3,242 | 2,469 |
| American Samoa | 47 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fed. States of Micronesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam | 38,770 | 38,770 | 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 | 4,974,276 | 4,970,131 | 0 | 0 | 4,145 | 0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 333,109 | 332,612 | 0 | 0 | 497 | 0 |
| Undistributed | 737 | 737 | 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 2006 — Continued**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

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, 2006, 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.

Table 2.15
PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY MAJOR OBJECT CATEGORY,
BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006
(In dollars)

| <i>State and outlying area</i> | <i>United States resident population— July 1, 2006 (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 totals* | 299,398,484 | \$8,058.14 | \$2,446.39 | \$1,887.02 | \$1,630.13 | \$1,300.98 | \$793.62 |
| Alabama | 4,599,030 | 9,551.66 | 3,150.77 | 2,155.39 | 1,632.98 | 1,811.06 | 801.46 |
| Alaska | 670,053 | 13,804.99 | 1,845.82 | 1,004.00 | 4,592.67 | 3,240.90 | 3,121.60 |
| Arizona | 6,166,318 | 7,517.45 | 2,374.82 | 1,361.00 | 1,423.74 | 1,723.10 | 634.79 |
| Arkansas | 2,810,872 | 7,648.92 | 2,960.88 | 1,995.00 | 1,650.50 | 474.21 | 568.33 |
| California | 36,457,549 | 6,964.42 | 1,920.23 | 1,708.83 | 1,507.14 | 1,186.88 | 641.34 |
| Colorado | 4,753,377 | 7,241.71 | 2,092.77 | 1,277.87 | 1,269.68 | 1,582.39 | 1,019.00 |
| Connecticut | 3,504,809 | 8,735.63 | 2,416.57 | 1,880.89 | 1,551.68 | 2,387.57 | 498.91 |
| Delaware | 853,476 | 6,857.67 | 2,790.71 | 1,548.79 | 1,606.31 | 293.27 | 618.58 |
| Florida | 18,089,888 | 7,888.68 | 2,913.10 | 2,291.73 | 1,241.13 | 819.78 | 622.94 |
| Georgia | 9,363,941 | 6,893.53 | 2,142.17 | 1,421.99 | 1,260.32 | 1,078.96 | 990.10 |
| Hawaii | 1,285,498 | 10,494.85 | 2,749.03 | 1,392.81 | 1,795.41 | 1,670.81 | 2,886.79 |
| Idaho | 1,466,465 | 6,784.97 | 2,388.27 | 1,203.03 | 1,367.44 | 1,169.15 | 657.07 |
| Illinois | 12,831,970 | 6,407.54 | 2,202.87 | 1,871.13 | 1,252.38 | 530.34 | 550.83 |
| Indiana | 6,313,520 | 6,932.16 | 2,477.96 | 1,911.34 | 1,281.03 | 848.17 | 413.66 |
| Iowa | 2,982,085 | 7,322.02 | 2,573.28 | 2,320.32 | 1,326.96 | 661.40 | 440.07 |
| Kansas | 2,764,075 | 7,786.68 | 2,534.89 | 2,096.95 | 1,214.97 | 996.61 | 943.27 |
| Kentucky | 4,206,074 | 8,940.54 | 2,819.89 | 1,820.24 | 1,646.83 | 1,735.04 | 918.55 |
| Louisiana | 4,287,768 | 16,262.76 | 2,460.65 | 5,592.09 | 5,325.21 | 2,223.45 | 661.37 |
| Maine | 1,321,574 | 8,307.83 | 3,009.18 | 1,590.81 | 2,029.79 | 944.97 | 733.08 |
| Maryland | 5,615,727 | 13,443.98 | 2,782.17 | 1,985.35 | 2,791.06 | 3,882.64 | 2,002.76 |
| Massachusetts | 6,437,193 | 8,889.26 | 2,401.11 | 2,160.93 | 2,046.07 | 1,697.87 | 583.26 |
| Michigan | 10,095,643 | 6,671.37 | 2,550.62 | 1,881.21 | 1,280.45 | 579.76 | 379.33 |
| Minnesota | 5,167,101 | 6,175.17 | 2,182.18 | 1,622.46 | 1,365.44 | 518.81 | 486.29 |
| Mississippi | 2,910,540 | 14,516.30 | 2,769.65 | 3,132.67 | 5,492.42 | 2,411.81 | 709.74 |
| Missouri | 5,842,713 | 8,945.57 | 2,672.01 | 2,120.09 | 1,472.03 | 1,901.86 | 779.59 |
| Montana | 944,632 | 8,480.50 | 2,837.64 | 1,905.61 | 2,144.90 | 562.14 | 1,030.21 |
| Nebraska | 1,768,331 | 7,875.70 | 2,490.10 | 2,582.93 | 1,429.33 | 584.67 | 788.67 |
| Nevada | 2,495,529 | 5,851.74 | 2,279.60 | 1,030.89 | 1,031.09 | 911.17 | 599.00 |
| New Hampshire | 1,314,895 | 6,749.83 | 2,578.20 | 1,251.82 | 1,325.23 | 1,072.86 | 521.73 |
| New Jersey | 8,724,560 | 7,022.33 | 2,381.61 | 1,868.97 | 1,294.68 | 963.18 | 513.89 |
| New Mexico | 1,954,599 | 10,712.33 | 2,686.91 | 1,430.42 | 2,380.05 | 3,084.78 | 1,130.17 |
| New York | 19,306,183 | 7,921.50 | 2,346.50 | 2,106.80 | 2,345.16 | 614.92 | 508.12 |
| North Carolina | 8,856,505 | 7,001.73 | 2,592.08 | 1,501.12 | 1,468.81 | 527.19 | 912.53 |
| North Dakota | 635,867 | 9,928.03 | 2,534.31 | 3,224.92 | 2,225.97 | 675.18 | 1,267.66 |
| Ohio | 11,478,006 | 7,037.30 | 2,511.92 | 1,810.83 | 1,439.13 | 773.21 | 502.21 |
| Oklahoma | 3,579,212 | 8,123.95 | 2,845.29 | 1,876.69 | 1,563.96 | 803.43 | 1,034.58 |
| Oregon | 3,700,758 | 6,373.29 | 2,578.27 | 1,418.74 | 1,473.99 | 359.95 | 542.34 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,440,621 | 8,300.61 | 2,927.21 | 2,322.99 | 1,623.44 | 872.03 | 554.95 |
| Rhode Island | 1,067,610 | 8,211.01 | 2,656.11 | 2,104.26 | 2,096.63 | 563.25 | 790.77 |
| South Carolina | 4,321,249 | 7,829.49 | 2,839.06 | 1,576.63 | 1,448.87 | 1,156.46 | 808.47 |
| South Dakota | 781,919 | 10,220.06 | 2,613.86 | 3,929.18 | 1,897.04 | 796.51 | 983.47 |
| Tennessee | 6,038,803 | 8,378.54 | 2,727.34 | 2,004.63 | 1,582.38 | 1,465.64 | 598.54 |
| Texas | 23,507,783 | 7,087.80 | 2,000.77 | 1,571.47 | 1,296.71 | 1,515.14 | 703.71 |
| Utah | 2,550,063 | 6,162.20 | 1,832.78 | 945.39 | 1,246.47 | 1,235.14 | 902.41 |
| Vermont | 623,908 | 8,453.08 | 2,552.67 | 1,561.07 | 2,191.92 | 1,394.71 | 752.71 |
| Virginia | 7,642,884 | 13,484.67 | 2,999.03 | 1,751.68 | 993.02 | 5,484.19 | 2,256.75 |
| Washington | 6,395,798 | 7,532.57 | 2,529.73 | 1,307.43 | 1,403.32 | 1,271.85 | 1,020.24 |
| West Virginia | 1,818,470 | 8,913.75 | 3,584.97 | 1,938.69 | 1,951.65 | 636.65 | 801.79 |
| Wisconsin | 5,556,506 | 6,219.86 | 2,422.13 | 1,538.79 | 1,287.71 | 598.05 | 373.18 |
| Wyoming | 515,004 | 10,038.86 | 2,570.22 | 1,541.95 | 4,018.08 | 836.40 | 1,072.21 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 581,530 | 69,400.30 | 3,503.18 | 4,746.18 | 7,179.69 | 24,461.67 | 29,509.58 |
| American Samoa | 57,794 | 4,257.76 | 836.62 | 168.03 | 2,624.89 | 534.50 | 93.72 |
| Fed. States | | | | | | | |
| of Micronesia | 108,004 | 925.85 | 7.60 | 75.25 | 841.82 | 1.18 | 0.00 |
| Guam | 171,019 | 8,071.33 | 1,461.96 | 535.32 | 1,691.42 | 2,345.61 | 2,037.02 |
| Marshall Islands | 60,451 | 3,158.65 | 13.21 | 29.75 | 1,298.23 | 1,817.46 | 0.00 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 82,459 | 2,145.12 | 328.51 | 165.26 | 1,532.23 | 22.18 | 96.93 |
| Palau | 20,579 | 1,801.39 | 38.64 | 123.65 | 1,639.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,927,776 | 4,132.59 | 1,618.01 | 866.12 | 1,219.17 | 171.31 | 257.98 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 108,605 | 5,717.76 | 1,672.34 | 776.87 | 2,627.07 | 105.10 | 536.37 |
| Undistributed | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

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.

N.A. — Not applicable

(a) All population figures represent resident population as of July 1, 2006.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table 2.16
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, BY MAJOR OBJECT CATEGORY,
BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006
(In dollars)

| <i>State and outlying area</i> | <i>Percent distribution of United States resident population— July 1, 2006 (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 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 |
| Alaska | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Arizona | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 |
| Arkansas | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| California | 12.0 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 9.6 |
| Colorado | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Connecticut | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| Delaware | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Florida | 6.0 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| Georgia | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.8 |
| Hawaii | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| Idaho | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Illinois | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| Indiana | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Iowa | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Kansas | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Kentucky | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Louisiana | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Maine | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Maryland | 1.8 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Massachusetts | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| Michigan | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Minnesota | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Mississippi | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| Missouri | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| Montana | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Nebraska | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Nevada | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| New Hampshire | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| New Jersey | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| New Mexico | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| New York | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 4.0 |
| North Carolina | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 3.3 |
| North Dakota | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Ohio | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Oklahoma | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Oregon | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Rhode Island | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| South Carolina | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| South Dakota | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Tennessee | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| Texas | 7.7 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 6.8 |
| Utah | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Vermont | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Virginia | 2.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 10.3 | 7.1 |
| Washington | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| West Virginia | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Wisconsin | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Wyoming | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 7.0 |
| American Samoa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Fed. States of Micronesia... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Guam | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Marshall Islands | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Palau | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 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 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.8 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

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, 2006.

Table 2.17

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AND ALL OTHER AGENCIES,
BY STATE AND OUTLYING AREA: FISCAL YEAR 2006**

| 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 | 399,899 | 2,055,099 | 1,306.00 | 6,752.14 | 100% | 100% | 16,064 |
| Alabama | 9,526 | 34,403 | 2,071.22 | 7,480.45 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0 |
| Alaska | 3,198 | 6,052 | 4,772.31 | 9,032.68 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Arizona | 11,897 | 34,458 | 1,929.34 | 5,588.11 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 1,916 | 19,585 | 681.49 | 6,967.44 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0 |
| California | 46,236 | 207,670 | 1,268.21 | 5,696.21 | 11.6 | 10.1 | 1,233 |
| Colorado | 7,154 | 27,269 | 1,504.95 | 5,736.76 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 522 |
| Connecticut | 8,533 | 22,084 | 2,434.68 | 6,300.95 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0 |
| Delaware | 543 | 5,310 | 636.61 | 6,221.06 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Florida | 19,157 | 123,548 | 1,059.00 | 6,829.68 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 15 |
| Georgia | 12,201 | 52,350 | 1,302.94 | 5,590.59 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 5,379 | 8,112 | 4,184.53 | 6,310.32 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0 |
| Idaho | 714 | 9,236 | 487.11 | 6,297.85 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 780 |
| Illinois | 5,810 | 76,411 | 452.80 | 5,954.74 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 320 |
| Indiana | 5,788 | 37,979 | 916.69 | 6,015.48 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0 |
| Iowa | 1,408 | 20,427 | 472.16 | 6,849.87 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0 |
| Kansas | 3,409 | 18,114 | 1,233.16 | 6,553.52 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 8,074 | 29,530 | 1,919.66 | 7,020.88 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 18 |
| Louisiana | 6,878 | 62,852 | 1,604.21 | 14,658.55 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 0 |
| Maine | 1,729 | 9,250 | 1,308.37 | 6,999.46 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0 |
| Maryland | 14,640 | 60,858 | 2,606.89 | 10,837.08 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 66 |
| Massachusetts | 10,088 | 47,134 | 1,567.10 | 7,322.16 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0 |
| Michigan | 4,986 | 62,366 | 493.86 | 6,177.51 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 2,293 | 29,615 | 443.80 | 5,731.37 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 7,336 | 34,914 | 2,520.42 | 11,995.88 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0 |
| Missouri | 11,685 | 40,581 | 1,999.99 | 6,945.58 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 408 |
| Montana | 664 | 7,347 | 702.72 | 7,777.78 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 1,606 | 12,321 | 908.29 | 6,967.41 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0 |
| Nevada | 1,866 | 12,737 | 747.64 | 5,104.10 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 762 |
| New Hampshire | 1,519 | 7,356 | 1,155.19 | 5,594.64 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 7,768 | 53,499 | 890.31 | 6,132.01 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 2,366 | 18,572 | 1,210.55 | 9,501.78 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3,927 |
| New York | 10,600 | 142,334 | 549.07 | 7,372.43 | 2.7 | 6.9 | 433 |
| North Carolina | 9,560 | 52,450 | 1,079.48 | 5,922.25 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 741 | 5,572 | 1,165.36 | 8,762.67 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Ohio | 8,696 | 72,078 | 757.66 | 6,279.64 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 613 |
| Oklahoma | 4,841 | 24,237 | 1,352.47 | 6,771.47 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0 |
| Oregon | 1,270 | 22,316 | 343.08 | 6,030.21 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 10,389 | 92,876 | 835.05 | 7,465.56 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 381 |
| Rhode Island | 1,006 | 7,760 | 942.16 | 7,268.85 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 5,362 | 28,471 | 1,240.93 | 6,588.57 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1,731 |
| South Dakota | 742 | 7,249 | 949.33 | 9,270.73 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 4,282 | 46,314 | 709.14 | 7,669.40 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1,370 |
| Texas | 38,102 | 128,516 | 1,620.83 | 5,466.97 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 506 |
| Utah | 3,689 | 12,025 | 1,446.67 | 4,715.52 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0 |
| Vermont | 933 | 4,341 | 1,496.11 | 6,956.97 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 |
| Virginia | 44,601 | 58,461 | 5,835.57 | 7,649.10 | 11.2 | 2.8 | 0 |
| Washington | 9,753 | 38,423 | 1,524.96 | 6,007.61 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1,914 |
| West Virginia | 741 | 15,469 | 407.23 | 8,506.53 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 4 |
| Wisconsin | 2,835 | 31,726 | 510.13 | 5,709.73 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 465 | 4,705 | 903.17 | 9,135.69 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 12 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 6,040 | 34,318 | 10,387.07 | 59,013.23 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1,047 |
| American Samoa | 18 | 228 | 307.74 | 3,950.03 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Fed. States | | | | | | | |
| of Micronesia | 0 | 100 | 0.30 | 925.56 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Guam | 739 | 642 | 4,318.64 | 3,752.69 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands | 110 | 81 | 1,817.46 | 1,341.19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands | 3 | 174 | 36.52 | 2,108.59 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Palau | 0 | 37 | 7.05 | 1,794.34 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 688 | 15,544 | 175.12 | 3,957.47 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 18 | 603 | 165.35 | 5,552.42 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Undistributed | 7,310 | 16,108 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

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, 2006.

(b) These data are presented for illustrative purposes only. They were compiled from preliminary FY 2006 state budget allocation tables that were prepared for submission to Congress and that were found on the Department of Energy Web site.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCES

Table 2.18
STATE RANKINGS FOR PER CAPITA AMOUNTS
OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE: FISCAL YEAR 2006

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2006, April 2008.

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

2008 Legislative Elections

By Tim Storey

Democrats have been on a roll in legislative elections and increased their numbers again in 2008. Buoyed by the strong campaign of President Barack Obama in many key states, Democratic gains last year leave them at their best political position in legislatures in well over a decade. Democrats control 24 legislatures, Republicans control 14 and 8 are divided between the two parties.

For the third consecutive election cycle, Democrats made gains in legislatures in 2008 elections. Democrats now hold more than 55 percent of all legislative seats for the first time since getting crushed by Republicans in 1994. Democrats netted just shy of 100 seats in 2008 padding their 350 seat gains over the past four years. The gains were far from a landslide and definitely limited because the party has come off of two consecutive election cycles where they increased their numbers.

Nationally, it's been a rough four years for Republican legislative candidates. After the 2004 election, there were almost exactly the same number of Republican and Democratic state legislators. Now, there are 862 more Democratic legislators than Republicans, and Democrats control a majority of all state legislatures.

Courtesy of 2008 gains, Democratic legislators fill 4,084 of the nation's 7,382 state legislative seats with Republicans holding 3,222. Third party candidates, including the country's only current Green Party legislator in Arkansas, control 17 legislative seats, or less than one percent. Candidates run for the Nebraska Senate in nonpartisan elections, so those 49 senate seats are considered nonpartisan. As is always the case, a handful of seats are vacant pending special elections or appointments.

President Obama's convincing Electoral College win spelled good news for many Democratic legislative candidates. At the top of the ticket, Obama, a former Illinois state senator, won the Electoral College vote 365-173 and defeated Arizona Senator John McCain by more than 9.4 million votes garnering 52.9 percent of all votes cast for president. Obama's coattails and vaunted campaign field operation undoubtedly helped Democrats gain seats, and in some cases majority control, in legislatures in some highly contested battleground states such as Nevada, Ohio and Wisconsin. However, in states like Oklahoma and Tennessee that did not see substantial campaign activity from either McCain or

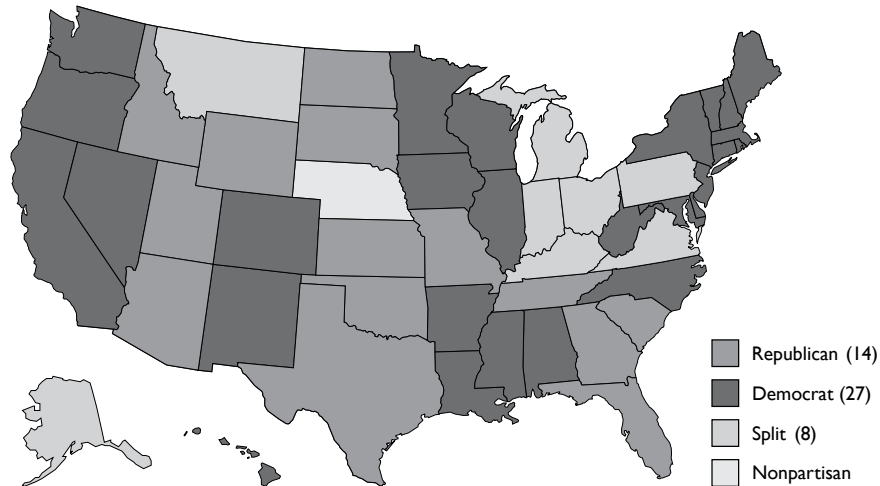
Obama, Republicans picked up seats and took majority control, and in fact, an anti-Obama backlash in those states may have helped Republican candidates. Oklahoma was the only state in the country where Senator McCain won every county.

With redistricting just around the proverbial corner, Republicans are hoping for a big comeback in 2010 when traditionally, the party controlling the White House loses big in legislative races. The GOP can also take solace in the fact that the last time a party gained seats in four consecutive elections was in the 1930s. Winning four election cycles in a row has only happened twice in the past 110 years. But 2008, like 2006 and 2004, belonged to the Democrats.

Post-2008 Numbers

A total of 5,824 of the nation's 7,382 state legislative seats were scheduled for elections last year in 44 states. Six states did *not* have regular legislative elections in 2008. Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia hold state-level elections in odd-numbered years, so they had only special elections to fill vacancies in 2008. In Maryland and Alabama, all legislators serve four-year terms and were last elected in 2006, so they also did not have any elections. Michigan and Minnesota only had state house elections last year; no senate seats were up in those two states. More than 10,000 candidates ran in the general election for legislative seats in 2008, and as usual, about 35 percent of the races were uncontested.

Prior to the 2008 election, Democrats controlled the legislative branch in 23 states while Republicans had majority control in both chambers in 14 states. In 12 states, partisan control was divided with neither party controlling both the house/assembly and senate. The legislature of Nebraska is unicameral and nonpartisan. Elections in 2008 led to Democrats adding four to the number of states in their column—all states that were previously divided. At 27 states, Democrats now control more than half of all legislatures for the first time since before the 1992 election

Figure A: State Legislative Party Control, 2009

Source: National Conference of State Legislators, 2008.

when they had the majority of both chambers in 30 states. Republicans emerged from the election controlling both houses of the legislature in 14 states. Only eight legislatures have divided control which is the lowest number of split legislatures in 25 years.

Democrats gained legislative seats in 31 of the 44 states with 2008 elections, and Republicans picked up seats in nine states. There were three states (Kansas, Missouri and Washington) where the overall partisan numbers were the same before and after the election.

There were only 11 governor's races in 2008. Missouri was the only state where the party of the governor changed in the election going from Republican to Democrat. However, Republicans regained control of the governor's office in Arizona after Democrat Gov. Janet Napolitano resigned to become the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security under President Obama thus making Republican Secretary of State Jan Brewer Arizona's governor. Democrats still hold the majority of governors with a 28 Democrat-22 Republican advantage. There are 17 states in all regions of the country where Democrats control all of state government. Republicans control the governor and the legislature in nine states, and 23 states have divided control.

In terms of legislative chambers, the post-2008 numbers looked good for Democrats. Headed into 2009 sessions, Democrats had numerical majori-

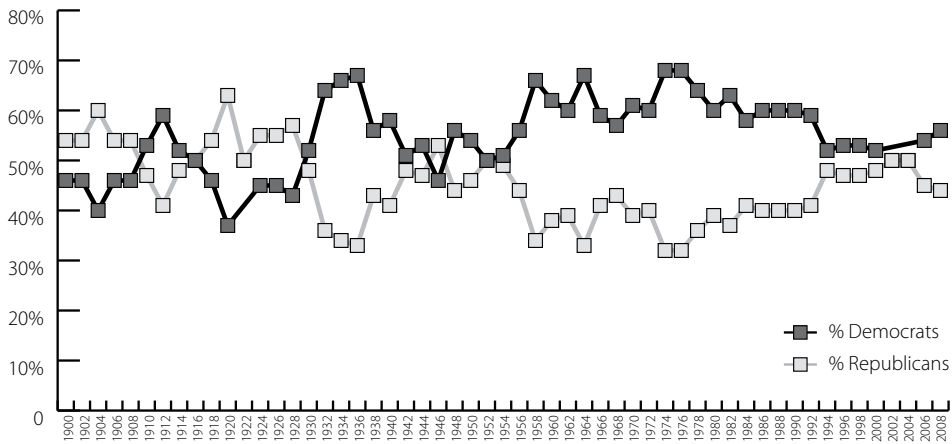
ties in 60 chambers. Republicans claim an outright majority in 36 legislative bodies and two wound up tied. The election left the Alaska Senate, the nation's smallest legislative body, tied at 10 Democrats to 10 Republicans and the Montana House, the nation's most competitive legislative body, tied at 50 Democrats to 50 Republicans.

New Majorities

Since 1900, an average of 12 legislative chambers change hands in every election cycle and just like in 2006, this was an average year. Twelve chambers switched hands in this election cycle including two that went from tied to Democratic control. In the 2008 elections, Democrats supplemented their pick-up of the Virginia Senate in 2007 by adding five chambers to their control column. Republicans earned the majority in four legislative bodies. As noted above, two chambers went from GOP control to being tied—the Alaska Senate and the Montana House.

The Montana House, now tied 50 Democrats to 50 Republicans, has been the most competitive chamber in the country for the past 20 years. Party control in the Montana House has shifted nine times since 1980—more than any other legislative body. Montana takes the prize for political competitiveness in legislative elections because in addition to the House, the next most competitive chamber in the

Figure B: Percentage of Legislative Seats Held by Democrats and Republicans, 1900–2008



Note: Percentage calculation excludes nonpartisan elections in Minnesota (1938–74) and Nebraska (1938–present).
Source: National Conference of State Legislators, 2008.

country over the past 30 years is the Montana Senate. It has switched eight times since 1980 and is now held by Republicans after four years of a Democratic majority. Under Montana law, the party holding the governor's office gets to organize and choose the leaders when there is a tie in the legislature. Since the state has a Democratic governor, the Montana House Speaker is Democratic Rep. Bob Bergren. At least one state legislative body has been tied with an even number of Democrats and Republicans for the past 25 years. During that time, both the Alaska Senate and Montana House were tied twice before, so those two chambers are now tied for the third time in 25 years.

The other tied legislative body following last year's elections is the Alaska Senate. A coalition including all 10 Democratic and three Republican senators voted to elect Republican Sen. Gary Stevens as the Senate President in Alaska. Democrats gained seats in both chambers of the Alaska Legislature even though the state's popular governor, Sarah Palin, was at the top of the GOP ticket as the vice-presidential candidate.

The coalition vote for Alaska Senate President where the leader needed a substantial block of the opposite, or minority, party to get elected was one

of several such arrangements coming off the 2008 election. There are similar, coalition style, leadership arrangements in four additional chambers—the Louisiana House, the New Mexico Senate, the Tennessee House and the Texas House. It is not unusual for there to be coalition leadership in one or two legislatures every year, but five chambers at once is unusually high.

In addition to taking the Montana Senate, the other bright spots for the GOP were in two southern states, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Before the election, the Oklahoma Senate was tied 24 Democrats to 24 Republicans and had been operating with co-Senate leaders for two years under a power sharing agreement. In a state where Republican presidential candidate U.S. Sen. John McCain ran very strong, the party grabbed two Senate seats emerging with a 26 Republican to 22 Democrat majority. It is the first time since Oklahoma became a state in 1907 that Republicans have controlled the Sooner State Senate.

Technically, the Tennessee Senate was also tied at 16-16 with one independent prior to last fall's election although Republicans had functional control over the body under a coalition vote including the lone independent. Tennessee was another state where

STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

McCain ran strong helping Republicans there win three additional seats and earn a 19 Republican to 14 Democrat majority. The Tennessee House results were far closer. In the 2008 election, 50 Republican candidates won Tennessee House seats giving the party a numerical majority in the House for the first time since reconstruction. However, in a contentious vote for the House Speaker, all 49 Democratic Representatives joined to elect Republican Kent Williams as the new Speaker. The Tennessee State Republican Party subsequently expelled Williams from the state party.

Democrats picked up chambers from Republicans in five states including several in large states that had been controlled by the GOP for decades. Perhaps the biggest prize for Democrats was the New York Senate. Barack Obama won New York by a 25 percent margin and that helped Democrats pry away two state Senate seats and get a majority of 32 Democrats to 30 Republicans. It is the first time Democrats have controlled the Empire State Senate since 1966. Looking at overall control of state government including the Assembly and the governor's office in New York, it is the first time that Democrats have controlled the state since 1935 when Herman H. Lehman was the governor.

Another state that shifted demonstrably to all-Democratic control was Delaware where the party won the House after picking up six seats. With Delaware's favorite son, U.S. Sen. Joe Biden, running at the top of the ticket for vice-president, Democrats swept into power including a victory over long-time House Speaker Terry Spence. Before losing his re-election race, Spence had served as speaker for 20 years and had the distinction of being the longest serving House speaker in the country.

In Ohio, term limits helped open the door for Democrats to take the House for the first time since losing it in 1994. Of the 21 representatives termed-out in 2008, 17 of them were Republican, so it was a golden opportunity for the Democrats who took advantage of record spending in the state by the Obama campaign to flip the numbers from 53 Republicans to 46 Democrats before the election to a 53 Democrat to 46 Republican advantage.

Also for the first time since 1994, Democrats took over the Wisconsin legislature by winning the Assembly 52 Democrats to 47 Republicans with one independent. Democrats won the Wisconsin Senate in 2006.

Democrats unified control in Nevada by winning a 12 Democrat to 9 Republican majority in the Senate, the second-smallest state legislative body in the

United States. Republicans controlled the Nevada Senate for 16 years although never by more than three seats.

Regional Breakdown

Republicans renewed their success in the southern part of the United States in the 2008 election cycle although not by much. The party netted 6 legislative seats in the 15 southern states. Since 1982, Republicans have steadily gained seats in the south in every election except for 2006 when Democrats won 24 seats. Republicans now hold 14 of the 30 legislative chambers in the south. Republican gains in the region were hampered by a strong Democratic showing in Texas House races where Republicans held on to a 76 Republican to 74 Democrat majority. One Texas House Republican incumbent won re-election by 19 votes out of more than 40,000 cast or the chamber would have been tied.

With the addition of the Delaware House and New York Senate, Democrats now dominate the northeastern part of the country. The only legislative body north of Virginia and east of Ohio held by Republicans is the Pennsylvania Senate. Democrats now hold more than 65 percent of all legislative seats in the eastern states which is the highest percentage Democrats have enjoyed in that region, formerly dominated by the Republican Party, since at least 1900. The best region for the GOP is the Midwest where they command just more than half of all legislative seats. In the west, Democrats have increased their share of seats to more than 53 percent.

Diversity of Legislators

The 2008 legislative elections brought about the most diverse picture of state legislatures in history. Women now make up nearly a quarter of state legislatures increasing to 24.2 percent—the highest level ever. Another historic first for the country occurred in New Hampshire when women candidates won more than half of the races for the Granite State Senate. It is the first time in U.S. history that a legislative body has a majority of women members.

The number of African-American legislators also surged in the election. Nine percent of state legislators are African-American. And in another historic first, the Colorado Senate and House both elected African-American presiding officers—Senate President Peter Groff and House Speaker Terrance Carroll. It is the first time in American history that two black legislators presided over a legislature in the same state at the same time. The number of Latino state legislators also increased in 2008 with Latino legislators now

making up more than 3 percent of legislatures. Most Latino legislators serve in five states: New Mexico, California, Texas, Florida and Nevada.

Conclusion

Overall legislative turnover was down slightly in 2008 to 17.3 percent with more than 1,100 new state legislators taking office in 2009. The turnover numbers may spike up in 2010 because the national parties will be pouring money into state legislative races at unprecedented levels in advance of redistricting. That could lead to more volatility. It is also possible that some current members will want to retire before 2010 rather than face a rancorous redistricting process.

Even though 2008 was another Democratic year in legislative elections, Republicans have plenty of reasons to be optimistic about the all-important 2010 pre-redistricting election. Since 1900, the party holding the White House has lost seats in legislatures in every presidential mid-term election except for two—in 1934 during the depression and in 2002 in an election dominated by the events of Sept. 11, 2001. That means that the party out of the White House has

gained seats in 25 out of the last 27 mid-term election cycles which is a daunting trend for Democrats to break. And if Democrats could manage to net seats in 2010, it would be the fourth consecutive election cycle to go their way, and that hasn't happened since Democrats did it in 1936. Unless legislative election trends going back over a century break, 2010 could be a resurgent year for the GOP just in time for legislative and congressional redistricting.

About the Author

Tim Storey is a senior fellow in the Legislative Management Program of the Denver, Colo.-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.

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* 2008.

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 | Legislature convenes | | Limitation on length of session (a) | Legislature may call | Legislature may determine subject | Limitation on length of session |
| | | Month | Day | | | | |
| Alabama | Annual | Jan. Mar. Feb. | 2nd Tues. (b) 1st Tues. (c)(d) 1st Tues. (e) | 30 L in 105 C | No | Yes (f) | 12 L in 30 C |
| Alaska | Annual | Jan. | 3rd Tues. (g) | 121 C; 90 Statutory (g) | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes | 30 C |
| Arizona | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | (h) | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes | None |
| Arkansas | Annual | Jan. Feb. | 2nd Mon. 2nd Mon. | 60 C (i) 30C | No | No (j) | None |
| California | Biennium (k) | Jan. | 1st Mon. (d) | None | No | No | None |
| Colorado | Annual | Jan. | No later than 2nd Wed. | 120 C | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes (l) | None |
| Connecticut | Annual | Jan. Jan. | Wed. after 1st Mon. (odd-years) Wed. after 1st Mon. (even-years) | (m) (n) | By petition, 2/3 members, each house (n) | Yes | None |
| Delaware | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Tues. | June 30 | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses | No | None |
| Florida | Annual | Mar. | 1st Tues. after 1st Mon. (o) | 60 C (i) | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses or by petition | Yes | 20 C (i) |
| Georgia | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | 40 L | By petition, 3/5 members, each house | No (p) | 40 L |
| Hawaii | Annual | Jan. | 3rd Wed. | 60 L (i) | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes | 30 L (i) |
| Idaho | Annual | Jan. | Mon. on or nearest 9th day | None | No | No | 20 C |
| Illinois | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed. | None (q) | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses | Yes (l) | None |
| Indiana | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. (r) | odd-61 C or Apr. 29; even-30 C or Mar. 14 | No | Yes | 30 L or 40 C |
| Iowa | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | None | By petition, 2/3 members, each house | Yes | None |
| Kansas | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | odd-None; even-90 C (i) | Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house | Yes | None |
| Kentucky | Annual | Jan. | 1st Tues after 1st Mon. | even-60 L; odd-30 L (s) | No | No | None |
| Louisiana | 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 | 30 C |
| Maine | (t) | Dec. (even-years); January (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 | None |
| Maryland | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed. | 90 C | By petition, majority, each house | Yes | 30 C |
| Massachusetts | Biennium | Jan. | 1st Wed. | (v) | By petition (w) | Yes | None |
| Michigan | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed. | None | No | No | None |
| Minnesota | Biennium | Feb. | Feb. 12, 2008 | 120 L | No (x) | Yes | None |

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 |
| 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 |
| Nbraska | 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 | Annual (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-40 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. | 4th Mon. | 45 C | No | No |
| Vermont | Annual | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Mon. | None | No | Yes |
| Virginia | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed. | odd-30 C (i); even-60 C (i) | (tt) | Yes |
| Washington | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | odd-105 C; even-60 C | By vote, 2/3 members, each house | Yes |
| West Virginia | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed. | 60 C (i) | By petition, 3/5 members, each house | Yes (l) |

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 determine subject | Legislature may call | Limitation on length of session |
| Wisconsin..... | Biennium | Jan. | 1st Mon. | None | | (nn) | None |
| Wyoming..... | Biennium | Jan.(odd years) Feb.(even-years) (even-years) | 2nd Tues. (odd-years) 2nd Mon. | odd-40 L.; even-20 L; | By petition, majority members, each house biennium-60 L | Yes | 20 L |
| Dist. of Columbia | (oo) | Jan. | 2nd day | None | ... | ... | ... |
| American Samoa | Annual | Jan. July | 2nd Mon. 2nd Mon. | 45 L. 45 L | No | No | None |
| Guam | (pp) | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | None (pp) | Only the governor may call | No | None (pp) |
| No. Mariana Islands ... | Annual | (rr) | (d)(rr) | 90 L (qq) | Upon request of presiding officers, both houses | Yes (l) | 10 C |
| Puerto Rico..... | Annual (rr) | Jan. Aug. | 2nd Mon. 3rd Mon. | 5 mo. 4 mo. | No | No | 20 C |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | Annual | Jan. (ss) | 2nd Mon. (ss) | None | No, governor calls | No | None |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, February 2009.

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. 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 three-fifths of the General Assembly certifies to governor that an emergency exists, governor must convene a special session for all purposes.

(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.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

- (v) Legislative rules say formal business must be concluded by Nov. 15th of the 1st session in the biennium, or by July 31st of the 2nd session for the biennium.
- (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 legislature; 60 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 lends 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.
- (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 1st Tuesday of January of the odd-numbered year. Session ends on November 30 of the even-numbered year. Each calendar year receives its own legislative number.
- (ii) The regular session ends the first Thursday in June (June 7, 2007); it can be extended with a two-thirds 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) 90 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: 2009

| 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 | 1,074 | 906 | 12 | 11 | 2,072* | ... | 3,079 | 2,375 | 25 | 6 | 5,505 | ... | 7,577* |
| State totals | 1,021 | 890 | 2 | 9 | 1,971* | ... | 3,041 | 2,346 | 18 | 6 | 5,411 | ... | 7,382* |
| Alabama | 19 | 13 | ... | 3 | 35 | 4 | 62 | 43 | ... | ... | 105 | 4 | 140 |
| Alaska | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | 20 | 4 | 18 | 22 | ... | ... | 40 | 2 | 60 |
| Arizona | 12 | 18 | ... | ... | 30 | 2 | 24 | 36 | ... | ... | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| Arkansas | 27 | 8 | ... | ... | 35 | 4 | 71 | 28 | 1 (e) | ... | 100 | 2 | 135 |
| California | 25 | 14 | ... | 1 | 40 | 4 | 51 | 29 | ... | ... | 80 | 2 | 120 |
| Colorado | 21 | 14 | ... | ... | 35 | 4 | 38 | 27 | ... | ... | 65 | 2 | 100 |
| Connecticut | 24 | 12 | ... | ... | 36 | 2 | 114 | 36 | ... | 1 | 151 | 2 | 187 |
| Delaware | 16 | 5 | ... | ... | 21 | 4 | 24 | 17 | ... | ... | 41 | 2 | 62 |
| Florida | 14 | 26 | ... | ... | 40 | 4 | 44 | 76 | ... | ... | 120 | 2 | 160 |
| Georgia | 22 | 34 | ... | ... | 56 | 2 | 73 | 107 | ... | ... | 180 | 2 | 236 |
| Hawaii | 23 | 2 | ... | ... | 25 | 4 | 45 | 6 | ... | ... | 51 | 2 | 76 |
| Idaho | 7 | 28 | ... | ... | 35 | 2 | 18 | 52 | ... | ... | 70 | 2 | 105 |
| Illinois | 37 | 22 | ... | ... | 59 | (a) | 70 | 48 | ... | ... | 118 | 2 | 177 |
| Indiana | 17 | 33 | ... | ... | 50 | 4 | 52 | 48 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| Iowa | 32 | 18 | ... | ... | 50 | 4 | 56 | 44 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| Kansas | 9 | 31 | ... | ... | 40 | 4 | 49 | 76 | ... | ... | 125 | 2 | 165 |
| Kentucky | 15 | 21 | 1 (b) | 1 | 38 | 4 | 65 | 35 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 138 |
| Louisiana | 22 | 15 | ... | 2 | 39 | 4 | 51 | 50 | 3 (b) | 1 | 105 | 4 | 144 |
| Maine | 20 | 15 | ... | ... | 35 | 2 | 95 | 55 | 1 (c) | ... | 151 | 2 | 186 |
| Maryland | 33 | 14 | ... | ... | 47 | 4 | 104 | 36 | 1 (b) | ... | 141 | 4 | 188 |
| Massachusetts | 35 | 5 | ... | ... | 40 | 2 | 142 | 16 | 1 (b) | 1 | 160 | 2 | 200 |
| Michigan | 16 | 21 | ... | 1 | 38 | 4 | 67 | 43 | ... | ... | 110 | 2 | 148 |
| Minnesota | 46 (d) | 21 | ... | ... | 67 | 4 | 87 (d) | 47 | ... | ... | 134 | 2 | 201 |
| Mississippi | 27 | 25 | ... | ... | 52 | 4 | 74 | 48 | ... | ... | 122 | 4 | 174 |
| Missouri | 11 | 23 | ... | ... | 34 | 4 | 74 | 89 | ... | ... | 163 | 2 | 197 |
| Montana | 23 | 27 | ... | ... | 50 | 4 | 50 | 50 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| Nebraska |Nonpartisan election | | | | 49 | 4 |Unicameral | | | | 49 | | |
| Nevada | 12 | 9 | ... | ... | 21 | 4 | 28 | 14 | ... | ... | 42 | 2 | 63 |
| New Hampshire | 14 | 10 | ... | ... | 24 | 2 | 224 | 175 | ... | 1 | 400 | 2 | 424 |
| New Jersey | 23 | 16 | ... | 1 | 40 | 4 (f) | 48 | 32 | ... | ... | 80 | 2 | 120 |
| New Mexico | 27 | 15 | ... | ... | 42 | 4 | 45 | 25 | ... | ... | 70 | 2 | 112 |
| New York | 32 | 30 | ... | ... | 62 | 2 | 108 | 41 | 1 (b) | ... | 150 | 2 | 212 |
| North Carolina | 30 | 20 | ... | ... | 50 | 2 | 68 | 52 | ... | ... | 120 | 2 | 170 |
| North Dakota | 21 | 26 | ... | ... | 47 | 4 | 36 | 58 | ... | ... | 94 | 4 | 141 |
| Ohio | 12 | 21 | ... | ... | 33 | 4 | 53 | 46 | ... | ... | 99 | 2 | 132 |
| Oklahoma | 22 | 26 | ... | ... | 48 | 4 | 40 | 61 | ... | ... | 101 | 2 | 149 |
| Oregon | 18 | 12 | ... | ... | 30 | 4 | 36 | 24 | ... | ... | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| Pennsylvania | 21 | 29 | ... | ... | 50 | 4 | 104 | 99 | ... | ... | 203 | 2 | 253 |
| Rhode Island | 33 | 4 | 1 (b) | ... | 38 | 2 | 69 | 6 | ... | ... | 75 | 2 | 113 |
| South Carolina | 19 | 27 | ... | ... | 46 | 4 | 52 | 71 | ... | 1 | 124 | 2 | 170 |
| South Dakota | 14 | 21 | ... | ... | 35 | 2 | 24 | 46 | ... | ... | 70 | 2 | 105 |
| Tennessee | 14 | 19 | ... | ... | 33 | 4 | 49 | 50 | ... | ... | 99 | 2 | 132 |
| Texas | 12 | 19 | ... | ... | 31 | 4 | 74 | 76 | ... | ... | 150 | 2 | 181 |
| Utah | 8 | 21 | ... | ... | 29 | 4 | 22 | 53 | ... | ... | 75 | 2 | 104 |
| Vermont | 23 | 7 | ... | ... | 30 | 2 | 95 | 48 | 7 (g) | ... | 150 | 2 | 180 |
| Virginia | 21 | 19 | ... | ... | 40 | 4 | 45 | 53 | 2 (b) | ... | 100 | 2 | 140 |
| Washington | 31 | 18 | ... | ... | 49 | 4 | 61 | 36 | ... | 1 | 98 | 2 | 147 |
| West Virginia | 26 | 8 | ... | ... | 34 | 4 | 71 | 29 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 134 |
| Wisconsin | 18 | 15 | ... | ... | 33 (h) | 4 | 52 | 46 | 1 (b) | ... | 99 (h) | 2 | 132 |
| Wyoming | 7 | 23 | ... | ... | 30 | 4 | 19 | 41 | ... | ... | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| Dist. of Columbia (i) | 11 | 0 | 2 (b) | ... | 13 | 4 |Unicameral | | | | 13 | | |
| American Samoa |Nonpartisan election | | | | 18 (j) | 4 |Nonpartisan election | | | | 20 (j) | 2 | 38 |
| Guam | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | 15 | 2 |Unicameral | | | | 15 | | |
| No. Mariana Islands | 2 | 4 | 3 (k) | ... | 9 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 7 (l) | ... | 20 | 2 | 29 |
| Puerto Rico | 22 (m) | 7 (n) | ... | 2 | 31 (p) | 4 | 37 (m) | 17 (n) | ... | ... | 54 (p) | 4 | 85 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 10 | ... | 5 (o) | ... | 15 | 2 |Unicameral | | | | 15 | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES

THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS: 2009 — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2009.

**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.

(d) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

(e) Green 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 (5).

(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) Covenant Party.

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

(m) New Progressive Party.

(n) Popular Democratic Party.

(o) Independent (3); Independent Citizens Movement (2).

(p) Constitutionally, the Senate consists of 27 seats and the House consists of 51 seats. However, extra at-large seats can be granted to the opposition to limit any party’s control to 2/3. After the 2008 election, extra seats for the minority party were added in both the Senate and House.

Table 3.3A

THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS BY REGION: 2009

| State | Senate | | | | | | House/Assembly | | | | | | Senate and House/Assembly totals |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|-----------|--------|------|----------------------------------|
| | Democrats | Republicans | Other | Vacancies | Total | Term | Democrats | Republicans | Other | Vacancies | Total | Term | |
| State totals..... | 1,021 | 890 | 2 | 9 | 1,971* | ... | 3,041 | 2,346 | 18 | 6 | 5,411 | ... | 7,382* |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 24 | 12 | ... | ... | 36 | 2 | 114 | 36 | ... | 1 | 151 | 2 | 187 |
| Delaware..... | 16 | 5 | ... | ... | 21 | 4 | 24 | 17 | ... | ... | 41 | 2 | 62 |
| Maine..... | 20 | 15 | ... | ... | 35 | 2 | 95 | 55 | 1 (a) | ... | 151 | 2 | 186 |
| Massachusetts..... | 35 | 5 | ... | ... | 40 | 2 | 142 | 16 | 1 (g) | 1 | 160 | 2 | 200 |
| New Hampshire..... | 14 | 10 | ... | ... | 24 | 2 | 224 | 175 | ... | 1 | 400 | 2 | 424 |
| New Jersey..... | 23 | 16 | ... | 1 | 40 | 4 (b) | 48 | 32 | ... | ... | 80 | 2 | 120 |
| New York..... | 32 | 30 | ... | ... | 62 | 2 | 108 | 41 | 1 | ... | 150 | 2 | 212 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 21 | 29 | ... | ... | 50 | 4 | 104 | 99 | ... | ... | 203 | 2 | 253 |
| Rhode Island..... | 33 | 4 | 1 (g) | ... | 38 | 2 | 69 | 6 | ... | ... | 75 | 2 | 113 |
| Vermont..... | 23 | 7 | ... | ... | 30 | 2 | 95 | 48 | 7 (c) | ... | 150 | 2 | 180 |
| Regional total..... | 241 | 133 | 1 | 1 | 376 | ... | 1,023 | 525 | 10 | 3 | 1,561 | ... | 1,937 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 37 | 22 | ... | ... | 59 | (d) | 70 | 48 | ... | ... | 118 | 2 | 177 |
| Indiana..... | 17 | 33 | ... | ... | 50 | 4 | 52 | 48 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| Iowa..... | 32 | 18 | ... | ... | 50 | 4 | 56 | 44 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| Kansas..... | 9 | 31 | ... | ... | 40 | 4 | 49 | 76 | ... | ... | 125 | 2 | 165 |
| Michigan..... | 16 | 21 | ... | 1 | 38 | 4 | 67 | 43 | ... | ... | 110 | 2 | 148 |
| Minnesota..... | 46 (e) | 21 | ... | ... | 67 | 4 | 87 (e) | 47 | ... | ... | 134 | 2 | 201 |
| Nebraska..... | Nonpartisan election | | | | 49 | 4 | Unicameral | | | | 49 | | 49 |
| North Dakota..... | 21 | 26 | ... | ... | 47 | 4 | 36 | 58 | ... | ... | 94 | 4 | 141 |
| Ohio..... | 12 | 21 | ... | ... | 33 | 4 | 53 | 46 | ... | ... | 99 | 2 | 132 |
| South Dakota..... | 14 | 21 | ... | ... | 35 | 2 | 24 | 46 | ... | ... | 70 | 2 | 105 |
| Wisconsin..... | 18 | 15 | ... | ... | 33 (f) | 4 | 52 | 46 | 1 (g) | ... | 99 (f) | 2 | 132 |
| Regional total..... | 222 | 229 | 0 | 1 | 501 | ... | 546 | 502 | 1 | 0 | 1,049 | ... | 1,550 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 19 | 13 | ... | 3 | 35 | 4 | 62 | 43 | ... | ... | 105 | 4 | 140 |
| Arkansas..... | 27 | 8 | ... | ... | 35 | 4 | 71 | 28 | 1 (h) | ... | 100 | 2 | 135 |
| Florida..... | 14 | 26 | ... | ... | 40 | 4 | 44 | 76 | ... | ... | 120 | 2 | 160 |
| Georgia..... | 22 | 34 | ... | ... | 56 | 2 | 73 | 107 | ... | ... | 180 | 2 | 236 |
| Kentucky..... | 15 | 21 | 1 (g) | 1 | 38 | 4 | 65 | 35 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 138 |
| Louisiana..... | 22 | 15 | ... | 2 | 39 | 4 | 51 | 50 | 3 (g) | 1 | 105 | 4 | 144 |
| Maryland..... | 33 | 14 | ... | ... | 47 | 4 | 104 | 36 | 1 (g) | ... | 141 | 4 | 188 |
| Mississippi..... | 27 | 25 | ... | ... | 52 | 4 | 74 | 48 | ... | ... | 122 | 4 | 174 |
| Missouri..... | 11 | 23 | ... | ... | 34 | 4 | 74 | 89 | ... | ... | 163 | 2 | 197 |
| North Carolina..... | 30 | 20 | ... | ... | 50 | 2 | 68 | 52 | ... | ... | 120 | 2 | 170 |
| Oklahoma..... | 22 | 26 | ... | ... | 48 | 4 | 40 | 61 | ... | ... | 101 | 2 | 149 |
| South Carolina..... | 19 | 27 | ... | ... | 46 | 4 | 52 | 71 | ... | 1 | 124 | 2 | 170 |
| Tennessee..... | 14 | 19 | ... | ... | 33 | 4 | 49 | 50 | ... | ... | 99 | 2 | 132 |
| Texas..... | 12 | 19 | ... | ... | 31 | 4 | 74 | 76 | ... | ... | 150 | 2 | 181 |
| Virginia..... | 21 | 19 | ... | ... | 40 | 4 | 45 | 53 | 2 (g) | ... | 100 | 2 | 140 |
| West Virginia..... | 26 | 8 | ... | ... | 34 | 4 | 71 | 29 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 134 |
| Regional total..... | 334 | 317 | 1 | 6 | 658 | ... | 1,017 | 904 | 7 | 2 | 1,930 | ... | 2,588 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | 20 | 4 | 18 | 22 | ... | ... | 40 | 2 | 60 |
| Arizona..... | 12 | 18 | ... | ... | 30 | 2 | 24 | 36 | ... | ... | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| California..... | 25 | 14 | ... | 1 | 40 | 4 | 51 | 29 | ... | ... | 80 | 2 | 120 |
| Colorado..... | 21 | 14 | ... | ... | 35 | 4 | 38 | 27 | ... | ... | 65 | 2 | 100 |
| Hawaii..... | 23 | 2 | ... | ... | 25 | 4 | 45 | 6 | ... | ... | 51 | 2 | 76 |
| Idaho..... | 7 | 28 | ... | ... | 35 | 2 | 18 | 52 | ... | ... | 70 | 2 | 105 |
| Montana..... | 23 | 27 | ... | ... | 50 | 4 | 50 | 50 | ... | ... | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| Nevada..... | 12 | 9 | ... | ... | 21 | 4 | 28 | 14 | ... | ... | 42 | 2 | 63 |
| New Mexico..... | 27 | 15 | ... | ... | 42 | 4 | 45 | 25 | ... | ... | 70 | 2 | 112 |
| Oregon..... | 18 | 12 | ... | ... | 30 | 4 | 36 | 24 | ... | ... | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| Utah..... | 8 | 21 | ... | ... | 29 | 4 | 22 | 53 | ... | ... | 75 | 2 | 104 |
| Washington..... | 31 | 18 | ... | ... | 49 | 4 | 61 | 36 | ... | 1 | 98 | 2 | 147 |
| Wyoming..... | 7 | 23 | ... | ... | 30 | 4 | 19 | 41 | ... | ... | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| Regional total..... | 224 | 211 | 0 | 1 | 436 | ... | 455 | 415 | 0 | 1 | 871 | ... | 1,307 |

Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2009.

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

Key:

... — Does not apply.

(a) Unenrolled.

(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 (5).

(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) Green Party.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Table 3.4
MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 2008

| 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 | 3 | 15 | 40 | 6 | 15 |
| Arizona | 30 | 8 | 27 | 60 | 21 | 35 |
| Arkansas | 35 | 6 | 17 | 100 | 34 | 34 |
| California | 40 | 11 | 28 | 80 | 29 | 36 |
| Colorado | 35 | 10 | 29 | 65 | 19 | 29 |
| Connecticut | 36 | 5 | 14 | 151 | 26 | 17 |
| Delaware | 21 | 3 | 14 | 41 | 10 | 24 |
| Florida | 40 | 7 | 18 | 120 | 36 | 30 |
| Georgia | 56 | 5 | 9 | 180 | 21 | 12 |
| Hawaii | 25 | 4 | 16 | 51 | 6 | 12 |
| Idaho | 35 | 6 | 17 | 70 | 11 | 16 |
| Illinois | 59 | 5 | 8 | 118 | 13 | 11 |
| Indiana | 50 | 8 | 16 | 100 | 16 | 16 |
| Iowa | 50 | 9 | 18 | 100 | 18 | 18 |
| Kansas | 40 | 10 | 25 | 125 | 20 | 16 |
| Kentucky | 38 | 3 | 8 | 100 | 9 | 9 |
| Louisiana | 39 | 3 | 8 | 105 | 2 | 2 |
| Maine | 35 | 10 | 29 | 151 | 53 | 35 |
| Maryland | 47 | 1 | 2 | 141 | 1 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 40 | 5 | 13 | 160 | 16 | 10 |
| Michigan | 38 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 46 | 42 |
| Minnesota | 67 | 2 | 3 | 134 | 23 | 17 |
| Mississippi | 52 | 15 | 29 | 122 | 20 | 16 |
| Missouri | 34 | 6 | 18 | 163 | 44 | 27 |
| Montana | 50 | 14 | 28 | 100 | 38 | 38 |
| Nebraska | 49 | 16 | 33 | Unicameral | | |
| Nevada | 21 | 3 | 14 | 42 | 8 | 19 |
| New Hampshire | 24 | 6 | 25 | 400 | 141 | 35 |
| New Jersey | 40 | 1 | 3 | 80 | 1 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 42 | 8 | 19 | 70 | 11 | 16 |
| New York | 62 | 8 | 13 | 150 | 8 | 5 |
| North Carolina | 50 | 7 | 14 | 120 | 18 | 15 |
| North Dakota | 47 | 5 | 11 | 94 | 10 | 11 |
| Ohio | 33 | 9 | 21 | 99 | 35 | 35 |
| Oklahoma | 48 | 6 | 13 | 101 | 17 | 17 |
| Oregon | 30 | 7 | 23 | 60 | 17 | 28 |
| Pennsylvania | 50 | 7 | 14 | 203 | 27 | 13 |
| Rhode Island | 38 | 8 | 21 | 75 | 16 | 21 |
| South Carolina | 46 | 9 | 20 | 124 | 24 | 19 |
| South Dakota | 35 | 16 | 46 | 70 | 34 | 49 |
| Tennessee | 33 | 6 | 18 | 99 | 23 | 23 |
| Texas | 31 | 2 | 6 | 150 | 23 | 15 |
| Utah | 29 | 6 | 21 | 75 | 14 | 19 |
| Vermont | 30 | 3 | 10 | 150 | 34 | 23 |
| Virginia | 40 | 9 | 23 | 100 | 4 | 4 |
| Washington | 49 | 3 | 6 | 98 | 17 | 17 |
| West Virginia | 34 | 7 | 21 | 100 | 19 | 19 |
| Wisconsin | 33 | 2 | 6 | 99 | 14 | 14 |
| Wyoming | 30 | 4 | 13 | 60 | 14 | 23 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 13 | 1 | 8 | Unicameral | | |
| American Samoa | 18 | 12 | 67 | 21 | 11 | 52 |
| Guam | 15 | 5 | 33 | Unicameral | | |
| No. Mariana Islands | 9 | 10 | 111 | 18 | 1 | 6 |
| Puerto Rico | 28 | 14 | 11 | 51 | 21 | 41 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 15 | 7 | 47 | Unicameral | | |

Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2009.

Table 3.5
THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION

| State or other jurisdiction | House/Assembly | | | | | Senate | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) (a) | State resident (years) (b) | District resident (years) | Qualified voter (years) | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) (a) | State resident (years) (b) | District resident (years) | Qualified voter (years) |
| Alabama..... | 21 | ... | 3 (c) | 1 | ... | 25 | ... | 3 (c) | 1 | ... |
| Alaska..... | 21 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 25 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... |
| Arizona..... | 25 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 25 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... |
| Arkansas..... | 21 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 25 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| California..... | 18 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 25 | 3 | 18 | 1 | ... |
| Colorado..... | 25 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 25 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Connecticut..... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delaware..... | 24 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | 3 (c) | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | 21 | ... | 30 days | ... | ... |
| Illinois..... | 21 | ... | 2 | 2 (n) | ... | 21 | ... | 2 | 2 (n) | ... |
| Indiana..... | 21 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 25 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Iowa..... | 21 | ... | 1 | 60 days | ... | 25 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Kansas..... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kentucky..... | 24 | ... | 2 (c) | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 6 (c) | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnesota..... | 18 | ... | 1 | 6 mo. | ... | 21 | ... | ... | 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 | ... | ... | 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) | ... | 25 | ... | 5 | 1 (h) | ... |
| North Carolina..... | 21 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 25 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| North Dakota..... | 18 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Ohio..... | 18 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | ... | 30 days | 1 | ... |
| Oklahoma..... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oregon..... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania..... | 21 | ... | 4 (c) | 4 | ... | 25 | ... | 4 (c) | 4 | ... |
| Rhode Island..... | 18 | ... | 30 days | 30 days | ... | 18 | ... | 30 days | 30 days | ... |
| South Carolina..... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION — Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | House/Assembly | | | | | Senate | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) (a) | State resident (years) (b) | District resident (years) | Qualified voter (years) | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) (a) | State resident (years) (b) | District resident (years) | Qualified voter (years) |
| South Dakota..... | 21 | ★ | 2 | ★ | ★ | 21 | ★ | 2 | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee..... | 21 | ★ | (c) | 1 | ★ | 30 | ★ | 3 | 1 | ★ |
| Texas..... | 21 | ★ | 2 | 6 mo. | ★ | 26 | ★ | 5 | 1 | ★ |
| Utah..... | 25 | ★ | 3 (c) | | ... | 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 | ★ | | ★(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 | ★(i) | 5 | 1 | ... | 30 (j) | ★(i) | 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, February 2009.

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) After redistricting, candidate 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 natat.

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

(l) 30 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.

Table 3.6
SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS: METHODS OF SELECTION

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>President</i> | <i>President pro tem</i> | <i>Majority leader</i> | <i>Assistant majority leader</i> | <i>Majority floor leader</i> | <i>Assistant majority floor leader</i> | <i>Majority whip</i> | <i>Majority caucus chair</i> | <i>Minority leader</i> | <i>Assistant minority leader</i> | <i>Minority floor leader</i> | <i>Assistant minority floor leader</i> | <i>Minority whip</i> | <i>Minority caucus chair</i> |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Alabama (b)..... | (a) | ES | (b) | ... | (b) | ... | ... | ... | (b) | ... | (b) | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaska..... | ES | AP | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Arizona..... | ES | AP | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Arkansas..... | (a) | ES | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| California..... | (a) | ES | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| Colorado..... | ES | ES | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Connecticut (c)..... | (a) | ES | AP | AP | AP | AP | ... | AP | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL | AL |
| Delaware..... | (a) | ES | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Florida..... | EC/ES | AP | AP | AP or AL | AP or AL | AP or AL | AP or AL | AP or AL | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL | AL |
| Georgia..... | (a) | ES | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Hawaii (d)..... | ES | ES (e) | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC (f) | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... |
| Idaho..... | (a) | ES | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Illinois (g)..... | ES | ... | AP | AP/5 | ... | ... | AP/3 | AP | EC | AL/5 | ... | ... | AL | AL |
| Indiana..... | (a) | ES | ... | EC | AT | AT | AT | EC | EC | EC | EC (h) | ... | EC (h) | EC |
| Iowa..... | ES | ES | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas..... | ES | ES (e) | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Kentucky (f)..... | ES | ES | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... |
| Louisiana..... | ES | ES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine..... | ES | AP | EC | EC | (j) | (i) | (k) | ... | EC | EC | (l) | (l) | (m) | ... |
| Maryland..... | ES | ES | AP (n) | AP (n) | (n) | (n) | ... | ... | EC (o) | ... | (o) | ... | EC | ... |
| Massachusetts..... | EC | ... | AP | AP | ... | ... | ... | (p) | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | (p) |
| Michigan (q)..... | (a) | ES | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Minnesota..... | ES | ES | EC | EC | ... | ... | AL/ | ... | EC | EC | ... | EC/5 | EC/5 | ... |
| Mississippi..... | (a) | ES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri..... | (a) | ES | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Montana..... | ES | ES | ... | ... | ES | ... | ES | ... | ... | ... | ES | ... | ES | ... |
| Nebraska (U)..... | (a) | ES | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... |
| Nevada (s)..... | (a) | ES | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... |
| New Hampshire..... | ES | AP | AP | AP | AP | MA | MA | MA | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI |
| New Jersey..... | ES | ES | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI |
| New Mexico..... | (a) | ES | EC (t) | EC (t) | EC (t) | EC (t) | EC | EC | EC (t) | ... | EC (t) | EC | EC | EC |
| New York (u)..... | (a) | ES | EC | AT (v) | AT (v) | AT (v) | AT | AT (v) | EC | AT (v) | AT (v) | AL | AL | (v) |
| North Carolina..... | (a) | ES | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| North Dakota..... | (a) | ES | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Ohio (w)(x)..... | ES (x) | ES | ... | ... | ES | ES | ES | ... | ES (x) | ES | ... | ... | ES | ... |
| Oklahoma..... | (a) | ES | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Oregon..... | ES | ES | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... |
| Pennsylvania..... | ES | ES | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... |
| Rhode Island (y)..... | ES | ES | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL | ... | EC | AL | ... | ... | AL | ... |
| South Carolina..... | (a) | ES | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota..... | (a) | ES | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Tennessee..... | ES | AP | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC |
| Texas..... | (a) | ES | ... | ... | EC (z) | EC (z) | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC (z) | EC | EC (z) |
| Utah..... | ES | ... | EC | ... | EC (aa) | EC (aa) | EC | EC (aa) | EC | EC | EC (aa) | EC (aa) | EC (aa) | EC (aa) |
| Vermont..... | (a) | ES | EC | EC | EC (aa) | 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 majority leader | Majority floor leader | Assistant majority floor leader | Majority whip | Majority caucus chair | Minority leader | Assistant minority leader | Minority floor leader | Assistant minority floor leader | Minority whip | Minority caucus chair |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Virginia..... | (a) | ES | EC (bb) | ... | EC (bb) | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC |
| Washington (cc)..... | (a) | ES | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC |
| West Virginia..... | ES | AP | AP | ... | ... | ... | AP | EC | EC | ... | EC | ... | AL | ... |
| Wisconsin..... | ES (dd) | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Wyoming..... | ES | ES (e) | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | 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 | ... | EC | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | ES (hh) | ... | (hh) | ... | ES (ii) | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerto Rico..... | ES (p) | EC | EC | ... | EC (jj) | ... | ... | (kk) | EC (p) | ... | EC (jj) | ... | ... | (p) |
| U.S. Virgin Islands (U)..... | ES | ... | ES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ES | ES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ES |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2009.

Note: In some states, the leadership positions in the Senate are not empowered by the law or by the rules of the chamber, but rather by the party members themselves. Entry following slash indicates number of individuals holding specified position.

Key:

ES — Elected or confirmed by all members of the Senate.

EC — Elected by party caucus.

AP — Appointed by president.

AT — Appointed by president pro tempore.

AL — Appointed by party leader.

MA — Elected by majority party.

MI — Elected by minority party.

(U) — Unicameral legislative body.

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

(a) Lieutenant governor is president of the Senate by virtue of the office.

(b) 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 appointed by minority leader.

(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.

(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 Comm. Chair, Vice President pro tem, Majority Program Development Comm. Chair, Majority Steering Comm. Chair, two assistant majority leaders, various deputies and assistants. Additional positions appointed by the minority leader: Senate Finance Comm. ranking member, Minority Policy Comm. Chair, Minority Program Development Chair, three additional assistant minority leaders, various deputies and assistants.

(v) 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 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) Official title for majority floor leader is known as the assistant majority whip; the assistant minority floor leader is known as the assistant minority whip and the minority caucus chair is known as minority caucus manager.

(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 majority leader</i> | <i>Majority floor leader</i> | <i>Assistant majority floor leader</i> | <i>Majority whip</i> | <i>Majority caucus chair</i> | <i>Minority leader</i> | <i>Assistant minority leader</i> | <i>Minority floor leader</i> | <i>Assistant minority floor leader</i> | <i>Minority whip</i> | <i>Minority caucus chair</i> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Alabama | EH | EH | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaska | EH | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Arizona | EH | AS | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... |
| Arkansas | EH | AS | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| California | EH | AS | AS | AS | AS | ... | AS | EC | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| Colorado (a) | EH | AS | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Connecticut | EH | AS/4 (b) | EC | EC/4 (b) | ... | ... | ... | AS | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL | AL |
| Delaware | EH | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Florida | EH | EH | AS | AS | AS | ... | EC | AS | EC | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL |
| Georgia | EH | EH | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| Hawaii (c) | EH | EH (d) | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... |
| Idaho | EH | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Illinois | EH | ... | AS | AS (e) | ... | ... | ... | EC | EC | AL | ... | ... | ... | AL (e) |
| Indiana | EH | AL | EC | 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 |
| Louisiana | EH | EH | EC | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine | EH | AS (h) | EC (h) | EC (h) | ... | ... | (h) | ... | EC (h) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland (bb) | EH | EH (i) | AS (j) | AS (j) | AS (j) | ... | AS | (k) | EC (l) | EC (l) | EC (l) | EC (l) | EH | (k) |
| Massachusetts | EC | ... | AS | AS | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | AL | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Michigan (n) | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Minnesota | EH | AS | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | AL | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | EH | EH | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Montana | EH | EH | ... | ... | ... | ... | EH | ... | ... | ... | EH | ... | EH | ... |
| Nebraska | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | (o) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevada | EH | AS (d) | AS | AS | ... | EC | EC | ... | AS | AL | EC | EC | EC | ... |
| New Hampshire | EH | EH | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI |
| New Jersey | EH | ... | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | EH | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC (m) | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC (m) | ... | EC | EC |
| New York (p) | EH | AS | AS | AS | ... | ... | AS | AS (q) | EC | AL | ... | ... | AL | AL (q) |
| North Carolina | EH | EH | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC |
| North Dakota | EH | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Ohio (r) | EH (k) | EH | ... | ... | EH | EH | EH | ... | EH (k) | EH | ... | ... | EH | ... |
| Oklahoma | EH | EH | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Oregon | EH | EH | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Pennsylvania | EH | EH | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Rhode Island | EH | EH | EC | AL | ... | ... | AL | ... | EC | AL | ... | ... | AL | ... |
| South Carolina | EH | EH | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota | EH | EH | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... |
| Tennessee | EH | EH | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | ... | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Texas | EH | AS | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC (s) | EC | EC (s) |
| Utah | EH | AS | EC | EC (s) | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC (s) | EC | EC (s) |
| Vermont | EH | ... | EC | EC | (t) | (t) | (t) | (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 majority leader | Majority floor leader | Assistant majority floor leader | Majority whip | Majority caucus chair | Minority leader | Assistant minority leader | Minority floor leader | Assistant minority floor leader | Minority whip | Minority caucus chair |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 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 |
| West Virginia | EH | AS | AS | ... | AS | ... | AS | AS | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | EH (x) | EH (x) | EC | ... | EC | ... | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | EC |
| Wyoming | EH | EH | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC | ... | ... | EC | ... | EC | EC |
| Dist. of Columbia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (o) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| American Samoa | EH | EH (d) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (o) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guam | EH (y) | ... | (y) | ... | EH (z) | ... | ... | ... | EC | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands | EH (k) | EH (d) | EC | ... | EC (aa) | ... | ... | ... | EC (k) | ... | EC | ... | ... | (k) |
| Puerto Rico | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (o) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2009.

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) 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.

(n) 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).

(o) 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 majority caucus chair is majority conference chair; minority caucus chair is minority 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 format election. Additional positions include assistant majority whip, the 6th ranking majority leadership position (EH) and assistant minority whip, the 4th ranking minority leadership position (EH).

(s) Assistant majority leader is known as majority assistant whip; assistant minority floor leader known as minority assistant whip; minority caucus chair known as minority caucus manager.

(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 2 vice-chairs, 1 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.

Table 3.8
METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION

| <i>State</i> | <i>Method</i> |
|----------------------------|---|
| Alabama | Constitutional Amendment 57 |
| Alaska | Alaska Stat. §24.10.100 , §24.10.101 |
| Arizona | Art. V, §12; A.R.S. §41-1901 thru 41-1904. Commission recommendations are put on the ballot for a vote of the people. |
| Arkansas | Amendment 70, Ark. Stat. Ann. §10-2-212 et seq. |
| California | Art. IV, §4; Proposition 112; Cal. Gov. Code §8901 et seq. |
| Colorado | Colorado Stat. 2-2-301(1) |
| Connecticut | Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §2-9a; The General Assembly takes independent action pursuant to recommendations of a Compensation Commission. |
| Delaware | Del. Code Ann. Title 29, §710 et seq.; §§3301-3304, are implemented automatically if not rejected by resolution. |
| Florida | §11.13(1), Florida Statutes; Statute provides members same percentage increase as state employees. |
| Georgia | Ga. Code Ann. §45-7-4 and §28-1-8; Statute authorizes annual cost of living adjustment via General Appropriations Act. |
| Hawaii | 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. |
| Idaho | Idaho Code 67-406a and 406b |
| Illinois | 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. |
| Indiana | Ind. Code Ann. §2-3-1-1 |
| Iowa | Iowa Code Ann. §2.10; Iowa Code Ann. §2A.1 thru 2A.5 |
| Kansas | Kan. Stat. Ann. §46-137a et seq.; §75-3212 |
| Kentucky | 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. |
| Louisiana | La. Rev. Stat. 24:31 & 31.1 |
| Maine | 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. |
| Maryland | 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. |
| Massachusetts | 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 2-year period. |
| Michigan | 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. |
| Minnesota | 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. |
| Mississippi | Miss. Code Ann. 5-1-41 |
| Missouri | Art. III, §§16, 34; Mo. Ann. Stat. §21.140; Recommendations are adjusted by legislature or governor if necessary. |
| Montana | Mont. Laws 5-2-301; Tied to executive broadband pay plan. |
| Nebraska | Neb. Const. Art. III, §7; Neb. Rev. Stat. 50-123.01 |
| Nevada | §218.210-§218.225 |
| New Hampshire | Art. XV, part second |
| New Jersey | Art. IV, Sec IV 7 & 8; NJSA 52:10A-1; NJSA 52:14-15.111 to 52:14-15.114 |
| New Mexico | 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> |
|-----------------------------|--|
| New York | Art. 3, §6; Consolidated Laws of NY Ann. 32-2-5a |
| North Carolina | N.C.G.S. 120-3 |
| North Dakota | Statutes 54-03-10 and 54-03-20; Legislative Compensation Commission 54-03-19.1 |
| Ohio | Art. II, §31; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. title 1 ch. 101.27 thru 101.272 |
| Oklahoma | Okla. Stat. Ann. title 74, §291 et seq.; Art V, §21; Title 74, §291.2 et seq.; Legislative Compensation Board. |
| Oregon | 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. |
| Pennsylvania | 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. |
| Rhode Island | Art. VI, §3 |
| South Carolina | S.C. Code Ann. 2-3-20 and the annual General Appropriations Act |
| South Dakota | Art. III, §6 and Art. XXI, §2; S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §20402 et seq. |
| Tennessee | Art. II, §23; Tenn. Code Ann. §3-1-106 et seq. |
| Texas | 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. |
| Utah | Art. VI, §9; Utah Code Ann. §36-2-2, et seq. |
| Vermont | Vt. Stat. Ann. tit 32, §1051 and §1052 |
| Virginia | Art. IV, §5; Va. Code Ann. §30-19.11 thru §30-19.14 |
| Washington | 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. |
| West Virginia | 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. |
| Wisconsin | 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 max. 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. |
| Wyoming | Wyo. Stat. §28-5-101 thru §28-5-105 |

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures 2008 and update January 2009.

Table 3.9
LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION AND LIVING EXPENSE ALLOWANCES DURING SESSIONS

| State | Salaries | | | Mileage cents per mile | Session per diem rate |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| | Regular sessions | Limit on days | Annual salary | | |
| | Per diem salary | | | | |
| Alabama | \$10 C | ... | ... | 10/mile for a single roundtrip per session. 50.5/mile interim cmte. attendance. | \$3,958/month plus \$50/day for three days during each week that the legislature actually meets during any session (U). |
| Alaska | ... | ... | \$24,012 | 50.5/mile for approved travel. | \$189 or \$234/day (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/day for the 1st 120 days of regular session and for special session and \$10/day thereafter. Members residing outside Maricopa County receive an additional \$25/day for the 1st 120 days of reg. session and for special session and an additional \$10/day 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/day for each day they are in session. |
| Colorado | ... | ... | \$30,000 | 46/mile or 48/mile for 4wd. vehicle. Actual miles paid. | \$45/day for members living in the Denver metro area. \$99/day 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 | ... | ... | \$30,336 | 44.5/mile for business travel. | \$126/day for House and \$133 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 | ... | ... | \$48,708 | ... | \$150/day for members living outside Oahu during session; \$120/day for members living outside Oahu during interim while conducting legislative business; \$10/day for members living on Oahu during the interim while conducting official legislative business. |
| Idaho | ... | ... | \$16,116 | One roundtrip per wk. at state rate. | \$122/day for members establishing second residence in Boise; \$49/day if no second residence is established and up to \$25/day travel (V) set by Compensation Commission. |
| Illinois | ... | ... | \$67,836 | 48.5/mile, tied to federal rate. | \$132/per session day. |
| Indiana | ... | ... | \$22,616 | 50.5/mile | \$138/day (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Iowa | ... | ... | \$25,000 | 39/mile | \$118/day (U). \$88.50/day for Polk County legislators (U) set by the legislature to coincide with federal rate. State mileage rates apply. |
| Kansas | \$88.66 C | ... | ... | 47/mile, set by Dept. of Admin. | \$109/d (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Kentucky | \$186.73 C | ... | ... | 50.5/mile | \$119.90/d (U) tied to federal rate. (110% federal per diem rate). |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | \$16,800 plus add. \$6,000/yr. (U) expense allowance. | 55.5/mile, tied to federal rate. | \$145/d (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Maine | ... | ... | \$13,526 for first regular session; \$9,874 for second regular session. | 40/mile | \$38/day housing, or mileage and tolls in lieu of housing (at rate of \$0.44/mile up to \$38/day) plus \$32/day 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 | | | Mileage cents per mile | Session per diem rate |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|--|---|
| | Regular sessions | Limit on days | Annual salary | | |
| | Per diem salary | | | | |
| Maryland | ... | ... | \$43,500 | 50.5/mile, \$500 allowance for in district travel as taxable income, members may decline the allowance. | Lodging \$96/day; meals \$32/day (V) tied to federal rate and compensation commission. \$225/day for out of state travel. Includes meals and lodging. |
| Massachusetts | ... | ... | \$58,237.15 | Between \$10 and \$100, determined by distance from State House. | From \$10/day-\$100/day, 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/day and Representatives receive \$77/legislative day (U) set by the legislature/Rules Committee. |
| Mississippi | ... | ... | \$10,000 | 48.5/mile; determined by Federal Register and Legislature. | \$109/day (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Missouri | ... | ... | \$35,915 | 45.5/mile | \$87.20/d tied to federal rate. Verification of per diem is by roll call. |
| Montana | \$82.64/L | ... | ... | 50.5/mile; Rate is based on IRS rate. Reimbursement for actual mileage traveled in connection with legislative business | \$103.64/d (U). |
| Nebraska | ... | ... | \$12,000 | 50.5/mile, tied to federal rate. | \$109/day outside 50-mile radius from Capitol; \$39/day if member resides within 50 miles of Capitol (V) tied to federal rate. |
| Nevada | \$137.90/d max. of 60 days of session for holdover Senators, \$146.90/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 State House @ 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/week during session; 1 round trip for attendance at interim cmte. mtgs. | \$104/d (U) set by statute. \$559/m expense allowance. |
| North Dakota | \$135 C | ... | ... | 45¢/mile; one round trip/week during session. | Lodging reimbursement up to \$900/m (V). |
| Ohio | ... | ... | \$60,584 | 40¢/mile; one round trip/week from home to Statehouse for legislators outside Franklin County only | No per diem is paid. |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 | | | |
| Oklahoma..... | ... | ... | \$38,400 | 50.5/mile, tied to federal rate. | \$132/d (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Oregon..... | ... | ... | \$21,612 | 48.5/mile. | \$109/d (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Pennsylvania..... | ... | ... | \$78,315 | 50.5/mile, tied to federal rate. | \$158/day (V) tied to federal rate. Can receive actual expenses or per diem. |
| Rhode Island..... | ... | ... | \$13,089 | 40.5/mile to and from session. | No per diem is paid. |
| South Carolina..... | ... | ... | \$10,400 | 34.5/mile. | \$119/day for meals and housing for each statewide session day and committee meeting; tied to federal rate. |
| South Dakota..... | ... | 2 yr. term | \$12,000 | 32¢/mile for one 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..... | ... | ... | \$19,009 | 35/mile. | \$171/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 | \$139/d (U) set by Ethics Commission. |
| Utah..... | \$130 C | ... | ... | 48.5/mile, rnd. trip from home to capitol. | \$90/day (U) lodging allotment for each calendar day, tied to federal rate, \$54/day meals (U). |
| Vermont..... | ... | ... | \$625.36/wk. during session; \$118 per day for special sessions or interim cmte. meeting | Federal mileage rate, now about 48.5¢/mile, state employee reimbursement rate | Federal per diem rate for Montpelier is \$93/day for lodging and \$54/day for meals for non-commuters; commuters receive \$54/day for meals plus mileage. |
| Virginia | ... | ... | Senate: \$18,000, House: \$17,640 | 50.5/mile. | House: \$135/day (U) tied to federal rate. Senate: \$169 (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Washington..... | ... | ... | \$42,106 | 50.5/mile. | \$90/day |
| West Virginia..... | ... | ... | \$20,000 | 48.5/mile based on Dept. of Admin. travel regs. | \$131/d (U) during session set by compensation commission. |
| Wisconsin..... | ... | ... | \$49,943 | 46.5¢/mile for in-district business mileage plus one round trip/week to Capitol | Current authorized amount is up to \$88 per day (\$44 per day for legislators living in Dane County). 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 max. amount at 90% of the federal per diem rate for Madison. The leadership of each house then determines, within that maximum, what amount to authorize for the session. Current amount of \$88 is approximately 64% of the federal per diem rate for Madison. |
| Wyoming..... | \$150 L | ... | ... | 35/mile. | \$85/day (V) set by the legislature, includes travel days for those outside of Cheyenne. |

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2009 for salaries and session per diems; March 2008 for mileage rates.

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

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 |
| Alabama | 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. |
| Alaska | 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 Ins. | Optional; if selected is included in health insurance | Small policy available; additional is optional at legislator's expense. |
| Arizona | 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. |
| Arkansas | 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. |
| California | Based on the size of their districts. | Yes (a) | (d) | S.P.P. | S.P. | S.P. | S.P. | S.P. |
| Colorado | 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. |
| Connecticut | 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. |
| Delaware | 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. |
| Florida | 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 |
| Georgia | \$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. |
| Hawaii | 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 1 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. |
| Idaho | \$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. |
| Illinois | 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. |
| Indiana | 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. |
| Iowa | \$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. |
| Kansas | \$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 KPEERS. Additional insurance is optional at legislator's expense. |
| Kentucky | \$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.

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 | |
| Louisiana | \$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. |
| Maine | 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. |
| Maryland | 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. |
| Massachusetts | \$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. |
| Michigan | \$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. |
| Minnesota | None. | \$125/m; (V) | (l) | State pays — 100% single; 85% family. | State pays — 90% single; 50% family. | S.A. | O.P. | State pays premium for benefit of \$35,000. |
| Mississippi | A total of \$1,500/m out of session. | Yes | No | S.P. — legislator only premiums | O.P. | N.A. | None | S.P.P. |
| Missouri | \$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. |
| Montana | None. | Yes (n) | No | S.P. | S.P. | O.P. | N.A. | State pays \$14,000 term policy. Additional at legislator's expense. |
| Nebraska | 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. |
| Nevada | None. | \$2,800 allowance | (o) | 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 | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------|--|----------------------|---|
| | | | | Health | Dental | Optical | Disability insurance | Life insurance benefits |
| New Hampshire..... | None. | No | No | O.P. | O.P. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Jersey | \$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. |
| New Mexico | None. | No | No | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New York | 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. |
| North Carolina..... | 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. |
| North Dakota..... | Home Internet connection. | Yes (s) | No | S.A., S.P. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | State pays for \$1,300 term life policy. |
| Ohio | 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. |
| Oklahoma | \$350/y for uncoupled 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. |
| Oregon | Session office supplies, \$15.50/d. Interim office 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. |
| Pennsylvania | 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.

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 |
| Rhode Island | None. | No | No | S.A. | S.A. | S.A. | O.P. | O.P. |
| South Carolina | 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 is treated as income. | Yes (a) | No | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | N.A. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. |
| South Dakota | None. | Yes (w) | No | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | S.P. for accidental death/dismember-ment ins. only | N.A. |
| Tennessee | \$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. |
| Texas | 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. |
| Utah | None. | No (z) | No | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P. | S.P. |
| Vermont | None. | (aa) | No | O.P. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Virginia | 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 retire-ment system | S.P.P. |
| Washington | \$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. |
| West Virginia | None. | Yes | No | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | N.A. | O.P. |
| Wisconsin | \$12,000 for 2 year session in the Assembly. District Office \$45,000 for two year period for office expenses. In Senate, \$54,063 office budget for 2 year session and \$198,417 staff salary budget. | (bb) | No | S.A. | Some HMOs cover | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. |
| Wyoming | 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 with update January 2009.

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 1 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 cmtes.

(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 cmte. on Senate and Assembly organizations.

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

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> |
|-------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Alabama | \$2/day plus \$1,500/ mo. expense allowance | None | None | Committee chairs: Senate Finance and Taxation Cmte. Chair, \$150/mo. |
| Alaska | \$500 | None | None | None |
| Arizona | ----- | Generally approved for additional interim per diem. | ----- | None |
| Arkansas | None | None | None | \$3,600/yr for committee chairs; \$1,800/yr. sub-cmte. chairs. |
| California | \$133,639/yr. (a) | \$124,923/yr. (a) | \$133,639/yr. (a) | None |
| Colorado | ----- | All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership meetings. | ----- | Leaders: Dep. min. and maj. ldrs., \$6,446/year; ast. maj. and min. ldrs. and maj. whips \$4,241/yr. Committee chairs: All cmte. chairs, \$4,241. |
| Connecticut | \$10,689 | \$8,835 | \$8,835 | 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. Joint Finance Cmte. Chair \$11,459 |
| Delaware | \$19,983 | \$12,376 | \$12,376 | None |
| Florida | \$12,348 | None | None | President/pro tem, \$400/mo; admin. flr. ldr., \$200/mo; ast. admin. flr. ldr., \$100/mo. |
| Georgia | \$71,599/yr. (b) | \$200/mo. | \$200/mo. | None |
| Hawaii | \$7,500 | None | None | None |
| Idaho | \$4,000 | None | None | Asst. maj. and min. ldr., \$19,893; maj. and min. caucus chair, \$19,893. All cmte. chairs and minority spokesperson \$9,948. |
| Illinois | \$26,471 | \$19,893 | \$26,471 | Leaders: ast. pres, pro tem, \$3,000; maj. cauc. chair \$5,500; ast. maj. cauc. chair \$1,500; maj. whip \$4,000; ast. maj. whip \$2,000; min. cauc. chair \$5,000; ast. min. cauc. chair \$1,000; mem. \$2,000; tax & fiscal policy ranking min. mem. \$2,000; min. whip \$3,000; ast. min. whip \$1,000. Committee Chairs: Appropriations Comm. Chair \$5,500; Tax & Fiscal Policy Chair \$5,500; Ag. & Sm. Business Comm. Chair \$1,000; Commerce, Public Policy & Interstate Chair \$1,000; Corrections, Criminal, & Civil Matters Chair \$1,000; Energy & Environmental Affairs Chair \$1,000; Pen-sions & Labor Comm. Chair \$1,000; Health & Provider Services Comm. Chair \$1,000; Insurance & Financial Institutions Chair \$1,000; Nat. Resource Comm. Chair \$1,000 |
| Indiana | \$7,000 | Maj. floor ldr. \$5,500; ast. maj. floor ldr. \$3,500 | Min. floor ldr. \$6,000; min. asst. floor ldr. \$5,000; min. ldr. pro tem. emeritus \$1,500 | Pres. Pro Tem \$1,243. |
| Iowa | \$11,593 | \$11,593 | \$11,593 | Leaders: Asst. maj. min. ldrs. vice pres, \$6,990.62/yr. Committee Chairs: Senate Ways and Means Cmte. \$11,014.64. |
| Kansas | \$13,696.80/yr | \$12,356.76/yr | \$12,356.76/yr | Leaders: Maj., min. caucus chairs and whips, \$28.15/day. Com-mittee Chairs: for standing cmtes. only \$18.38/day |
| Kentucky | \$46.51/day | \$36.73/day | \$36.73/day | |

See footnotes at end of table.

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> |
|---------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Louisiana..... | \$32,000 | None | None | Pres. Pro Tem \$24,500. Joint Budget Cmte. \$28,000/yr. for chair and vice-chair. |
| Maine..... | 150% of base salary | 125% of base salary | 112.5% of base salary | None |
| Maryland..... | \$13,000/yr. | None | None | None |
| Massachusetts..... | \$35,000 | \$22,500 | \$22,500 | Leaders: asst. maj. and min. ldr., (and 2nd and 3rd assistant). Pres. Pro Tem., each \$15,000. Committee Chairs: \$7,500-\$15,000/yr. |
| Michigan..... | \$5,513 | \$26,000 | \$22,000 | Leaders: Maj. flr. ldr., \$12,000; min. flr. ldr., \$10,000. Committee Chairs: Appropriation Cmte. Chairs \$7,000. |
| Minnesota..... | None | \$43,596 (a) | \$43,596 (a) | Majority whip, \$35,291. Senate Tax Cmte. Chair \$35,292. |
| Mississippi..... | Lt. Gov. — \$60,000 (a) Pres. Pro Tem, \$15,000 | None | None | None |
| Missouri..... | None | None | None | None |
| Montana..... | \$5/day during session | None | None | None |
| Nebraska..... | None | None | None | None |
| Nevada..... | \$900 | \$900 | \$900 | Leaders: Pres. Pro Tem, \$900. Committee Chairs: Standing cmte. Chairs \$900. |
| New Hampshire..... | \$50/two-yr term | None | None | None |
| New Jersey..... | 1/3 above annual salary | None | None | None |
| New Mexico..... | None | None | None | None |
| New York..... | \$41,500 | None | \$34,500 | Leaders: 22 other leaders with compensation ranging from \$13,000 to \$34,000. Committee Chairs: between \$9,000 and \$34,000. |
| North Carolina..... | \$38,151 (a) and \$16,956 expense allowance. | \$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance | \$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance | Dep. pro tem: \$21,739 (a) and \$10,032 expense allowance |
| North Dakota..... | None | \$10/day during session; \$270/m during term of office | \$10/day during session; \$270/m during term of office | Leaders: Asst. ldrs., \$5/day during session. Committee Chairs: Substantive standing cmte. chairs \$5/day. |
| Ohio..... | \$87,698 (a) | President Pro Tem \$80,016; Maj. Flr. Leader \$75,371; Asst. Maj. Flr. Leader \$70,733; Maj. Whip \$66,094; Asst. Maj. Whip \$61,452 (a) | \$80,016 (a) | Committee Leaders: \$6,500 for all committee chairs except Finance Chair, who receives \$10,000. Vice-chairs receive \$5,000 with the Vice-Chair of Finance receiving \$5,500. |
| Oklahoma..... | \$17,932 | \$12,364 | \$12,364 | \$12,364 for Appropriations and Budget Committee Chairs |
| Oregon..... | \$19,884/yr. | None | None | None |
| Pennsylvania..... | \$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. |
| Rhode Island..... | Double the base salary | None | None | None |
| South Carolina..... | Lt. gov. holds this position | None | None | Leaders: President pro tem, \$11,000. Committee Chairs: \$600/interim expense allowance for committee chairs of the Senate. |
| South Dakota..... | None | None | None | None |

See footnotes at end of table.

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> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Tennessee..... | \$54,369 | None | None | None |
| Texas..... | None | None | None | None |
| Utah..... | \$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) |
| Vermont..... | Lt. gov. \$63,701/yr | None | None | None |
| Virginia..... | None | \$200/d for interim business | \$200/d for interim business | President pro tem \$200/d for interim business |
| Washington..... | Lt. gov. holds this position | \$49,280 (\$4,000 additional to base salary)(a) | \$45,280 (\$4,000 additional to base salary)(a) | None |
| West Virginia..... | \$50/day during session. | \$25/day during session. | \$25/day during session. | Up to 4 add'l people named by presiding officer receive \$150 for a maximum of 30 days. \$150/day (max. 30 days) for Finance and Judiciary chair. |
| Wisconsin..... | None | None | None | None |
| Wyoming..... | \$3/day | None | None | None |

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2008 with updates March 2009.

(a) Total annual salary for this leadership position.

(b) Salary of the lieutenant governor.

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> |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Alabama | \$2/day plus \$1,500/mo. expense allowance | None | None | \$150/mo. for House Ways and Means chair |
| Alaska | \$500 | None | None | None |
| Arizona | None | None | None | None |
| Arkansas | None | None | None | \$3,600/yr. for cmte. chairs; \$1,800/yr. sub cmte. chairs. |
| California | \$133,639 (a) | \$124,923 (a) | \$133,639 (a) | 2nd ranking min. ldrs. receive \$124,923 yr. |
| Colorado | ----- All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters. ----- | | | |
| Connecticut | \$10,689 | \$8,835 | \$8,835 | Dep. spkr., dep. maj. and min. ldrs., \$6,446/yr; asst. maj. and min. ldrs.; maj. and min whips, \$4,241/yr. |
| Delaware | \$19,893 | \$12,376 | \$12,376 | Leaders: maj. and min. whips, \$7,794. Committee Chairs: \$11,459 for Joint Finance Committee Chair; \$4,578 Capital Improvement Chair and Vice Chair; \$4,578 Sunset Committee Chair. |
| Florida | \$12,348 | None | None | None |
| Georgia | \$6,812/mo. | \$200/mo. | \$200/mo. | Governor's fir. ldr., \$200/mo; asst. fir. ldr., \$100/mo.; spkr. pro tem, \$400/mo. |
| Hawaii | \$7,500 | None | None | None |
| Idaho | \$4,000 | None | None | None |
| Illinois | \$26,471 | \$22,379 | \$26,471 | Leaders: dpty. maj. and min., \$19,066; asst. maj. and asst. min., maj. and min. conference chr. \$19,405; Committee Chairs and Minority Spokespersons: \$9,948. |
| Indiana | \$6,500 | \$5,000 | \$5,500 | Leaders: Speaker pro tem, \$5,000; maj. caucus chair, \$5,000; min. caucus chair, \$4,500; asst. min. fir. leader, \$3,500; asst. maj. fir. ldr., \$1,000; maj. whip, \$3,500; min. whip, \$1,500. Committee Chairs: Appropriations Cmte. Chair \$5,500; Tax & Fiscal Policy Chair, \$5,500; Ag. & Sm. Business Cmte. Chair \$1,000; Commerce, Public Policy & Interstate Chair \$1,000; Corrections, Criminal, & Civil Matters Chair \$1,000; Energy & Environmental Affairs Chair \$1,000; Pensions & Labor Cmte. Chair \$1,000; Health & Provider Services Cmte. Chair \$1,000; Insurance & Financial Institutions Chair \$1,000; Nat. Resource Cmte. Chair \$1,000. |
| Iowa | \$11,593 | \$11,593 | \$11,593 | Speaker pro tem, \$1,243 |
| Kansas | \$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/year for House Appropriations Cmte. |
| Kentucky | \$46.51/day | \$36.73/day | \$36.73/day | Leaders: maj. and min. caucus chairs & whips, \$28.15/day. Committee Chairs: \$18.38/day for standing committees only. |
| Louisiana | \$32,000 (a) | None | None | Leaders: Speaker pro tem, \$24,500 (a). Committee Chairs: \$28,000/year for chairman and vice chairman of Joint Budget Cmte. |
| Maine | 150% of base salary | 125% of base salary | 112.5% of base salary | None |

See footnotes at end of table.

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> |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Maryland | \$13,000/year | None | None | None |
| Massachusetts | \$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/year. |
| Michigan | \$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 Committee chairs. |
| Minnesota | 140% of base salary | 140% of base salary | 140% of base salary | \$35,292 for Committee on Finance. |
| Mississippi | \$60,000 (a) | None | None | Spkr. pro tem, \$15,000 |
| Missouri | \$208.34/mo. | \$125/mo. | \$125/mo. | None |
| Montana | \$5/day during session | None | None | None |
| Nebraska | None | None | None | None |
| Nevada | \$900 | \$900 | \$900 | Leaders: Speaker pro tem, \$900. Committee Chairs: \$900/flat amount for all standing committee chairs. |
| New Hampshire | \$50/two-year term | None | None | None |
| New Jersey | 1/3 above annual base salary | None | None | None |
| New Mexico | None | None | None | None |
| New York | \$41,500 | \$34,500 | \$34,500 | Leaders: 31 leaders with compensation ranging from \$9,000 to \$25,000. Committee Chairs: \$9,000 to \$34,000 set by statute. |
| North Carolina | \$38,151 (a) and \$16,956 expense allowance | \$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance | \$17,048 (a) and \$7,992 expense allowance | Speaker pro tem, \$21,739 and \$10,032 expense allowance. |
| North Dakota | \$10/day during legislative session. | \$10/day during legislative session, \$270/m during term of office. | \$10/day during legislative session, \$270/m during term of office. | Leaders: Asst. ldrs., \$5/day during legislative sessions. Committee Chairs: \$5/day for all substantive standing committees |
| Ohio | \$94,437 (a) | Speaker pro tem \$86,165; maj flr. leader \$81,163; asst. maj. flr. leader \$76,169; maj. whip \$71,173; asst. maj. whip \$66,175 | Minority leader \$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. |
| Oklahoma | \$17,932 | \$12,364 | \$12,364 | Leaders: Speaker pro tem, \$12,364. Committee Chairs: \$12,364 for Appropriations and Budget Committee Chairs. |
| Oregon | Speaker receives additional \$19,884/year in salary | None | None | None |
| Pennsylvania | \$42,732/year | \$34,187/year | \$34,187/year | Maj. and min. whips, \$25,945; maj. and min. caucus chairs, \$16,177; maj. and min. caucus secretaries, \$10,683; maj. and min. policy chairs, \$10,683; maj. and min. caucus admin., \$10,683. |
| Rhode Island | Speaker of the House receives double annual rate for Representatives. | None | None | None |
| South Carolina | \$11,000/yr | None | None | Leaders: Speaker pro tem, \$3,600/yr. Committee Chairs: \$600/interim expense allowance for committee chairs of the House |
| South Dakota | None | None | None | None |

See footnotes at end of table.

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> |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|---|--|
| Tennessee..... | \$54,369 (a) | None | None | None |
| Texas..... | None | None | None | None |
| Utah..... | \$3,000 | \$2,000 | \$2,000 | Leaders: whips and asst. whips, \$2,000. Committee Chairs: \$2,000 for Executive Appropriations Chair (Co-chair). |
| Vermont..... | \$680/week during session plus an additional \$10,281.50 in salary. | None | None | None |
| Virginia..... | \$18,681 | None | None | None |
| Washington..... | \$49,280, \$8,000 additional to base salary (a) | None | \$45,280, \$4,000 additional to base salary (a) | None |
| West Virginia..... | \$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: The Chair of Finance & Judiciary may receive \$150/day up to 30 days. Speaker may receive \$150/day up to 80 days when not in session or interim committees not meeting. |
| Wisconsin..... | \$25/month | None | None | None |
| Wyoming..... | \$3/day | None | None | None |

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2008 with updates February 2009.
(a) Total annual salary for this position.

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> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| Alabama | None available. | | | | |
| Alaska | 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 yrs.) x average salary over 5 highest consecutive yrs. x yrs. of service |
| Arizona | 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 years 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 |
| Arkansas | Optional. Those elected before 7/1/99 may have service covered as a regular state employee but must have 5 years 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 12 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 years of service. FAS based on three highest consecutive years of service. For service that began after July 1, 1991, \$35 x years of service equals monthly benefit. For contributory plan, 2% x FAS x years of service. |
| California | Legislators elected after 1990 are not eligible for retirement benefits for legislative service. | | | | |
| Colorado | 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 & 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. |
| Connecticut | 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 years. 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> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| Delaware | Mandatory | State Employees Pension Plan | Age 60, 5 yrs. credited service | 3% of total monthly compensation in excess of \$6,000 | 2% times FAS times years of service before 1997 + 1.85% times FAS times years of service from 1997 on. FAS = average of highest 3 years. |
| Florida | Optional. Elected officials may opt out and may choose between DB and DC plans. | Florida Retirement System | Vesting in DB plan, 6 years; in DC plan, 1 year. DB plan: Age 62 with 6 years; 30 years 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 years of creditable service x average final compensation (average of highest 5 yrs). DC plan: Dependent upon investment experience. |
| Georgia | 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. |
| Hawaii | Mandatory | Public Employees Retirement System; elected officials' plan | Age 55 with 5 years of service, any age with 10 years service. Vesting at 5 years. | 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 plus annuity based on contributions as an elected official. Highest average salary = average of 3 highest 12-month periods as elected official. |
| Idaho | 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. |
| Illinois | 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 1st 4 yrs.; 3.5% for each of next 2 yrs.; 4% for each of next 2 yrs.; 4.5% for each of the next 4 yrs.; 5% for each yr. above 12 |
| Indiana | DB plan is optional for those serving on April 30, 1989. Defined contribution plan is optional for those serving on April 30, 1989 and mandatory for those elected or appointed since April 30, 1989. | Legislator's Retirement System and Defined Benefit (DB) Plan and Defined Contribution Plan (DC). | 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; or 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 years of General Assembly service completed before November 8, 1989 or (b) 1/12 of the average of the three highest consecutive years 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. |
| Iowa | Optional | Public Employees Retirement System | Age 65; age 62 with 20 yrs. service. Rule of 88; reduced benefit at 55 with at least 4 years of service. | 3.7% individual | 2% times FAS x years of service for first 30 years, + 1% times FAS times years in excess of 30 but no more than 5 in excess of 30. FAS is average of 3 highest years. |
| Kansas | Optional | Public Employees Retirement System | Age 65, age 62 with 10 yrs. of service or age plus yrs. of service equals 85 yrs. | 4% of salary, (4% annualized salary for Legislators). | 3 highest yrs. x 1.75% x yrs. service divided by 12. |

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> |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Kentucky | Optional. Those who opt out are covered by the state employees' plan | Kentucky Legislator's Retirement Plan | Age 65 with five years of service; any age with 30 years 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 years of service. FAS is the average monthly earnings for the 60 months preceding retirement. |
| Louisiana | None available | | | | |
| Maine | 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 years) times years of service. |
| Maryland | 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 max. of 22 yrs., 3 months. Benefits are recalculated when legislative salaries are changed. |
| Massachusetts | Optional after each election or re-election to the General Court. | State Retirement System legislator's plan | Age 55 with 6 years service; unreduced benefit at 65. Vesting at 6 years. Reduced benefits for retirement before age 65. | 9%. Some legislators are grandfathered at lower rates. | 2.5 times years of service times FAS. FAS = average of highest 36 months. Service credit is allowed for membership in other Massachusetts retirement plans. |
| Michigan | 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 4% contribution. | For DB plans, various provisions, depending on when service started. For the DC plan, benefits depend upon contributions and earnings. |
| Minnesota | 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. |
| Mississippi | Mandatory | Legislators' plan within the Public Employees' Retirement System | Age 60 with 4 or more years of service, or 25 years of service. | Regular: 7.25% state 9.75% to 10.75% effective July 1, 2005; 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% times FAS times years of service up to and including 25 years of service + 2.5% times FAS times service in excess of 25 years FAS is based on the high 4 years. Supplement: 1% times FAS times years of legislative service through 25 years, + 1.25% times FAS times years 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> |
|------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Missouri | Mandatory | Missouri State Employee Retirement System | Age 55; three full biennial assemblies (6 years) or Rule of 80. Vesting at 6 years of service. | Non-contributory | Monthly pay divided by 24 x years of creditable service, capped at 100% of salary. Benefit is adjusted by the percentage increase in pay for an active legislator. |
| Montana | Optional | Public Employees Retirement System. Either a DB or a DC plan is available. | Vesting at 5 years Age 60 with at least 5 years service; age 65 regardless of years of service; or 30 years 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 times years of service times 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 years. |
| Nebraska | None available | | | | |
| Nevada | 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 years x \$25 = monthly allowance |
| New Hampshire | None available | | | | |
| New Jersey | Mandatory | Public Employees' Retirement System | Age 60; no minimum service requirement. Early retirement with no benefit reduction with 25 years of service. Vesting at 8 years. | 5% of salary | 3% x Final Average Salary x years of service. FAS = higher of three highest years or three final years. Benefit is capped at 2/3 of FAS. Other formulas apply if a legislator also has other service covered by the Public Employee Retirement System. |
| New Mexico | Optional | Legislative Retirement Plan | Plans 1A and 1B: Age 65 with 5 years of service; 64/8: 63/11; 60/12; or any age with 14 years of service. Plan 2: 65 with five years of service or at any age with 10 years of service. | Plan 1A: \$100 per year for service after 1959 Plan 1B: \$200 per year (now closed to new enrollments). Plan 2: \$500/year | Plan 1A: \$250 per year of service. Plan 1B: \$500 per year of service after 1959. Plan 2: 11 percent of the IRS per diem rate in effect on December 31st of the year a legislator retires x 60 x the years of credited service. For a legislator who retired in 2003 the benefit would be \$957 per year of credited service. Annual 3% COLA. |
| New York | Mandatory | New York State and Local Retirement System | Age 62 with 5 years of service; 55 with 30 years; reduced benefit available at 55/5. Vesting at 5 years. | 3% for first 10 years of membership (Tier 4 provisions). | Tier 4: For less than 20 yrs. of service, pension = 1/60th 30 for (1.66%) of final average salary (FAS) x years of service; for 20-years service, pension = 1/50th (2%) of FAS x years of service; each year of service beyond 39, pension = 3/200th (1.5%) of FAS. |
| North Carolina | Mandatory | Legislative Retirement System | Age 65 with 5 years of service; reduced benefit available at earlier ages. | 7% | Highest annual compensation x 4.02% x years of service. |
| North Dakota | None available. | | | | |
| Ohio | Optional | Public Employees Retirement System | Age 60 with 5 years service or 55 with 25 years service or at any age with 30 years service | 8.5% of gross salary. A 10% contribution rate for legislators will be phased in over three years starting in 2006. | 2.2% of final average salary times years of service up to and through 30 years of service. 2.5% starting with the 31st year of service and every year thereafter. |

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> |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| Oklahoma | 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 years service vesting at 6 years. | 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. |
| Oregon | Optional | Public Employee Retirement System legislator plan | Age 55, 30+ yrs. service, 5 years vesting. | 16.317% of subject wages | 1.67% x yrs. service and final avg. monthly salary |
| Pennsylvania | Optional | State Employees' Retirement System | Age 50, 3 yrs. service; any age with 35 years 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). |
| Rhode Island | Legislators elected after January 1995 are ineligible for retirement benefits based on legislative service. (a) | | | | |
| South Carolina | Mandatory, but members may opt out six 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 |
| South Dakota | None available. | | | | |
| Tennessee | Optional | | Age 55, 4 yrs. service | 5.43% | \$70 per month x yrs. service with a \$1,375 monthly cap |
| Texas | Optional | Employee Retirement System: Elected Class Members | Age 60, 8 yrs. service; age 50, 12 yrs. service. Vesting at 8 years. | 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. |
| Utah | Mandatory | Governors' and Legislators' Retirement Plan | Age 62 with 10 years and an actuarial reduction; age 65 with 4 years of service for full benefits. | Non-contributory | \$24.80/month (as of July 2004) x years of service; adjusted semi-annually according to consumer price index up to a maximum increase of 2%. |
| Vermont | None available. Deferred compensation plan available. | | | | |
| Virginia | 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> |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| Washington..... | 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 years of service credit. Plan 3: Age 65 with 10 years 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 years of service credit x average final compensation. Plan 3: DB is 1% x service credit years x average final compensation. DC benefit depends upon the value of accumulations. |
| West Virginia..... | 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. |
| Wisconsin..... | Mandatory | | Age 62 normal; age 57 with 30 years of service. | 2.6% of salary in 2003, adjusted annually | Higher benefit of formula (2.165% x years of service x salary for service before 2000; 2% x years of service x salary for service 2000 and after) or money-purchase calculation. |
| Wyoming..... | None available | | | | |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | Mandatory | | Age 62, 5 yrs. service; age 55, 30 yrs. service; age 60, 20 yrs. service | Before 10/1/87, 7%; after 10/1/87, 5% | Multiply high 3 yrs. average pay by indicator under applicable yrs. or months of service. |
| Puerto Rico..... | Optional | Retirement System of the Employees of the Government of Puerto Rico | After 1990, age 65 with 30 years of service. | 8.28% | 1.5% of average earnings multiplied by the number of years of accredited service. |
| Guam..... | 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. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 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 and updated January 2009.

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 Ldr. | 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 | L | 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 | ★ | President Pro Tempore | Chief Clerk | M | M | ... |
| Rhode Island | ★ | President | Speaker | M | M | ... |
| South Carolina | ★ | President | Speaker | M | M | ★(ff) |
| South Dakota | ★ | President 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 | ★ | Committee 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, January 2009.

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. Senate bills are referred to committee by the members of the majority leadership appointed by the president.

(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/she 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> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Alabama | House: no limit. Senate: 24th legislative day of regular session (a). | Unanimous vote to suspend rules |
| Alaska | 35th C day of 2nd regular session. | Introduction by committee or by suspension of operation of limiting rule. |
| Arizona | 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. |
| Arkansas | 55th day of regular session (50th day for appropriations bills). Retirement and health care legislation affecting licensures shall be introduced during the first 15 days. | 2/3 vote of membership of each house. |
| California | 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. |
| Colorado | House: 22nd C day of regular session. Senate: 17th C day of regular session. | Committees on delayed bills may extend deadline. |
| Connecticut | 10 days into session in odd-numbered years, 3 days into session in even-numbered years (b). | 2/3 vote of members present. |
| Delaware | House: no limit. Senate: no limit. | |
| Florida | House: noon of the first day of regular session. Senate: noon first day of regular session (c)(d). | Existence of an emergency reasonably compelling consideration notwithstanding the deadline. |
| Georgia | Only for specific types of bills. | |
| Hawaii | Actual dates established during session. | Majority vote of membership. |
| Idaho | 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. |
| Illinois | 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. |
| Indiana | House: Mid-January. Senate: Date specific—set in Rules, different for long and short session. 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. |
| Iowa | 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. |
| Kansas | 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. |
| Kentucky | 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. |
| Louisiana | 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. |
| Maine | House: Cloture dates established by the Legislative Council. Cloture for 1st session of 124th legislature was January 16, 2009 per Maine Legislative Council. Senate: Cloture dates established by the Legislative Council. Cloture for 1st session of 124th legislature was January 16, 2009 per Main Legislative Council. | 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.

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> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Maryland | 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 calendar day must be referred to the Senate Rules Committee and also Senate bills introduced after the 10th calendar 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 calendar 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. |
| Massachusetts | 1st Wednesday in December even-numbered years, 1st Wednesday in November odd-numbered years. | 2/3 vote of members present and voting. |
| Michigan | No limit. | |
| Minnesota | No limit | |
| Mississippi | 14th C day in 90 day session; 49th C day in 125 day session (e). | 2/3 vote of members present and voting. |
| Missouri | House: 60th L day of regular session. Senate: March 1. | Majority vote of elected members each house; governor's request for consideration of bill by special message. |
| Montana | General bills & resolutions: 10th L day; revenue bills: 17th L day; committee bills and resolutions: 36th L day; committee bills implementing provisions of a general appropriation act: 75th L day; committee revenue bills: 62nd L day; interim study resolutions: 75th L day (c). | 2/3 vote of members. |
| Nebraska | 10th L day of any session (f). | 3/5 vote of elected membership. |
| Nevada | Actual dates established at start of session. | Waiver granted by majority leader of the Senate and speaker of the Assembly acting jointly. |
| New Hampshire | Determined by rules. | 2/3 vote of members present. |
| New Jersey | No limit. | |
| New Mexico | 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. |
| New York | Assembly: for unlimited introduction of bills, the final day is the last Tuesday in May of the 2nd year of the legislative term; for introduction of 10 or fewer bills, last Tuesday in May. Senate: 1st Tuesday in March. | Assembly: By unanimous consent or by introduction by Rules Cmte. or by message from the Senate. Senate: Exceptions are granted by the president pro tem or by introduction by Rules Cmte. or by message from Assembly. |
| North Carolina | Actual dates established during session. | Senate: 2/3 vote of membership present and voting shall be required. |
| North Dakota | Proposed limits for 2009 session; House: January 19. Senate: January 26. | 2/3 vote of the floor or by approval of Delayed Bills Committee. |
| Ohio | No limit. | |
| Oklahoma | Time limit set in rules. | 2/3 vote of membership. |
| Oregon | House: 50th C day of session. Senate: 50th C day of session. Rules adopted every 2 years. | House: Bills approved by the speaker: appropriation or 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 or fiscal measures sponsored by the Committee on Ways and Means; measures drafted by the Legislative Counsel and introduced as members' priority drafting requests. |
| Pennsylvania | 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> |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Rhode Island | Second week of February for Public Bills. | Sponsor must give one legislative day's notice. |
| South Carolina | House: Prior to April 15 of the 2nd yr. of a two-yr. legislative session; May 1 for bills first introduced in Senate. 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. |
| South Dakota | 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. |
| Tennessee | General bills, 10th L day of regular session (g). | Unanimous approval by Delayed Bills Committee. |
| Texas | 60th C day of regular session. | 4/5 vote of members present and voting. |
| Utah | 12:00 p.m. on 11th day of session. | Motion for request must be approved by a constitutional majority vote. |
| Vermont | House: 1st session—last day of February; 2nd session—last day of January. Senate: 1st session—53 C day; 2nd session—25 C days before start of session. | Approval by Rules Committee. |
| Virginia | Set by joint procedural resolution adopted at the beginning of the session (usually the second 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). |
| Washington | 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. |
| West Virginia | House: 45th C day. Senate: 41st C day. | 2/3 vote of members present. |
| Wisconsin | No limit. | |
| Wyoming | House: 15th L day of session. Senate: 12th L day of session. | 2/3 vote of elected members. |
| American Samoa | House: After the 25th L day of the fourth Regular Session. Senate: After the 15th L day. | |
| Guam | Public hearing on bill must be held no more than 120 days after date of bill introduction. | |
| Puerto Rico | 1st session—within first 125 days; 2nd session—within first 60 days. | None. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | No limit. | |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2009.

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 & Private bills (83rd/118th C day).

(f) 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. Appropriation bills and bills introduced at the request of the governor can be introduced at any time during the session.

(g) Local bills have no cutoff.

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

| State or other jurisdiction | Governor may item veto appropriation bills | | Days allowed governor to consider bill (a) | | Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c) | Effective date of enacted legislation (d) |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--|-------------------------|---|---|
| | | | After session | | | |
| | Amount | Other (b) | Bill becomes law unless vetoed | Bill dies unless signed | | |
| 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 | | 2/3 elected | July 1 (t) |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | 10 (m) | | 2/3 membership | Upon publication or specified date after publication |
| Kentucky | ★ | ... | 10 | 90A | 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 | | 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 | | 2/3 elected and serving | 90 days after adjournment |
| Minnesota | ★ | (i) | 3P | 14A, 3P | 2/3 elected—90 House; 45 Senate | Aug. 1 (cc) |
| Mississippi | ★ | ... | 5 | 15P (dd) | 2/3 elected | July 1 unless specified otherwise. |
| Missouri | ★ | ... | 15 | 45A | 2/3 elected | Aug. 28 (ce) |
| Montana (q) | ★ | ★ | 10 (m) | 25A (m) | 2/3 present | Oct. 1 (cc) |
| 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 | (jj) |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | 10 | 10P | 3/5 elected (kk) | 91st day after filing with secretary of state. (ll) |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| State or other jurisdiction | Governor may item veto appropriation bills | | Days allowed governor to consider bill (a) | | | | Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c) | | Effective date of enacted legislation (d) | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | Amount | Other (b) | During session | | After session | | Bill becomes law unless vetoed | Bill becomes law unless vetoed | Bill dies unless signed | |
| | | | Bill becomes law unless vetoed | vetoes | Bill becomes law unless vetoed | vetoes | | | | |
| Oklahoma..... | ★ | ... | 5 (mm) | | 30A (s) | | 2/3 elected | 15A (mm) | 2/3 elected | 90 days after adjournment unless specified in the bill. |
| Oregon..... | ★ | ... | 5 | | 30A, 10P | | 2/3 present | | | Jan. 1st of following year. (nn) |
| Pennsylvania..... | ★ | ★ | 30 | | 10P (oo) | | Majority | (oo) | | 60 days after signed by governor |
| Rhode Island..... | ... | ... | 6 | | 10P (qq) | | 3/5 present | | | Immediately (pp) |
| South Carolina..... | ★ | ... | 5 | | | | 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..... | ★ | ... | 10P | | 20A | | 2/3 elected | | | 60 days after adjournment of the session at which it passed. |
| Vermont..... | ... | ... | 5 | | | | 2/3 present | 3A | | 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 | 30A | | 60 days after adjournment (yy) |
| Guam..... | ★ | ★ | 10 | | 10P | | 10 votes to override | 30P (zz) | | Immediately (bbb) |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | ★ | ... | 40 (m)(aaa) | | | | 2/3 elected | 30P | | Immediately |
| Puerto Rico..... | ★ | ... | 10 | | | | 2/3 elected | 30A | | Specified in act |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | ★(ccc) | ★(ccc) | 10 | | 10P | | 2/3 elected | | | Immediately |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2009.

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—3/5ths

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: immediately upon chaptering 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/vetoes 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 or item veto amounts appropriated for the judicial or legislative branches.

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

(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. Exception: 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 3/5ths 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 3 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 7 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) Vetoed 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 5 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 5 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 thirty 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) 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 is required to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior only after it is vetoed by the governor; and so approved, takes effect 40 days after it is returned to the governor by the secretary.

(aaa) Twenty days for appropriations sine die at end of two-year term.

(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) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND BILLS—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2009.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Specific time limitations: Alabama—five days; Alaska—December 15, fourth legislative day; Colorado—presented by November 1 to the Joint Budget Committee; Connecticut—not later than the first session day following the third day in February, in each odd-numbered year; Georgia—first five days of session; Illinois—third Wednesday in February; Iowa—no later than February 1; Kentucky—tenth 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 by the calendared floor time on the first day of the annual session; 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; 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 bill other than the budget bill (supplementary) may be introduced at any time. They must provide their own tax source and may not be enacted until the budget bill is enacted.

(i) 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 1 of even-numbered year unless new governor is elected; if new governor is elected, then February 1 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 | | | | | Fiscal staff | Executive budget staff | |
| | | | | | | | Available on request | Bill sponsor | Appropriations Committee | | | | | |
| 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 2009.

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:
2008 REGULAR SESSIONS

| State | Duration of session** | Introductions | | Enactments | | Measures vetoed by governor | Length of session |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Bills | Resolutions* | Bills | Adoptions* | | |
| Alabama | Feb. 5–May 19, 2008 | 1,606 | 979 | 205 | 300 | 6 (a)(c) | 30L |
| Alaska | Jan. 15–Apr. 13, 2008 | 279 | N.A. | 118 | N.A. | 0 (c) | 90C |
| Arizona | Jan. 14–Jun. 27, 2008 | 1,380 | 162 | 347 | 29 | 32 (a) | 166C |
| Arkansas | No regular session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| California | Jan. 7–Sept. 19, 2008 | 2,062 | 253 | 763 | 167 | 414 (c) | 124L |
| Colorado | Jan. 9–May 6, 2008 | 662 | 126 | 473 | 94 | 7(c) | 119C |
| Connecticut | Feb. 6–May 7, 2008 | 6,649 | 174 | 187 | N.A. | 6 (a) | 67L |
| Delaware | Jan. 8–June 30, 2008 | 140 | 98 | 94 | 84 | 1 | 45L |
| Florida | Mar. 4–May 2, 2008 | 2,551 | 239 | 1,629 | N.A. | 10 | 56C |
| Georgia | Jan. 14–Apr. 4, 2008 | 1,655 | 1,877 | 421 | 1,675 | 16(a)(c) | 40L |
| Hawaii | Jan. 16–Apr. 1, 2008 | 2,748 | 1,086 | 244 | 279 | 54 (a)(c) | 60L |
| Idaho | Jan. 7–Apr. 2, 2008 | 635 | 73 | 413 | 47 | 3 (c) | 87C |
| Illinois | Jan. 2–May 31, 2008 | 3,723 | 2 | 324 | N.A. | 12 (a)(c) | (b) |
| Indiana | Jan. 8–Mar. 14, 2008 | 770 | 131 | 147 | 82 | 3(a) | (b) |
| Iowa | Jan. 14–Apr. 26, 2008 | 1,335 (d) | 27 | 193 | 3 | 2 (c) | 104C |
| Kansas | Jan. 14–May 7, 2008 (e) | 702 | 168 | 184 | 103 | 7 (c) | 90L |
| Kentucky | Jan. 8–Apr. 15, 2008 | 1,286 | 648 | 119 | N.A. | 1(c) | 58L |
| Louisiana | Mar. 31–June 23, 2008 | 2,188 | 752 | 937 | 711 | 29 | 85C |
| Maine | Jan. 2–Mar. 31, 2008 | 255 | 14 | 139 (f) | N.A. | 0 | (b) |
| Maryland | Jan. 9–Apr. 7, 2008 | 2,641 | 10 | 702 (g) | 0 | 45 | 90C |
| Massachusetts | Jan. 2–Dec. 31, 2008 | N.A. | N.A. | 535 | 6 | N.A. | 1368C |
| Michigan | Jan. 9–Dec. 27, 2008 | N.A. | N.A. | 586 | N.A. | 2 (c) | 360C |
| Minnesota | Feb. 12–May 18, 2008 | 3,236 | 3 | 192 | 0 | 32 (a)(c) | 44C |
| Mississippi | Jan. 8–Apr. 19, 2008 | 2,666 | 441 | 453 | 371 | 3 | 102C |
| Missouri | Jan. 9–May 30, 2008 | 1,874 | 62 (h) | 136 | 1 (h) | 7 | 80L |
| Montana | No regular session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Nebraska (U) | Jan. 9–Apr. 17, 2008 | 471 | 185 | 397 (i) | 185 | 4(a)(c) | 60L |
| Nevada | No regular session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | Jan. 2–June. 4, 2008 | 1,061 | N.A. | 397 | N.A. | 2 | 146C |
| New Jersey | Jan. 8, 2008–Dec. 2008 | N.A. | N.A. | 134 | 8 | 0 | N.A. |
| New Mexico | Jan. 15–Feb. 14, 2008 | 1,185 | 39 | 93 | 9 | 14 (c) | 30C |
| New York | Jan. 9, 2008–Jan. 7, 2009 | 18,296 | (j) | 651 | 4,595 | 177 | 364C |
| North Carolina | May 13–July 18, 2008 | 1,248 | 85 | 229 | 32 | 1(a) | 68C |
| North Dakota | No regular session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Ohio | Jan. 2–Dec. 30, 2008 | 365 | 37 | 130 | 8 | 3 (c) | (b) |
| Oklahoma | Feb. 4–May 23, 2008 | 3,470 | 92 | 620 | 50 | 20 (a)(c) | 64L |
| Oregon | No regular session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | Jan. 1–Nov. 30, 2008 | 5,243 | 1,431 | 136 | (k) | 4 | 355L |
| Rhode Island | Jan. 1, 2008–Jan. 6, 2009 | 2,628 | N.A. | 569 | 388 | 49 | 65L |
| South Carolina | Jan. 8–Nov. 9, 2008 (l) | 2,024 | 746 | N.A. | N.A. | (a)(l) | 308C(l) |
| South Dakota | Jan. 8–Mar. 17, 2008 | 524 | 33 | 275 | 26 | 6 (a)(c) | 39L |
| Tennessee | Jan. 8–May 21, 2008 | 3,743 | 1,674 | 649 | (n) | 2 | 41L |
| Texas | No regular session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Utah | Jan. 21–Mar. 5, 2008 | 694 | 50 | 399 | 36 | 1 | 45C |
| Vermont | Jan. 8–May 3, 2008 | 512 | 249 | 142 | 227 | 8 | 117C |
| Virginia | Jan. 19–Mar. 13, 2008 | 2,378 | 890 | 884 | 720 | 5 (m) | 65C |
| Washington | Jan. 14–Mar. 9, 2008 | 1,747 | 40 | 328 | 10 | 3 (c) | 60C |
| West Virginia | Jan. 9–Mar. 16, 2008 | 2,134 | 343 | 245 | 137 | 12 | 57C |
| Wisconsin | Jan. 3, 2007–Jan. 5, 2009 | 1,574 | 230 | 239 | 159 | 1 (c) | 93L |
| Wyoming | Feb. 11–Mar. 7, 2008 | 270 | 11 | 123 | 2 | 1 (c) | 20L |

See footnotes at end of table.

BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: 2008 REGULAR SESSIONS—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of legislative agencies and state Web sites, March 2009.

* 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).

U — Unicameral legislature

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Number of vetoes overridden: Alabama—3; Arizona—1; Connecticut—2; Georgia—1; Hawaii—5; Illinois—27; Indiana—2; Minnesota—1; Nebraska—4; North Carolina—1; Oklahoma—1; South Carolina—16; South Dakota—1.

(b) Length of session: Illinois—Senate 64L and House 59L; Indiana—Senate 63L and House 68L; Maine—Senate 34C and House 35C; Ohio—Senate 250L and House 236L.

(c) Line item or partial vetoes. Alabama—1 partial or line item veto; Alaska—4 partial or line item vetoes; California—2 partial or line item vetoes; Colorado—1 partial or line item veto; Georgia—26 partial or line item vetoes; Hawaii—4 partial or line item vetoes; Idaho—3 partial or line item vetoes; Illinois—35 partial or line item vetoes; Iowa—7 partial or line item vetoes; Kansas—5 partial or line item vetoes; Kentucky—3 line item vetoes; Michigan—9 line item vetoes; Minnesota—2 partial or line item vetoes; Nebraska—1 partial or line item veto; New Mexico—6 partial or line item vetoes; Ohio—2 partial or line item vetoes; Oklahoma—1 partial or line item veto; South Dakota—1 partial or line item veto; Washington—25 partial vetoes; Wisconsin—3 partial vetoes; Wyoming—1 partial or line item veto.

(d) 602 formal study bills filed and assigned to standing committees.

(e) First adjournment was April 4, 2008; the Veto Session was April

30–May 7, 2009.

(f) Includes resolves and private and special laws.

(g) Exercising his option to neither sign nor veto legislation, the governor permitted 3 bills to become law without his signature. Those bills (Chapters 700,701,702) took effect pursuant to the provisions of Article II, Section 17(c) of the Maryland Constitution. Pursuant to Article III, Section 52 (6) of the constitution, the Annual Operating Budget Bill (Chapter 335) took effect upon passage.

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

(i) 217 of the bill enactments were bills introduced in 2007; 180 were bills introduced in 2008.

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

(k) 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.

(l) Session convened on Jan. 8, 2008 and pursuant to the sine die resolution adjourned 11/9/2008. They were technically in session for 44 weeks (308 calendar days) but were only in attendance for the following: House—Jan. 8–June 5 (they took the week before Easter off). They returned June 25 and October 20–24 (only in attendance the 20–22); Senate—Jan. 8–June 5, they returned June 25 and October 20–24 (only in attendance 20, 22, 23). During the October 20–24 extended session one bill was introduced in the House (the budget rescission bill which was enacted). During the June 25 session they overrode 15 of the governor's vetoes and the governor vetoed one bill that was overridden during the Oct. 20–24 extended session.

(m) The governor proposed 41 separate amendments to the Budget Bill; the General Assembly accepted 34 and rejected 7 amendments. The governor subsequently notified the General Assembly that he had vetoed one item in the bill. The Clerk of the House, as Keeper of the Rolls of the Commonwealth, by letter informed the governor that the purported veto would not be published because it failed to comport with provisions of the Constitution of Virginia relating to item vetoes.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

Table 3.20
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
2008 SPECIAL SESSIONS

| State or other jurisdiction | Duration of session** | Introductions | | Enactments/adoptions | | Measures vetoed by governor | Length of session |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Bills | Resolutions* | Bills | Resolutions* | | |
| Alabama | May 27–May 31, 2008 | 215 | 134 | 20 | 34 | 0 | 5L |
| Alaska | June 3–July 2, 2008 | 2 | N.A. | 0 | N.A. | 0 | 30C |
| ..... | July 9–Aug. 7, 2008 | 12 | N.A. | 3 | N.A. | 0 | 30C |
| Arizona | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | Mar. 31–Apr. 2, 2008 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3C |
| California | Sept. 11, 2007–Sept. 19, 2008 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | (a) |
| ..... | Sept. 11, 2007–Nov. 30, 2008 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (a) |
| ..... | Jan.(a)–Nov. 16, 2008 | 52 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | (a) |
| ..... | Nov. 6–Nov. 30, 2008 (a) | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (a) |
| Colorado | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | Jun. 11–Dec. 9, 2008 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2L |
| ..... | Jun. 11, 2008–(b) | 4 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | (b) |
| ..... | Aug. 22–Dec. 9, 2008 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3L |
| ..... | Nov. 24–Dec. 9, 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2L |
| ..... | Nov. 24–Dec. 9, 2008 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2L |
| ..... | Jan. 2, 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1L |
| Delaware | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Florida | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Georgia | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Hawaii | July 8, 2008 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 0 (c) | 1L |
| ..... | July 30–July 31, 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2L |
| ..... | Nov. 17–Nov. 18, 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2L |
| Idaho | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Illinois | (d)–Jan. 13, 2009 | | | | | | |
| Indiana | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Iowa | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Kansas | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | Jun. 23–Jun. 27, 2008 | 1 | N.A. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5C |
| Louisiana | Feb. 10–Feb. 26, 2008 | 172 | 110 | 27 | 94 | 1 | 13L |
| ..... | Mar. 9–Mar. 14, 2008 | 66 | 57 | 12 | 49 | 0 | 6L |
| Maine | April 1–Apr. 18, 2008 | 308 | 15 | 194 | N.A. | 2 | 13C |
| Maryland | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Massachusetts | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Michigan | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | May 21–Aug. 4, 2008 | 29 | 110 | 7 | 97 | 0 | 93C |
| Missouri | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Montana | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Nebraska (U) | Nov. 14–Nov. 21, 2008 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 7L |
| Nevada | June 27, 2008 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 1C |
| ..... | Dec. 8, 2008 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 1C |
| New Hampshire | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | Aug. 15–Aug. 19, 2008 | 51 | 0 | 10 | 0 | (e) | 5C |
| New York | Nov. 18, 2008 (Assembly only) | 0 | N.A. | 0 | 29 | 0 | 1C |
| ..... | Dec. 15, 2008 (Senate only) | 0 | N.A. | 0 | 367 | 0 | 1C |
| North Carolina | Mar. 20, 2008 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1C |
| North Dakota | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Ohio | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Oklahoma | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Oregon | Feb. 4–Feb. 29, 2008 | 88 | 22 | 54 | 18 | 0 | 19C |
| Pennsylvania | Jan. 1–Nov. 19, 2008 (f) | 100 | 9 | N.A. | N.A. | 0 | 111L(g) |
| Rhode Island | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| South Carolina | No special session in 2008 (h) | | | | | | |
| South Dakota | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Texas | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Utah | Sept. 25–Sept. 26, 2008 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 1C |
| Vermont | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |

See footnotes at end of table.

BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: 2008 SPECIAL SESSIONS — Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Duration of session** | Introductions | | Enactments/adoptions | | Measures vetoed by governor | Length of session |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Bills | Resolutions* | Bills | Resolutions* | | |
| Virginia | Mar. 13–Apr. 23, 2008 | 2 | 52 | 2 | 52 | 0 | 6C |
| | Jun. 23–Jul. 9, 2008 | 76 | 120 | 11 | 103 | 0 | 6C |
| Washington | No special sessions in 2008 | | | | | | |
| West Virginia | Mar. 16, 2008 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 1C |
| | Jun. 25–Jun. 28, 2008 | 38 | 7 | 19 | 6 | 0 | N.A. |
| Wisconsin | Jan. 11–Feb. 1, 2007 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 30L |
| | Mar. 12–May 15, 2008 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0(1) | 24L |
| | Apr. 17–May 14, 2008 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 11L |
| Wyoming | No special session in 2008 | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | No special sessions in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Guam | No special sessions in 2008 | | | | | | |
| No. Mariana Islands .. | No special sessions in 2008 | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | No special sessions in 2008 | | | | | | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | No special sessions in 2008 | | | | | | |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state legislative agencies, March 2009.

* 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).

U — Unicameral legislature.

(a) The 1st Extraordinary Session—Senate 38L and Assembly 34L; the 2nd Extraordinary Session—Senate 38L and Assembly 37L; the 3rd Extraordinary Session—the Senate convened on Jan. 14, 2008 for 38L and the Assembly convened on Jan. 10, 2008 for 44L; the 4th Extraordinary Session the Senate convened on Nov. 6–Nov 30, 2008 for 1L day and the Assembly did not meet.

(b) House session date was June 11, 2008 for one legislative day; the

Senate session date was June 11 through Dec. 9, 2008 for a total of two legislative days.

(c) 14 vetoes were overridden by the legislature.

(d) There were a total of 8 Senate and House special sessions in 2008. They began on the following dates (note that some began on the same date): January 2, July 9, July 9, July 10, August 12, August 13, September 22, and September 22. All special sessions adjourned on January 13, 2009. The House met on a total of 10 regular special session days and the Senate on 23 regular special session days. A total of 13 bills and 40 resolutions were considered during these special sessions. All 40 resolutions were adopted; 2 bills were enacted; and 4 bills were vetoed and not overridden.

(e) 1 partial or line item veto.

(f) Information was only provided for the House.

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

(h) Technically there was not a special session because the session was extended per the Sine Die Resolution. Extended sessions ran—June 25 and October 20–24. For additional information on the South Carolina 2008 legislative session see Table 3.19.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Table 3.21
STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS

| State or other jurisdiction | Senate | | | House/Assembly | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|------------------|---------------|----------|
| | Capitol | | | Capitol | | |
| | Personal | Shared | District | Personal | Shared | District |
| 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 | ... |
| 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 | ... |
| Missouri | YR | YR | ... | YR | YR | ... |
| Montana | ... | SO | ... | ... | SO | ... |
| Nebraska | YR (u) | ... | ... | Unicameral | | |
| Nevada | SO (v) | YR | ... | SO (s)(v) | YR | ... |
| New Hampshire | ... | 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) | ... | ... | (jj) | ... | ... |
| 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 2009.

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; 6 chief clerk non-partisan staff. The Colorado session only staff consists of three majority caucus staff; two minority caucus staff; 23 chief clerk non-partisan 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 2 year round full-time, 3 part-time year round employees and 32 session only employees in the Senate. The House has 2 full time and 1 part time person year round and 37 additional people during session.

(j) The only staff working for individual rank-and-file legislators are (1) one 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, non-partisan 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: 7 year round, 1 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, 5 staff per legislator; minority, 3 staff per legislator. House—2 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—5 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 on a year round basis.

(dd) Two staff persons per legislator during session.

(ee) Senate—Equivalent of one full-time staff. House—1 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 non-partisan 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) Most legislators are assigned student interns during session who are temporarily employed by OLRGC. Some legislators provide their own personal interns (volunteer/financial arrangements made between them).

(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 | ... | ... | ★ | 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 | ★ | ★(r) | ★ | ★(r) | B | B | ... | B | B (s) | 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.

STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2009.

** — 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 is provided via the Legislative Services Office, a non-partisan 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 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, non-partisan 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.

(r) Clerical staff not assigned to Rules Cmtes.

(s) Refers only to Chief Deputy of the Senate and Chief of Staff in the House.

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 2008 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 | 12 | 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.

STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2009.

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 & 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 p.m. on the preceding Thurs.; for first hearings on bills, 5 days | Roll call vote on any measure taken upon request by any member of either house. |
| Arizona | ★ | ★ | ★ | Senate: 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 five 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 2/3's 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 one 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: one day notice for meetings, five days notice for hearings. House: one day notice for meetings, five days notice for hearings. | Senate: roll call required. House: roll call required. |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ★ | Senate: agenda released one day before meetings House: agenda for meetings released four 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: two 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 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 1st 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. |
| 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. |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 | | |
| 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 p.m. the preceding day House: no later than 4 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 two weekends in advance. House: must be advertised two 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. House: 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. |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | U | Seven calendar days notice before hearing a bill. | In executive session, majority of the committee must vote in favor of the motion made. |

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 | | |
| 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: Rules require that notice be given for public hearings, but the Rules are silent as to how long. 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 & 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 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 noon one day following the meeting. Members must be present in order to vote on amendment. |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ★ | ★ | Senate: 3 day notice. House: 3 day notice. | Senate: roll call vote. House: roll call vote. |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | ★ | Senate: At least 48 hrs. notice except at the end of session when President invokes 1 hr. notice 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.

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 five 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 one 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 five calendar days notice before a public hearing at which testimony will be taken, and two hours notice or an announcement from the floor before a formal meeting (testimony cannot be taken at a formal meeting). 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: Not less than 24 hours public notice. House: Not less than 24 hours public notice. | Senate: Voice vote accepting the recommendation of the committee. House: Voice vote accepting the recommendation of the committee. |
| 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. |
| Wyoming..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | Senate: by 3 p.m. of previous day House: by 3 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. |

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 | | |
| 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 | Five days prior to public hearings. | Majority vote of committee members. |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | ★ | ★ | Senate: Must be notified every Thurs., one week in advance. House: 24 hours advanced notice, no later than 4 p.m. 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 | Seven calendar days. | Bills must be reported to floor by Rules Committee. |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2009.

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.

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> |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| Alabama | 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. The committee may approve a rule. |
| Alaska | Joint bipartisan, standing committee and Legislative Affairs Agency review of proposed regulations. | P,E | ... |
| Arizona | Joint bipartisan | P,E | ... |
| Arkansas | Joint bipartisan | P,E | ... |
| California | ... | 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. |
| Colorado | 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. |
| Connecticut | 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. |
| Delaware | 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. |
| Florida | Joint bipartisan | P,E | ... |
| Georgia | Standing committee | P | The agency notifies the Legislative Counsel 30 days prior to the effective dates of proposed rules. |
| Hawaii | Legislative agency | 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. |
| Idaho | 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. |
| Illinois | Joint bipartisan | P,E | An agency proposing non-emergency 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. |
| Indiana | Joint bipartisan | P | ... |
| Iowa | Joint bipartisan | P,E | ... |
| Kansas | 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. |
| Kentucky | Joint bipartisan statutory committee | P,E | 45 days. |
| Louisiana (b) | Standing committee | P | All proposed rules and fees are submitted to designated standing committees of the legislature. If a rule or fee is unacceptable, the committee sends a written report to the governor. The governor has 10 days to disapprove the committee report. If both Senate and House committees fail to find the rule unacceptable, or if the governor disapproves the action of a committee within 10 days, the agency may adopt the rule change. (d) |
| Maine | Joint bipartisan, standing committee | P | One legislative session. |

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> |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Maryland | 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. |
| Massachusetts (b) | Public hearing by agency | P | In Massachusetts, the General Court (Legislature) may by statute authorize an administrative agency to promulgate regulations. The promulgation of such regulations are then governed by Chapter 30A of the Massachusetts General Laws. Chapter 30A requires 21 day notice to the public of a public hearing on a proposed regulation. After public hearing the proposed regulation is filed with the state secretary who approves it if it is in conformity with Chapter 30A. The state secretary maintains a register entitled "Massachusetts Register" and the regulation does not become effective until published in the register. The agency may promulgate amendments to the regulations following the same process. |
| Michigan | Joint bipartisan | P | Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) has 15 session 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. |
| Minnesota | Joint bipartisan, standing committee | P,E | Minnesota Statute Sec. 3.842, subd. 4a |
| Mississippi |(a) | | |
| Missouri | 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. |
| Montana | Germane joint bipartisan committees | P | Prior to adoption. |
| Nebraska | Standing committee | P | If an agency proposes to repeal, adopt or amend a rule or regulation, it is required to provide the Executive Board 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. |
| Nevada | 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. |
| New Hampshire | 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. |
| New Jersey | Joint bipartisan | ... | ... |
| New Mexico |(g) | | |
| New York | Joint bipartisan commission | P,E | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

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> |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| North Carolina | 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. |
| North Dakota | Interim committee | E | The Administrative Rules Committee meets in each calendar quarter to consider rules filed in previous 90 days. |
| Ohio | 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 re-filing. Rules filed with no changes, pursuant to the five-year review, are under a 90 day jurisdiction. |
| Oklahoma | Standing committee (c) | P,E | The legislature has 30 legislative days to review proposed rules. |
| Oregon | Office of Legislative Counsel | E | Agencies must copy Legislative Counsel within 10 days of rule adoption. |
| Pennsylvania | Joint bipartisan, standing committee | E | Time limits decided by the president pro tempore and speaker of the House. |
| Rhode Island |(a)..... | | |
| South Carolina | Standing committee (c) | 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. |
| South Dakota | 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 exits; see SDCL 1-26-4 for further details. |
| Tennessee | 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. |
| Texas | Standing committee | P | No time limit. |
| Utah | (f) | P,E | Except as provided in Subsection (2)(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 63G-3-502) |
| Vermont | Joint bipartisan | P | The Joint Legislative Committee on Rules must review a proposed rule within 30 days of submission to the committee. |
| Virginia | 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. |
| Washington | Joint bipartisan | P,E | If the committee determines that a proposed rule does not comply with legislative intent, it notifies the agency, which must schedule a public hearing within 30 days of notification. The agency notifies the committee of its action within seven days after the hearing. If a hearing is not held or the agency does not amend the rule, the objection may be filed in the state register and referenced in the state code. The committee's powers, other than publication of its objections, are advisory. |
| West Virginia | Joint bipartisan | P,E | ... |
| Wisconsin | 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. |
| Wyoming | 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. |

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> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| American Samoa | Standing committee | E . . . | |
| Guam | Standing committee | P 45 Calendar days | |
| Puerto Rico | | (a) | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | | (a) | |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, February 2009.

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 5 to 30 days after the agency reports to the committee on its public hearing (if any) and whether it is making changes on proposed rules.

(e) Submitted by General Assembly for approval.

(f) Created by statute (63G-3-501).

(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.

Table 3.26
LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS

| 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 | |
| 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 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| 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 Method of legislative veto of rules |
|-----------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| | Advisory powers only (a) | No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule | Committee may suspend rule | |
| 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 | ★ | ... | ... | Reviewing commission's powers are advisory; it may, via its chair, introduce legislation with regard to agency rulemaking. |
| 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. This is done by omnibus legislation, which also provides for the sunset of specific rules listed in the bill. |
| Vermont | (u) | | | |
| 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 2009.

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 Cmte., 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 2 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 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.

Table 3.27
SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION

| 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 |
|-------------------|---------|--|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Alabama | C | Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts | Standing Cmte. | Perf. audit | No later than Oct. 1 of the year following the regular session or a time as may be specified in the Sunset bill. | (Usually 4) | Schedules of licensing boards and other enumerated agencies are repealed according to specified time tables. |
| Alaska | C | Budget & Audit Cmte | ... | ... | 1/y | ... | ... |
| Arizona | C | Legislative staff | Joint Cmte. | ... | 6/m | 10 | ... |
| Arkansas | D | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| California | S | St. Legis. Sunset Review Cmte. (a) | ... | Perf. eval. | ... | Varies | ... |
| Colorado | 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. |
| Connecticut | S | Legis. Program Review & Investigations Cmte. | ... | Programs or entities must be affirmatively re-established by legislature. | 1/y (b) | 5 years | (c) |
| Delaware | C | Agencies under review submit reports to Del. Sunset Comm. based on criteria for review and set forth in statute. Comm. staff conducts separate review. | ... | 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. |
| Florida | C | Cmte. charged with oversight of the subject area. | Jt. cmte. charged with oversight of the subject area. | ... | 4-6/y | 10 | ... |
| Georgia | 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) |
| Hawaii | 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. |
| Idaho | (e) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois | R, S(f) | Governor's Office of Mgmt. and Budget | Cmte. charged with re-enacting law | (g) | ... | Usually 10 | ... |

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 |
|---------------------|----------|---|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Indiana..... | S | Non-partisan staff units | Interim cmte. formed to review | ... | ... | ... | Smaller program review process now in place after about a dozen years of formal sunset program. |
| Iowa..... | | | | | No Program | | |
| Kansas..... | (h) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kentucky..... | R | Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee | Joint committee 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)(j) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ... | ... |

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 |
|---------------------|-------|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Ohio..... | C (m) | Sunset Review Cmte. | ... | Perf. eval. | (n) | 4 | ... |
| Oklahoma..... | S, D | Jt. Cmtes. With jurisdiction over sunset bills | Appropriations and 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 years | ... |
| Texas..... | S | Sunset Advisory Commission staff | ... | ... | 1/y | 12 | ... |
| Utah..... | S | Interim cmtes. | Standing cmtes. as amendments may be made to bill | ... | (v) | (v) | ... |
| 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) | ... | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2009.

Key:

C - Comprehensive

R - Regulatory

S - Selective

D - Discretionary

d - day

m - month

y - year

... - Not applicable

(a) Review by the Joint Legislative Sunset Review Cmte. 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 reestablished 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.

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. H.B. 516 of the 125 General Assembly re-established the Sunset Review Cmte, but postpones its operation until the 128th General Assembly. The bill terminates the Sunset Review Law on December 31, 2010.

(o) Sunset legislation was repealed in 1993. No general law sunset rules or agencies.

(p) No standing sunset statutes or procedures at this time.

(q) Law repealed by 1998 Act 419, Part II, Sect. 35E.

(r) 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 ten years.

(s) Sunsets are at the legislature's discretion. Their structure will vary on an individual basis.

(t) Wyoming repealed sunset legislation in 1988.

(u) The program evaluation process evolved out of the sunset process, but Wyoming currently does not have a scheduled sunset of programs.

(v) Default is ten years, although years may be decreased by legislative decisions.

Chapter Four

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The State of the States: Governors Mirror New Administration Priorities

By Katherine Willoughby

The full force of the fiscal tsunami has been felt by all 50 states. Governors are weary of the bad news and anxious about keeping state offices open, programs operating and support flowing to the public. Governors apprise residents in their states about their budget and policy direction each year through state of state addresses. This research assesses the 2009 addresses to determine the focus of state leaders' agendas in this down economy.¹ Findings indicate that governors talked explicitly with citizens about managing; their mood is somber, sometimes even angry. Still, these state leaders are surprisingly hopeful of the role states play in the everyday life of Americans. Most governors remained on task by providing the public with plans and ideas for expanding education and economic opportunities, and supporting healthy, safe and environmentally sound communities. A majority of governors even discussed advancements necessary regarding government accountability and responsiveness while close to one-third emphasized the need for greater transparency—issues that have been specifically targeted by the new administration in Washington.

The Politics

The majority of governors' seats are held by Democrats in 2009—29 governors are Democratic and 21 are Republican. The 2008 gubernatorial elections yielded a party change only in Missouri, from one-term Republican Matt Blunt to Democrat Jay Nixon. In Delaware, Democrat Jack Markell beat the Republican challenger and replaced Democrat Ruth Ann Minner, whose second term ended this year. In North Carolina, Democrat Beverly Perdue beat her Republican challenger to replace Mike Easley, who also completed his second term. Incumbent Democrat governors in Montana, New Hampshire, Washington and West Virginia were re-elected in 2008, while incumbent Republican governors in Indiana, North Dakota, Utah and Vermont were re-elected to the top spot in those states.

The election of President Barack Obama and the majority Democratic Congress undoubtedly pushed state legislatures to Democrat majorities as well. Today, both houses of the legislature are majority Democratic in 27 states, up from 23 in 2008; in 14 states both houses are majority Republican. Eight states have split legislatures in which the house and senate have different party majorities, down from a dozen states last year. Democrats gained three state houses from last year—33 state houses are majority Democratic and 16 are majority Republican. On the senate side, Democrats gained two states—29 are majority Democratic and 20 are majority Republican in 2009. (Nebraska has a unicameral, nonpar-

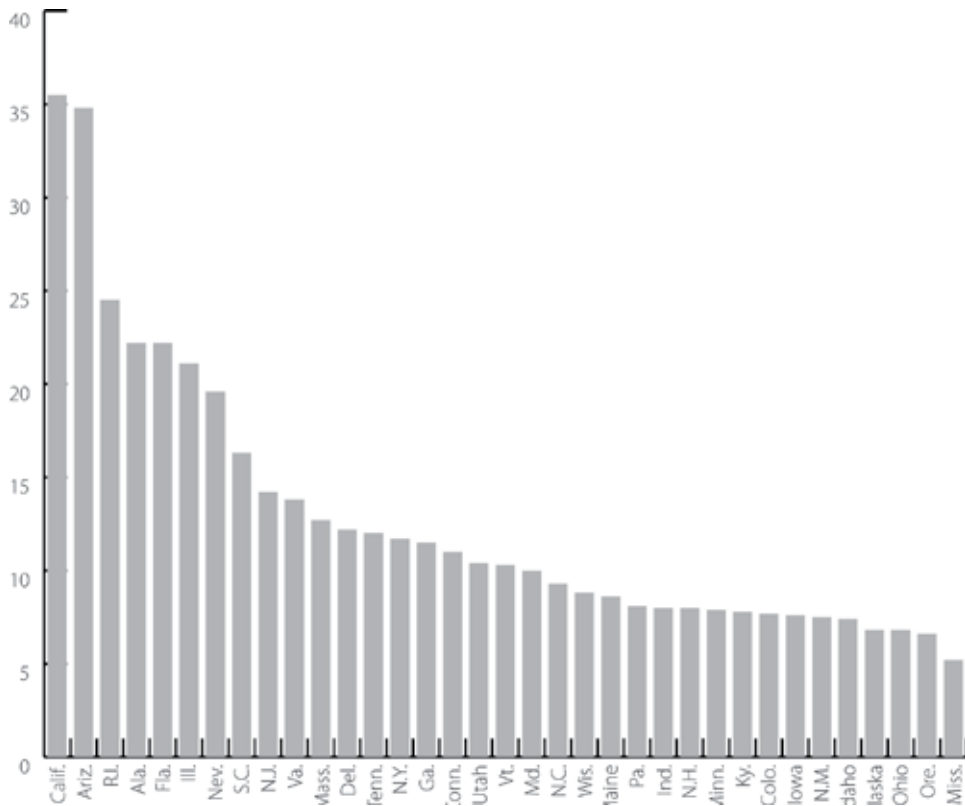
tisan legislature.) Seventeen states can be labeled Democratic with a Democratic governor and majority Democratic legislature; eight states are Republican. The states break down in terms of party control accordingly:

- Eight with Republican governor and legislature
- One with Republican governor and unicameral legislature
- Two with Republican governor and split legislature
- 10 with Republican governor and Democratic legislature
- Six with Democratic governor and Republican legislature
- Six with Democratic governor and split legislature
- 17 with Democratic governor and legislature

The Fiscal Picture

In the recent past, states had begun to crawl out of the economic decline of 2002 and 2003. In fact, by 2006, most states increased funding for existing programs beyond inflationary amounts, created new programs, replenished budget stabilization or other contingency funds, lent increased support to local governments and many even increased pension contributions and cut taxes.² Unfortunately, however, by 2008, the entire nation's economy was beginning a free fall. And, according to McNichol and Lav, the

Figure A:
Total Gap as a Percent of Fiscal Year 2009 General Fund



Source: "State Budget Troubles Worsen," by Elizabeth McNichol and Iris J. Lave (February 10, 2009). Posted by the Center for Budget Policy and Priorities at: <http://www.cbpp.org/9-8-08sfj.htm>.

total state budget shortfall for 2009 is expected to close in on \$100 billion. Estimated shortfalls for 2010 equal \$145 billion and for 2011 state budget gaps are estimated at \$180 billion. Figure A illustrates McNichol and Lav's tabulation of shortfalls greater than 5 percent in 2009 general fund budgets in 35 states. According to the authors, nine other states have total gaps under 5 percent of each state's fiscal 2009 general fund. Just six states—Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming—do not indicate a current year gap.³ The revenue outlook is bleak; 28 percent of states have increased taxes and, according to a Center for Budget and Policy Priorities report, "governors in six more states have proposed new revenue measures."⁴ Fis-

cal 2009 state budgets are being revisited, programs are being sliced and then cut again; to date, state programs and activities across the nation have been severely compromised. In the words of Connecticut Gov. Jodi Rell, "the cuts that must be made will be deep and they will affect every agency, every program and every service provided by state government."

What's on the Agenda?

Governors last year held "kitchen table" conversations with residents, keeping their budget and policy agendas short, not wanting to overreach with spending promises in the face of a deteriorating economy. This year, governors are even more direct with the bad news. "This fiscal year will be marked

Table A:
Issues Expressed by Governors in State of the State Addresses, 2007–2009

| <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> | <i>2009 percentage of governors mentioning issue (N=44)</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Education | 100.0% | 90.5% | 86.4% |
| Economic development/tourism | 79.5 | 81.0 | 79.5 |
| Health care | 86.4 | 83.3 | 79.5 |
| Natural resources/energy | 84.1 | 71.4 | 79.5 |
| Tax/revenue initiative | 84.1 | 59.5 | 65.9 |
| Transportation/roads/bridges | 52.3 | 59.5 | 65.9 |
| Military troops/veteran recognition | 68.2 | 73.8 | 63.6 |
| Performance/accountability | 72.7 | 42.9 | 52.3 |
| Safety/corrections | 75.0 | 59.5 | 50.0 |
| Surplus/rainy day/reserves | 70.5 | 54.8 | 45.5 |
| Transparency | 20.5 | 14.3 | 31.8 |
| Local government | 52.3 | 35.7 | 20.5 |
| Pensions/OPEB | 36.4 | 21.4 | 18.2 |
| Ethics reform | 13.6 | 11.9 | 15.9 |
| Borders/illegal immigrants | 11.4 | 16.7 | 6.8 |
| Debt reduction | 13.6 | 9.5 | 4.5 |

Source: Content analysis of 2007 and 2008 State of the State Addresses from Table C of Katherine G. Willoughby, 2008, “The State of the States: Governors Keep Agendas Short,” *The Book of the States*, Vol. 40 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments): 157–64; Content analysis of 2009 State of State Addresses conducted by Tanya Smiley and Soyoung Park, Ph.D. candidates, Public Policy, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.

by thrift and sacrifice,” said Oklahoma Gov. Brad Henry. Vermont Gov. Jim Douglas concurs that “The philosophy of sharing the sacrifice broadly must be part of any proposal we advance.”

In the analysis of the content of governors’ state of state addresses this year, as in the past, topics were considered addressed if the chief executive specifically discussed them as relevant to state operations and the budget *going forward*. That is, the governor needed to relay that the function, activity or issue is an important item in next year’s—fiscal 2010—budget and policy direction. More often than not, the governor laid out relevant funding and/or programmatic issues related to the state function and/or agenda item in some detail. That is, just mentioning a state function or policy area like transportation in a speech did not generate a checkmark for this issue as an agenda item addressed by a governor. Further, a review by the governor of past accomplishments alone in any particular issue area did not count in the

content analysis presented here. The only deviation from this protocol regards mention by a governor of military troops, family and veterans. A governor recognizing service on the part of these individuals and/or indicating thanks for this service, with or without recommending some future support to such personnel, received a check for this issue in Table A. In 2009, just slightly less than two-thirds of governors—10 percent less than the proportion of governors last year—recognize their military service personnel and/or veterans in state of state addresses to their residents.

Examination of governors’ addresses in 2007, 2008 and 2009 suggests that as the economy worsened, state chief executives’ consideration of the various issues did change. While primary agenda items remain education, health care, economic development, and natural resources and energy, gubernatorial mention of issues differed across years. Not surprisingly, given the political swing

of the nation and states, Table A indicates that state chief executives honed in on issues important to the new administration in Washington, D.C. That is, a smaller percentage of governors than last year presented their concerns and initiatives regarding all state functional areas, except natural resources and energy, and transportation, roads and bridges. In line with President Obama's focus on green energy and capital investment—both to upgrade the nation's deteriorating transportation infrastructure as well as to pump up the economy—governors were more likely this year than last to specify initiatives in these areas. This research highlights the gubernatorial discussions of those topics receiving more attention this year than last year—including taxes and revenues, natural resources and energy, transportation, and performance, transparency and ethics.

Tax and Revenue Initiatives

The increased attention to revenues and tax issues by governors this year is not unusual. Perhaps no governor was more direct about his state's money problems than California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger. He held his state of state address to less than 10 minutes with a plea for collaboration and consensus within the legislature and across branches *before* he would deliver his budget and policy agenda to the state. Rather, according to the governor, "Addressing this emergency is the first and most important and greatest thing that we must do for the people of California. The \$42 billion deficit is a rock upon our chest that we cannot breathe until we get it off. It doesn't make any sense for me to ... stand in front of you and talk about education or infrastructure, or water, or health care reform and all those things when we have this huge budget deficit."

Other governors discussing revenues in their addresses in 2009 called for holding steady on taxes (no increases), cutting taxes or expanding tax credits, or asked for new or changed dedicated revenues (such as highway taxes and fees), or recommended increases to tobacco taxes. Governors in Alabama, Arizona, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota and Vermont pushed for no tax increases. Those in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota and Montana called for some sort of tax cut or cap (property taxes) or the elimination of a tax. For example, Montana Gov. Brian Schweitzer called for doing away with the business equipment tax for 90 percent of businesses in the state. Governors in Minnesota, New Jersey and Ohio discussed new and/or expanded tax credits. Finally, Nebraska's gover-

nor asserted both no tax increases and maintenance of the state's cash reserve. Gov. Dave Heineman said Nebraskans need tax relief and his budget continues to fund a \$230 million property tax credit program, and he planned for zero revenue growth in fiscal 2010. The governor considers the state's cash reserve as a method for preventing tax increases; he plans on maintaining a strong reserve while using \$40 million of the fund annually over the next two years.

Of governors pushing tax increases, most endorsed either increased or new earmarked revenues like highway and transportation related taxes and fees (Hawaii and Idaho) or increased taxes on tobacco products (Kentucky, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia). Pennsylvania Gov. Ed Rendell asked for a tax on natural gas extraction, and South Carolina Gov. Mark Sanford called for increased taxes and fees associated with garbage (dumping within state borders) in addition to an increase in tobacco taxes. As a way to more strongly support local governments, Wyoming Gov. Dave Freudenthal asked residents to support elimination of the state's "sales and use tax exemption on wind energy projects. I've heard from any number of county commissioners that they are dealing with the impact of the development of wind energy, and they have no revenue. I acknowledge that it is appropriate for me to ask because I asked you (for) the exemption in the first place. And we did that because we wanted to signal that Wyoming is ready for business, particularly with regard to wind energy."

Natural Resources and Energy

A larger proportion of governors this year than last discussed natural resources and energy issues in their state of state addresses. Most governors sought to link into President Obama's push for conservation, the development of renewable and clean energy and to wean Americans from dependence on foreign oil, as evidenced in his stimulus package and budget proposals. Some governors were explicit, including Colorado Gov. Bill Ritter who said, "I'm working with our congressional delegation and the incoming Obama administration to ensure the federal recovery package includes funds for transmission lines and other clean-energy projects."

State chief executives presented numerous ideas for advancing "green" living. Several talked of their support for requirements regarding the construction of new homes, schools and/or state buildings that include using green products and that upon completion, they be energy efficient and/or supported with renewable energy sources. Many also suggested that

state equipment be energy efficient. Others suggested creation of financing arms that would support both residential and business green projects. Some governors promoted green, tax free zones to boost renewable energy job creation. Several highlighted development and/or promotion of hybrid vehicles and/or the development of energy storage technologies.

Many governors discussed specific alternative energy sources including: solar, wind, offshore wind, wave, ethanol and biofuels. Kentucky Gov. Steve Beshear discussed advances in nuclear power. State leaders in Michigan, Oklahoma, New York, South Dakota, Virginia and West Virginia presented specific timelines and percentages for the reduction in the use of traditional energy by state employees or by the state entirely. Hawaii Gov. Linda Lingle explained a complex web of stakeholder support necessary to reduce her state's reliance on foreign oil:

"Last year we entered into a unique partnership with the federal Department of Energy called the Hawaii Clean Energy Initiative or HCEI. My administration and legislators will introduce several bills based on these HCEI recommendations. Implementing these policy changes will require a large measure of collaboration as we will need public funding, assistance from county governments, conservation by citizens, and investment by the business community. To successfully transition to a clean energy economy, we will need the involvement of our entire community, alignment of our efforts, and a continual focus on our objectives."

Likewise, Virginia Gov. Tim Kaine stated, "We will act by budget and legislation, but also through regulation, executive orders, creative partnerships and multi-state collaborations" (to promote green energy, energy conservation and environmental protection). Governors in Michigan, New Mexico, South Dakota and West Virginia laid out fairly comprehensive energy plans, too. For example, Michigan Gov. Jennifer Granholm asserted, "By the year 2020, Michigan will reduce our reliance on fossil fuels for generating electricity by 45 percent. We will do it through increased renewable energy, gains in energy efficiency and other new technologies." In New Mexico, Gov. Bill Richardson presented his plan for energy as including the following:

- make larger solar and geothermal energy providers eligible for the Advanced Energy Tax Credit;
- build a clean energy work force;
- construct a Green Grid to harness the power of solar and wind, and use smart electronics to deliver energy to consumers cheaper and more efficiently;

- pass the New Mexico Global Warming Solutions Act to start carbon trading in the region;
- extend the hybrid vehicle tax credit, and help keep fuel-efficient cars and trucks affordable;
- pursue a carbon storage enabling act, because before we move forward on clean coal or natural gas, we need a clear regulatory framework; and
- expand parks with creation of a new Pecos Canyon State Park.

Finally, South Dakota Gov. Mike Rounds presented a very detailed plan in which state government would change equipment and behaviors internal to state government to initiate energy savings—temperature controls, energy efficient vehicles, cleaning schedules, energy purchases, building materials and more would all be subjected to new requirements to foster less use of energy and a greater proportion of that used to be green.

He recommended an Energy Conservation Revolving Loan Fund to provide "low interest loans continually to schools, cities, counties, universities, tech schools and state agencies that have developed good ways to save tax dollars by becoming more energy efficient."

His plan also called for a reduction in the tax on biodiesel-blended fuel, an increase in wind energy production and requirements regarding the construction and operation of future power plants.

Several governors specified policy to influence behaviors in order to bring about more responsible use of energy. For example, in West Virginia, Gov. Joe Manchin III said, "My alternative and renewable energy bill will also require electric utility companies to provide net metering to residential, small business and industrial customers who generate their own electricity. This bill also requires the Public Service Commission to expand the availability of net metering to West Virginia electric customers. It will encourage private investment in renewable energy sources, including solar, wind, biomass, hydropower, waste heat recovery and even landfill gas. It is another step toward expanding our state's energy portfolio."

Transportation, Road and Bridges

On the whole, governors' plans regarding transportation, roads and bridges were not as thorough or comprehensive as those laid out for education, economic development, natural resources and energy. Most governors mentioning these issues brought up a past initiative not yet completed with an update on project progress going forward. Governors did seem

to emphasize the link between financial support for transportation-related infrastructure, job creation and economic growth. That is, many mimicked President Obama regarding the usefulness of funding this government function both to modernize capital and to pump the economy. For example, in Pennsylvania, Rendell said, “the key to recovery lies in putting our citizens back to work through continued infrastructure investments, including the ongoing efforts to repair our bridges, roads and mass transit systems, improve our water quality and delivery systems, and expand our rail freight capacity.” Rendell exclaimed that “public sector driven capital investment is clearly the best option we have these days for keeping Pennsylvanians employed.” Likewise, Rhode Island Gov. Don Carcieri explained that investment in infrastructure promotes economic growth in the state. In Washington, Gov. Christine Gregoire was very positive, saying:

“My ‘Washington Jobs Now’ plan will stretch over the next two years — even as we undertake the largest transportation construction cycle in state history! We now have 1,400 transportation projects under way, or about to start, worth \$3 billion. By combining this historic transportation package with my ‘Washington Jobs Now’ plan, we will provide nearly 20,000 jobs in the next two years.”

Claiming transportation in the state as “intolerable,” Hawaii’s governor proposed, with legislators, a highway modernization program that “combines road building, highway and bridge safety improvements, anti-congestion traffic management, and a pavement maintenance program, in addition to safety legislation and increased public outreach and education.” According to Lingle, the project will be supported with “existing funds and anticipated federal fiscal stimulus funding” with “longer-term projects paid for from increases in highway-related taxes and fees triggered at a future date if steady job growth indicates that our economy is growing again.”

Other governors expressed some enthusiasm for expansion and advancement in this area of state function, including Maryland Gov. Martin O’Malley who exclaimed that, “perhaps best of all, we now have a new president who believes that America’s transportation future is worth the investment.” In North Dakota, Gov. John Hoeven discussed one time transportation related investments “to support projects statewide that will strengthen and enhance North Dakota’s roads, bridges and water supply systems.” Nevada Gov. Jim Gibbons called on the state legislature to support infrastructure building that does not require raising taxes, perhaps by endorsing

public-private partnerships. According to Oregon Gov. Ted Kulongoski, “We will invest in the most green, sustainable, multi-modal, energy-efficient transportation system in the country.” And in Ohio, Gov. Ted Strickland was positive about the state’s transportation future. “We will work toward the restoration of passenger rail service between Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland,” he said. “Our goal is to link Ohio’s three largest cities by passenger rail for the first time in 40 years. This will be a first step toward a rail system that links neighborhoods within a city, and cities within our state.”

Several governors provided detailed plans for managing transportation funds and projects in the current climate and into the future. New Hampshire Gov. John Lynch discussed the state’s turnpike system purchase of a portion of Interstate 95, future open tolling on this interstate, a new E-Z pass, frequent user discount, a road improvement surcharge on vehicle registration, and federal transportation stimulus funds as the means with which the state will manage future transportation investment. On the other hand, Virginia Gov. Tim Kaine was very specific about cuts in transportation to support future initiatives:

“Our transportation agencies are reducing their administrative overhead to preserve scarce dollars for maintenance and construction. To balance its budget, VDOT will reduce central office staff and streamline operations around the state. Over the next two years, VDOT will reduce agency employment by about 1,000 employees, through retirements, attrition, and other restructuring. The Commonwealth Transportation Board has rewritten the six year construction plan to reflect the new, reduced financial projections, and the results are startling. Without a long-term commitment from the legislature to support transportation funding, and with a slump in existing revenue sources, dozens of road and bridge projects all across the Commonwealth have been taken out of the plan.”

In South Dakota, Rounds was optimistic about meeting the state’s future transportation needs, though he emphasized that “I have been taking steps now to ensure that South Dakota continues to maximize the dollars we receive from Washington under the current program. We will also work hard to ensure that rural states like South Dakota are well represented when Congress begins drafting a new highway funding program.” Rounds did talk about reductions, delays and other measures to allow the state to manage transportation infrastructure needs into the future. Idaho Gov. Butch Otter mapped a three-point plan for transportation called Project 60

that has additional reporting requirements, recommends some tax and fee increases, a new excise tax on car rentals, elimination of the ethanol exemption from the fuel tax and shifting revenue to better support roads and bridges. Finally, the plan establishes “a task force on truck transportation to study the validity of—and perceived inequities in—Idaho’s truck registration system.” In Colorado, Ritter has been building support for a bill to “establish a new transportation vision for the future, a vision that creates jobs, a vision we can implement in stages, and a vision that’s both bold and realistic about what we can afford.”

Performance, Accountability and Transparency

President Barack Obama pledged to make the federal government more accountable, more transparent and more responsive to the American public. Toward that pledge, he quickly created a position for the nation’s first chief performance officer and made an appointment shortly prior to his inauguration. He tasked this officer with ferreting out government waste and inefficiency, improving service delivery and advancing the public’s trust and confidence in government. Although his choice, Nancy Killefer, stepped down within a month of her appointment in the face of unpaid taxes on household help, his message came through and undoubtedly influenced the governors in their 2009 state of state addresses. In fact, mention of performance and accountability by governors increased by almost 9.5 percent from 2008 to 2009. Governors’ discussions about ethics increased by 4 percent. And, talk of transparency by governors increased the most of any of the issues listed in Table A, by 17.5 percent.

Indiana Gov. Mitch Daniels presented reform front and center in his state of state address:

“The largest and most momentous of our opportunities lies in the area of governmental reform. The cost in dollars, confusion and just plain bad government of our 150-year-old system is by now completely beyond dispute. The report so ably researched and written by former Governor Joe Kernan, Chief Justice Shepard, and five other outstanding citizens lays out the folly of too many politicians, too many layers, too many taxing units, all producing too little accountability and too few results. If there is anyone present who, given a blank slate, would draw up our system just as it is, please stand up now. I thought not. As intended at the outset, we have all had a full year to study the report and meditate on its recommendations. The public has spoken loudly, in referenda, in opinion surveys, and in the most recent

general election, each time in clear favor of change. The hour for action has arrived.”

Many governors expressing interest in these areas pushed Web connections and greater online presence by agencies and programs as a means to help government become more responsive, accountable and transparent. Consolidation, organizational restructuring and privatization were also mentioned by governors to streamline service delivery. In South Carolina, Sanford suggested state government be restructured to reduce the number of constitutionally elected officers. West Virginia’s Manchin called for a modernization of the state court system. In New Hampshire, Gov. John Lynch proposed “sunsetting all commissions, committees and non-regulatory boards by the end of fiscal year 2011. We should then only re-enact those that are essential.” Lynch called for consolidating licensing boards and commissions into state departments; a four-day work week for cleaning crews of state buildings; an expansion of electronic licensing and registrations; and, extending driver’s licenses to 10 years as other efficiency measures.

Governors in Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire and Missouri called for greater efficiency in state operations through temporary salary cuts, salary freezes, personnel cuts, lapsing vacancies and/or increasing agency reporting requirements. Iowa Gov. Chet Culver suggested exploring the sale or lease of state assets, consolidation of state contracts and group purchasing agreements. In Idaho, Otter mentioned the state’s zero-based budgeting system and the additional reporting and oversight requirements that highlight the relationship between funding and results in transportation as providing greater accountability to citizens.

Ethical concerns of governors were focused on campaign finance reform, reducing voter fraud, early voting processes and same day voter registration. Alabama Gov. Bob Riley plans to overhaul his state’s ethics, including full disclosure of real and potential conflicts of interest of public officials and their spouses; full disclosure by lobbyists of spending on elected officials; and an ethics commission with subpoena power “to carry out its mission.” Governors in Massachusetts and New Mexico called for ethics reform as well. In Utah, Gov. Jon Huntsman explained the purpose of a new “Commission on Strengthening Utah’s Democracy, because without public support and participation we have no democracy.” Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano, who was later confirmed as secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, sought changes to the

state's referendum and initiative processes—to support balance of power and to protect “the ability of the people to enact legislation.” Napolitano also pushed efficiency and accountability by Arizona's 2-1-1 online component “which connects Arizonans with opportunities to serve. Arizonans can now go to AZ211.gov to donate resources or volunteer time to their communities and their state.” Greater use of volunteers was endorsed by New York Gov. David Paterson, too.

Conclusion

Governors talked about a lot more than taxes, energy, transportation and performance in their state of state addresses this year. Table A shows most governors mentioned agendas related to—and sometimes even laid out elaborate plans to support and/or expand—education and health services, promote economic development and address public safety. It is interesting to note, however, that since last year, a greater proportion of governors addressed issues of immediate concern to President Obama, notably government performance and transparency and more specifically, transportation and infrastructure, and energy dependence. Also, examination of these discussions by state leaders indicates that a poor economy does not necessarily mean an across-the-board shutdown of operations, lack of innovation or loss of hope. Certainly, state of state addresses can be characterized as “pie in the sky”—they provide governors the bully pulpit to orient the public to a way of thinking about government presence and service. Still, assessment of these addresses reveals state leaders who, for the most part, are thinking holistically, realistically and yes, politically, about ways to keep state operations going and going in ways that are more responsive, better performing and transparent.

Notes

¹Chief 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 2009 state of the state addresses were accessed from January through February 27, 2009 at www.stateline.org, www.nga.org, or at the state government homepage. This research considers those 44 states with transcripts available at this site as of February 27, 2009. Speeches not available by this date included those from Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine and North Carolina. All quotes and data presented here are from the addresses accessed on these websites, unless otherwise noted.

²Katherine Willoughby. “The State of the States: Governors Keep Agendas Short,” in Keon Chi, ed. *The Book of the States*. Vol. 40 (Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments), 2008: 157 and Katherine Willoughby, (forthcoming). “Reaching and Maintaining Structural Balance: Leaders in the States,” in *State and Local Fiscal Policy: Thinking Outside the Box?* Edward Elgar Press.

³Elizabeth C. McNichol, and Iris J. Lav, 2009. “State budget troubles worsen.” Report available at Center for Budget and Policy Priorities (2009), <http://www.cbpp.org/9-8-08sfp.htm>.

⁴Nicholas Johnson, Phil Oliff and Jeremy Koulisch. “Facing deficits, at least 40 states are imposing or planning cuts that hurt vulnerable residents,” (2009). Report available at Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, <http://www.cbpp.org/3-13-08sfp.htm>.

About the Author

Katherine Willoughby is professor of public management and policy in the Andrew Young School of Policy Studies at Georgia State University in Atlanta. Her research concentrates on state and local government budgeting and financial management, public policy development and public organization theory. She has conducted extensive research in the area of state budgeting practices, with a concentration on performance measurement applicability at this level of government in the United States.

Gubernatorial Elections, Campaign Costs and Powers

By Thad Beyle

The 11 gubernatorial elections that took place in 2008 increased the Democratic to Republican governors' ratio to 29-to-21, but returned to the previous 28-22 ratio when former Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano resigned in January after she was confirmed as the new secretary of Homeland Security in President Obama's cabinet. The cost of running for governor continues to be expensive. After several years of no forced gubernatorial exits from office, in March 2008 then-New York Gov. Eliot Spitzer resigned from office after he was linked to a prostitution ring. Then in January 2009 former Illinois Gov. Rod Blagojevich was impeached, convicted and removed from office.

Governors continue to be in the forefront of activity 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 five presidents who had served as governor just prior to seeking and winning the presidency since the mid-1970s.¹

But in 2008, another pattern re-emerged as first-term U.S. Sen. Barack Obama of Illinois won the Democratic nomination and then the general election for president. In selecting his cabinet, Obama turned to several governors to join him in major roles in Washington. Former Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano was selected to become secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson was selected to become the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Napolitano was confirmed as Homeland Security secretary Jan. 21, and she resigned as governor and moved to Washington to take on this role. In early January, Richardson withdrew his name as a nominee as details surfaced surrounding a federal investigation into a state-level decision made to hire a particular consulting firm whose leader had made considerable contributions to his political campaigns. Richardson will remain as governor rather than move to Obama's administration. Another governor, Virginia Gov. Tim Kaine, was selected as national chairman of the Democratic Party, a role he can fill while serving out the last year of his single term allowed by Virginia law. Finally, on March 2, Obama selected Kansas Gov. Kathleen Sebelius to serve as his secretary of Health and Human Services. She was confirmed April 28, 2009 and resigned the governorship. Fellow Democrat, Lt. Gov. Mark Parkinson was immediately sworn in.

However, the demands on the governors to propose state budgets and then keep them in balance during recent recessions—and in the current eco-

nomic downturn—have made the governor's chair a hot seat in more ways than one. With no clear projections on just how long and deep the current recession will be, the 2009 and 2010 fiscal years look to be very difficult for state leaders. They face increasing demands for program services and support from those hurt by the economic decline, yet also face the continuing slide in tax and other revenues due to the economic decline.

2008 Gubernatorial Politics

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 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 governors, which means their elections alternate between presidential and non-presidential years.

Table A shows that in the year following a presidential election only two states have gubernatorial elections.² In the even years between presidential elections, 36 states hold their gubernatorial elections. In the year before a presidential election, three Southern states hold their gubernatorial elections.³

In the 2008 gubernatorial elections, eight incumbent governors sought re-election while three incumbents did not. All the incumbent governors seeking re-election won another term. Two of the three—former Delaware Gov. Ruth Ann Minner and former North Carolina Gov. Michael Easley—did not seek re-election because both were term-limited and had served the allowed two terms. Missouri Gov. Matt Blunt decided not to seek a second term following indications he would not be successful. For example, his positive job approval ratings in state-level polls in the early months of 2008 were in the low 40 per-

Table A: Gubernatorial Elections: 1970–2008*Number of incumbent governors*

| Year | Number of races | Democratic winner | | Eligible to run | | Actually ran | | Won | | Lost | | | | In general election |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | In primary | | |
| 1970 | 35 | 22 | 63 | 29 | 83 | 24 | 83 | 16 | 64 | 8 | 36 | 1 (a) | 7 (b) | |
| 1971 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 (d) | |
| 1972 | 18 | 11 | 61 | 15 | 83 | 11 | 73 | 7 | 64 | 4 | 36 | 2 (c) | ... | |
| 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 | 64 | 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) | 2 (ij) | |
| 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) | |
| 2008 | 11 | 7 | 64 | 9 | 82 | 8 | 89 | 8 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Totals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number | 533 | 293 | | 411 | | 323 | | 245 | | 78 | | 20 | 58 | |
| Percent | 100 | 55.0 | | 77.1 | | 78.6 | | 75.9 | | 24.1 | | 25.6 | 74.4 | |

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States*, 2008, (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2008), 166, 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.

cent range, and the poll just prior to the 2008 election saw his approval rating at 37 percent.

The party affiliations of the eight successful incumbents seeking another term were split evenly between the two major parties. The Democratic winners and their percent of the total vote were: Montana Gov. Brian Schweitzer (66.7 percent), New Hampshire Gov. John Lynch (70.2 percent), Washington Gov. Christine Gregoire (53.2 percent) and West Virginia Gov. Joe Manchin (73 percent). While three of these incumbent Democrats won easily, Gregoire's win was a rematch of her 2004 race with Republican Dino Rossi that she narrowly won by only 133 votes. This time around, she won by 194,014 votes.

The incumbent Republican winners were: Indiana Gov. Mitch Daniels (59.1 percent), North Dakota Gov. John Hoeven (76 percent), Utah Gov. Jon Huntsman (79.8 percent) and Vermont Gov. James Douglas (71.1 percent). Each won handily with Daniels receiving the lowest winning percentage of the vote.

Three new governors were elected in 2008: Delaware Gov. Jack Markell (67.5 percent), Missouri Gov. Jay Nixon (59.6 percent) and North Carolina Gov. Beverly Perdue, (50.3 percent). Perdue's win was the tightest contest in the 2008 elections. Overall, Democrats won seven and Republicans won four of the 11 elections in 2008. Thus, the ratio of Democratic to Republican governors shifted from 28 to 22 prior to the election to 29 to 21 post-election. But this ratio soon would change for several reasons, explained later under The New Governors and Gubernatorial Forced Exits sections.

Gubernatorial Elections

As can be seen in Table A, incumbents were eligible to seek another term in 411 (77.1 percent) of the 533 gubernatorial contests held between 1970 and 2008. In those contests, 323 eligible incumbents sought reelection (78.6 percent), and 245 of them succeeded (75.9 percent). Those who were defeated 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 from 1970 to 2008 (55 percent). In 204 of the races (38.3 percent), the results led to a party shift in which a candidate from a party other than the incumbent's party won. But 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 took over after lengthy absences from the governor's office. Democrats won seats for the first time since the 1986 elections in Massachusetts and Ohio, and for the first time since 1990 in New York. But there have been some interesting patterns in these shifts over the past 38 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, Democrats won eight of the 11 gubernatorial races in 2000, when then-Gov. George W. Bush won the presidency in a very close race. Democrats later won six of the 11 when Bush won his second term in 2004. From 2004 to 2008 Democrats have won 36 of the 63 contests (57 percent).

Another factor in determining how many governors have served in the states is the number of newly elected governors who are truly new to the office and the number who are returning after complying with constitutional term limits or after holding other positions. Of 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.

Into the first decade of the 21st century, there are new faces in the governors' offices. New governors were elected in 61 of the 116 elections held from 2000 to 2008 (54.6 percent). And two other governors succeeded to the office during 2004 and one each in 2005, 2006 and 2008. So, in 2009, 18 of the incumbent governors will be serving their first term (36 percent), while 26 will be serving their second term (52 percent). The beginning of the 21st century certainly proved to be a time of change in the governors' offices across the 50 states.

The New Governors

Over the 2004–2008 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. Fifteen new governors had previously held statewide office. These include:

- Seven lieutenant governors: Connecticut Gov. M. Jodi Rell, Nebraska Gov. Dave Heineman, Virginia Gov. Tim Kaine, former Idaho Gov. James

Table B: Total Cost of Gubernatorial Elections: 1977–2007
(in thousands of dollars)

| Year | Number of races | Total campaign costs | | Average cost per state (2007\$) | Percent change in similar elections (b) |
|------|-----------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | Actual \$ | 2007\$ (a) | | |
| 1977 | 2 | 12,312 | 42,166 | 21,083 | N.A. |
| 1978 | 36 | 102,342 | 324,894 | 9,025 | N.A. (c) |
| 1979 | 3 | 32,744 | 93,553 | 31,184 | N.A. |
| 1980 | 13 | 35,634 | 89,758 | 6,904 | N.A. |
| 1981 | 2 | 24,648 | 56,274 | 28,137 | +33 |
| 1982 | 36 | 181,832 | 390,198 | 10,839 | +20 (d) |
| 1983 | 3 | 39,966 | 83,262 | 27,754 | -11 |
| 1984 | 13 | 47,156 | 94,123 | 7,240 | +5 |
| 1985 | 2 | 18,859 | 36,336 | 18,168 | -35 |
| 1986 | 36 | 270,605 | 511,541 | 14,209 | +31 |
| 1987 | 3 | 40,212 | 73,379 | 24,460 | -12 |
| 1988 | 12 (e) | 52,208 | 91,433 | 7,619 | -3 |
| 1989 | 2 | 47,902 | 80,104 | 40,052 | +120 |
| 1990 | 36 | 345,493 | 548,402 | 15,233 | +7 |
| 1991 | 3 | 34,564 | 52,529 | 17,510 | -28 |
| 1992 | 12 | 60,278 | 89,037 | 7,420 | -3 |
| 1993 | 2 | 36,195 | 51,930 | 25,965 | -35 |
| 1994 | 36 | 417,873 | 584,437 | 16,234 | +7 |
| 1995 | 3 | 35,693 | 48,562 | 16,187 | -8 |
| 1996 | 11 (f) | 68,610 | 90,634 | 8,239 | +2 |
| 1997 | 2 | 44,823 | 57,911 | 28,955 | +12 |
| 1998 | 36 | 470,326 | 598,379 | 16,622 | +2 |
| 1999 | 3 | 16,276 | 20,243 | 6,748 | -58 |
| 2000 | 11 | 97,098 | 116,845 | 10,622 | +29 |
| 2001 | 2 | 70,400 | 82,436 | 41,218 | +42 |
| 2002 | 36 | 841,427 | 969,386 | 26,927 | +62 |
| 2003 | 3 | 69,939 | 78,760 | 26,253 | +289 |
| 2004 | 11 | 112,625 | 123,628 | 11,239 | +6 |
| 2005 | 2 | 131,996 | 140,123 | 70,061 | +70 |
| 2006 | 36 | 727,552 | 747,741 | 20,771 | -23 |
| 2007 | 3 | 93,803 | 93,803 | 31,268 | +19 |

Source: Thad Beyle.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

(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 2007\$ value of the dollar to control for the effect of inflation over the period.

(b) This represents the percent increase or decrease in 2007\$ 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.

Risch, Kentucky Gov. Steve Beshear, New York Gov. David Paterson and North Carolina Gov. Beverly Perdue;

- Five attorneys general: Washington Gov. Christine Gregoire, Arkansas Gov. Mike Beebe, Florida Gov. Charlie Crist, former New York Gov. Eliot Spitzer and Missouri Gov. Jay Nixon;
- Two secretaries of state: West Virginia Gov. Joe Manchin and Iowa Gov. Chet Culver; and

- One state treasurer: Delaware Gov. Jack Markell.

Five governors were members or former members of Congress who returned to work within their state. These included U.S. Sen. Jon Corzine, who became governor in New Jersey, and U.S. congressmen: Idaho Gov. L.C. "Butch" Otter, Nevada Gov. Jim Gibbons, Ohio Gov. Ted Strickland and Louisiana Gov. Bobby Jindal. Montana Gov. Brian Schweitzer unsuccessfully sought a U.S. Senate seat in 2000 as

the Democratic candidate and turned that around to win the governorship in 2004.

New Hampshire Gov. John Lynch and Utah Gov. Jon Huntsman were the two governors that came from the business sector. Two mayors or former mayors were elected in 2006: Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin was the former mayor of Wasilla, Alaska, and Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley was the former mayor of Baltimore, Md.

Finally, three new governors followed a unique path compared to their counterparts: Mitch Daniels, former head of the Federal Office of Management and Budget, became the governor in Indiana; Bill Ritter, former Denver district attorney, became the governor in Colorado; and Deval Patrick, head of the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice in the Clinton Administration, became the governor of Massachusetts.

In the 423 gubernatorial races between 1977 and 2008, among the candidates were 110 lieutenant governors (31 won), 91 attorneys general (25 won), 30 secretaries of state (eight won), 27 state treasurers (seven won), and 16 auditors or comptrollers (three won). Looking at these numbers from a bettor's point of view, the odds of a lieutenant governor winning were 3.5 to 1, an attorney general winning was 3.6 to 1, a secretary of state winning was 3.8 to 1, a state treasurer winning was 3.9 to 1 and a state auditor or comptroller winning was 5.3 to 1.

One other unique aspect about the current governors is that eight women will be serving as governor into 2009—one less than in 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: Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin, former Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano, Hawaii Gov. Linda Lingle, Kansas Gov. Kathleen Sebelius, Michigan Gov. Jennifer Granholm, North Carolina Gov. Beverly Perdue and Washington Gov. Christine Gregoire. The last one is Connecticut Gov. M. Jodi Rell, who as lieutenant governor became governor after the resignation of former Gov. John Rowland in 2004, and then was elected in her own bid to continue serving as governor in 2006.

In January 2009, when former Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano was confirmed as secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and she resigned her governorship, she was succeeded by another woman as governor, Secretary of State Jan Brewer. Thus the number of women governors in the states will stay at eight. But because Napolitano, a Democrat, was succeeded by Brewer, a Republican, this succession will also change the Democratic-Repub-

lican gubernatorial ratio back to 28-to-22. When Kansas Gov. Kathleen Sebelius resigned after her confirmation as the secretary of Health and Human Services, her successor was Lt. Gov. Mark Parkinson, reducing the number of women governors serving to seven—but the ratio of Democratic to Republican governors remained the same at 28-to-22.

Women continue to hold their own in gubernatorial races. From 2004 to 2008, 10 of the 18 women running either as the incumbent or as the candidate of a major party won—a 55.6 percent success rate. There will be more soon.⁴

Cost of Gubernatorial Elections

Table C presents data on the costs of the most recent elections from 2004 through 2007. There is a great range in how much these races cost, from the 2006 race in California (\$132.6 million in 2007 dollars), to the low-cost 2006 race in South Dakota (\$1.3 million in 2007 dollars). Both races saw an incumbent Republican governor win re-election.

But looking at how much was spent by the candidates per general election vote, a slightly different picture evolves. In 2005, the New Jersey gubernatorial race was the most expensive at \$39.42 per vote, followed by the 2003 Louisiana race at \$32.48 per vote. Both races were for an open seat. The least expensive gubernatorial race per vote in the 2004–2007 election cycle was in the 2006 Arizona race when the candidates spent \$2.49 per vote in 2007 dollars. Close behind the Arizona race was the 2006 race in South Dakota when the candidates spent only \$3.97 per vote and also the 2006 race in Tennessee when the candidates spent only \$4 per vote. 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 2007 dollars, we can see the cost of these elections has increased over time. Since 1981, the costs of each four-year cycle of elections can be compared with the previous and subsequent cycle of elections.

In the 54 gubernatorial elections held from 1977 to 1980, total expenditures were \$550 million in equivalent 2007 dollars. In the 52 elections held from 2004 to 2007—just over two and a half decades later—total expenditures were slightly more than \$1.1 billion in 2007 dollars, an increase of 101 percent. Comparing the 1977–1980 election cycle expenditures to the 2001–2004 election cycle reveals a considerably greater increase (128 percent) as was reported in the last two editions of *The Book of the States*. The reason for this difference has to do with

Table C: Cost of Gubernatorial Campaigns, Most Recent Elections, 2004–2007

| State | Year | Winner | Point margin | All candidates (2007\$) | Cost per vote (2007\$) | Total campaign expenditures | | |
|----------------------|------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | Winner | | |
| | | | | | | Spent (2007\$) | Percent of all expenditures | Vote percent |
| Alabama | 2006 | R★ | +15.8 | \$19,057,119 | \$15.24 | \$12,402,864 | 65.1 | 57.4 |
| Alaska | 2006 | R★★ | +7.4 | 5,211,390 | 21.87 | 1,364,641 | 26.2 | 48.3 |
| Arizona | 2006 | D★ | +27.2 | 3,812,538 | 2.49 | 1,658,332 | 43.5 | 62.6 |
| Arkansas | 2006 | D# | +14.4 | 10,229,307 | 13.64 | 6,653,165 | 65.0 | 55.4 |
| California | 2006 | R★ | +16.9 | 132,606,809 | 15.28 | 47,165,436 | 35.6 | 55.9 |
| Colorado | 2006 | D# | +16.8 | 7,992,782 | 5.13 | 4,391,539 | 54.9 | 57.0 |
| Connecticut | 2006 | R★ | +27.8 | 14,663,006 | 13.05 | 4,299,122 | 29.3 | 63.2 |
| Delaware | 2004 | D★ | +5.1 | 2,904,244 | 7.96 | 1,936,977 | 66.7 | 50.9 |
| Florida | 2006 | R# | +7.1 | 43,111,786 | 8.93 | 20,435,625 | 47.4 | 52.2 |
| Georgia | 2006 | R★ | +19.7 | 29,875,586 | 14.08 | 13,307,665 | 44.5 | 57.9 |
| Hawaii | 2006 | R★ | +27.1 | 7,155,914 | 20.78 | 6,672,826 | 93.2 | 62.5 |
| Idaho | 2006 | R# | +8.6 | 3,714,999 | 8.24 | 2,006,150 | 54.0 | 52.7 |
| Illinois | 2006 | D★ | +10.6 | 49,805,734 | 14.29 | 27,001,018 | 54.2 | 49.8 |
| Indiana | 2004 | R★★★ | +5.3 | 35,157,001 | 14.36 | 18,473,207 | 52.5 | 50.8 |
| Iowa | 2006 | D# | +9.5 | 17,115,172 | 16.33 | 7,763,362 | 45.4 | 54.0 |
| Kansas | 2006 | D★ | +17.5 | 6,592,408 | 7.76 | 4,887,199 | 74.1 | 57.9 |
| Kentucky | 2007 | D★★★ | +17.4 | 33,676,869 | 31.91 | 9,418,836 | 28.0 | 58.7 |
| Louisiana | 2007 | R# | +36.4 | 42,149,344 | 32.48 | 11,227,661 | 26.6 | 53.9 |
| Maine | 2006 | D★ | +7.9 | 5,126,069 | 9.30 | 1,240,526 | 24.2 | 38.1 |
| Maryland | 2006 | D★★★ | +6.5 | 29,742,547 | 16.63 | 14,467,478 | 48.6 | 52.7 |
| Massachusetts | 2006 | D# | +20 | 43,487,885 | 19.38 | 9,130,132 | 21.0 | 55.0 |
| Michigan | 2006 | D★ | +14 | 54,281,847 | 14.28 | 11,513,932 | 21.2 | 56.3 |
| Minnesota | 2006 | R★ | +0.96 | 8,910,606 | 4.05 | 4,039,499 | 45.3 | 46.7 |
| Mississippi | 2007 | R★ | +15.8 | 17,976,455 | 24.16 | 12,952,035 | 72.0 | 57.9 |
| Missouri | 2004 | R★★ | +2.9 | 17,043,604 | 6.27 | 5,299,374 | 31.1 | 50.8 |
| Montana | 2004 | D# | +4.4 | 4,150,139 | 9.30 | 1,895,665 | 45.7 | 50.4 |
| Nebraska | 2006 | R★ | +48.9 | 5,350,636 | 9.01 | 2,794,576 | 55.6 | 73.4 |
| Nevada | 2006 | R# | +4 | 15,270,089 | 26.23 | 5,835,879 | 38.2 | 47.9 |
| New Hampshire | 2006 | D★ | +48.1 | 2,288,668 | 5.66 | 1,702,390 | 74.4 | 74.0 |
| New Jersey | 2005 | D# | +10.5 | 90,272,548 | 39.42 | 47,333,191 | 52.4 | 53.5 |
| New Mexico | 2006 | D★ | +37.6 | 8,662,008 | 15.49 | 8,014,472 | 92.5 | 68.8 |
| New York | 2006 | D# | +40.9 | 47,387,405 | 10.68 | 34,305,945 | 72.4 | 69.6 |
| North Carolina | 2004 | D★ | +12.7 | 19,954,458 | 5.72 | 9,031,351 | 45.3 | 55.6 |
| North Dakota | 2004 | R★ | +43.9 | 1,532,147 | 4.94 | 990,636 | 64.7 | 71.3 |
| Ohio | 2006 | D# | +23.9 | 30,168,499 | 7.50 | 16,234,126 | 53.8 | 60.5 |
| Oklahoma | 2006 | D★ | +33 | 7,528,773 | 8.13 | 4,103,380 | 54.5 | 66.5 |
| Oregon | 2006 | D★ | +8 | 14,562,556 | 10.55 | 4,402,997 | 30.2 | 50.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 2006 | D★ | +20.8 | 42,131,096 | 10.30 | 31,465,509 | 74.7 | 60.4 |
| Rhode Island | 2006 | R★ | +2 | 4,592,752 | 11.87 | 2,351,598 | 51.2 | 51.0 |
| South Carolina | 2006 | R★ | +10.3 | 12,923,101 | 11.84 | 7,458,111 | 57.7 | 55.1 |
| South Dakota | 2006 | R★ | +25.6 | 1,331,669 | 3.97 | 304,055 | 22.8 | 61.7 |
| Tennessee | 2006 | D★ | +38.9 | 7,236,365 | 4.00 | 5,604,264 | 77.4 | 68.6 |
| Texas | 2006 | R★ | +9.2 | 35,506,572 | 8.07 | 23,439,111 | 66.0 | 39.0 |
| Utah | 2004 | R★★ | +16.4 | 6,913,606 | 7.52 | 3,596,371 | 52.0 | 57.7 |
| Vermont | 2006 | R★ | +15.2 | 1,795,893 | 6.84 | 1,155,724 | 64.4 | 56.3 |
| Virginia | 2005 | D# | +5.7 | 49,850,389 | 25.13 | 21,970,325 | 44.1 | 51.7 |
| Washington | 2004 | D# | +0.005 | 15,991,554 | 5.69 | 6,986,481 | 43.7 | 48.9 |
| West Virginia | 2004 | D# | +29.5 | 12,681,979 | 17.04 | 3,886,629 | 30.6 | 63.5 |
| Wisconsin | 2006 | D★ | +7.4 | 17,088,822 | 7.90 | 9,502,630 | 55.6 | 52.7 |
| Wyoming | 2006 | D★ | +39.9 | 1,423,120 | 7.34 | 1,010,475 | 71.0 | 69.9 |

Source: Thad Beyle, www.unc.edu/~beyle.

Note: Using the 2007 CPI Index which was 2.073 of the 1982–84 Index = 1,000, the actual 2004 expenditures were based on a 1.889 value or .911 of the 2007\$ index, the actual 2005 expenditures were based on a 1.953 index value or .942 of the 2007\$ index, the 2006 expenditures were based on a 2.016 index value or .973 of the 2007\$ index, and the 2007 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 2007\$ value of those expenditures.

Key:

D — Democrat

I — Independent

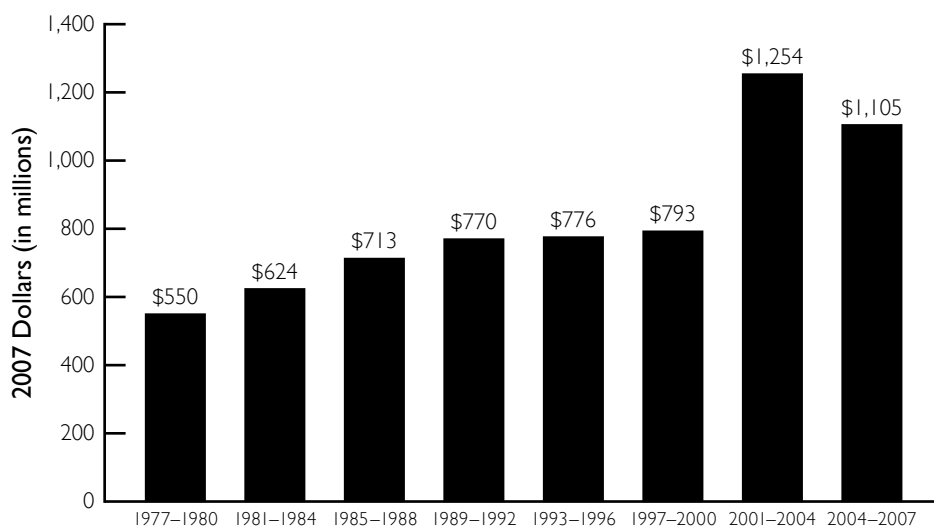
R — Republican

— Open seat

★ — Incumbent ran and won.

★★ — Incumbent ran and lost in party primary.

★★★ — Incumbent ran and lost in general election.

Figure A: Gubernatorial Elections Expenditures (by millions)

Source: Thad Beyle.

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 another term generally attract more candidates who are willing to spend a lot of money to win the governorship as they usually have so few opportunities to win the office. Also, in the 2002 elections, four incumbent governors lost their re-election bids compared to only two incumbents who lost in 2006. In total, 24 new governors were elected in 2002 compared to only 11 in 2006.

The net of all this is that there was nearly a \$222 million decline in the total expenditures between the 2002 and 2006 gubernatorial races. This reversed the general trend of increasingly expensive gubernatorial races over the 1977 to 2006 election period. But, the three 2007 races at \$93.8 million moved up just over 19 percent over the three 2003 races—so that continuing growth in expenditures may still be in place. Now, forecasts indicate that when the 2010 races come around, there could be a lot of money spent in these races—as of now there will be 17 open-seat races, plus some additional open-seat races in

which an incumbent decides not to seek re-election, and those races in which an incumbent governor is defeated. A caveat to this is the current condition of the economy and how that might affect the amount of money put into political races by both candidates and donors.

The rising costs of elections continue to reflect the new style of campaigning for governor, with the candidates developing their own personal party by using outside consultants, opinion polls, media ads and buys, and extensive fundraising efforts to pay for all this. This style reaches into almost every state now, and air-war campaigns now replace the older style of ground-war campaigns across the states.

Gubernatorial Forced Exits

California's 2003 gubernatorial recall and replacement votes highlighted the fact that some elected governors faced situations in which they could lose their office in ways other than being beaten by a challenger at the ballot box or becoming ill or dying. In 2004, two governors resigned from office, former Connecticut Gov. John Rowland, facing the threat of

Table D: Women Governors in the States

| <i>Governor</i> | <i>State</i> | <i>Year elected or succeeded to office</i> | <i>How woman became governor</i> | <i>Tenure of service</i> | <i>Previous offices held</i> | <i>Last elected position held before governorship</i> |
|---|----------------|--|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Phase I—From initial statehood to adoption of the 19th Amendment to U.S. Constitution (1920) | | | | | | |
| No women elected or served as governor | | | | | | |
| Phase II—Wives of former governors elected governor, 1924–1966 | | | | | | |
| Nellie Tayloe Ross (D) | Wyoming | 1924 | E | 1/1925–1/1927 | F | ... |
| Miriam "Ma" Ferguson (D) | Texas | 1924 | E | 1/1925–1/1927 1/1933–1/1935 | F | ... |
| Lurleen Wallace (D) | Alabama | 1966 | E | 1/1967–5/1968 | F | ... |
| Phase III—Women who became governor on their own merit, 1970 to date | | | | | | |
| 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 | 1/2001–1/2009 | 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 | 1/2003–1/2009 | (m), AG | AG |
| Linda Lingle (R) | Hawaii | 2002 | E | 12/2002– | C, M (n) | M |
| Kathleen Sebelius (D) | Kansas | 2002 | E | 1/2003–4/2009 | 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 |
| Beverly Perdue (D) | North Carolina | 2008 | E | 1/2009– | SH, SS, LG | LG |
| Jan Brewer (R) | Arizona | 2009 | S (t) | 1/2009– | C, SH, SS, SOS | SOS |

Sources: National Governors Association Web site, 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 SH — State House member

county commission

E — Elected governor SOS — Secretary of state

F — Former first lady SS — State Senate member

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 Cellucci 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.

(t) Brewer as secretary of state succeeded to the governorship upon the resignation of Gov. Janet Napolitano in January 2009 after her confirmation as head of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

a potential impeachment move, and former New Jersey Gov. Jim McGreevey due to personal reasons.

From 2005 to 2007, such situations were rather quiet and no governor was driven out or recalled from office. Some governors faced difficult times

in terms of things that may have happened while in office, as well as low job approval ratings in state-level polls, indicating that many residents were not happy with their governor's performance.

In early 2008, New York Gov. Eliot Spitzer, a Democrat, under siege after he was linked to a prostitution ring, ultimately resigned on March 12, midway through his term. Democratic Lt. Gov. David Paterson became New York's new governor, and was sworn into office March 17. Paterson became the second African-American governor serving in 2008, along with Democratic Gov. Deval Patrick of Massachusetts.

Later in 2008, word leaked that Democratic Gov. Rod Blagojevich of Illinois was under federal investigation for potential criminal actions committed while in office. He was arrested on criminal charges and then was released to return to work. This suddenly took on very high visibility when newly elected President Barack Obama resigned his U.S. Senate seat in preparation of becoming the 44th president. As governor, Blagojevich had the right and power to appoint Obama's replacement. But the governor used some questionable tactics, including allegedly putting the Senate seat up for bids.

The year closed with both an increase in the intensity of the federal investigation and action by the Illinois State Legislature to impeach the governor for his unethical, and probable criminal actions, in this nomination process. The Illinois House voted 114 to 1 to impeach the governor Jan. 9. The Senate conducted the conviction and removal trial, then voted 59 to zero after a four-day trial Jan. 30 to remove the governor—and then to have the new governor sworn in immediately.⁵ Democratic Lt. Gov. Patrick Quinn was sworn in as governor the same day and Illinois state government began its recovery process. Blagojevich only appeared on the last day of the trial to plead his defense.

Gubernatorial Powers⁶

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,⁷ which this author continued to update.⁸ The index used here consists of six different indices of gubernatorial power as seen in 1960 and 2009. These indices include the number and importance of separately elected 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 nearly five decades from 1960 to 2009, the overall institutional powers of the nation's governors increased by 0.8 percent, according to the index. The greatest increase among the individual gubernatorial institutional powers was an 80 percent increase in their veto power as more governors gained an item veto. In 1996, North Carolina voters approved by a 3-to-1 margin a constitutional amendment finally giving their governor veto power.

The indices measuring the governor's tenure potential—or length of term and ability to seek an additional term or terms—showed a 28 percent increase in power, as it did vis-à-vis the number of separately elected executive branch officials. However, the governor's appointment power over specific functional area executive officials increased by only 7 percent.

In addition, the states continue to adhere to the concept of multiple executives 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.⁹ Compare that to the 306 elected officials in 1972. Ten states also had multimember boards, commissions or councils with members selected by statewide or district election.

The gubernatorial budgetary power actually decreased by 22 percent. However, during this same time period, state legislatures were 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 34 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 moved from one-party dominance to a very competitive two-party system.¹⁰ In 1960, 13 of the 14 governors were Democrats, and all 28 state legislative chambers were under Democratic control. In 2009, Republicans and Democrats each control seven governorships, and also split the control of the 28 houses of the state legislatures holding control of 14 each.

Three Republican Southern governors face a legislature completely controlled by Democrats,¹¹ while two Democratic governors face a legislature completely controlled by Republicans.¹² Two Democratic governors face a legislature with split partisan control.¹³ Only three Democratic governors have legislative chambers controlled by their own party,¹⁴ and only four Republican governors have legislative chambers controlled by their own party.¹⁵

Table E: Impeachments and Removals of Governors

| <i>Name, party and state</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Process of impeachment and outcome</i> | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------|------------|
| Charles Robinson (R-Kan.) | 1862 | Impeached | Acquitted | |
| Harrison Reed (R-Fla.) | 1868 | Impeached | Acquitted | |
| William Holden (R-N.C.) | 1871 | Impeached | Convicted | Removed |
| Powell Clayton (R-Ark.) | 1871 | Impeached | Acquitted | |
| David Butler (R-Neb.) | 1871 | Impeached | Convicted | Removed |
| Henry Warmouth (R-La.) | 1872 | Impeached | | Term ended |
| Harrison Reed (R-Fla.) | 1872 | Impeached | Acquitted | |
| Adelbert Ames (R-Miss.) | 1876 | Impeached | | Resigned |
| William P. Kellogg (R-La.) | 1876 | Impeached | Acquitted | |
| William Sulzer (D-N.Y.) | 1913 | Impeached | Convicted | Removed |
| James "Pa" Ferguson (D-Texas) | 1917 | Impeached | Convicted | Resigned |
| John C. Walton (D-Okla.) | 1923 | Impeached | Convicted | Removed |
| Henry S. Johnston (D-Okla.) | 1928 | Impeached | Acquitted | |
| Henry S. Johnston (D-Okla.) | 1929 | Impeached | Convicted | Removed |
| Huey P. Long (D-La.) | 1929 | Impeached | Acquitted | |
| Henry Horton (D-Tenn.) | 1931 | Impeached | Acquitted | |
| Richard Leche (D-La.) | 1939 | Threatened | | Resigned |
| Evan Mecham (R-Ariz.) | 1988 | Impeached | Convicted | Removed |
| John Rowland (R-Conn.) | 2004 | Threatened | | Resigned |
| Rod R. Blagojevich (D-Ill.) | 2009 | Impeached | Convicted | Removed |

Other removals of incumbent governors

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|--|--|--|
| John A. Quitman (D-Miss.) | 1851 | Resigned after federal criminal indictment. | | |
| Rufus Brown (R-Ga.) | 1871 | Resigned while under criminal investigation. | | |
| Lynn J. Frazier (R-N.D.) | 1921 | Recalled by voters during third term. | | |
| Warren T. McCray (R-Ind.) | 1924 | Resigned after federal criminal conviction. | | |
| William Langer (I-N.D.) | 1934 | Removed by North Dakota Supreme Court. | | |
| Thomas L. Moodie (D-N.D.) | 1935 | Removed by North Dakota Supreme Court. | | |
| J. Howard Pyle (R-Ariz.) | 1955 | Recall petition certified, but term ended before date set for recall election. | | |
| Marvin Mandel (D-Md.) | 1977 | Removed after federal criminal conviction. | | |
| Ray Blanton (D-Tenn.) | 1979 | Term shortened in bipartisan agreement (a). | | |
| Evan Mecham (R-Ariz.) | 1987 | Recall petition certified, but impeached, convicted and removed from office before the date set for the recall election. | | |
| H. Guy Hunt (R-Ala.) | 1993 | Removed after state criminal conviction. | | |
| Jim Guy Tucker Jr. (D-Ark.) | 1996 | Resigned after federal criminal conviction. | | |
| J. Fife Symington (R-Ariz.) | 1997 | Resigned after federal criminal conviction. | | |
| Gray Davis (D-Calif.) | 2003 | Recalled by voters during second term. | | |
| James McGreevey (D-N.J.) | 2004 | Resigned due to personal reasons. | | |
| Eliot Spitzer (D-N.Y.) | 2008 | Resigned after being linked to a prostitution ring. | | |

Sources: Thad Beyle and The Council of State Governments, National Governors Association database, and Eric Kelderman, "Spitzer, 22nd disgraced gov to leave office," *www.stateline.org* (March 12, 2008).

Key:

(a) See Lamar Alexander, *Steps Along the War: A Governor's Scrapbook* (Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson, 1986), 21–9 for a discussion of this unique transition between governors.

Notes

¹The former governors winning the presidency over the past four 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.

²New Jersey and Virginia.

³Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi.

⁴For more detail on these races since 1977, visit my Web site at www.unc.edu/~beyle.

⁵Since the 1960s, three other Illinois governors have ended up in prison after their terms were up: Democrat Otto

Kerner Jr. served 1961–1968 and was in prison 1974–1975; Democrat Dan Walker served 1973–1977 and was in prison 1988–1989; and Republican George Ryan served 1999–2003 and has been in prison since 2007.

⁶For 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), 192–228.

⁷Joseph 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).

⁸Thad L. Beyle and Margaret Ferguson, *op. cit.* 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).

⁹Kendra 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.

¹⁰The 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.

¹¹They are Bob Riley in Alabama, Bobby Jindal in Louisiana and Haley Barber in Mississippi.

¹²They are Brad Henry in Oklahoma and Phil Bredesen in Tennessee.

¹³They are Steven Beshear in Kentucky and Tim Kaine in Virginia.

¹⁴They are Mike Beebe in Arkansas, Beverly Perdue in North Carolina and Joe Manchin in West Virginia.

¹⁵They 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-emeritus 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 followed by two years with Terry Sanford’s “A Study of American States” project at Duke University, and has worked with the National Governors Association in several capacities on gubernatorial transitions.

The Governors' Offices

By Barry L. Van Lare

Each state provides its governor with an office staff dedicated to supporting the governor and to assisting the governor in the leadership and management of state government.

Overview

As the state's chief executive officer, the governor is responsible for the leadership and management of the executive branch of government. While this responsibility is primarily carried out through political appointees the governor will name to head numerous executive departments and agencies, every governor also relies on a personal staff to oversee and coordinate these appointees, to assist in carrying out a number of additional functions providing logistical support to the governor, and to assist the governor in operational responsibilities assigned to the governor's office. Together the governors' offices in the 50 states employ nearly 3,200 staff members.

These offices play significant roles, and it is important to understand the tasks they perform and the way in which staff are assigned and organized to perform those tasks.

The Critical Tasks of the Governor's Office

While specifics will vary from state to state, most governors' offices will be responsible for all or most of the following tasks:

Manning State Government

A new governor must move quickly to fill critical appointments in state departments and agencies. In addition, the new governor will be faced with making appointments to a wide range of state boards and agencies of varying importance. The governor's office must find appointees who share the governor's priorities and have the management and political skills needed to implement those priorities and deliver other government services effectively and efficiently. Moreover, the governor's office must find candidates who can withstand the public scrutiny of the confirmation process and ensure that gubernatorial appointees conform to appropriate ethical standards. While these functions are particularly challenging at the beginning of a governor's term, they continue throughout the governor's administration as vacancies occur due to the expiration of terms or other personnel changes.

Developing Policies and Programs

While the vast majority of state programs and policies may proceed unchanged during a governor's tenure, every governor comes to office with a number of priority issues that have developed during the election campaign. The governor's office will need to develop specific policies and programs to address those priorities and to build a convincing case for their adoption. As with appointments, these tasks are often most intense during the early months of a governor's term, but will continue as initial policies are implemented and as new problems and opportunities arise.

Allocating Financial Resources

The governors also play a critical role in proposing the allocation of state resources through the executive budget. In a few states, the process of budget analysis and development is carried out by budget staff assigned directly to the governor's office. More commonly, the formal budget process is managed by a separate budget office reporting to the governor or to a department head appointed by the governor. However, governors often want to supplement the efforts of this specialized staff with political and policy input from their personal staff members.

Securing Public and Legislative Support

Appointments, budgets and policy initiatives generally all require legislative approval. As a result, one of the critical tasks of the governor's office is to establish a productive working relationship with the state legislature. In addition, the governor's office will be expected to take the lead in communicating the governor's priorities to key stakeholders and in mobilizing public support for their adoption.

Overseeing Government Operations

State government provides a wide variety of services to millions of residents every day. Ultimately the public will hold the governor responsible for how well these services are delivered. Individual governors attempt to oversee these activities in many different ways. In some cases, the governor will rely on management by exception, weighing in only when

an issue arises. More often a governor will work with department and agency heads to define priorities and to maintain a general sense of agency performance. In other cases, the governor will create and manage a system of performance review that will monitor performance on an ongoing basis.

Constituent Services

Governors, like other elected officials, are the focal point for residents who encounter problems in their dealings with state government. These requests come to the governor by mail, e-mail, telephone and personal visits. Individual governors have responded to these demands in different ways. At the minimum, the governor's office will serve as a conduit seeing that government agencies are responsive to the issues. In other offices, the governor's staff serves as case managers working actively to evaluate and respond to problems.

Emergency Management

The governor is expected to play an important role in responding to emergencies in every state. While operational responsibility will generally reside in a designated emergency management agency, the governor will be held responsible for seeing that the necessary systems are in place, for ensuring effective interagency coordination and for maintaining critical communications with the public. In some states, the coordination of homeland security is assigned to a unit within the governor's office.

Communication

The governor also plays an important role in communicating his or her priorities and concerns to the public, as well as an equally important role in allowing citizen input into the policy process.

Organizing the Governor's Office

Historically governors have chosen from one of three organizational options. Many governors choose a hierarchical model with all staff reporting to the governor through a designated chief of staff. In other states, the governor prefers a decentralized model with several senior staff members and heads of functional areas reporting directly to him or her. In other states, the governor selects a hybrid model with the chief and a limited number of senior staff members reporting directly to the governor.

In most states, the governor's office is structured around some combination of the individual functions discussed below. In fewer states, the governor's offices include separate staff and/or offices with

specific liaison and/or operational responsibilities. Examples include special commissions on crosscutting topics such as economic development or tax reform, the management of high priority initiatives such as homeland security and small offices addressing concerns of special populations such as children or minorities.

Functional Assignments in the Governor's Office

While there is no single model governing the functional units or assignments that will be included in the governor's office, most governors' offices, whether large or small, will include staff, either units or individuals charged with many or all of these functions.

Chief of Staff

The chief of staff is the most senior member of the governor's staff. While the specific functions assigned to the chief and his deputies or assistants may vary, those staff members usually serve in a variety of roles including leadership and management of the governor's staff, political and policy adviser, personal confidant and primary liaison with state departments and agencies.

Government Operations

As chief executive officer, the governor is responsible for how well these services are delivered. Most governors' offices include individuals or units that are charged with working with department and agency heads to see that services are delivered economically and efficiently, that the governor's priorities and programs are implemented, and that problems are anticipated and addressed.

In some states the oversight of government operations will rest primarily on the chief of staff. In other states this responsibility is distributed among a number of senior advisers, policy staff or agency liaisons. In other states the governor's office includes a director of state operations, a chief operating officer or performance management staff.

Appointments

The appointments staff is responsible for tracking the membership of often hundreds of state boards and commissions, identifying vacancies, recruiting and evaluating candidates, and recommending appointments to the governor. The appointments staff will often also assume responsibility for training or orienting new board and commission members and serving as a liaison with many boards and agencies to ensure they are responsive to the governor's priorities.

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In some states this staff will assist in filling high-level vacancies in state departments and agencies. In other states, recruiting for these executive positions may rest with the governor's chief of staff or other members of the governor's senior staff.

Budgeting

Most states have created an office outside the governor's office to manage the development and execution of the state budget. (See Table A.) In 10 states, however, this budget staff is included in the governor's direct office. Even when the governor is supported by a separate budget agency, the chief of staff, the policy director, agency liaison and other senior staff may be called upon to participate in the development and review of recommendations prepared by that agency.

Table A:
Location of State Budget Functions

| <i>Location</i> | <i>Number of states</i> |
|--|-------------------------|
| In governor's office | 10 |
| Freestanding agency | 10 |
| In finance department | 12 |
| In management or administrative department | 21 |

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, "Budget Processes in the States," Summer 2008.

Legislative Relations

The staff members responsible for dealing with the state legislature may have a variety of titles, including legislative liaison, legislative counsel, legislative assistant, legislative coordinator, legislative secretary and deputy assistant for legislation. In a few states, the legislative liaison and counsel functions may be handled by the governor's counsel or legal adviser.

This staff will oversee the development of the governor's legislative program, coordinate lobbying activities of the administration and negotiate many issues with the legislature. The legislative staff will usually monitor the progress on legislation and in many cases will have a strong role in recommending whether to sign or veto legislation.

Legal Counsel

The legal counsel's primary responsibility is to protect the legal interests of the governor and the governor's office, as well as to interpret federal and state laws and regulations and determine the impact they

may have on the governor's initiatives and priorities. The legal counsel may also be responsible for a variety of other tasks, such as making appointments to the state judiciary, advising on clemency for state prison inmates, serving as liaison with the state attorney general, coordinating the work of departmental legal counsel, reviewing proposed and enacted legislation, and overseeing the administration of ethics laws or regulations.

Scheduling

The governor's scheduling office is charged with creating and managing a process that will protect the governor's time and allow the governor the opportunity to set priorities while ensuring adequate time for personal and family needs. The scheduling office is also used strategically to schedule meetings, events and appearances that will promote the governor's programs and priorities. In many states the scheduling office is also responsible for advancing the governor's appearances and coordinating the preparation of briefing material for those appearances.

Correspondence and Constituent Services

The governor's correspondence staff is responsible for ensuring those who contact the governor receive a thoughtful and timely response and that their concerns are shared with the governor, the governor's staff, and appropriate departments and agencies. The correspondence staffs may also provide a number of other services, such as issuing proclamations or recognizing constituents for special events, such as milestone birthdays or graduations.

Constituent services activities can help make government more accessible and responsive. In some states the governor's staff serves primarily as a referral mechanism seeing that constituent service requests are referred to state agencies for necessary action. In other states the governor's constituent services staff will play an active case management role working to personally oversee state efforts to resolve the constituent's problems or issues.

Policy Development

Policy staffs in the governors' offices develop, analyze and recommend policies and programs to address governors' priorities. In some states the policy function may be assigned to one or more senior staff members, such as the chief of staff, legal counsel or legislative director, as an addition to their primary responsibility. In other cases the governor may have designated staff members with specific substantive expertise to be responsible for particular policy areas.

Table B:
Size of Governors' Offices in 2009

| <i>Office size</i> | <i>Number of states</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1-9 | 1 |
| 10-14 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 3 |
| 20-24 | 7 |
| 25-29 | 1 |
| 30-34 | 4 |
| 35-39 | 5 |
| 40-44 | 3 |
| 45-49 | 2 |
| 50-74 | 13 |
| 75-99 | 4 |
| 100+ | 6 |
| Average | 63 |

Source: Compiled using various editions of *The Book of the States*.

In other cases the governor may have named a policy director who is expected to work independently calling on department or agency staff when necessary.

Finally, several states have created an organizational unit within the governor's office with a central mission of developing policy and serving as liaison with department and agency heads around policy development. In some states this same policy unit may also be responsible for working with the governor's cabinet to provide oversight of government operations more generally.

Information Technology

Information technology plays a critical role in many tasks, such as scheduling, appointments, correspondence and constituent services. In many cases these functions are unique to a governor's office and are not supported well by off-the-shelf software or by existing systems serving traditional state agencies. In addition, a governor is expected to develop and maintain a Web site to provide information about his or her office and priorities.

Intergovernmental Relations

Many states have established Washington offices to maintain relationships and communication with their delegations and with the departments and agencies of the federal government. These offices monitor and evaluate legislative and regulatory proposals, ad-

vocate for federal legislation and coordinate efforts to secure grants and contracts for their states. In a number of states, these staff members are considered part of the governor's offices. In addition, some governors' offices have designated staff members to serve as liaisons to local government officials or to coordinate the interaction of department and agency heads with the federal government.

Staffing the Governor's Office

Current Staffing

According to state-reported figures, 3,142 positions were assigned to the offices of the 50 governors in 2008. The smallest office, Nebraska, had only nine staff members, while two of the largest, Florida and Texas, had more than 250 staff members. The governors' offices had 63 staff members on average. As shown in Table B, fewer than half of the governors had more than 49 staff members assigned to their offices, while 12 had fewer than 25 staff assigned.

Table C shows the staffing of the offices of the governors in the largest and smallest states. Not surprisingly, there is a fairly direct correlation between

Table C:
Growth of Governors' Offices in Selected States, 1980-81 Through 2009

| <i>State by magnitude of state and local spending</i> | <i>1980-81</i> | <i>2009</i> | <i>Change (%)</i> |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Ten Largest | | | |
| California | 82.6 | 185 | 124% |
| New York | 180 | 180 | 0 |
| Texas | 266 | 266 | 0 |
| Florida | 10 | 293 | 2,830 |
| Pennsylvania | 70 | 68 | -3 |
| Illinois | 6 | 130 | 2,067 |
| Ohio | 18 | 60 | 233 |
| Michigan | 60 | 85 | 42 |
| New Jersey | 60 | 126 | 110 |
| North Carolina | 57 | 74 | 30 |
| Ten Smallest | | | |
| Maine | 12 | 19 | 58 |
| Rhode Island | 7 | 46 | 557 |
| Idaho | 21 | 22 | 5 |
| New Hampshire | 19 | 23 | 21 |
| Delaware | 17 | 32 | 88 |
| Montana | 20 | 61 | 205 |
| North Dakota | 13 | 17 | 31 |
| South Dakota | 8 | 21.5 | 169 |
| Vermont | 12 | 14 | 17 |
| Wyoming | 6 | 22 | 267 |

Source: Compiled using various editions of *The Book of the States*.

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the size of the state and local expenditures in the state and the size of the governor's staff, although there are some exceptions.

More recent data provided by the states suggests that a significant number of governors are moving to reduce the size of the offices below that initially provided. Of 38 states responding to the survey conducted by the National Governors Association in late 2008, 25 have already made reductions and or plan to do so in 2009.

**Table D:
Growth of Governors' Offices over
Time, 1980–81 Through 2009**

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Total number of staff</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1980–81 | 1,564 |
| 1990–91 | 2,529 |
| 2000–01 | 3,010 |
| 2003 | 2,867 |
| 2006 | 3,016 |
| 2009 | 3,142 |

Source: Compiled using various editions of *The Book of the States*.

Historical Trends

As shown in Table D, the size of the staff assigned to governors' offices has doubled since 1980–81 when the reported staff totaled 1,562. While all but four states reported a larger staff in 2009 than in 1980, almost one-half of the total growth was experienced in four states, with Florida and Texas showing increases of more than 250 positions each and Illinois and California growing by in excess of 100 positions each.

Most of the growth in the number of staff members assigned to governor's offices came in the twenty years between 1980 and 2000 when the increase totaled almost 1,500. The size of governors' staffs has grown slowly since 2000, increasing by only 132; it appears likely these staffs will decrease at least somewhat during the current economic crisis.

About the Author

Barry L. Van Lare is an independent consultant and a senior adviser to the National Governors Association's Office of Management Consulting and Training that assists governors and their staffs in the leadership and management of state government and the organization and operation of the governor's office. Van Lare has more than 45 years of experience in managing federal, state and local agencies and in developing and implementing national health and human services programs.

Table 4.1
THE GOVERNORS, 2009

| <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 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | No | LG | 10/31/1944 | AL |
| Alaska..... | Sarah H. Palin (R) | 4 | 12/2006 | 12/2010 | ... | 2 | Yes | LG | 2/11/1964 | ID |
| Arizona..... | Jan Brewer (R) | 4 | 1/2009 (b) | 1/2011 | ... | 2 | (c) | SS | 9/26/1944 | CA |
| Arkansas..... | Mike Beebe (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 | No | LG | 12/28/1946 | AR |
| California..... | Arnold Schwarzenegger (R) | 4 | 11/2003 (d) | 1/2011 | 1 (d) | 2 | No | LG | 7/30/1947 | Aus. |
| Colorado..... | Bill Ritter (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 | Yes | LG | 9/6/1956 | CO |
| Connecticut..... | M. Jodi Rell (R) | 4 | 7/2004 (e) | 1/2011 | 1 (e) | ... | Yes | LG | 6/16/1946 | VA |
| Delaware..... | Jack Markell (D) | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | 2 | No | LG | 11/26/1960 | DE |
| Florida..... | Charlie Crist (R) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 | Yes | LG | 7/24/1956 | PA |
| Georgia..... | Sonny Perdue (R) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | No | LG | 12/20/1946 | GA |
| Hawaii..... | Linda Lingle (R) | 4 | 12/2002 | 12/2010 | 1 | 2 | Yes | LG | 6/4/1953 | MO |
| Idaho..... | C.L. "Butch" Otter (R) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | ... | Yes | LG | 5/3/1942 | ID |
| Illinois..... | Patrick Quinn (D) | 4 | 1/2009 (f) | 1/2011 | ... | ... | Yes | LG | 12/16/1948 | IL |
| Indiana..... | Mitch Daniels (R) | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | 2 (g) | Yes | LG | 4/7/1949 | PA |
| Iowa..... | Chet Culver (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | ... | Yes | LG | 1/25/1966 | DC |
| Kansas..... | Mark Parkinson (D) | 4 | 4/2009 (h) | 1/2011 | ... | 2 | Yes | LG | 6/25/1957 | KS |
| Kentucky..... | Steven L. Reshear (D) | 4 | 12/2007 | 12/2011 | ... | 2 | Yes | LG | 9/21/1944 | KY |
| Louisiana..... | Bobby Jindal (R) | 4 | 1/2008 | 1/2012 | ... | 2 | No | LG | 6/10/1971 | LA |
| Maine..... | John E. Baldacci (D) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | (c) | PS | 1/30/1955 | ME |
| Maryland..... | Martin O'Malley (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 | Yes | LG | 1/18/1963 | MD |
| Massachusetts..... | Deval L. Patrick (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | ... | Yes | LG | 7/31/1956 | IL |
| Michigan..... | Jennifer Granholm (D) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | Yes | LG | 2/5/1959 | BC |
| Minnesota..... | Tim Pawlenty (R) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ... | Yes | LG | 11/27/1960 | MN |
| Mississippi..... | Haley Barbour (R) | 4 | 1/2004 | 1/2012 | 1 | 2 | Yes | LG | 10/22/1947 | MS |
| Missouri..... | Jay Nixon (D) | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | 2 | No | LG | 2/13/1956 | MO |
| Montana..... | Brian Schweitzer (D) | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | 2 (i) | Yes | LG | 9/4/1955 | MT |
| Nebraska..... | Dave Heineman (R) | 4 | 1/2005 (j) | 1/2011 | 1 (j) | 2 (g) | Yes | LG | 5/12/1948 | NE |
| Nevada..... | James A. Gibbons (R) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 | No | LG | 12/16/1944 | NV |
| New Hampshire..... | John Lynch (D) | 2 | 1/2005 | 1/2011 | 2 | ... | (c) | PS | 11/25/1952 | MA |
| New Jersey..... | Jon Corzine (D) | 4 | 1/2006 | 1/2010 | ... | 2 | (k) | (k) | 1/1/1947 | IL |
| New Mexico..... | Bill Richardson (D) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | Yes | LG | 11/15/1947 | CA |
| New York..... | David A. Paterson (D) | 4 | 3/2008 (l) | 1/2011 | ... | ... | Yes | LG (l) | 5/20/1954 | NY |
| North Carolina..... | Beverly Perdue (D) | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | 2 | No | LG | 1/14/1947 | VA |
| North Dakota..... | John Hoeven (R) | 4 | 12/2000 | 12/2012 | 2 | ... | Yes | LG | 3/13/1957 | ND |
| Ohio..... | Ted Strickland (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 (g) | Yes | LG | 8/4/1941 | OH |
| Oklahoma..... | Brad Henry (D) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | No | LG | 6/10/1963 | OK |
| Oregon..... | Ted Kulongoski (D) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | (c) | SS | 11/5/1940 | MO |
| Pennsylvania..... | Edward G. Rendell (D) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | Yes | LG | 1/5/1944 | NY |
| Rhode Island..... | Don Carcieri (R) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | No | LG | 12/16/1942 | RI |
| South Carolina..... | Mark Sanford (R) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | No | LG | 5/28/1960 | FL |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE GOVERNORS, 2009 — 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 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | Yes | LG | 10/24/1954 | SD |
| Tennessee..... | Phil Bredesen (D) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | No | SpS (m) | 11/21/1943 | NJ |
| Texas..... | Rick Perry (R) | 4 | 12/2000 (n) | 1/2011 | 2 | ... | No | LG | 3/4/1950 | TX |
| Utah..... | Jon M. Huntsman Jr. (R) | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | ... | Yes | LG | 3/26/1960 | CA |
| Vermont..... | Jim Douglas (R) | 2 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 3 | ... | No | LG | 6/21/1951 | MA |
| Virginia..... | Tim Kaine (D) | 4 | 1/2006 | 1/2010 | ... | (o) | No | LG | 2/26/1958 | MN |
| Washington..... | Christine Gregoire (D) | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | ... | No | LG | 3/24/1957 | WA |
| West Virginia..... | Joe Manchin III (D) | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | (c) | PS (m) | 8/24/1947 | WV |
| Wisconsin..... | Jim Doyle (D) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ... | Yes | LG | 11/23/1945 | DC |
| Wyoming..... | Dave Freudenthal (D) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | (c) | SS | 10/12/1950 | WY |
| American Samoa..... | Togiola Tulafono (D) | 4 | 4/2003 (p) | 1/2013 | 2 | 2 | Yes | LG | 2/28/1947 | AS |
| Guam..... | Felix P. Camacho (R) | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 | Yes | LG | 10/30/1957 | Japan |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | Benigno Fitial (C) | 4 | 1/2006 | 1/2010 | ... | 2 (q) | Yes | LG | 11/27/1945 | CNMI |
| Puerto Rico..... | Luis G. Fortuño (R) (NPP) | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | ... | (c) | SS | 10/31/1960 | PR |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | John Delong Jr. (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 (g) | Yes | LG | 11/13/1957 | USVI |

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2009.

Key:

C — Covenant

D — Democrat

NPP — New Progressive 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) Secretary of State Jan Brewer succeeded to the office of governor on January 21, 2009, upon Governor Napolitano's appointment as U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) No lieutenant governor.

(d) 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.

(e) Lieutenant Governor Kelli was sworn in as governor on July 1, 2004 after Governor John Rowland resigned.

(f) Lieutenant Governor Patrick Quinn became governor on January 29, 2009 after Governor Blagojevich was removed from office.

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

(h) Lieutenant Governor Parkinson on April 28, 2009 assumed the office of governor when Governor Sebelius was appointed U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(i) Absolute limit of eight years of service out of every 16 years.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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 Gov. Paterson cannot fulfill his duties, Senate Majority Leader Malcolm Smith would be next in the line of succession.

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

(n) Lt. Gov. Perry was sworn in on December 21, 2000 to complete President George W. Bush's term as governor of Texas.

(o) Governor cannot serve immediate successive terms, but may be elected to non-consecutive terms.

(p) Governor Tulafono, as lieutenant governor, became Governor in April 2003 after Governor Sunia's death.

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

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 | (c) | ★ | ★ | (c) |
| 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 | ... | (d) | 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 | 30 | ... | ★ | 5 | ... |
| 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 | 3 | 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, December 2008.

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) Must be an elector of the state, not a state citizen.

(d) *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 | 87,352 | 67 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| California | 212,179 (c) | 185 | ★ | ... | ... | (b) | (d) | (e) |
| Colorado | 90,000 | 50 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | 150,000 | 37 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | (e) |
| Delaware | 171,000 | 32 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Florida | 132,932 | 293 (f) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★(b) | ★ |
| Georgia | 139,339 | 56 (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| Hawaii | 123,480 | 67 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho | 108,727 | 22 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(b) | (d) | (e) |
| Illinois | 177,500 | 130 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | (d) | ★ |
| Indiana | 95,000 | 34 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(b) | ★(b) | ★ |
| Iowa | 130,000 | 32 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Kansas | 110,707 | 24 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Kentucky | 142,498 | 80 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(b) | ★ |
| Louisiana | 130,000 | 93 (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| Maine | 70,000 | 19 | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maryland | 150,000 | 85 (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | (b) | ★ |
| Massachusetts | 140,535 | 70 | ★ | ... | ★ | ★(b) | ★(b) | ... |
| Michigan | 177,000 (c) | 85 | ★ | ★ | ... | (b) | (b) | ★ |
| Minnesota | 120,303 | 43 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Mississippi | 122,160 | 46 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri | 133,821 | 38 | ★ | ★ | ... | (b) | (d) | ★ |
| Montana | 100,121 | 61 (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Nebraska | 105,000 | 9 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Nevada | 141,000 | 23 (f) | ★ | ★ | ... | (b) | ... | ★ |
| New Hampshire | 113,834 | 23 | ★ | ... | ... | (b) | (d) | ★(e) |
| New Jersey | 175,000 (c) | 126 | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★(b) | ★ |
| New Mexico | 110,000 | 39.3 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| New York | 179,000 | 180 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| North Carolina | 139,590 | 74 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | 100,030 | 17 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Ohio | 144,269 | 60 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | (d) | ★ |
| Oklahoma | 147,000 | 34 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(b) | ★(b) | ★ |
| Oregon | 93,600 | 65 (f) | ★ | ... | ... | ★(b) | ★(b) | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | 174,914 | 68 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★(b) | ... |
| Rhode Island | 117,817 | 46 | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| South Carolina | 106,078 | 22 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| South Dakota | 115,331 | 21.5 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee | 164,292 (c) | 36 | ★ | ★ | ... | (b) | (d) | ★ |
| Texas | 150,000 | 266 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Utah | 109,900 | 16 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont | 142,542 | 14 | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Virginia | 175,000 | 44 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Washington | 166,891 | 36 | ★ | ★ | ... | (b) | (d) | ★ |
| West Virginia | 95,000 | 56 | ★ | ★ | ★ | (b) | (d) | ★ |
| Wisconsin | 137,092 | 25 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | (d) | ★ |
| Wyoming | 105,000 | 22 | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★(b) | ★ |
| American Samoa | 50,000 | 23 | ★ | ... | ... | (b) | ... | ★ |
| Guam | 90,000 | 42 | ★ | ... | ... | \$218/day | ... | ★ |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 70,000 | 16 | ★ | ... | ... | (b) | ... | ★ |
| Puerto Rico | 70,000 | 28 | ★ | (g) | (g) | ... | ★ | ★ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands... | 80,000 | 86 | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE GOVERNORS: COMPENSATION, STAFF, TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE—Continued

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

American Samoa—\$105,000. Amount includes travel allowance for entire staff.

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.

California—\$145,000 in-state; \$36,000 out-of-state.

Florida—Reimbursed at same rate as other state officials: in-state, choice between \$50 per diem or actual expenses; out-of-state, actual expenses.

Idaho—Travel allowance included in office budget.

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.

Maryland—Travel allowance included in office budget.

Massachusetts—As necessary.

Michigan—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.

Missouri—Amount includes travel allowance for entire staff. Amount not available.

Nevada—Amount includes travel allowance for entire staff. The following figures include travel expenses for governor and staff: \$45,750 in-state; \$32,800 out-of-state.

New Hampshire—Travel allowance included in office budget.

New Jersey—Reimbursement may be provided for necessary expenses.

Northern Mariana Islands—Travel allowance included in office budget. Governor has a "contingency account" that can be used for travel expenses and expenses in other departments or other projects.

Ohio—Set administratively.

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.

Tennessee—Travel allowance included in office budget.

Washington—Travel allowance included in office budget.

West Virginia—Included in general expense account.

Wyoming—\$99/day or actual.

(c) Governor's salary:

California—Governor Schwarzenegger waives his salary.

Michigan—Governor Granholm returns five percent of her salary to the general fund.

New Jersey—Governor Corzine only accepts \$1.

Tennessee—Governor Bredesen 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.

(d) Information not provided.

(e) Governor's residence:

California—Provided by Governor's Residence Foundation, a nonprofit 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.

Connecticut—Maintained by the Department of Public Works.

Idaho—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.

New Hampshire—The current governor does not occupy the official residence.

(f) Governor's staff:

Florida—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.

Georgia—Full-time employees—56, and 2 part-time employees.

Louisiana—Full-time employees—93, part-time (non-student)—21, students—25.

Maryland—Full-time employees—85, and 1 part-time employee.

Montana—Including 20 employees from the Office of Budget and Program Planning.

Nevada—For 2006 the number of authorized staff was 23; however, not all positions were filled as of September 10, 2006.

Oregon—Of this total, 45 are true governor's staff and 20 are on loan for agency staff.

(g) 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.

Table 4.4
THE GOVERNORS: POWERS

| State or other jurisdiction | Budget making power | | Governor has item veto power on all bills | Governor has item veto power on appropriations only | Item veto power | | | Authorization for reorganization through executive order (a) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Full responsibility | Shares responsibility | | | Governor has no item veto power | Item veto—23 legislators present or 3/5 elected to override | Item veto—majority legislators elected to override | |
| Alabama..... | ★(b) | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Alaska..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Arizona..... | ★(b) | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | (c) | ... |
| Arkansas..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★(d) |
| California..... | ★(b) | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Colorado..... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Connecticut..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Delaware..... | ★(b) | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Florida..... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Georgia..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | (c) | ... | ★ |
| Hawaii..... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Idaho..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Illinois..... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Indiana..... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| Iowa..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Kansas..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Kentucky..... | ★(b) | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Louisiana..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★(e) | ★(f) |
| Maine..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Maryland..... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(e) | ★(d) |
| Michigan..... | ★(g) | ... | ... | ★(h) | ... | ... | ★(e) | ... |
| Minnesota..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★(e) | ★(i) |
| Mississippi..... | ... | ★(i) | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Missouri..... | ★(b) | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Montana..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★(k) |
| Nebraska..... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(l) | ... | ... |
| Nevada..... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire..... | ★(b) | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey..... | ★(b) | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(e) | ... |
| New Mexico..... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| New York..... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| North Carolina..... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| North Dakota..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Ohio..... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★(e) | ... |
| Oregon..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Pennsylvania..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island..... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina..... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★(m) | ★ |
| Tennessee..... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| Texas..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Utah..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| Vermont..... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Virginia..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★(m) | ★ |
| Washington..... | ★ | ... | ★(n) | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| West Virginia..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Wisconsin..... | ★(b) | ... | ... | ★(o) | ... | ★ | ... |
| Wyoming..... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| American Samoa..... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Guam..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Puerto Rico..... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★(p) |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governor's offices, December 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) Two-thirds of members to which each house is entitled required to override veto.

(d) Authorization for reorganization provided for in state constitution.

(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) Statute provides for reorganization by the Commissioner of Administration with the approval of the governor.

(j) 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.

(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) Three-fifths majority required to override line-item veto.

(m) Requires 2/3 of legislators present to override.

(n) Governor has veto power of selections for nonappropriations and item veto in appropriations.

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

(p) 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 emergencies | Energy emergencies and conservation | Other emergencies | Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation | 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) | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(b) | ... | ... |
| Arizona..... | I | ★(a) | ... | ★(a) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arkansas..... | S.I. Common Law | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| California..... | I | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Colorado..... | C | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Connecticut..... | C,S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Delaware..... | C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Florida..... | C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(c) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★(d) | ... |
| Georgia..... | S,I (e) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Hawaii..... | C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho..... | S | ... | I | I | ... | I | I | ... | ... | ★(f) | ... | ... |
| Illinois..... | C,S | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Indiana..... | C,S, Case Law | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(limited) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Iowa..... | (g) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(h) | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas..... | C,S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★(k)(l)(m) | ... | ... | ★(l) |
| Kentucky..... | C,S | ★ | ★ | ★(j) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(b) | ... | ★ |
| Louisiana..... | C,S (n) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine..... | I | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland..... | C,S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(o) | ... | ★ | ★(p) |
| Massachusetts..... | C,S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Michigan..... | C,S,I | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(v) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★(v) | ... | ... |
| Minnesota..... | S | ★ | ★(x) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(u) | ★(b) | ... | ★(p) |
| Mississippi..... | C,S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(y) | ★(y) | ... |
| Missouri..... | C,S, Common Law | ★ | I | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(p) | ... | ★(p)(z) |
| Montana..... | S.I. Common Law | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Nebraska..... | C,S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Nevada..... | S,I | ★ | ★ | I | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | I | ... | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire..... | S | ★ | ★(a) | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(l) | ★ | ... | ... |
| New Jersey..... | C,S,I | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★(q) | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania..... | C,S | ... | ... | ★(o)(w)(bb)(dd) | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(dd) | ... | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island..... | I, Case Law | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★(b)(w) | ... | ... |
| South Carolina..... | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES — Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Provisions | | | | | | | | | | Procedures | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| | Authorization for executive orders | Civil defense emergencies, public disasters, energy emergencies and conservation | Other emergencies | Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation | 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 | |
| South Dakota..... | C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | .. | .. | |
| Tennessee..... | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | .. | .. | |
| Texas..... | I | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | .. | .. | |
| Utah..... | S,I | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | .. | .. | .. | |
| Vermont..... | S,I | ★ | .. | ★ | ★ | ★ | .. | .. | .. | .. | ★(ff) | |
| Virginia..... | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | .. | .. | ★ | .. | |
| Washington..... | S | ★ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| West Virginia..... | C,S | ★ | .. | .. | .. | ★ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Wisconsin..... | S | ★ | ★ | .. | ★ | ★ | .. | .. | ★ | .. | .. | |
| Wyoming..... | (gg) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| American Samoa..... | C,S | ★ | ★ | (ii) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(hh) | ★(hh) | .. | |
| Guam..... | C | ★ | .. | C | S,I | S | .. | ★ | S | I | .. | |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | C | ★ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Puerto Rico..... | C,S,I, Case Law | ★ | ★ | ★ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | C | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | .. | .. | |

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

Key:

C — Constitutional

S — Statutory

I — Implied

★ — Formal provision.

... — No formal provision.

(a) Broad interpretation of gubernatorial authority.

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

(c) 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.

(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 impound 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 order filed with the legislature.

(hh) If executive order fits definition of rule.

(ii) Can reorganize, but not create.

(j) 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 | (c) | ... |
| Kansas | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | 14 | Bi-weekly | ... |
| Kentucky | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | 10 | Weekly | ... |
| Louisiana | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | 16 | Monthly | ... |
| Maine | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | 16 | Weekly | ... |
| Maryland | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 25 | Every other week | ... |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 10 | Bi-weekly | ... |
| Michigan | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | (e) | 22 | Bi-weekly and Gov.'s discretion | ... |
| Minnesota | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 24 | Regularly | ... |
| Mississippi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (d) | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | 17 | Gov.'s discretion | ... |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 22 | Weekly | ... |
| Nebraska | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | 30 | 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 (f) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | 10 | Monthly | ... |
| North Dakota | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | 18 | Monthly | ★ |
| Ohio | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 24 | Gov.'s discretion | ★ |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | 10–15 (g) | Monthly | ... |
| Oregon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (d) | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★(h) | ... | ★ | 28 | Gov.'s discretion | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | 20 | Bi-monthly | ... |
| South Carolina | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★(h) | ... | ... | 15 | Monthly | ★ |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | Monthly | ... |
| Tennessee | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 28 | Monthly | ... |
| Texas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (d) | ... | ... | ... |
| Utah | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 21 | Monthly, weekly during legislative session | ... |
| Vermont | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 7 | Gov.'s discretion | ... |
| Virginia | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(i) | 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 (j) | Every 6 weeks | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | 21 | Monthly | ★ |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE CABINET SYSTEMS—Continued

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

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) Every other month, and every month during session.

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

(e) Membership determined by governor. Some officers formally designated as cabinet members by executive order.

(f) Constitution provides for a Council of State made up of elective state administrative officials, which makes policy decisions for the state while the cabinet acts more in an advisory capacity.

(g) Maximum of 16.

(h) With the consent of the senate.

(i) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by each house.

(j) The Constitutional Cabinet has 10 members including the governor. There are other members of the Cabinet provided by statute.

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 routine 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 | ★ | (d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ● | ★ |
| Mississippi | ● | ★(e) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Missouri | ★ | 100,000 | ★ | ★ | ● | ★ | ● | ●(f) |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Nevada | ★ | Reasonable amount | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(g) |
| New Hampshire | ★ | 75,000 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| New Jersey | ★ | (h) | ● | ★ | ★ | ★ | ● | ★ |
| New Mexico | ★ | (i) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New York | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Carolina | ★ | ★(j) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | ● | 10,000 | (k) | (l) | ● | ... | ● | ★ |
| Ohio | ★ | Unspecified (m) | ● | ★ | ● | ... | ● | ★ |
| Oklahoma | ● | ● | ★ | ● | ● | ★ | ● | ● |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ● | ● | ... |
| Rhode Island | ★ | 500,000 | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ● | ● |
| South Carolina | ... | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| South Dakota | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tennessee | ★ | ★ | ● | ★ | ★ | ★ | ● | ● |
| Texas | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Utah | ★ | ★(n) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont | ... | ★(o) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia | ★ | ★(p) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Washington | ★ | ★ | ● | ★ | ● | ★ | ● | ● |
| West Virginia | ... | ● | ... | ● | ... | ● | ● | ... |
| Wisconsin | ★ | Unspecified | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Wyoming | ● | ... | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| American Samoa | ... | Unspecified | ★(q) | ★ | ● | ● | ★ | ● |
| Guam | ★ | (r) | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands | ★ | Unspecified | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Puerto Rico | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | ★ | 100,000 | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION—Continued

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

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) 1.5% of amount appropriated for the fiscal year to the governor's office.

(e) 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.

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

(g) As determined in budget.

(h) No specific amount—necessary services and facilities.

(i) Legislature required to make appropriation; no dollar amount stated in legislation.

(j) Governor receives \$80,000 and lieutenant governor receives \$10,000.

(k) Responsible for submitting budget for coming biennium.

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

(m) Determined in budget.

(n) Appropriated by legislature at the time of transition.

(o) Governor-elect entitled to 70% of governor's salary.

(p) Determined every four years.

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

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

Table 4.8
IMPEACHMENT PROVISIONS IN THE STATES

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Governor and other state executive and judicial officers subject to impeachment</i> | <i>Legislative body which holds power of impeachment</i> | <i>Vote required for impeachment</i> | <i>Legislative body which conducts impeachment trial</i> | <i>Chief justice presides at impeachment trial (a)</i> | <i>Vote required for conviction</i> | <i>Official who serves as acting governor if governor impeached (b)</i> | <i>Legislature may call special session for impeachment</i> |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Alabama | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ★ | majority of elected mbrs. | LG | ★ |
| Alaska | ★ | S | 2/3 mbrs. | H | (e) | 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 | maj. mbrs. | S | ★(f) | 2/3 mbrs. must be present | LG | ★ |
| Delaware | ★ | H | 2/3 mbrs. | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ... |
| Florida | ★ | H | 2/3 mbrs. | S | ★(g) | 2/3 mbrs. present (h) | LG (i) | ... |
| Georgia | ★ | H | ... | S | ★(e) | 2/3 mbrs. | ... | ★(j) |
| 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 | ★(k) | H | 2/3 mbrs. | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ... |
| Iowa | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ... | majority of elected mbrs. | LG | ★ |
| Kansas | ★ | H | (l) | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ... |
| Kentucky | ★ | H | ... | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. present | LG | ... |
| Louisiana | ★ | H | (m) | S | ... | (n) | 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 | ★(n) | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ... |
| Minnesota | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. present | LG | ... |
| Mississippi | ★ | H | 2/3 mbrs. present | S | ★(o) | 2/3 mbrs. present (p) | LG | (q) |
| Missouri | ★ | H | ... | (r) | (r) | (r) | LG | ... |
| Montana | ★ | H | 2/3 mbrs. | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ... |
| Nebraska | ★ | S (s) | maj. mbrs. | (t) | (t) | (t) | 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 (u) | ... |
| New Mexico | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ★(n) | 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 | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ... |
| Ohio | ★(d) | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. present | LG | ... |
| Oklahoma | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. present | LG | ... |
| Oregon | ... | ... | ... | (v) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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.

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. mbrs. | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ★ |
| Tennessee..... | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. (w) | PS | ★ |
| Texas..... | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. present | LG | ... |
| Utah..... | ★ | H | 2/3 mbrs. | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ★ |
| Vermont..... | ★ | H | 2/3 mbrs. | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ... |
| Virginia..... | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. present | LG | ★ |
| Washington..... | ★ (d) | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ★ |
| West Virginia..... | ... | H | ... | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. | PS | ★ |
| Wisconsin..... | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ... |
| Wyoming..... | ★ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. | SS | ★ |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (x) | ... | ... | ... |
| American Samoa..... | (y) | H | 2/3 mbrs. | S | ★ | 2/3 mbrs. | ... | ... |
| Guam..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (x) | ... | ... | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | ★ | H | 2/3 mbrs. | S | ... | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | ... |
| Puerto Rico..... | ★ | H | 2/3 mbrs. | S | ★ | 3/4 mbrs. | SS | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (x) | ... | ... | ... |

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

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) Only if governor is on trial.
- (g) Except in a trial of the chief justice, in which case the governor shall preside.
- (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) 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.
- (k) Judges not included.
- (l) No statute, simple majority is the assumption.
- (m) Concurrence of 2/3 of the elected senators.
- (n) Only if governor or lieutenant governor is on trial.
- (o) When the governor is tried; if chief justice is unable to preside, the next longest serving justice shall preside.
- (p) No person shall be convicted without concurrence of 2/3 of all senators present. Miss. Const. 1890 Art. IV § 52.
- (q) It is implied but not addressed directly in Miss. Const. 1890 Art. IV §§ 49–53.
- (r) 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.
- (s) Unicameral legislature; members use the title "senator."
- (t) Court of impeachment is composed of chief justice and Supreme Court. A vote of 2/3 present of the court is necessary to convict.
- (u) 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.
- (v) No provision for impeachment. Public officers may be tried for incompetence, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office in same manner as criminal offenses.
- (w) Vote of 2/3 of members sworn to try the officer impeached.
- (x) Removal of elected officials by recall procedure only.
- (y) Governor, lieutenant governor.

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 | (h) | 2 | 2 | ... | (f) | ... | 2 (g) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa | N | N | N | N | N | N | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | 2 | 2 | N | N | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Louisiana | 2 (h) | N | N | N | N | ... | ... | N | N | ... | N |
| Maine | 2 | (i) | (j) | (j) | (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 | (i) | (i) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | 2 | (i) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | 2 | 2 (h) | 2 (h) | 2 (h) | 2 (h) | 2 (h) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | N | N | ... | N | ... | N (p) | N | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | 2 | 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 (z) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma | 2 (h) | N | ... | N | N | N | ... | 2 (h) | ... | 2 (h) | N |
| Oregon | 2 (f) | (q) | 2 (f) | N | 2 (f) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 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 | 2 (h) | 2 (h) | 2 (h) | 2 (h) | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tennessee | 2 (h) | (i) | ... | (s) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Texas | N | N | N | N | (p) | ... | N | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Utah | N | 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 | 2 | (a) | ... | ... | ... | (y) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands | 2 (f) | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | (x) | ... | ... | ... | (l) |
| Puerto Rico | (h) | (d) | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 2 (h) | 2 | (p) | ... | (d) | ... | (d) | ... | ... | ... | (a) |

See footnotes at end of table.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE TERMS OF ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS—Continued (All terms are four years unless otherwise noted)

Source: The Council of State Governments, November 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 2 year term and is eligible to serve 4 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 sixteen 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 4 year respite can seek re-election.

(w) Mayor.

(x) State treasurer performs this function.

(y) General services administrator performs function.

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

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 | (b) | G | GS | CE | L | (b) |
| Georgia | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | G | G | CE | (d) | G |
| Hawaii | CE | CE | ... | 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 | CE | SE | CE | G | G | LG | CE | G |
| Iowa | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | GS | GS | CE | CE | AGS |
| Kansas | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | 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 | 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 | (a-24) | 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 | (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 | BG | ... | A |
| New Hampshire | CE | (g) | CL | GC | CL | GC | GC | GC | ... | GC |
| New Jersey | CE | (g) | GS | GS | GS | GS | ... | BG | (h) | GS |
| New Mexico | CE | CE | CE | CE | CE | G | (a-26) | B | CE | G |
| New York | CE | CE | GS | CE | A | G | ... | GS | (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 | GS | GS | GS | LS | GS |
| 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 | (g) | CL | CT | CL | G | G | G | (a-14) | G |
| Texas | CE | CE | G | CE | (a-14) | G | A | SE | L | B |
| Utah | 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 | B |
| 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 | (a-1) | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | LG |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, March 2009.

Note: Alabama and Michigan responded for the 2008 edition; American Samoa, Guam, No Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands responded for the 2007 edition.

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

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 | (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 | (a-12) | CE | (a-2) |
| Arkansas | A | ... | GS | N.A. | G | A | B | GS | BG | (i) |
| California | (a-24) | ... | ... | GS | CE | G | GS | ... | CE | G |
| Colorado | G | A | G | A | A | AT | GS | G | AB | CS |
| Connecticut | CS | GE | GE | GE | CE | GE | GE | GE | BG | CS |
| Delaware | GS | CG | (a-2) | ... | CG | AT | GS | GS | GS | CS |
| 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 | B |
| Idaho | GS | B | GS | ... | CE | (a-3) | B | GS | CE | CE |
| Illinois | G | GS | GS | (a-12) | CE | (a-3) | GS | (a-12) | B | B |
| Indiana | G | G | G | G | (a-8) | N.A. | G | G | CE | (j) |
| Iowa | AGS | AGS | AGS | AGS | ... | AGS | AGS | AGS | AGS | AGS |
| Kansas | G | B | GS | A | C | AT | GS | C | B | (k) |
| Kentucky | G | B | G | G | CG | AT | G | GC | B | B |
| Louisiana | A | B | GS | G | GS | 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 | (l) |
| Minnesota | (a-24) | GS | GS | (a-17) | (a-24) | A | GS | GS | GS | (a-2) |
| Mississippi | GS | ... | SE | A | (a-6) | A | GS | GS | BS | A (m) |
| Missouri | AGS | AGS | GS | A | A | CE | GS | GS | BG | SS |
| Montana | G | CP | GS | CP | CP | CP | GS | G | CE | SS |
| Nebraska | A | B | GS | A | A | (a-3) | GS | GS | B | A |
| Nevada | (a-5) | G | G | ... | CE | A | G | GD | B | (n) |
| New Hampshire | GC | CS | GC | G | AGC | AGC | GC | AGC | B | CL |
| New Jersey | GS | A | (a-17) | GS | GS | A | GS | G | GS | A |
| New Mexico | G | G | (a-17) | G | ALS | G | GS | GS | B | G |
| New York | G | GS | GS | (a-2) | CE | GS | GS | GS | B | B |
| North Carolina | G | A | G | A | G | (i) | 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 | (a-2) |
| Oklahoma | A | B | GS | (i) | A | B | B | GS | 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 | GS | ... | A | (a-3) | GS | GS | B | B |
| South Carolina | A | B | GS | N.A. | CE | B | 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 | SL | A | G | G | G | A |
| Texas | G | B | G | G | CE | (a-3) | B | G | B | (o) |
| Utah | G | A | GS | GS | AG | GS | GS | A | B | A |
| Vermont | CG | AT | GS | CG | CG | AT | CG | CG | BG | CE |
| Virginia | GB | G | GB | GB | GB | A | GB | B | GB | GB |
| Washington | GS | B | GS | GS | GS | CE | GS | GS | CE | A |
| West Virginia | CS | GS | GS | B | (a-8) | AT | GS | (a-13) | B | (a-2) |
| Wisconsin | A | A | GS | ... | A | A | GS | CS | CE | B |
| Wyoming | A | A | G | G | (a-8) | G | GS | (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 | (a-24) | GS | GS | GS | GS | B |

A — Agency head

AB — Agency head

AG — Agency head

AGC — Agency head

AGS — Agency head

ALS — Agency head

ASH — Agency head

B — Board or commission

BG — Board

BGS — Board

BS — Board or commission

BA — Board or commission

CS — Civil Service

LS — Legislative Committee

(a) Chief administrative official or agency in charge of function:

(a-1) Lieutenant governor.

(a-2) Secretary of state.

Board

Governor

Governor & Council

Senate

Appropriate legislative committee

Senate president & House speaker

Governor

Governor & Senate

Senate

Agency head

Senate

(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.

(a-17) Economic development.

(a-18) Education (chief state school officer).

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 | (i) | A | BG | BG | (a-49) |
| California | GS | GS | G | GS | G | G | GS | GS (p) | B (q) | (a-49) |
| Colorado | A | A | G | A | A | A | A | GS | GS | GS |
| Connecticut | GE | A | A | GE | GE | CS (r) | GE | GE | BG | (a-49) |
| Delaware | CG | CG | A | (a-35) | GS | CG | CG | CG | B | (a-49) |
| Florida | GS | GS | A | GS | CE (b) | GS | GS | GS | B | GOC |
| Georgia | G | A | G | B | G | A | A | A | B | (a-49) |
| Hawaii | A | CS | CS | CS | (s) | CS | (a-14) | GS | B | CS |
| Idaho | A | GS | A | GS | GS | B | ... | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Illinois | GS | GS | (a-12) | GS | (a-10) | (a-35) | (a-6) | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Indiana | G | G | LG | G | (a-10) | A | (a-6) | G | G | (a-49) |
| Iowa | AGS | AGS | ... | A | A | A | A | AGS | ... | A |
| Kansas | (t) | GS | B | C | ... | CS | GS | C | B | (a-49) |
| Kentucky | AG | AG | AG | G | G | G | (a-6) | CG | B | CG |
| Louisiana | GS | A | CS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | B | GS |
| Maine | C | C | (a-38) | GLS | (a-6) | GLS | C | C | N.A. | (a-49) |
| Maryland | AG | A | G | GS | GS | ... | GS | GS | G | AG |
| Massachusetts | G | CG | CG | CG | G | CG | G | CG | B | G |
| Michigan* | CS | CS | ... | GS | (a-10) | (u) | ... | GS | CS | (a-49) |
| Minnesota | GS | A | A | GS | (a-24) | A | (a-6) | GS | B | GS |
| Mississippi | GS | GS | A | GS | (a-6) | GS | ... | BS | BS | (a-49) |
| Missouri | A | A | ... | A | AGS | (v) | A | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Montana | CP | CP | CP | GS | CP | GS | CP | (a-45) | CP | (a-49) |
| Nebraska | A | A | A | GS | (w) | (x) | A | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Nevada | A | A | G | A | (a-14) | GD | ... | (y) | B | (a-49) |
| New Hampshire | G | GC | G | GC | (a-6) | BGC | GC | AGC | B | (a-49) |
| New Jersey | GS | A | A | GS | A | B | (z) | GS | B | A |
| New Mexico | G | (a-32) | GS | GS | GS | G | GS | GS | B | (a-49) |
| New York | G | (a-32) | B | GS | (a-14) | GS | G | GS | (a-18) | (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 | (a-49) |
| Ohio | AG | GS | A | GS | A (aa) | A | A | GS | B | GS |
| Oklahoma | GS | B | GS | B | GS | B | GS | B | B | B |
| Oregon | AG | GS | G | B | (a-4) | B | (a-6) | A | B | A |
| Pennsylvania | G | AG | AG | GS | G | B | GS | GS | AG | AG |
| Rhode Island | (a-5) | GS | GS | GS | (a-44) | (a-23) | GS | GS | B | GS |
| South Carolina | A | B | A | B | B | B | A | GS | B | B |
| 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 | (a-49) |
| Texas | A | B | ... | B | (a-14) | B | B | BG | B | (a-49) |
| Utah | A | GS | A | GS | AG | A | A | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Vermont | CG | GS | GS | CG | CG | CG | CG | CG | ... | (a-49) |
| Virginia | GB | GB | A | GB | GB | B | GB | GB | B | GB |
| Washington | A | GS | GS | GS | GS | B | GS | GS | N.A. | B |
| West Virginia | GS | GS | GS | (a-22) | (a-6) | CS | C | GS | B (q) | GS |
| Wisconsin | A | GS | A | A | A | A | (a-6) | A | N.A. | A |
| Wyoming | G | GS | A | GS | (a-8) | CS | A | GS | B | (a-49) |
| American Samoa* | G | A | GB | GB | (a-4) | GB | G | GB | (a-18) | (a-49) |
| Guam* | GS | GS | G | GS | 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-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.
(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 July 1, 2005; responsibilities transferred to office of

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 | (a-13) | LS |
| Alaska | AG | AG | GB | AG | AG | GB | AG | AG | ... | B |
| Arizona | A | GS | B | ... | G | GS | B | A | (a-10) | ... |
| Arkansas | GS | GS | GS | ... | A | A | GS | A | ... | L |
| California | G | CE | AG | G | (bb) | GS | GS | GS | ... | ... |
| Colorado | G | BA | GS | A | A | GS | A | A | G | (a-8) |
| Connecticut | GE | GE | GE | CS | GE(cc) | CS | CS | GE | A | (a-8) |
| Delaware | GS | CE | GS | CG | CG (dd) | GS | CG | CG | CG | (a-8) |
| Florida | A | CE (b) | GS | A | A (ee) | GS | A | A | GS | CE (b) |
| Georgia | GD | CE | CE | A | A | B | A | GS | G | (d) |
| Hawaii | CS | AG | GS | CS | (ff) | GS | CS | GS | CS | CS |
| Idaho | GS | GS | GS | GS | ... | B | B | GS | ... | (a-14) |
| Illinois | (a-6) | (a-9) | GS | GS | (a-45) | GS | (a-35) | (a-6) | ... | (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 | (gg) | 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 (hh) | GS | A | A | GS | N.A. |
| Massachusetts | C | G | G | G | CG (ii) | CG | CG | CG | G | CE |
| Michigan | GS | GS | (a-12) | CS | CS | GS | CS | CS | ... | CL |
| Minnesota | GS | A | GS | A | GS (jj) | GS | A | (a-24) | N.A. | (a-8) |
| Mississippi | BS | SE | ... | ... | B | GS | GS | B | A | (a-8) |
| Missouri | A | GS | GS | A | A | GS | A | G | AGS | (a-8) |
| Montana | A | CE | GS | CP | CP | GS | CP | CP | G | L |
| Nebraska | A | GS | GS | A | A | GS | B | A | GS | (a-8) |
| Nevada | G | A | A | ... | (kk) | G | A | G | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire | GC | GC | GC | GC | AGC | GC | AGC | AGC | ... | (a-14) |
| New Jersey | A | GS | GS | ... | A (ll) | A | A | GS | A | ... |
| New Mexico | G | G | GS | G | G | GS | G | G | ... | (a-8) |
| New York | G | GS | GS | (mm) | (nn) | (a-23) | GS | GS | (a-17) | (a-14) |
| North Carolina | G | CE | CE | ... | A | G | A | G | N.A. | (a-8) |
| North Dakota | G | CE | G | ... | A | ... | G | A | ... | A |
| Ohio | G | GS | A | ... | (oo) | GS | A | A | LG | CE |
| Oklahoma | A | CE | CE | ... | B | (a-48) | (a-48) | GS | ... | ... |
| Oregon | A | GS | SE | GS | A | GOC | B | A | ... | SS |
| Pennsylvania | G | GS | GS | G | AG | GS | A | G | G | (a-8) |
| Rhode Island | AG | A | GS | CS | GS | GS | GS | A | A | N.A. |
| South Carolina | A | GS | GS | GS | B (pp) | 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 | (a-14) |
| Texas | B | G | B | B | B | B | B | A | G | L |
| Utah | GS | GS | GS | AG | AB | GS | AG | GS | G | (a-8) |
| Vermont | CG | GS | GS | SS | CG | GS | CG | CG | ... | CE (a-8) |
| Virginia | B | B | GB | GB | GB | GB | GB | GB | (a-10) | (a-8) |
| Washington | GS | CE | GS | GS | GS | CE | B | GS | GS | N.A. |
| West Virginia | C | GS | GS | ... | GS | GS | GS | C | (a-17) | LS |
| Wisconsin | A | GS | GS | GS | A | GS | A | GS | ... | (a-8) |
| Wyoming | G | G | A | A | A | G | GS | A | G | (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 |

Management and Budget, General Services and Department of State.

(d) 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) 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.

(i) Method not specified.

(j) 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.

(k) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of the State (CE); and Deputy

Assistant Secretary of State (SS).

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

(m) Responsibilities shared between the Assistant Secretary of State (A) and the Senior Counsel for Elections (A).

(n) 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).

(o) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (G); and Division Director of Elections, Elections Division, Secretary of State (A).

(p) Responsibilities shared between Director of Health Care Services and Director of Public Health, both (GS).

(q) Responsibilities shared between Chancellor of California Community Colleges (B) and California Postsecondary Education Commission (B).

(r) Responsibilities shared between Director of Wildlife, Director of Inland Fisheries and Director of Marine Fisheries (CS).

(s) Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance (GS) and the Comptroller (GS).

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* | (a-14) | B | SE | CS | G | B | CS | G | G | (a-29) | (a-45) |
| Alaska | ... | AG | GB | AG | GB | GB | AG | AG | AG | GB | AG |
| Arizona | (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 | (a-45) |
| California | (a-14) | ... | GS | (a-26) | BS | GS | G | GS | ... | GS | AG |
| Colorado | (a-14) | BA | CS | CS | GS | GS | CS | A | CS | GS | CS |
| Connecticut | (a-14) | CS | GB | CS | GE | GE | CS | GE | GE | GE | GE |
| Delaware | (a-8) | CG | CG | (a-26) | CG | GS (qq) | 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 | (a-14) | B | GS | GS | GS | GS | ... | GS | A | B | A |
| Illinois | (a-14) | SS | GS | (a-6) | 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 | (a-45) |
| Kansas | CS | GS | B | C | GS | GS | C | GS | C | GS | C |
| Kentucky | G | G | G | G | G | G | AG | 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 | C/GLS | (a-17) | GLS | (a-45) |
| Maryland | A | A | GS | A | A | GS | A | GS | A | GS | (a-45) |
| Massachusetts | CE | B | G | CG | CG | CG | CG | CG | CG | G | CG |
| Michigan* | ... | CL | GS | CS | CS | GS | CS | GS | ... | GS | (a-45) |
| Minnesota | (a-8) | N.A. | G (rr) | A | GS | GS | GS | A | A | GS | GS (jj) |
| Mississippi | (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 | CP | CP | GS | (a-45) |
| Nebraska | A | B | B | A | GS | GS | A | GS | A | (a-29) | GS |
| Nevada | ... | (ss) | G | A | G | G | ... | G | GD | B | (tt) |
| New Hampshire | (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 | (i) | GS | GS | GS | GS |
| New York | (a-14) | (a-18) | GS | (a-26) | GS | GS | (a-23) | G | (a-17) | GS | (a-45) |
| North Carolina | (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 | (uu) | A | GS | LG | A | GS |
| Oklahoma | (a-14) | B | (vv) | A | GS | GS | A | A | B | B | GS |
| Oregon | (a-10) | B | GS | A | GS | GS | B | GS | A | GS | GS |
| Pennsylvania | (a-4) | G | GS | A | GS | AG | A | GS | G | GS | GS |
| Rhode Island | (a-14) | A | GS | A | GS | GS | (ww) | GS | N.A. | GS | GS |
| South Carolina | (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 | (a-14) | A | B | B | (a-14) | (i) | A | B | A | B | BG |
| Utah | AG | A | A | A | BS | GS | A | A | A | GS | GS |
| Vermont | (a-24) | CG | BG | CG | CG | GS | CG | GS | CG | GS | CG |
| Virginia | (a-14) | B | (xx) | A | GB | GB | (a-23) | GB | G | GB | (a-45) |
| Washington | CE | A | GS | A | GS | GS | GS | GS | N.A. | B | GS |
| West Virginia | (a-8) | B | GS | CS | GS | C | B | GS | GS | (a-29) | GS |
| Wisconsin | A | A | GS | A | GS | A | A | A | GS | GS | A |
| Wyoming | (a-8) | A | G | A | G | GS | A | A | A | (a-29) | (a-45) |
| American Samoa* | (a-4) | (a-18) | N.A. | A | (a-4) | GB | GB | GB | (a-12) | (a-29) | N.A. |
| Guam* | CE | (i) | 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 | GS |

(t) Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General (GS) and Deputy Director (CS)

(u) Responsibilities shared between Director (GS), Chief of Fisheries (CS) and Chief of Wildlife (CS).

(v) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation; Administrator, Division of Wildlife, same department (AB).

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

(x) 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).

(y) Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, Health (AG).

(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 Director of Mental Health (GS) and Director of Developmental Disabilities (GS).

(cc) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Mental Health (GE) and Commissioner of Retardation (GE).

(dd) 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).

(ee) Responsibilities shared between Director, Mental Health, Dept. of Children and Families (A) and Director, Substance Abuse, Dept. of Children and Families (A).

(ff) Responsibilities shared between Deputy Director of Mental Health (G) and Deputy Director of Retardation (G).

SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

(gg) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health (C) and Director of Community Support (C).

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

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

(jj) Human/Social Services, Mental Health and Retardation and Welfare are under the Commissioner of Human Services (GS).

(kk) Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, MHDS (G).

(ll) 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).

(mm) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (GS) and Commissioner of State Education Department (B).

(nn) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Office of Mental Health, and Commissioner, Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, both (GS).

(oo) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (GS) and Director, Department of Mental Health (GS).

(pp) Responsibilities shared between Director of Disabilities and Special Needs

(B) and Director of Mental Health (B).

(qq) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Health and Social Services (GS) ; and Secretary , Department of Services of Children, Youth and their Families (GS).

(rr) Responsibilities shared between the five Public Utility Commissioners (G).

(ss) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Cultural Affairs (G) and Division Administrator of Library and Archives (A).

(tt) Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, Welfare and Support Services (AG).

(uu) 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 Dept. of Aging (GS).

(vv) Responsibilities shared between General Administrator Public Utility Division, Corporation Commission (B); and 3 Commissioners, Corporation Commission (CE).

(ww) Solid waste is managed by the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC). Although not a department of the state government, RIRRC is a public corporation and a component of the State of Rhode Island for financial reporting purposes. To be financially self-sufficient, the agency earns revenue through the sale of recyclable products, methane gas royalties and fees for its services.

(xx) No single position. Functions are shared between Communication, Energy Regulation and Utility and Railroad Safety, all (B).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Table 4.11

SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES BY REGION

| State or other jurisdiction | Governor | Lieutenant governor | Secretary of state | Attorney general | Treasurer | Adjutant general | Administration | Agriculture | Auditor | Banking |
|---|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | \$150,000 | \$110,000 | \$110,000 | \$110,000 | \$110,000 | \$162,617 | \$138,624 | \$120,200 | (c) | \$128,935 |
| Delaware | 171,000 | 76,250 | 123,850 | 140,950 | 110,050 | 118,250 | ... | 115,550 | 105,350 | 108,150 |
| Maine | 70,000 | (d) | 83,844 | 92,248 | 83,844 | 102,689 | 102,689 | 102,689 | 89,460 | 96,553 |
| Massachusetts | 140,535 | 124,920 | 130,916 | 133,644 | 130,916 | 151,347 | 150,000 | 120,000 | 130,916 | 123,204 |
| New Hampshire | 113,834 | (d) | 104,364 | 110,114 | 104,364 | 104,364 | 116,170 | 93,812 | ... | 104,364 |
| New Jersey | 175,000 (e) | (d) | 141,000 | 141,000 | 141,000 | 141,000 | ... | 141,000 | N.A. | 130,625 |
| New York | 179,000 | 151,500 | 120,800 | 151,500 | 127,000 | 120,800 | ... | 120,800 | 151,500 | 127,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 174,914 | 146,926 | 125,939 | 145,529 | 145,529 | 125,939 | 142,847 | 125,939 | 145,529 | 125,939 |
| Rhode Island (f) | 117,817 | 99,214 | 99,214 | 105,416 | 99,214 | 94,769 | 143,011 | (a-23) | 183,021 | (a-17) |
| Vermont (g) | 142,542* | 60,507* | 90,376* | 108,202* | 90,376* | 87,090 | 115,606 | 109,387 | 63,232 (h) | 96,054 |
| Regional average | 143,464 | 109,902 | 113,030 | 123,860 | 114,229 | 120,887 | 129,850 | 117,953 | 132,347 | 114,242 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 177,500 | 135,700 | 156,600 | 156,600 | 130,800 | 115,700 | 142,400 | 133,300 | 139,800 | 135,100 |
| Indiana | 95,000 | 79,192 | 68,772 | 100,000 | 68,772 | 129,293 | 105,386 | 110,000 | 68,772 | 104,562 |
| Iowa | 130,000 | 103,212 | 103,212 | 123,669 | 103,212 | N.A. | 144,200 | 103,212 | 103,212 | 108,338 |
| Kansas | 110,707 | 31,313 | 86,003 | 98,901 | 82,563 | 106,394 | 114,199 | 108,004 | ... | 94,095 |
| 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 | (a-24) | 157,268 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 102,257 | 94,795 |
| Nebraska | 105,000 | 75,000 | 85,000 | 95,000 | 85,000 | 92,699 | 93,359 | 99,395 | 85,000 | 97,856 |
| North Dakota | 100,030 | 77,655 | 79,572 | 87,351 | 75,146 | 152,064 | ... | 81,743 | 79,571 | 89,232 |
| Ohio | 144,269 | 142,501 | 109,554 | 109,554 | 109,554 | 108,930 | 125,008 | 111,072 | 109,554 | 100,984 |
| South Dakota | 115,331 | 17,699 (i) | 78,363 | 97,928 | 78,363 | 103,000 | 103,000 | 103,000 | 98,345 | 99,740 |
| Wisconsin | 137,092 | 72,394 | 65,079 | 133,033 | 65,079 | 115,502 | 136,944 | 123,248 | 121,973 | 103,325 |
| Regional average | 128,385 | 85,160 | 95,207 | 112,839 | 98,280 | 121,997 | 120,273 | 110,109 | 105,662 | 103,657 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama** | 112,895 | 61,714 | 79,580 | 161,794 | 79,580 | 87,936 | 112,892 | 79,026 | 79,580 | 152,058 |
| Arkansas | 87,352 | 42,219 | 54,594 | 72,794 | 54,594 | 101,826 | 134,860 | 101,266 | 54,594 | 120,591 |
| Florida | 132,932 | 127,399 | 120,000 | 131,604 | 131,604 | 157,252 | 120,000 | 131,604 | 135,000 | (a-4) |
| Georgia | 139,339 | 91,609 | 123,636 | 137,791 | 130,927 | 157,251 | 147,420 | 121,556 | 152,160 | 133,204 |
| Kentucky | 142,498 | 105,840 | 105,840 | 105,840 | 105,840 | 138,075 | (j) | 105,840 | 105,840 | 120,000 |
| Louisiana | 130,000 | 115,000 | 115,000 | 115,000 | 115,000 | 180,294 | 204,402 | 115,000 | 132,620 | 115,024 |
| Maryland | 150,000 | 125,000 | 87,500 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 130,560 | 138,374 | 130,050 | ... | 117,751 |
| Mississippi | 122,160 | 60,000 | 90,000 | 108,960 | 90,000 | 124,443 | 124,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 133,721 |
| Missouri | 133,821 | 86,484 | 107,746 | 116,437 | 107,746 | 90,112 | 123,967 | 120,000 | 107,746 | ... |
| North Carolina | 139,590 | 123,198 | 123,198 | 123,198 | 123,198 | 103,657 | 120,363 | 123,198 | 123,198 | 123,198 |
| Oklahoma | 147,000 | 114,713 | 94,500 | 132,850 | 114,713 | 157,251 | 90,451 | 87,005 | 114,713 | 137,239 |
| South Carolina | 106,078 | 46,545 | 92,007 | 92,007 | 92,007 | 173,380 | 92,007 | 92,007 | N.A. | 101,101 |
| Tennessee | 164,292 (k) | 57,027 (d) | 180,000 | 159,288 | 180,000 | 135,000 | 180,000 | 135,000 | 180,000 | 135,000 |
| Texas | 150,000 | 7,200 (l) | 125,880 | 150,000 | (a-14) | 139,140 | N.A. | 137,500 | 198,000 | 136,191 |
| Virginia | 175,000 | 36,321 | 152,793 | 150,000 | 146,943 | 131,903 | 152,793 | 137,280 | 159,907 | 142,425 |
| West Virginia | 95,000 | (d) | 70,000 | 85,000 | 75,000 | 92,500 | 95,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Regional average | 132,997 | 80,018 | 107,642 | 122,973 | 113,885 | 126,200 | 136,993 | 111,333 | 122,026 | 124,940 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | 125,000 | 100,000 | (a-1) | 122,640 | 119,868 | 127,236 | 122,640 | 96,516 | 107,604 | 107,616 |
| Arizona | 95,000 | (a-2) | 70,000 | 90,000 | 70,000 | 134,000 | 154,654 | 102,260 | 128,785 | 110,650 |
| California | 212,179 (m) | 159,134 | 159,134 | 184,301 | 169,743 | 209,866 | ... | 175,000 | 175,000 | 150,112 |
| Colorado | 90,000 | 68,500 | 68,500 | 80,000 | 68,500 | 146,040 | 146,040 | 146,040 | 145,147 | N.A. |
| Hawaii | 123,480 | 120,444 | ... | 120,444 | 114,708 | 200,129 | (n) | 108,960 | 114,708 | 100,248 |
| Idaho | 108,727 | 28,655 | 88,374 | 98,105 | 88,374 | 136,427 | (o) | 106,620 | ... | 102,731 |
| Montana | 100,121 | 79,007 | 79,129 | 89,602 | (a-6) | 100,959 | 96,967 | 96,972 | 79,137 | 97,576 |
| Nevada | 141,000 | 60,000 | 87,982 | 133,000 | 97,000 | 117,030 | 115,847 | 107,465 | ... | 97,901 |
| New Mexico | 110,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 95,000 | 85,000 | 166,910 | 111,767 | 150,524 | 85,000 | 95,965 |
| Oregon | 93,600 | (a-2) | 72,000 | 77,200 | 72,000 | 160,884 | 150,252 | 130,044 | N.A. | ... |
| Utah | 109,900 | 104,405 | (a-1) | 104,405 | 104,405 | 101,999 | 113,671 | 101,999 | 104,405 | 113,671 |
| Washington | 166,891 | 93,948 | 116,950 | 151,718 | 116,950 | 146,940 | 120,587 | 122,478 | 116,950 | 120,579 |
| Wyoming | 105,000 | (a-2) | 92,000 | 137,150 | 92,000 | 113,914 | 137,280 | 103,443 | 92,000 | 96,156 |
| Regional Average | 121,608 | 81,776 | 93,623 | 114,120 | 99,655 | 143,256 | 115,208 | 119,102 | 114,874 | 108,473 |
| Regional Average without California | 114,060 | 75,330 | 87,667 | 108,272 | 93,814 | 137,706 | 115,208 | 114,443 | 108,193 | 104,309 |
| 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 |

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies, March 2009.

Note: The data for Alabama and Michigan are from 2008. The data for Guam, Northern Mariana Islands and U.S. Virgin Islands are from 2007.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

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

(a) Chief administrative official or agency in charge of function:

(a-1) Lieutenant governor.

(a-2) Secretary of state.

(a-3) Attorney general.

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 |
|---|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | \$168,049 | \$118,450 | \$144,283 | \$163,910 | \$110,000 | \$127,307 | \$167,496 | \$144,283 | \$180,353 | \$132,804 |
| Delaware | 143,050 | 72,150 | (a-2) | ... | 143,050 | 106,994 | 143,050 | 123,850 | 155,450 | 78,750 |
| Maine | 90,355 | 69,409 | (a-17) | (a-17) | 90,355 | 96,553 | 102,689 | 102,689 | 102,689 | 83,574 |
| Massachusetts | 130,592 | 113,850 | 150,000 | 140,000 | 154,669 | 135,000 | 143,986 | 150,000 | 154,500 | 130,916 |
| New Hampshire | 104,364 | 79,774 | 112,861 | ... | 104,364 | 86,229 | 116,170 | 86,131 | 112,861 | (a-2) |
| New Jersey | 133,507 | 108,000 (p) | (a-17) | 141,000 | 141,000 | 136,000 | 141,000 | 186,600 | 141,000 | 115,000 |
| New York | 178,000 | 109,800 | 120,800 | 120,800 | 151,500 | 101,600 | 136,000 | 120,800 | 170,165 | (q) |
| Pennsylvania | 148,011 | 120,744 | 132,934 | 115,345 | N.A. | 112,548 | 139,931 | 129,313 | 139,931 | 76,010 |
| Rhode Island (f) | 152,540 | 71,421 | (a-17) | N.A. | 109,748 | (a-3) | 142,610 | 101,598 | 155,843 | 93,742 |
| Vermont (g) | (a-24) | 87,901 | 104,499 | 66,581 | (a-24) | 87,901 | 98,550 | 95,950 | 113,402 | (a-2) |
| Regional average | 133,814 | 95,150 | 128,011 | 121,475 | 121,595 | 109,555 | 133,148 | 124,121 | 142,619 | 93,054 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 137,832 | 111,892 | 142,400 | (a-12) | 135,700 | (a-3) | 150,300 | (a-12) | 189,996 | 124,848 |
| Indiana | 134,244 | 88,000 | (a-17) | 115,267 | (a-8) | 70,000 | 101,000 | 150,000 | 82,734 | N.A. |
| Iowa | 144,813 | 97,460 | 108,338 | 93,829 | ... | 128,877 | 142,105 | 145,811 | 148,526 | 97,454 |
| Kansas | (a-6) | 76,476 | 105,888 | 69,000 | 97,375 | 85,000 | 124,611 | 101,592 | 170,775 | (r) |
| Michigan** | 135,252 | 129,842 | 135,000 | ... | 116,591 | ... | 135,252 | ... | 168,300 | (s) |
| Minnesota | (a-24) | 108,388 | 108,388 | (a-17) | (a-24) | 107,135 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,388 | (a-2) |
| Nebraska | 125,187 | 71,024 | 106,090 | 64,260 | 109,175 | (a-3) | 117,909 | 106,090 | 166,000 | 76,000 |
| North Dakota | 99,204 | 70,800 | 132,756 | ... | 99,204 | 86,232 | 94,284 | 99,648 | 90,588 | 36,840 |
| Ohio | 126,402 | 96,408 | 115,690 | 98,342 | 126,401 | 99,486 | 119,454 | 142,500 | 194,501 | 109,554 |
| South Dakota | (a-24) | N.A. | (a-44) | (a-48) | (a-40) | 63,654 | 113,455 | (a-48) | 110,000 | 56,650 |
| Wisconsin | 122,973 | 96,543 | 121,000 | ... | 114,385 | 85,782 | 123,628 | 99,447 | 109,587 | 101,000 |
| Regional average | 126,197 | 94,683 | 121,441 | 103,273 | 105,435 | 97,777 | 120,944 | 123,057 | 139,945 | 86,107 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama** | 171,271 | ... | 159,500 | 87,936 | 136,990 | 77,573 | 119,543 | (a-13) | 191,270 | 56,938 |
| Arkansas | 111,414 | ... | (a-17) | N.A. | 96,071 | 110,064 | 129,134 | 121,065 | 217,025 | 79,997 |
| Florida | 138,600 | 93,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | (a-4) | 96,660 | 128,750 | 120,000 | 275,000 | 95,000 |
| Georgia | 124,000 | 105,202 | 123,600 | 146,795 | N.A. | 114,280 | 121,013 | 156,817 | 123,269 | 85,000 |
| Kentucky | N.A. | 115,500 | 136,500 | 112,350 | 104,060 | 85,215 | 92,400 | 136,500 | 175,000 | 118,794 |
| Louisiana | 180,000 | 82,347 | 320,000 | 85,000 | 204,402 | 88,400 | 136,719 | 320,000 | 341,171 | 109,803 |
| Maryland | 166,082 | 110,699 | 166,082 | ... | 125,000 | 109,946 | 92,640 (b) | 166,082 | 195,000 | 109,372 |
| Mississippi | (a-6) | ... | 90,000 | 130,000 | (a-6) | 82,000 | 132,761 | 176,500 | 307,125 | (t) |
| Missouri | 102,000 | 67,078 | 120,000 | 93,787 | 95,285 | (a-3) | 120,000 | 120,000 | 154,512 | 77,256 |
| North Carolina | (a-24) | 76,298 | 120,363 | 95,374 | 153,319 | N.A. | 120,363 | 101,702 | 123,198 | 117,397 |
| Oklahoma | 74,000 | 64,386 | 112,500 | N.A. | 90,000 | 61,337 | 132,309 | 112,500 | 124,373 | 97,815 |
| South Carolina | 124,331 | 91,947 | 152,000 | N.A. | 92,007 | 101,295 | 144,746 | (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 | 142,800 | 83,933 | ... | 129,250 | 150,000 | 106,399 | 181,500 | ... | 180,000 | (u) |
| Virginia | 150,000 | 73,090 | 152,793 | 118,414 | 133,972 | 89,233 | 147,321 | 220,000 | 167,111 | 104,000 |
| West Virginia | 97,416 | 55,000 | 95,000 | 95,000 | (a-8) | N.A. | 80,000 | (a-13) | 175,000 | (a-2) |
| Regional average | 131,036 | 84,883 | 144,627 | 116,159 | 126,114 | 93,473 | 126,825 | 151,007 | 188,816 | 96,767 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | 121,716 | 129,372 | 122,640 | (a-12) | 107,616 | (a-12) | 122,640 | (a-12) | 122,640 | 96,516 |
| Arizona | N.A. | 127,685 | 100,000 | 128,525 | 112,455 | 128,525 | 125,000 | 100,000 | 85,000 | (a-2) |
| California | (a-24) | ... | ... | 142,964 | 169,743 | 175,000 | 225,000 | ... | 184,301 | 132,396 |
| Colorado | 156,468 | 124,572 | ... | 137,280 | 126,540 | 124,728 | 146,040 | 146,040 | 223,860 | N.A. |
| Hawaii | 114,708 | 97,776 | 114,708 | ... | 114,708 | 97,644 | 108,960 | 108,960 | 150,000 | 94,795 |
| Idaho | 115,918 | 63,294 | 87,568 | ... | 88,374 | 98,015 | 123,676 | 87,568 | 88,374 | 88,374 |
| Montana | 99,999 | 68,617 | 96,984 | 77,272 | 81,129 | 65,005 | 98,426 | 99,999 | 99,274 | 68,950 |
| Nevada | (a-6) | 87,773 | 115,847 | ... | 97,000 | 97,901 | 108,850 | 117,030 | 113,295 | (v) |
| New Mexico | 122,880 | 86,890 | 136,000 | N.A. | 111,767 | 80,642 | 114,025 | 136,000 | 177,407 | 85,000 |
| Oregon | 127,884 | 100,380 | 143,340 | 136,320 | 127,884 | 143,340 | 158,712 | 143,340 | 72,000 | 127,884 |
| Utah | 141,232 | 84,355 | 110,643 | 110,643 | 123,317 | 110,643 | 116,803 | 133,757 | 198,193 | 79,887 |
| Washington | 163,056 | 108,000 | 141,549 | 141,549 | 163,056 | (a-3) | 147,000 | 141,549 | 121,618 | 101,496 |
| Wyoming | 109,200 | 69,253 | 147,145 | 147,145 | (a-8) | 147,145 | 130,114 | (a-12) | 92,000 | 94,359 |
| Regional average | 130,326 | 95,664 | 119,675 | 127,149 | 116,584 | 118,688 | 132,711 | 123,669 | 132,920 | 94,738 |
| Regional average without California | 126,264 | 95,664 | 119,675 | 125,172 | 112,154 | 113,688 | 125,021 | 123,669 | 128,638 | 91,315 |
| 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 | (w) | 76,500 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 85,000 | 76,500 | 76,500 |

(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.
(a-17) Economic development.

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 |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|------------|
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | \$135,062 | \$132,613 | \$121,146 | \$139,052 | \$163,910 | (x) | \$138,624 | \$162,617 | \$184,244 | \$169,745 |
| Delaware | 80,050 | 83,202 | 55,790 | (a-35) | 143,050 | 95,650 | 83,350 | 165,000 | 95,960 | (a-49) |
| Maine | 72,800 | 82,846 | (a-38) | 102,689 | (a-6) | 98,737 | 90,355 | 145,620 | N.A. | (a-49) |
| Massachusetts | 124,659 | 150,000 | 120,000 | 130,000 | 150,000 | 123,000 | 118,671 | 138,216 | 197,122 | 125,658 |
| New Hampshire | 104,364 | 104,364 | 79,774 | 112,861 | (a-10) | 98,691 | (a-6) | 98,691 | 72,852 | (a-49) |
| New Jersey | 132,300 | 124,020 | N.A. | 141,000 | 127,200 | 105,783 | (y) | 141,000 | 135,620 | 126,000 |
| New York | 140,864 | 127,000 | 120,800 | 136,000 | 151,500 | 136,000 | 136,000 | 136,000 | 170,165 | 136,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 121,428 | 122,446 | 106,015 | 139,931 | 148,011 | 118,084 | 132,934 | 139,931 | 121,917 | 129,311 |
| Rhode Island (f) | (a-5) | 124,729 | 105,881 | 130,152 | (a-44) | (a-23) | (a-6) | 134,975 | 167,095 | (a-49) |
| Vermont (g) | 79,186 | 93,870 | 96,283 | 81,494 | 89,669 | 79,290 | 89,357 | 115,606 | ... | (a-49) |
| Regional average | 108,548 | 114,509 | 99,560 | 123,703 | 131,039 | 111,090 | 114,974 | 137,766 | 143,122 | 128,513 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 129,000 | 142,400 | (a-12) | 133,300 | (a-10) | (a-35) | (a-6) | 150,300 | 191,100 | (a-49) |
| Indiana | 101,500 | 104,559 | 83,212 | 115,006 | (a-10) | 79,878 | (a-6) | (z) | 162,245 | (a-49) |
| Iowa | 108,084 | 145,811 | ... | 117,728 | 117,728 | 117,728 | 102,294 | 127,987 | ... | 150,405 |
| Kansas | (aa) | (a-32) | 65,063 | 105,019 | ... | 73,330 | (a-6) | 88,953 | 193,000 | (a-49) |
| Michigan** | 119,802 | 110,531 | ... | 140,452 | (a-10) | (bb) | ... | 135,252 | 103,655 | (a-49) |
| Minnesota | 108,388 | 104,358 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,367 | (a-6) | 108,388 | 360,000 | 108,388 |
| Nebraska | 82,156 | 93,804 | 84,999 | 111,093 | (cc) | (dd) | 97,849 | 138,894 | 160,865 | (a-49) |
| North Dakota | 81,984 | 88,692 | 96,240 | 88,152 | 99,204 | 97,344 | 120,924 | 155,124 | 200,000 | (a-49) |
| Ohio | 100,901 | 141,981 | 81,266 | 125,008 | (ee) | 98,155 | 105,123 | 154,378 | 186,701 | 120,016 |
| South Dakota | 73,181 | (a-37) | (a-48) | (a-35) | 139,668 | 115,607 | (a-6) | 116,531 | 323,502 | (a-47) |
| Wisconsin | 99,445 | 104,287 | 97,501 | 130,623 | 122,973 | 130,623 | 136,944 | 123,233 | 414,593 | (a-47) |
| Regional average | 99,422 | 113,807 | 99,307 | 117,391 | 121,733 | 106,252 | 113,651 | 129,904 | 229,566 | 122,807 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama** | 74,159 | 71,962 | 94,459 | 139,320 | 87,936 | 109,642 | 87,658 | 225,021 | 179,664 | 87,936 |
| Arkansas | 84,364 | 127,546 | 96,735 | 112,869 | (a-6) | 115,019 | 114,796 | 190,633 | 136,615 | (a-49) |
| Florida | 116,220 | 115,500 | 115,000 | 123,295 | (a-4) | 129,430 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 216,686 | 124,381 |
| Georgia | 122,003 | 88,455 | 116,452 | 133,508 | 130,308 | 107,732 | N.A. | 157,526 | 558,378 | (a-49) |
| Kentucky | 75,000 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 136,500 | 131,704 | N.A. | 153,797 | 400,000 | 125,000 |
| Louisiana | 165,000 | 106,631 | 114,296 | 137,197 | (a-6) | 123,614 | (a-6) | 236,000 | 377,000 | (a-49) |
| Maryland | 127,500 | 115,000 | 130,050 | 123,850 | 166,082 | ... | (a-6) | 166,082 | 154,194 | 159,858 |
| Mississippi | 107,868 | 135,315 | 137,996 | 120,386 | (a-6) | 120,636 | ... | 230,000 | 341,250 | (a-49) |
| Missouri | N.A. | 103,860 | ... | 95,108 | N.A. | (ff) | 95,288 | 113,891 | 155,004 | (a-49) |
| North Carolina | 97,284 | 120,363 | 92,647 | 113,410 | 153,000 | 105,000 | 120,363 | 171,486 | 477,148 | 154,388 |
| Oklahoma | 75,705 | 93,190 | 90,000 (gg) | 99,922 | 108,045 | 123,033 | 90,451 | N.A. | 387,650 | (a-49) |
| South Carolina | 97,292 | 134,227 | 103,451 | 151,942 | (a-6) | 121,380 | 120,154 | 144,746 | 154,840 | 143,000 |
| Tennessee | 90,576 | 135,000 | 103,260 | 135,000 | 180,000 | 135,000 | 135,000 | 153,540 | 183,792 | (a-49) |
| Texas | 139,974 | 140,000 | ... | 140,004 | (a-14) | 130,000 | 126,500 | 183,750 | 180,000 | (a-49) |
| Virginia | 114,650 | 124,741 | 88,000 | 150,218 | 152,793 | 124,740 | 141,231 | 191,906 | 234,000 | 189,280 |
| West Virginia | 65,000 | 75,000 | 95,000 | (a-22) | (a-6) | 77,772 | 78,492 | 95,000 | (hh) | 92,500 |
| Regional average | 103,506 | 112,453 | 105,950 | 125,495 | 141,861 | 116,317 | 120,978 | 168,892 | 267,224 | 145,825 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | 107,616 | 107,616 | 84,000 | 122,640 | 115,836 | 122,640 | ... | 122,640 | 300,000 | 115,257 |
| Arizona | 90,685 | 110,002 | ... | N.A. | (a-14) | 160,000 | 116,725 | 116,788 | 184,000 | 121,025 |
| California | 142,964 | 150,112 | 132,396 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 150,112 | 150,112 | (ii) | (jj) | (a-49) |
| Colorado | 131,208 | 124,500 | 126,000 | 138,000 | 126,540 | 144,876 | 130,404 | 146,040 | 146,040 | 135,840 |
| Hawaii | 94,795 | 83,040 (b) | 83,040 (b) | 83,040 (b) | (kk) | 83,040 (b) | (a-14) | 114,708 | 392,400 | 90,792 (b) |
| Idaho | 111,571 | 111,945 | 101,982 | 112,340 | 102,731 | 129,043 | ... | 141,710 | 110,011 | (a-49) |
| Montana | N.A. | 89,094 | 97,089 | 96,967 | 81,129 | 96,963 | 80,498 | (a-45) | 211,201 | (a-49) |
| Nevada | 86,757 | 127,721 | 99,397 | 112,275 | (a-14) | 117,030 | ... | (ll) | 23,660 (mm) | (a-49) |
| New Mexico | 124,684 | 123,648 | 136,000 | 118,273 | 153,600 | 95,000 | 117,767 | 188,159 | 169,343 | N.A. |
| Oregon | 95,628 | 150,252 | 123,660 | 130,044 | (a-4) | 136,320 | (a-6) | 178,668 | 219,504 | 127,884 |
| Utah | 69,760 | 130,187 | 126,700 | 116,803 | 123,317 | 116,803 | 107,678 | 195,562 | 130,187 | (a-49) |
| Washington | 126,204 | 141,549 | 147,000 | 147,000 | 163,056 | 116,208 | (a-6) | 141,549 | N.A. | (a-49) |
| Wyoming | 86,742 | 123,089 | 73,042 | 115,273 | (a-8) | 132,749 | 105,814 | 198,843 | 124,803 | 125,417 |
| Regional average | 105,718 | 120,981 | 110,859 | 122,305 | 117,644 | 123,137 | 119,455 | 149,703 | 182,832 | 126,881 |
| Regional average without California | 102,332 | 118,554 | 108,901 | 117,514 | 112,864 | 120,889 | 116,048 | 146,053 | 182,832 | 124,769 |
| 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-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

(a-31) Insurance

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 |
|--|---------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | \$158,446 | \$143,222 | \$132,613 | \$104,954 | (nn) | \$138,123 | \$138,123 | \$138,624 | \$121,146 | (a-8) |
| Delaware..... | 155,450 | 105,350 | 115,530 | 94,850 | (oo) | 123,850 | 96,350 | 108,850 | 92,363 | (a-8) |
| Maine..... | 96,553 | 96,553 | 102,689 | 98,737 | (a-45) | 102,689 | (a-35) | 90,355 | 90,355 | N.A. |
| Massachusetts..... | 135,000 | 127,326 | 125,000 | 107,332 | (pp) | 150,000 | 135,000 | 133,000 | 150,000 | 130,916 |
| New Hampshire..... | 106,496 | 104,364 | 104,364 | 104,364 | 104,364 | 112,861 | 90,605 | 88,933 | ... | (a-14) |
| New Jersey..... | 130,380 | 132,263 | 141,000 | ... | (qq) | 123,600 | 104,831 (p) | 141,000 | 95,697 | ... |
| New York..... | 169,214 | 127,000 | 127,000 | (rr) | (ss) | 136,000 | 127,000 | 120,800 | 120,800 | 151,500 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 130,015 | 125,939 | 139,931 | 111,316 | 122,211 | 132,934 | 115,521 | 126,066 | 143,062 | (a-8) |
| Rhode Island (f)..... | 126,541 | 106,996 | (a-21) | (tt) | 127,678 | (a-23) | (a-23) | 131,846 | 101,499 | N.A. |
| Vermont (g)..... | 85,883 | 96,054 | 93,870 | 75,005 | 99,008 | 104,499 | 81,494 | 82,659 | ... | 63,232 (h) |
| Regional average..... | 129,398 | 116,507 | 120,673 | 105,255 | 127,182 | 112,177 | 112,177 | 116,213 | 114,365 | 127,237 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | (a-6) | (a-9) | 124,100 | (a-9) | (a-45) | 133,300 | (a-35) | (a-6) | ... | (a-8) |
| Indiana..... | 110,909 | 99,320 | 99,180 | 96,393 | 105,386 | 105,000 | 79,878 | 111,657 | ... | 98,717 |
| Iowa..... | 154,270 | 104,533 | 112,069 | 89,710 | 150,405 | 106,090 | 102,294 | 117,728 | ... | ... |
| Kansas..... | 112,883 | 86,003 | 107,990 | 58,938 | (uu) | 111,490 | 73,320 | 92,319 | ... | 115,296 |
| Michigan**..... | 146,017 | 112,199 | 135,000 | 116,591 | 122,198 | 135,252 | 109,315 | 146,143 | ... | 148,135 |
| Minnesota..... | 122,400 | 97,217 | 108,388 | 78,571 | (a-45) | 108,388 | 108,367 | (a-24) | N.A. | (a-8) |
| Nebraska..... | 121,852 | 107,120 | 111,394 | 96,025 | 116,698 | 104,499 | 120,600 | 96,240 | 93,359 | (a-8) |
| North Dakota..... | 109,992 | 79,571 | 70,800 | ... | 86,364 | ... | 81,306 | 83,616 | ... | 87,000 |
| Ohio..... | 105,123 | 128,564 | 87,547 | (vv) | (ww) | 128,003 | 100,589 | 98,342 | 128,357 | (a-8) |
| South Dakota..... | 137,060 | 83,015 | 113,448 | N.A. | 105,583 | 116,531 | 82,995 | 107,468 | N.A. | (a-8) |
| Wisconsin..... | 118,104 | 117,980 | 106,031 | 111,121 | 109,534 | 130,623 | 91,279 | 104,287 | ... | (a-8) |
| Regional average..... | 125,546 | 104,602 | 106,904 | 97,806 | 112,835 | 117,918 | 98,477 | 109,872 | 110,858 | 110,608 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama**..... | 158,858 | 87,936 | 87,936 | ... | 140,383 | 87,936 | 94,459 | 147,458 | (a-13) | 212,293 |
| Arkansas..... | 122,351 | 113,365 | 111,658 | ... | 104,768 | 96,743 | 105,883 | 96,071 | ... | 140,345 |
| Florida..... | 120,000 | (a-4) | 115,500 | 107,171 | (xx) | 123,295 | 109,279 | 100,000 | 120,000 | (a-4) |
| Georgia..... | 122,850 | 120,394 | 121,570 | 100,000 | 128,164 | 141,103 | 111,420 | 152,250 | 124,000 | (a-8) |
| Kentucky..... | 100,000 | 94,500 | 136,500 | ... | N.A. | 94,500 | 115,500 | 136,500 | 136,500 | 105,840 |
| Louisiana..... | 167,000 | 115,000 | 137,000 | ... | 236,000 | 129,210 | 115,627 | 111,592 | 92,227 | N.A. |
| Maryland..... | 166,082 | 156,060 | 143,270 | 100,851 | (yy) | 123,850 | 115,000 | 117,416 | 124,848 | N.A. |
| Mississippi..... | 160,047 | 90,000 | ... | ... | 164,357 | 120,386 | 120,636 | 105,850 | 96,303 | (a-8) |
| Missouri..... | 110,000 | 103,860 | 120,000 | N.A. | 113,878 | N.A. | 95,108 | 95,288 | 102,000 | (a-8) |
| North Carolina..... | 153,227 | 123,198 | 123,198 | ... | 129,011 | 120,363 | 106,974 | 120,363 | N.A. | (a-8) |
| Oklahoma..... | 101,500 | 126,713 | 105,053 | ... | 133,455 | 86,310 | 86,310 | 80,955 | ... | ... |
| South Carolina..... | 137,500 | 112,407 | 116,797 | 116,797 | (zz) | 121,380 | 112,504 | 116,984 | N.A. | 94,730 |
| Tennessee..... | 150,000 | 135,000 | 135,000 | 92,832 | 135,000 | 135,000 | 83,628 | 135,000 | N.A. | (a-14) |
| Texas..... | 175,000 | 163,800 | 140,000 | 123,750 | 163,200 | 140,004 | 130,000 | N.A. | 142,800 | 198,000 |
| Virginia..... | 189,280 | 142,425 | 125,759 | 127,124 | 189,280 | 152,793 | 128,004 | 137,955 | (a-10) | (a-8) |
| West Virginia..... | 109,999 | 92,500 | 70,000 | ... | 95,000 | 75,000 | 78,636 | 70,000 | (a-13) | 81,400 |
| Regional average..... | 140,231 | 119,298 | 119,283 | 107,143 | 144,008 | 118,187 | 106,811 | 114,912 | 118,368 | 136,709 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 107,616 | 111,648 | 122,640 | 96,516 | 71,208 | 127,236 | 100,116 | 107,616 | ... | 107,604 |
| Arizona..... | 117,903 | 115,650 | 126,069 | ... | 94,183 | 132,000 | 142,812 | 117,702 | N.A. | ... |
| California..... | 142,965 | 169,743 | 175,000 | 150,112 | (aaa) | 175,000 | 150,112 | 150,112 | ... | ... |
| Colorado..... | 132,000 | 110,388 | 146,200 | 126,516 | 114,948 | 146,040 | 144,876 | 128,484 | 156,468 | (a-8) |
| Hawaii..... | 83,040 (b) | 100,248 | 108,960 | 112,596 (b) | (bbb) | 108,960 | 83,040 (b) | 108,960 | 88,128 (b) | 83,040 (b) |
| Idaho..... | (o) | 97,323 | 111,945 | 74,609 | ... | 112,798 | 100,360 | 90,417 | ... | (a-14) |
| Montana..... | 111,623 | 79,134 | 96,967 | 88,016 | 90,521 | 96,967 | N.A. | 85,118 | 99,999 | 111,001 |
| Nevada..... | 123,783 | 117,030 | 88,799 | ... | (ccc) | 127,721 | 107,465 | 97,474 | ... | ... |
| New Mexico..... | 109,999 | 112,640 | 123,648 | 112,640 | N.A. | 136,000 | 98,363 | 107,519 | ... | 85,000 |
| Oregon..... | 128,040 | 143,340 | 72,000 | N.A. | 134,484 | 122,004 | 136,320 | 110,556 | ... | N.A. |
| Utah..... | 130,187 | 107,678 | 101,999 | 96,612 | 101,999 | 126,700 | 110,643 | 126,700 | (a-10) | (a-8) |
| Washington..... | 141,549 | 116,950 | 139,320 | 120,579 | 163,056 | 121,618 | 120,579 | 141,549 | (a-24) | N.A. |
| Wyoming..... | 187,200 | 97,660 | 85,037 | 69,400 | 74,880 | 43,842 | 97,003 | 105,600 | 100,000 | (a-8) |
| Regional average..... | 126,325 | 113,802 | 115,839 | 104,760 | 111,806 | 121,751 | 115,974 | 113,677 | 124,814 | 104,939 |
| Regional average..... without California..... | 124,813 | 109,141 | 109,923 | 99,720 | 106,487 | 117,314 | 112,871 | 110,641 | 124,814 | 104,939 |
| 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-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.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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 |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | (a-14) | \$113,525 | \$163,154 | \$124,537 | \$167,496 | \$159,137 | \$127,707 | \$155,953 | \$118,450 | \$169,745 | \$159,137 |
| Delaware..... | (a-8) | 81,350 | 93,250 | (a-26) | 120,950 | (ddd) | 155,000 | 151,350 | 90,000 | 133,950 | 111,650 |
| Maine..... | (a-14) | 87,172 | 117,104 | 74,297 | 96,553 | 114,670 | 74,297 | 92,830 | (a-17) | 102,689 | (a-45) |
| Massachusetts..... | 130,916 | 104,020 | (eee) | 118,671 | 142,939 | 136,619 | 130,000 | 157,469 | 108,248 | 150,000 | 137,000 |
| New Hampshire..... | (a-14) | 90,606 | 110,036 | 72,852 | 116,170 | 120,095 | 98,691 | 104,364 | 90,606 | 116,170 | 90,606 |
| New Jersey..... | ... | ... | 141,000 | 117,500 | 124,765 | (fff) | N.A. | 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 | 135,434 | 120,001 | 132,934 | N.A. | 105,820 | 132,934 | 115,345 | 139,931 | 139,931 |
| Rhode Island (f)..... | (a-14) | 111,418 | 110,045 | 128,399 | 130,000 | 121,353 | (ggg) | 148,937 | N.A. | (a-29) | (a-45) |
| Vermont (g)..... | (a-24) | 83,990 | 116,688 | 89,357 | 89,253 | 121,763 | 81,494 | 106,912 | 79,227 | 115,606 | 100,714 |
| Regional average..... | 115,270 | 106,449 | 122,968 | 106,496 | 124,806 | 131,843 | 113,626 | 130,491 | 102,442 | 133,509 | 123,826 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | (a-14) | 93,804 | 110,772 | (a-6) | 142,400 | 134,000 | N.A. | 132,600 | (a-12) | 150,300 | 142,400 |
| Indiana..... | 68,772 | 93,620 | 109,262 | 91,507 | 115,006 | 130,520 | 92,712 | 130,682 | 85,401 | 118,356 | (a-45) |
| Iowa..... | 97,968 | 128,123 | 119,029 | 102,294 | 148,526 | 152,006 | 102,294 | 125,186 | 102,294 | 147,909 | (a-45) |
| Kansas..... | 76,960 | 98,704 | 91,416 | 83,640 | 107,990 | 112,743 | 76,960 | 107,990 | 82,961 | 107,990 | 76,150 |
| Michigan**..... | ... | 127,296 | 113,612 | N.A. | 116,591 | 130,050 | 122,198 | 129,842 | ... | 140,000 | (a-45) |
| Minnesota..... | (a-8) | N.A. | (hhh) | 104,358 | 108,388 | (a-34) | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,388 | (a-34) |
| Nebraska..... | 109,175 | 90,332 | 118,387 | 97,849 | 135,508 | N.A. | 65,168 | 103,798 | 57,805 | 119,883 | N.A. |
| North Dakota..... | ... | ... | 81,743 | 62,400 | 86,360 | 124,656 | 72,924 | 81,120 | 90,312 | 116,268 | 124,656 |
| Ohio..... | 126,401 | N.A. | 109,595 | 105,123 | 126,401 | (iii) | 89,794 | 128,544 | 87,984 | 98,300 | 141,980 |
| South Dakota..... | 78,363 | 70,298 | 91,390 | 63,194 | 110,303 | 116,531 | 83,843 | 92,855 | 134,698 | 103,000 | (a-45) |
| Wisconsin..... | (a-8) | 109,981 | 113,502 | 95,426 | 121,144 | 121,200 | 106,887 | 106,722 | 108,501 | 126,412 | 92,000 |
| Regional average..... | 101,952 | 103,118 | 104,338 | 94,819 | 119,874 | 124,822 | 92,117 | 113,430 | 100,074 | 121,528 | 111,742 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. | 95,076 | 109,835 | 96,071 | 120,048 | 139,549 | N.A. | 102,937 | 82,422 | 149,058 | (a-45) |
| Florida..... | (a-4) | 95,545 | 132,464 | 97,531 | 120,000 | 120,640 | 95,000 | 133,875 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 113,300 |
| Georgia..... | (a-8) | N.A. | 116,452 | 141,625 | 159,786 | 171,600 | 105,088 | 132,863 | 138,545 | 175,000 | 134,000 |
| Kentucky..... | 136,500 | 100,150 | N.A. | 85,000 | 120,428 | 110,250 | 78,950 | 110,250 | 110,250 | 136,500 | (a-45) |
| Louisiana..... | 122,595 | 100,922 | 110,000 | 102,814 | 124,446 | 129,995 | 102,000 | 134,351 | 130,000 | 170,000 | 105,000 |
| Maryland..... | 123,708 | 115,000 | 150,000 | 98,783 | 120,026 | 159,000 | 114,167 | 166,082 | 114,444 | 166,082 | (a-27) |
| Mississippi..... | (a-8) | 108,000 | 141,505 | 79,633 | 108,185 | 130,000 | 78,008 | 122,179 | 91,662 | 144,354 | 130,000 |
| Missouri..... | 95,285 | 84,072 | 88,267 | 95,288 | 120,000 | 120,000 | N.A. | 107,184 | 77,250 | 158,244 | N.A. |
| North Carolina..... | (a-8) | 106,787 | 123,936 | 101,517 | 120,363 | 117,193 | 110,105 | 117,406 | 101,702 | 120,363 | 89,882 |
| Oklahoma..... | (a-14) | 77,805 | (jjj) | 78,296 | 111,933 | 162,750 | 98,793 | 101,030 | 86,310 | 117,705 | 162,750 |
| South Carolina..... | (a-14) | N.A. | 160,272 | 109,323 | 130,063 | 144,746 | 151,942 | 145,000 | 112,504 | 146,000 | 144,746 |
| Tennessee..... | 105,588 | 115,008 | 150,000 | 70,296 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 86,880 | 135,000 | 135,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Texas..... | (a-14) | 95,000 | 115,500 | 111,188 | (a-14) | 168,000 | N.A. | 157,500 | N.A. | 192,500 | 200,000 |
| Virginia..... | (a-14) | 132,890 | (kkk) | 128,447 | 136,806 | 143,450 | 150,218 | 145,787 | 150,000 | 152,793 | 143,450 |
| West Virginia..... | (a-8) | 72,000 | 85,000 | 98,928 | 92,500 | 81,204 | 75,984 | 85,000 | 70,000 | 92,500 | 95,000 |
| Regional average..... | 117,240 | 100,168 | 121,616 | 101,370 | 126,348 | 138,054 | 104,165 | 124,024 | 107,202 | 142,440 | 135,827 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | ... | 96,516 | 93,144 | 124,692 | 127,236 | 127,640 | 111,648 | 122,640 | 73,524 | 122,640 | 107,616 |
| Arizona..... | (a-14) | 142,812 | 120,124 | 103,464 | 139,971 | 139,050 | 96,510 | 139,549 | 120,627 | N.A. | 139,050 |
| California..... | (a-14) | ... | 138,528 | (a-26) | 150,112 | 165,000 | 126,588 | 186,336 | ... | 150,112 | 175,000 |
| Colorado..... | (a-14) | 112,548 | 114,948 | 114,948 | 146,040 | 146,040 | 114,948 | 139,560 | 84,084 | 146,040 | N.A. |
| Hawaii..... | 83,040 (b) | 105,000 | 94,795 | 89,812 | 114,708 | 108,960 | 79,104 (b) | ... | N.A. | 114,708 | ... |
| Idaho..... | (a-14) | 93,808 | 92,167 | (o) | 85,447 | 141,710 | ... | 112,008 | 63,400 | 142,937 | 104,400 |
| Montana..... | 111,001 | 83,224 | 82,169 | 80,498 | 96,967 | 96,967 | 96,967 | 87,588 | 82,682 | 96,968 | 96,967 |
| Nevada..... | ... | (ill) | 112,275 | 88,799 | 115,847 | 115,847 | (a-23) | 115,847 | 117,030 | 115,847 | (ll) |
| New Mexico..... | 79,200 | 73,728 | 90,000 | 94,769 | 140,000 | 140,005 | 76,841 | 124,684 | 135,000 | N.A. | 148,481 |
| Oregon..... | (a-10) | N.A. | 143,136 | 100,380 | 150,252 | 158,004 | N.A. | 150,252 | N.A. | 157,680 | 158,004 |
| Utah..... | (a-24) | 110,643 | 99,264 | 107,678 | 116,677 | 130,187 | 116,803 | 116,803 | 103,794 | 137,432 | 130,187 |
| Washington..... | (a-4) | 97,536 | 120,579 | 98,736 | 141,549 | 163,056 | 147,000 | 137,160 | N.A. | 163,056 | (a-45) |
| Wyoming..... | (a-8) | 93,978 | 115,711 | 82,800 | 111,977 | 112,638 | 104,021 | 107,811 | 111,266 | (a-29) | (a-45) |
| Regional average..... | 111,897 | 101,055 | 108,988 | 103,057 | 125,906 | 134,939 | 107,519 | 128,353 | 99,045 | 133,894 | 131,582 |
| without California..... | 110,432 | 101,055 | 106,526 | 98,780 | 123,889 | 131,675 | 105,612 | 123,082 | 99,045 | 132,273 | 127,240 |
| 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-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 Ser-

vices, \$109,642; Hawaii: Employment Services, \$118,212; Energy, \$118,212, Environmental Protection, \$118,212; Fish and Wildlife, \$118,212; Highways, \$129,180; Information Systems, \$118,212; Licensing, \$112,596; Parks and Recreation, \$118,212; Planning, \$125,436; Post-Audit, \$118,212; Pre-Audit, \$118,212; Solid Waste Management, \$112,596; Maryland: Corrections, \$123,708. Northern Mariana Islands: \$49,266 top of range applies to the

SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES BY REGION — Continued

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 P. Johnston, \$189,770 and Robert G. Jaekle, \$189,770.

(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) As part of a budget rescission the Governor imposed a five percent pay cut for all non-elected Executive Branch exempt employees making over \$60,000 per annum; All of the salaries represented in this table were affected. The officials who voluntarily took the five percent reduction are marked with an *.

(h) State Auditor Thomas Salmon is on a military leave of absence. The salary reduction is at the request of the official during activation to duty, 33.5 percent pay reduction.

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

(j) Position is vacant due to reorganization.

(k) Governor Bredesen returns his salary to the state.

(l) Lieutenant Governor Dewhurst receives additional pay when serving as acting governor.

(m) Governor Schwarzenegger waives his salary.

(n) There is no one single agency for Administration. The functions are divided amongst the Director of Budget and Finance, \$114,708; Director of Human Resources Development, \$108,960; and the Comptroller, \$114,708.

(o) Does not draw a salary.

(p) Acting salary.

(q) The statutory salary for each of the four members of the Board of Elections is \$25,000, including the two co-chairs, Douglas A. Kellner and James A. Walsh.

(r) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$86,003 and Deputy Secretary of State, \$78,770.

(s) Responsibilities shared between Assistant Secretary of State, \$124,900 and Bureau Director, \$110,531.

(t) Responsibilities shared between Assistant Secretary of State, \$84,000 and Senior Counsel for Elections, \$83,000.

(u) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$125,880; and Division Director, \$112,151.

(v) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$87,982; Deputy Secretary of State for Elections, \$97,474 and Chief Deputy Secretary of State, \$106,150.

(w) Responsibilities for St. Thomas, \$74,400; St. Croix, \$76,500; St. John, \$74,400.

(x) Responsibilities shared between Director of Wildlife, \$127,707, Director of Inland Fisheries, \$127,707 and Director of Marine Fisheries, \$121,133.

(y) Responsibilities shared between Ating Director, Division of Purchasing, Dept. of the Treasury, \$117,500 and Director, Division of Property Management, and Construction, Dept. of the Treasury, \$120,000.

(z) Contractual.

(aa) Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General, \$106,394 and deputy director, \$72,000.

(bb) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Natural Resources, \$135,200 and Chief, Fish, \$110,531 and Chief, Wildlife, \$99,606.

(cc) Responsibilities shared between, Auditor of Public Accounts—\$85,000; Director of Administration—\$125,187 and State Tax Commissioner—\$135,508.

(dd) Responsibilities shared between Game & Parks Director—\$120,600; Fish & Wildlife Asst Dir. —\$92,887; Wildlife Division Administrator—\$84,500.

(ee) Responsibilities shared between Assistant Director of Budget, Payroll and Revenue Estimating, \$99,757 and Deputy Director of Accounting, \$113,859.

(ff) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation, \$92,688; Administration, Division of Wildlife, same department, \$87,408.

(gg) Salary from position with Interstate Oil Compact Commission.

(hh) Responsibilities shared between Community and Technical, \$131,222 and Higher Education Policy Commission, \$147,500.

(ii) Responsibilities shared between Director of Health Care Services, \$165,000 and Director Department of Public Health \$222,000.

(jj) Responsibilities shared between Chancellor of California Community Colleges, \$198,504 and California Post Secondary Education Commission \$168,300.

(kk) Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance, \$109,248 and Comptroller, \$109,248.

(ll) Responsibilities shared between Director, Health and Human Services, \$115,847 and Division Administrator, \$106,150.

(mm) The Chancellor elected to receive a lower wage than authorized.

(nn) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner Thomas Kirk, Mental Health: \$189,773 and Commissioner Peter O'Meara, Retardation: \$167,496.

(oo) 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.

(pp) Responsibilities shared between Commissioners Barbara Leadholm, \$136,000 and Elin M. Howe, \$135,000.

(qq) 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, \$131,040.

(rr) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, State Education Department, \$170,165; Secretary of State, Department of State, \$120,800.

(ss) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, \$136,000 and Commissioner of Office of Mental Health, \$136,000.

(tt) Varies by department.

(uu) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health, \$79,097 and Director of Community Support, \$74,064.

(vv) Numerous licensing boards, no central agency.

(ww) Responsibilities shared between Director of Dept. of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, \$126,089 and Director, Dept. of Mental Health, \$126,006.

(xx) Responsibilities shared between, Director of Mental Health, Department of Children and Families, \$105,594; and Director, Substance Abuse, same department, \$105,575.

(yy) Responsibilities shared between Executive director of Mental Hygiene Administration, \$211,632 and Director of Developmental Disabilities Administration, \$120,870.

(zz) Responsibilities shared between Director for Disabilities and Special Needs, vacant and Director of Mental Health, \$155,787.

(aaa) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health, \$165,000 and Director of Developmental Services, \$165,000.

(bbb) Responsibilities shared between Deputy Director of Mental Health, \$105,528 and Deputy Director of Retardation, \$105,528.

(ccc) Responsibilities shared between Director, Health and Human Services, \$115,847 and Division Administrator, \$112,275

(ddd) Function split between two cabinet positions: Secretary, Dept. of Health and Social Services : \$143,050 (if incumbent holds a medical license, amount is increased by \$12,000; if board-certified physician, a supplement of \$3,000 is added) and Secretary, Dept. of Svcs. for Children, Youth and their Families, \$128,850.

(eee) Responsibilities shared by Chairman Paull Hibbard \$115,360 and Commissioner Sharon Gillett \$116,575

(fff) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Human Services, \$141,000 and Commissioner, Department of Children and Families, \$141,000.

(ggg) Solid waste is managed by the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC). Although not a department of the state government, RIRRC is a public corporation and a component of the State of Rhode Island for financial reporting purposes. To be financially self-sufficient, the agency earns revenue through the sale of recyclable products, methane gas royalties and fees for its services.

(hhh) Responsibilities shared between five commissioner's with salaries of \$89,011 for each.

(iii) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Job and Family Services, \$141,980; Superintendent of Dept. of Education, \$194,500; Executive Director of Rehabilitation Services Commission, \$120,328 and Director of Dept. of Aging, \$105,684.

(jjj) Responsibilities shared between three Commissioners, \$114,713, \$114,713 and \$111,250 and General Administrator, \$96,000.

(kkk) Function split between three agencies: Communications—\$142,425; Energy Regulation—\$139,762; Utility and Railroad Safety—\$123,498.

(lll) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Cultural Affairs, \$ \$106,150 and Division Administrator, Library and Archives, \$97,474.

Executive Branch Successors and the Line of Succession

By Julia Nienaber Hurst

Crises demand leadership. The time to address an orderly succession of executive branch power is before a crisis occurs. This decade offers states examples of questions and legal challenges which may arise if state constitutional language or statute on executive branch succession is incomplete, unclear or in conflict with other state statutes. The governor's office may be vacated before the official completion of a term due to death, resignation, incapacitation, impeachment or recall. State law should define a clear and sufficiently deep line of gubernatorial succession. State leaders should consider establishing a specific process to declare a governor incapacitated, either temporarily or permanently. States may also review to ensure statute surrounding impeachment and recall provisions are not in conflict with Constitutional and other statutory language on succession.

Executive Branch Succession

This decade provides many examples of needs states have to revisit their succession laws and continuity of government planning. When executive branch succession is not thoroughly addressed in law, problems can ensue. The issues may include predominant control of two branches by one person, lack of checks and balances, a question of one state senator with two votes in the senate, that the governor is not a statewide elected official, or related legal challenges.

Generally, every state should address which officials constitute the line of gubernatorial succession, in what order they form the line, how deep the line is, and under what circumstances a person succeeds, with specificity. Gubernatorial succession begins when the office is vacated prior to completion of a person's official term. The office may be vacated as a result of death, resignation, incapacitation, impeachment or recall. A leader may be incapacitated due to location, physical ailment, unconscious state (anesthetized or in a coma), or the inability to effectively function. State law should also specify if incapacitation may be temporary, how incapacitation is determined, and when and how a succession due to incapacitation is enacted.

Once a line of succession has activated, state law should also be clear as to whether successors become "acting" officials or whether they assume the title and office. Lawmakers are well advised to carefully consider whether resulting vacancies should be filled, and if so, how. And, depending on which officials step

into executive roles and under what circumstances, law should specify whether the succeeding official retains any part or power of their previous position.

Line of Succession

While not every state addresses gubernatorial succession the same way, there are some tenets which arguably should be consistent across states and other tenets which must be clearly addressed, even if not uniformly. Each state should establish, before it is needed, a clear line of succession of sufficient depth. This year, New Jersey voters will elect the state's first lieutenant governor, and when they do, 43 states will have a lieutenant governor first in line of gubernatorial succession. Arizona, Oregon and Wyoming designate the Secretary of State first in line while four states rely on the Senate President as first in line. These include Maine, New Hampshire, Tennessee and West Virginia.

In the states without a lieutenant governor, several legislatures have debated the merits of creating the office. The governor and lieutenant governor successor line most closely model the federal line of executive succession of president and vice president. According to one Arizona newspaper, in today's mobile society, voters who have recently moved may not realize they are voting for a gubernatorial successor if that successor does not hold the title of lieutenant governor. Others point out the succession of a senate president may allow a person who was not elected statewide to hold the office of governor,

and the person may end up with significant powers over two branches of state government, such as the case in New Jersey this decade.

Death or Resignation

In November 2004, New Jersey Gov. Jim McGreevey resigned. It was the second time in less than four years a New Jersey governor had left office early. *State Legislatures* magazine noted that both resulting Acting Governors Richard Codey and Donald DiFrancesco, became governor assuming those powers while retaining their senate seat and all powers of the senate presidency. Both men gavelled in each senate session and often led session voting while simultaneously acting as governor. State executive succession law should be specific as to the role and powers of an official who has succeeded.

Other states have the senate president third in line of succession. In that role, the official may become acting lieutenant governor when a vacancy occurs in that office. These situations may create additional questions of clarity. In March 2008, New York Lt. Gov. David Paterson succeeded to governor after former Gov. Eliot Spitzer resigned. From March 2008 to January 2009, New York had four different lieutenant or acting lieutenant governors. Paterson succeeded to governor, the next senate president resigned his senate seat, the following senate president was voted out when the majority changed in the November election, and a new senate president was seated in January. Some note this method of succession has led to instability in the second position of gubernatorial succession.

Likewise in New York, when the office of lieutenant governor is vacant, the senate president pro tem retains his or her senate seat, the senate presidency, and also assumes all duties and powers of the lieutenant governor. Since a lieutenant governor may cast tie-breaking votes in the senate in New York, there is a question of whether or not a senate president pro tem acting as lieutenant governor could potentially cast two votes on a question—one as a senator and a second as lieutenant governor in the event of a tie. Legal experts differ. Some say it is clear one official may only vote once. Others argue the lieutenant governor votes only on procedural matters in the event of a tie, not on legislation, so the acting lieutenant governor could vote on procedural ties. Since the voting issue has yet to occur, no definitive precedent has been set. However, states may learn from this circumstance in determining the order of the line of gubernatorial succession and in determining the best ways to fill resulting vacancies and power transfers.

The 2001 attacks on the United States showed the need for states to plan gubernatorial succession and continuity of government for a deeper line of succession. Some states convened commissions to study and report on succession and government continuity. In 2004, both Indiana and Virginia voters passed constitutional amendments clarifying and deepening lines of gubernatorial succession, some as deep as 14 officials.

In November 2008, the Pennsylvania lieutenant governor died while in office. Like New York, the state has the senate president pro tem retain his senate seat and leadership power while also assuming the role and power of acting lieutenant governor. Senate President Pro Tem Joe Scarnati, a Republican, is now first in line of succession to the sitting Democratic governor bringing to light another consideration in succession planning, the potential for cross party succession.

Gubernatorial resignation may occur for a variety of personal or professional reasons and may occur with or without notice. As a result of the 2008 presidential election, several governors announced the intent to resign their seats to take positions in Washington, D.C. One issue states may address is the availability of transition planning funds for the successor. The unusual issue of a postponed succession also arose in 2009. New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson withdrew his name from consideration for a Cabinet post after gubernatorial transition planning had begun.

Incapacitation

A governor may become permanently or temporarily incapacitated through location, physical affliction, or the inability to effectively function.

Location Incapacitation

In 1979 in the Petition of the Commission on the Governorship of California (*Brown vs. Curb*), the state supreme court ruled the lieutenant governor becomes acting governor each time the governor is out of state, a position other states also hold. One basis of the ruling was that a leader must ideally be physically present to address issues of immediate concern and emergency. These may be natural disaster, mass violence, or other crises. Other states, though, adopted the opinion that modern communication devices make location irrelevant in regard to governance. But new issues have arisen since 2003. The Iraq war has provided examples of governors who have yielded authority while in dark communication zones or while in the war zone generally. In determining whether

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

location can “incapacitate” a governor, state leaders should consider physical presence, availability of immediate and reliable communication, and the safety of the governor wherever he or she may be.

Physical Incapacitation

Physical incapacitation of a governor may range from sedation or questionable lucidity to anesthetized unconsciousness or coma. In 2006, Kentucky Gov. Ernie Fletcher was hospitalized. News reports indicated he would continue to govern with assistance from designees of his Cabinet and leadership team, none of which was the lieutenant governor. Some public debate ensued. In subsequent hospitalizations, the governor prepared formal transfers of power to the lieutenant governor, which may or may not have been activated based on the seriousness of the diagnosis and treatment.

Former Indiana Gov. Frank O’ Bannon unexpectedly suffered a stroke Sept. 8, 2003, and reportedly remained unconscious. Indiana law spells out how gubernatorial incapacitation is determined. The house speaker and senate president must file a letter with the Supreme Court suggesting the governor is incapacitated. The Supreme Court must meet within 48 hours to rule on the question. On Sept. 10, 2003, such a letter was filed and the court declared the governor incapacitated making the lieutenant governor acting governor. The governor died Sept. 13, 2003. Senate President Pro Tem Bob Garton was quoted saying, “If anyone has ever questioned the importance of the office of lieutenant governor, that question has now been answered.”

Functional Incapacitation

In December 2008, Illinois Gov. Rod Blagojevich was arrested on federal corruption charges involving the office of governor. Unlike Indiana, Illinois lacked a specific statutory process for declaring a governor incapacitated. In that vacuum, the attorney general filed an incapacitation motion with the Supreme Court which would have granted temporary incapacitation pending the federal trial. However, the court rejected the effort. Nearly one month to the day after his arrest, the legislature voted to impeach him. Some papers opined the state should consider adopting a clear, statutory process for declaring incapacitation.

Temporary Incapacitation

At least one Tennessee body made a similar declaration in 2008. In January 2008, a Tennessee state task force recommended the state adopt a process by which a governor could temporarily transfer his or

her duties due to temporary incapacitation. In 2006, Tennessee Gov. Phil Bredesen was seriously ill for three weeks from a tick-borne illness doctors were unable to specifically diagnose. The state learned it lacked such provision through the incident.

Recall or Impeachment

Recall and impeachment are processes citizens or legislators may follow to forcibly remove a governor from office before his or her term has officially ended. Most states have provisions in law for one or both processes. Typically a recall involves a petition process which results in a vote of the people to remove a person from office. An impeachment is a vote of the legislature typically to have hearings and a vote on the removal of an official. A recall this decade showed that a state’s line of gubernatorial succession provisions and the state’s statute governing a recall can be in conflict.

In 2003, a petition in California was certified to hold a recall election on Gov. Gray Davis. A question was raised whether a recall would elevate the lieutenant governor to the vacant position or whether voters would get to choose a new governor from among a slate. In *Frankel vs. Shelley*, the California Supreme Court ruled since the state’s recall statute indicated voters should elect a successor, if appropriate, simultaneous to the recall vote, the Constitutional provisions regarding a lieutenant governor succeeding did not apply because the office would never be vacant. The simultaneous recall and gubernatorial replacement election took place Oct. 7, 2003. In reviewing succession law, state leaders may review recall and impeachment statutes for congruity with gubernatorial succession lines and planning.

Acting

Acting Governor

State law should be clear about whether, and under what circumstances, a gubernatorial successor is stepping into the governor role permanently or temporarily. In Utah, language which indicated a lieutenant governor would be “acting as governor” opened the question of whether that meant the person was “Acting Governor” or was “Governor” acting in that role. In 2003, former Utah Gov. Michael Leavitt announced he would join the president’s Cabinet. Preparations began for the succession of Lt. Gov. Olene Walker. At the governor’s request, the Utah Attorney General released opinion 03-001 Aug. 18, 2003, regarding this question. It found the state’s Constitutional language that upon a vacancy in the office of governor the powers and duties of the Gov-

error “shall devolve” to the Lieutenant Governor indicated permanent succession. The Attorney General noted the intent of the constitutional language was to model Presidential succession.

Filling Vacancies

Some states have no provisions for filling a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor. As noted above, this can result in lines of succession which yield top officials of opposite parties, one official who arguably has two votes in the legislature, or one official who maintains significant powers across two branches of government. New Mexico is among the states to address that issue this decade. The state passed a law in 2008 which allows a governor to fill a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor.

About the Author

Julia Nienaber Hurst is executive director of the National Lieutenant Governors Association (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.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Table 4.12
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 2009

| <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 | 1/1986 (b) | 1/2011 | 1 | No |
| Alaska | Sean R. Parnell (R) | CE | 4 | 12/2006 | 12/2010 | ... | Yes |
| Arizona | (c)..... | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | Bill Halter (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | No |
| California | John Garamendi (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | No |
| Colorado | Barbara O'Brien (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Connecticut | Michael Fedele (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Delaware | Matthew Denn (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | No |
| Florida | Jeff Kottkamp (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Georgia | Casey Cagle (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | No |
| Hawaii | James Aiona (R) | CE | 4 | 12/2002 | 12/2010 | 1 | Yes |
| Idaho | Brad Little (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2009 (d) | 1/2011 | ... | No |
| Illinois | Vacant (D) (e) | CE | 4 | ... | 1/2011(e) | ... | Yes |
| Indiana | Becky Skillman (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | Yes |
| Iowa | Patty Judge (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Kansas | Vacant (f) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Kentucky | Daniel Mongiardo (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Louisiana | Mitch Landrieu (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2004 | 1/2012 | 1 | No |
| Maine | (c)..... | | | | | | |
| Maryland | Anthony Brown (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Massachusetts | Tim Murray (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Michigan | John D. Cherry (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | Yes |
| Minnesota | Carol Molnau (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | Yes |
| Mississippi | Phil Bryant (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2008 | 1/2012 | ... | Yes |
| Missouri | Peter Kinder (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | No |
| Montana | John Bohlinger (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | Yes |
| Nebraska | Rick Sheehy (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2005 (g) | 1/2011 | (g) | Yes |
| Nevada | Brian Krolicki (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | No |
| New Hampshire | (c)..... | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | Beginning with the November 3, 2009 general election this office will be filled (h)..... | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | Diane Denish (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | Yes |
| New York | Vacant (i) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| North Carolina | Walter Dalton (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | No |
| North Dakota | Jack Dalrymple (R) | CE | 4 | 12/2000 | 12/2012 | 1 | Yes |
| Ohio | Lee Fisher (D) | SE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Oklahoma | Jari Askins (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | No |
| Oregon | (c)..... | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | Joseph B. Scarnati (R) (j) | CE | 4 | 11/2008 (j) | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| Rhode Island | Elizabeth H. Roberts (D) | SE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | No |
| South Carolina | R. André Bauer (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | No |
| South Dakota | Dennis Daugaard (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | Yes |
| Tennessee | Ron Ramsey (R) | (k) | 2 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | No |
| Texas | David Dewhurst (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | No |
| Utah | Gary Herbert (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | Yes |
| Vermont | Brian Dubie (R) | CE | 2 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 3 | No |
| Virginia | William T. Bolling (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2006 | 1/2010 | ... | No |
| Washington | Brad Owen (D) | CE | 4 | 1/1997 | 1/2013 | 2 | No |
| West Virginia | Earl Ray Tomblin (D) | (l) | 2 | 1/1995 | 1/2011 | 7 | No |
| Wisconsin | Barbara Lawton (D) | CE | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | Yes |
| Wyoming | (c)..... | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | Ipulasi Aitofele Sunia (D) | CE | 4 | 4/2003 (m) | 1/2009 | 1 (m) | Yes |
| Guam | Michael W. Cruz (R) | CE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |
| No. Mariana Islands | Timothy Villagomez (D) (n) | CE | 4 | 1/2006 | 1/2010 | ... | Yes |
| Puerto Rico | (c)..... | | | | | | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | Greg Francis (D) | SE | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | Yes |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE LIETENANT GOVERNORS, 2009—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2009.

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 website 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) Brad Little was appointed by Governor Otter and confirmed by the state senate after Lieutenant Governor Ritsch won the U.S. Senate seat.

(e) Lisa Madigan, the Illinois Attorney General, is next in the line of succession to the governor's office. Lieutenant Governor Patrick Quinn became governor upon the removal from office of Gov. Blagojevich in January 2009.

(f) Lieutenant Governor Parkinson assumed the office of governor when Governor Sebelius was appointed U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services. Per K.S.A. Chapter 75-127, "Whenever the lieutenant governor is provided by law to be a member or officer or both, of any board, commission, council or other statutory body, and the office of lieutenant governor is vacant, the president of the senate shall be such member or officer, unless some other provision of law provides to the contrary.

(g) Lt. Governor Sheehy was appointed to the position of Lieutenant

Governor January 24, 2005, by Governor Heineman.

(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.

(i) 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 Gov. Paterson cannot fulfill his duties, Senate Majority Leader Malcolm Smith would be next in the line of succession.

(j) Lieutenant Governor Catherine Baker Knoll died November 12, 2008 and Joseph Scarnati, Senate president pro tempore, assumed the role of Acting Lt. Governor.

(k) 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 2 year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two year legislative term.

(l) In West Virginia, the President of the Senate and the Lieutenant Governor are one in the same. The legislature provided in statute the title of Lieutenant Governor upon the Senate President. The Senate President serves 2 year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two year legislative term.

(m) Lt. Governor Sunia was appointed to the position of Lieutenant Governor in April 2003 by Governor Togiola Tulafono.

(n) Covenant Party.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

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 (d) |
| Minnesota | 25 | ... | ★ | 1 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Mississippi | 30 | ... | 20 | 5 | ★ | 4 | 2 |
| Missouri | 30 | 10 | 15 | 10 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Montana | 25 | 2 | ★ | 2 | ... | 4 | 2 (e) |
| 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 (f) | 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 (g) | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ★ | 2 | ... |
| Wisconsin | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 4 | ... |
| Wyoming | ... | ... | ... | (c) | ... | ... | ... |
| American Samoa | 35 | (h) | ★ | 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 2008.

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) In 1993 a constitutional limit of two lifetime terms in the office was enacted.

(e) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(f) In Tennessee, the speaker of the Senate, elected from Senate membership, has statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(g) 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.

(h) Must be a U.S. national.

Table 4.14
LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Presides over Senate</i> | <i>Appoints committees</i> | <i>Breaks roll-call ties</i> | <i>Assigns bills</i> | <i>Authority for governor to assign duties</i> | <i>Member of governor's cabinet or advisory body</i> | <i>Serves as acting governor when governor out of state</i> | <i>Other duties (a)</i> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|
| Alabama | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★(b) | ... |
| Alaska | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | (c) |
| Arizona | ... | ... | ... | ... | (d) | ... | ... | ... |
| Arkansas | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| California | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | (e) |
| Colorado | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (f) |
| Connecticut | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Delaware | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | (g) |
| Florida | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | (h) |
| Hawaii | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | (i) |
| Idaho | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Illinois | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Indiana | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Iowa | ... | (j) | ... | ... | ★ | (k) | (l) | ... |
| Kansas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | (m) | (m) |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Maine | ... | ... | ... | ... | (n) | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Massachusetts | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★(k) | ★ | ★ | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES—Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2008 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) The lieutenant governor, by statute, is responsible for board, commission and committee appointments. In addition, the lieutenant governor appoints conference committees, rules on germaneness, and must sign all acts of the General Assembly.

(i) Serves as Secretary of State.

(j) Appoints all standing committees. Iowa—appoints some special committees.

(k) Presides over Cabinet meetings in absence of governor.

(l) Only in emergency situations.

(m) 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. 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.

(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.

States Worry About Impacts of Congressional Push to Federalize Corporate Disclosure Laws

By Kay Stimson

Secretaries of state and other officials are concerned about a push by Congress to federalize corporate disclosure laws. Those interviewed for this article say federal intervention is unwarranted, and they worry about the impacts of such a move on cash-strapped state budgets, as well as on small businesses. Meanwhile, several states that have been singled out for problems related to shell companies have amended their laws to help address real or perceived loopholes. Other states are working with national organizations to produce legislative language for states on this issue.

As states grapple with severe budget shortfalls and a grim financial outlook for the foreseeable future, secretaries of state and other state officials are concerned Congress could intervene in matters of state commerce and inadvertently hurt small business through efforts to address perceived gaps in domestic corporate disclosure practices.

At issue is whether states should be compelled to obtain—and verify—beneficial ownership information for the corporations formed under their laws, and the process by which law enforcement authorities and other interested parties can access such information.

U.S. Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich., chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, has been pursuing the issue since 2000 and is once again pushing for legislation designed to help detect and prosecute abuses in the corporate formation process. His bill, the Incorporation Transparency and Law Enforcement Act, would restrict the level of corporate ownership privacy that states can allow and require them to collect, store and provide ownership information to law enforcement upon receipt of a subpoena or summons.

“This could make state business laws irrelevant and bring about a fundamental shift in the way we do business in the U.S.,” said North Carolina Secretary of State Elaine Marshall, co-chair of the National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS) Company Formation Task Force, a bipartisan panel of state officials that has studied the company formation process and developed a series of specific recommendations to help states address the federal government’s concerns.¹ “It will send a message that our government intends to make it more difficult to form a business entity in this country.”

Proponents of the tighter regulations—who include officials from the U.S. Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Department of Justice and U.S. Department of Homeland Security—

say they are necessary to help eliminate legal shelter for “shell companies”—business entities with no real operations, no employees and no physical assets—that may be involved with illegal activities such as tax evasion, money laundering or financial support for terrorism.

State officials opposing such broad federal intervention say current congressional proposals go too far and place unreasonable burdens on states and businesses, while adding that states themselves are better positioned to address any shortcomings in their corporate formation and reporting laws.

“I would do anything to help law enforcement, even up to asking our legislature to change what information we collect from companies, but it doesn’t have to be done by the federal government,” said Kansas Secretary of State Ron Thornburgh, co-chair of the NASS Company Formation Task Force.

Anonymity in Corporate Law

For the estimated 2 million corporations and limited liability companies—or LLCs—currently being formed within the U.S. each year, the process is generally a simple, inexpensive and potentially private matter. It is the level of anonymity many states accord to new corporations that has drawn the greatest share of criticism, particularly in the post-9/11 world.

Unlike publicly held companies, private corporations are not required to reveal ownership information. Most states require companies to list the names of their officers in their corporation reports, but at least a half dozen allow the use of nominee officers,² who may be registered agents or other paid representatives handling the entity’s paperwork and shielding the identities of true owners.

This process can be challenging for law enforcement authorities when the anonymity and privacy provided by laws of incorporation, combined with a large volume of case law, provide legal shelter for

companies (or owners) that may be involved with criminal activities or other misconduct. A 2005 multi-agency federal government report singled out Delaware, Nevada and Wyoming for allowing levels of corporate confidentiality that approached what is available offshore.³ National publications have also called attention to the thriving mini-industry in these states, where promoters often try to capitalize on the ease and privacy with which corporations can be formed.⁴

But how widespread is the problem? Secretaries of state, who handle corporate registrations in 41 states and Puerto Rico,⁵ say although there is no hard and fast data, corporate abuse is not widespread or common enough to justify federal intervention.

"It would be burning down the haystack to find a needle," said North Carolina's Marshall, who points out that the vast majority of corporations are operating legally, generating new jobs, fueling economic expansion, and providing registration and reporting fee revenues.⁶

Officials involved in business filing matters point out there are good reasons that state statutes and case law have allowed for confidentiality in the process—the protection of trade secrets and high-profile investors are two of the most common examples cited. They are also concerned about the potential erosion of privacy and property rights that have historically been granted to business owners in the U.S., particularly to small business owners.

"We've always assumed the U.S. government has a role in the process when it comes to large corporations with securities activities, but why should small, privately-held businesses be held to disclosure requirements about their ownership matters involving familial relationships, marriages, divorces and trust information?" asked Richard Geisenberger, Delaware's assistant secretary of state and the director of its division of corporations. "Once you put that information into a state database and require it to be stored, there's no reason to believe it wouldn't be accessible to the public."

States Taking Action

Spurred by federal efforts to fight money laundering and other corporate abuses among shell companies, several states that have come under criticism for a lack of transparency in their statutes have already taken the initiative to enact changes that close real or perceived loopholes in their laws of incorporation.

Wyoming is no longer the place where anyone can "smile and file," according to Secretary of State Max Maxfield. Citing a case where overseas employees

of a Turkish airline were discovered to be illegally funneling money through a Wyoming-based shell corporation, Maxfield said he realized that he needed to work with the state legislature to make the process more transparent. A 2008 law now requires businesses to register a local company representative who must serve as the entity's primary contact with the law enforcement community.

"For the longest time, our leaders were using our company formation laws as an economic development tool to bring corporations to the state," said Maxfield. "But over time, we realized that a problem had evolved and we needed to do a better job of finding a balance between being business-friendly and protecting against fraud." He added that his office can now impose stricter penalties and quickly dissolve companies for failing to comply with state law. The Wyoming Secretary of State's office is also tracking the number and types of requests it receives from law enforcement agencies related to corporate fraud.

Meanwhile, in an effort to help thwart criminals, a new Nevada law permits law enforcement investigators to request ownership records from corporations and LLCs. If the company fails to respond, the secretary of state can dissolve the corporation.⁷

In business-friendly Delaware, where chartering out-of-state companies is big business, the state has attempted to shore up its laws by retooling its requirements for registered agents.

Other states have worked together to provide input on uniform state legislation currently being drafted by the American Bar Association and the Uniform Law Commission, a collection of lawyers from across the U.S. who research, draft and promote the enactment of uniform laws in the states. The final language from these groups is likely to address the key recommendations of the NASS Company Formation Task Force, including a call to require corporate entities to file a report that includes the name and address of a person in the U.S. who has access to the list of owners of record for the corporation; that person would also serve as the official contact for law enforcement inquiries on such matters.

Secretaries of state and state business services division chiefs serving on the NASS Company Formation Task Force are hopeful that the resulting legislation, developed with state input, will keep the burden of tracking beneficial company ownership information where it belongs—with the private sector, including registered agents and financial institutions. At the same time, it would enable states to better assist federal government and law enforcement officials who need to track down company owners whenever nec-

essary. State officials argue this is the better solution to address concerns about shell companies during a recession that is hitting states hard.

“In the current economic climate, states are not prepared to foot the bill for additional employees and technology costs they would incur in order to achieve the requirements in the current congressional proposals,” said Leslie Reynolds, executive director of the National Association of Secretaries of State.

Added Delaware’s Geisenberger, “The reality is, criminals will simply find new ways to hide their assets and evade the law, but people who play by the rules—and the states that are responsible for assisting them with the corporate registration and filings process—will bear the brunt of any new federal regulations.”

Notes

¹National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS), *NASS Company Formation Task Force Report & Recommendations*, (July 2007), available at http://nass.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=113&Itemid=312.

²National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS), *NASS State Business Entity Law Survey*, (March 2008), available at http://nass.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=113&Itemid=312.

³U.S. Department of Treasury, et al., *Money Laundering Threat Assessment*, (December 2005), available at http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/js3077_01112005_MLTA.pdf.

⁴Kevin McCoy, “Corporate Owners Hide Assets, Identities,” *USA Today*, May 23, 2007, 1A.

⁵Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 2008*, Volume 40, 226.

⁶According to annual reports provided by the International Association of Commercial Administrators (IACA), more than 18 million corporations currently exist in the U.S., with states such as Delaware, Florida, and Nevada collecting large revenues from corporate filing and reporting fees. Available at <http://www.iaca.org/node/80>.

⁷John G. Edwards, “Transparency Bill Draws Mixed Reactions,” *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, May 3, 2008, B1, available at <http://www.lvrj.com/business/18544189.html>.

About the Author

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SECRETARIES OF STATE

Table 4.15
THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 2009

| <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 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 |
| Alaska ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | Ken Bennett (R) | E(b) | 4 | 1/2009 (b) | 1/2011 | ... | 2 |
| Arkansas | Charlie Daniels (D) | E | 4 | 12/2002 | 12/2010 | 1 | 2 |
| California | Debra Bowen (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 |
| Colorado | Bernie Buescher (D) | E (c) | 4 | 12/2008 (c) | 1/2011 | ... | 2 |
| Connecticut | Susan Bysiewicz (D) | E | 4 | 1/1999 | 1/2011 | 2 | ... |
| Delaware | Jeffrey Bullock (D) | A (d) | ... | 1/2009 | ... | ... | ... |
| Florida | Kurt Browning (R) | A | ... | 12/2006 | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | Karen Handel (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | ... |
| Hawaii ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Idaho | Ben Yursa (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ... |
| Illinois | Jesse White (D) | E | 4 | 1/1999 | 1/2011 | 2 | ... |
| Indiana | Todd Rokita (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 |
| Iowa | Michael A. Mauro (D) | E | 4 | 12/2006 | 12/2010 | ... | ... |
| Kansas | Ron Thornburgh (R) | E | 4 | 1/1995 | 1/2011 | 3 | ... |
| Kentucky | Trey Grayson (R) | E | 4 | 12/2003 | 12/2011 | 1 | 2 |
| Louisiana | Jay Dardenne (R) | E | 4 | 11/2006 | 11/2012(e) | ... | ... |
| Maine | Matthew Dunlap (D) | L | 2 | 1/2005 | 1/2011 | 2 | 4 (f) |
| Maryland | John P. McDonough (D) | A | ... | 6/2008 | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | William Francis Galvin (D) | E | 4 | 1/1995 | 1/2011 | 3 | ... |
| Michigan | Terri Lynn Land (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 |
| Minnesota | Mark Ritchie (DFL) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | C. Delbert Hosemann, Jr.(R) | E | 4 | 1/2008 | 1/2012 | ... | ... |
| Missouri | Robin Carnahan (D) | E | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | ... |
| Montana | Linda McCulloch (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | (g) |
| Nebraska | John Gale (R) | E | 4 | 12/2000 (h) | 1/2011 | (h) | ... |
| Nevada | Ross Miller (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 |
| New Hampshire | William Gardner (D) | L | 2 | 12/1976 | 12/2010 | 16 | ... |
| New Jersey | Nina Mitchell Wells (D) | A | ... | 1/2006 | 1/2010 | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | Mary E. Herrera (D) | E | 4 | 1/2006 | 12/2010 | ... | 2 |
| New York | Lorraine Cortes-Vazquez (D) | A | ... | 3/2007 | ... | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | Elaine Marshall (D) | E | 4 | 1/1997 | 1/2013 | 2 | ... |
| North Dakota | Alvin A. Jaeger (R) | E | 4 (i) | 1/1993 | 12/2010 | 4 | ... |
| Ohio | Jennifer Brunner (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 |
| Oklahoma | M. Susan Savage (D) | A | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ... |
| Oregon | Kate Brown (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | Pedro A. Cortes (D) | A | ... | 5/2003 | ... | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | Ralph Mollis (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | 2 |
| South Carolina | Mark Hammond (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ... |
| South Dakota | Chris Nelson (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 |
| Tennessee | Tre Hargett (R) | L | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | ... |
| Texas | Esperanza Andrade | A | ... | 7/2008 | ... | ... | ... |
| Utah ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | Deb Markowitz (D) | E | 2 | 1/1999 | 1/2013 | 5 | ... |
| Virginia | Katherine K. Hanley (D) | A | ... | 3/2006 | ... | ... | ... |
| Washington | Sam Reed (R) | E | 4 | 1/2001 | 1/2013 | 2 | ... |
| West Virginia | Natalie Tennant (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | Douglas LaFollette (D) | E | 4 | 1/1999 | 1/2011 | 2 | ... |
| Wyoming | Max Maxfield (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ... | ... |
| American Samoa ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Guam ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| No. Mariana Islands... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Puerto Rico | Kenneth McClintock (NPP) | A | ... | 1/2009 | ... | ... | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 2009—Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey March 2009.

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) Ken Bennett was appointed by Governor Brewer in January 2009 to fill her term after she was sworn in as governor; replacing Janet Napolitano who became the U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security.

(c) Bernie Buescher was appointed by Governor Ritter in December 2008 to fill the term for Mike Coffman who won the Nov. 2008 race for Congress.

(d) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate.

(e) Dardenne was elected in a special election Sept. 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 first elected to a full term in the 2007 general election.

(f) Statutory term limit of 4 consecutive 2-year terms.

(g) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(h) Secretary Gale was appointed by Gov. Mike Johanns in December 2000 upon the resignation of Scott Moore. He was elected to full four-year terms in November 2002 and again in 2006.

(i) Because of a constitutional change approved by voters in 2000, the term for the secretary elected in 2004 was for two years. It reverted to a four-year term in 2007.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Table 4.16

SECRETARIES OF STATE: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Minimum age</i> | <i>U.S. citizen (years) (a)</i> | <i>State resident (years) (b)</i> | <i>Qualified voter (years)</i> | <i>Method of selection to office</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Alabama | 25 | 7 | 5 | ★ | E |
| Alaska ..... | ..... | ..... | (c) | ..... | ..... |
| Arizona | 25 | 10 | 5 | ... | E |
| Arkansas | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | E |
| California | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | E |
| Colorado | 25 | ★ | 2 | ... | E |
| Connecticut | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | E |
| Delaware | ... | ... | ... | ... | A |
| Florida ..... | ..... | ..... | (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 | 25 | ★ | 1 | ★ | 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 | ★ | 5 | ★ | E |
| New York | 18 | ★ | ★ | ... | A |
| North Carolina | 21 | ★ | ★ | ★ | E |
| North Dakota | 25 | ★ | 5 | 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, December 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.

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 (i) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Oklahoma | ... | ... | ★ | ★(j) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★(j) | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| South Carolina | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★(k) | ★ | ... | ★ |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Tennessee (l) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Utah (b) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vermont | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Virginia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Washington | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| West Virginia | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ |
| Wisconsin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Wyoming | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (m) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| American Samoa (b) ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Guam (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerto Rico | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★(n) | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands (b)... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |

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, December 2008.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

... — Not responsible for activity.

(a) Unless otherwise indicated, office registers domestic, foreign and nonprofit 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) Other election duties: administers the Electoral College. Other registration duties: registers state legislative and executive branch lobbyists, and maintains secure online registry of advance health care directives.

(j) Certifies U.S. Congressional election results to Washington, D.C. Also registers limited partnerships, limited liability companies and limited liability partnerships.

(k) Also registers the Cable Franchise Authority.

(l) Appoints the Coordinator of Elections who performs the election duties indicated.

(m) Materials not ballots.

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

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 | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (c) | ... | ★ |
| Colorado | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Connecticut | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | S | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hawaii (b) | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Idaho | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | H | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Iowa | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Kansas | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Kentucky | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | (e) |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (f) | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | H | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | H | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri | ★(g) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | H | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | H | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Nevada | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Jersey | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Mexico | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | H | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New York | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| North Dakota | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Ohio | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Oklahoma (h) | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Oregon | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Pennsylvania | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Rhode Island (i) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| South Dakota | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee (j) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Utah (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | H | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Virginia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Washington | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| West Virginia | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Wisconsin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | H | ... | ★ | ★ |
| American Samoa (b) ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guam (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerto Rico | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands (b)... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

SECRETARIES OF STATE: CUSTODIAL, PUBLICATION AND LEGISLATIVE DUTIES— Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of secretaries of state, December 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) Office does not enroll or engross bills but does chapter them.

(d) The secretary of state is keeper of public records, but the state archives is a department of the Connecticut State Library.

(e) Only registers political pollsters.

(f) Code of Maryland regulations.

(g) Also responsible for the State Library.

(h) Other custodial duties include: Effective Financing Statements identifying farm products that are subject to a security interest, UCC and mortgage documents pertaining to transmitting utilities and also railroads and files open meeting notices.

(i) Additional duties include administering oaths of office to general officers and legislators.

(j) 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.

Attorneys General: Role and Issues

As the chief legal officers of the states, commonwealths and territories of the United States, attorneys general serve as counselors to state government agencies and legislatures, and as representatives of the public interest. In many areas traditionally considered the exclusive responsibility of the federal government, attorneys general now share enforcement authority and enjoy cooperative working relationships with their federal counterparts, particularly in the areas of antitrust, bankruptcy, consumer protection, criminal law, cybercrime and the environment.

The Role of Attorneys General

They keep intrusive and unwanted telemarketers away. They protect consumers against fraud and abuse. They ensure a fair marketplace. They fight crime. They defend criminal convictions on appeal. These are among the myriad of legal activities in which attorneys general are involved. The following highlights some of their primary issue areas:

Antitrust

State attorneys general have worked together for more than a century to halt anticompetitive practices that raise prices, stifle innovation and hurt consumers. The first meeting of a group of state attorneys general took place in 1907 to discuss ways to protect consumers from the monopoly power wielded by Standard Oil. And today, state attorneys general are still working together to prevent anticompetitive behavior in a variety of markets, including pharmaceuticals, technology, food and health care.

State antitrust laws predate the major federal antitrust statutes, the Sherman and Clayton acts, and state attorneys general have long pursued anticompetitive activities, such as price fixing and bid rigging, within their own states. In the mid-1980s, state attorneys general became concerned by what they perceived as a void in federal antitrust enforcement. They began working closely together on antitrust cases that they were able to bring together in a single federal court. Since then, the attorneys general have developed sophisticated litigation strategies and policy positions, and are now viewed as an equal partner with the federal antitrust enforcement agencies, the Federal Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division.

The strength of multistate antitrust enforcement is the result of several factors. Attorneys general can enforce federal antitrust laws on behalf of the state—for example, when the state is the purchaser and the seller is fixing prices—and can recover damages. The attorney general can also get equitable relief to prevent injury to the general economy of

the state. Finally, state attorneys general also have authority to bring *parens patriae* actions—lawsuits filed on behalf of residents of the state but not corporations—for violations of the Sherman Act. Attorneys general can thus file a single case together in a single federal court. There is a large body of federal court decisions interpreting federal antitrust law and making it relatively consistent across jurisdictions. Most multistate litigation is handled through the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) Multi-state Antitrust Task Force. The task force is comprised of the antitrust staff—assistant attorneys general—from all states.

The attorneys general have typically focused their attention on items that are important to the health and welfare of residents in their states. For example, 18 states and the District of Columbia filed a multistate action in March 2008 against two pharmaceutical companies alleging they manipulated the patent and generic drug approval processes to block a cheaper, generic version of the prescription drug TriCor, which is used to reduce high levels of triglycerides and cholesterol. The case, *Florida vs. Abbott Laboratories*, was still pending at press time.

In another area important to consumers, attorneys general have reached settlements with insurance companies and brokers over claims they rigged bids and fixed prices in the commercial general insurance market. The conspiracy included a “pay-to-play” scheme in which certain companies paid contingent commissions to insurance brokers, who then steered policy holders to the paying companies. These commissions were not revealed to the policy holders, including public entities, who paid higher premiums for insurance coverage.

State attorneys general can also sue to prevent anticompetitive mergers under section 7 of the Clayton Act. Again, attorneys general focus on mergers that will have an effect on important products for consumers. For example, a group of states reached a settlement with two school bus companies that

planned to merge. The companies sold school bus routes and depots in several states in order to preserve competition for school districts seeking school bus services. Another recent example is the joint federal-state challenge to the merger of two large beef processors, which would have made the company the largest beef processor in the United States and would have allowed the company to reduce the price paid to ranchers for cattle while raising the price of beef to consumers.

The attorneys general establish their policy positions through the NAAG Antitrust Committee, comprised of attorneys general, and other policy statements, including the NAAG Horizontal Merger Guidelines and the NAAG Vertical Restraints Guidelines. The Horizontal Merger Guidelines are designed to provide guidance to the business community on the enforcement intentions of the attorneys general; they were last revised in 1993. The Vertical Restraints Guidelines were last revised in 1995. Recent legal developments have made them out-of-date, and a staff group is beginning the revision process.

Appellate Advocacy

Attorneys general frequently appear on behalf of their states, state agencies and state officers in the U.S. Supreme Court and other appellate courts. Indeed, in the U.S. Supreme Court, only the U.S. Solicitor General's office appears more often than the attorneys general. The issues the attorneys general address in appellate courts run the gamut from defending criminal convictions to enforcing environmental laws to defending state statutes against First Amendment challenges.

One noteworthy trend in attorney general appellate advocacy is the growth of the solicitor general position. More than 35 attorney general offices now have a designated attorney—usually called the solicitor general—who oversees the office's appellate work in civil cases. The solicitor general ensures that the office's work product is of the highest quality and helps ensure the office is taking consistent positions in its many appeals.

Attorneys general are also assisted in their appellate advocacy by the NAAG Supreme Court Project, which is dedicated to helping states present cases effectively before the U.S. Supreme Court. The project does this by organizing moot courts for virtually every state attorney who argues in the court; by editing 40 to 50 briefs filed by states in the Supreme Court each year, including merits briefs, amicus briefs, cert petitions, and briefs in opposition; by facilitating communication among states on amicus briefs; and by holding annual training programs.

Criminal Law Enforcement

In most jurisdictions, the attorney general's prosecutorial role is limited and focused on complex crimes such as public corruption, environmental crime and Medicaid fraud. In many jurisdictions, the attorney general assists the locally-elected prosecutors upon request but otherwise does not assume primary responsibility for criminal matters. In Delaware, Rhode Island and Alaska, however, the attorney general serves as the sole prosecutorial authority. Still other jurisdictions, such as in Connecticut, have the attorney general almost completely removed from the criminal process. Most attorneys general handle their jurisdiction's criminal appellate responsibilities.

While most attorneys general are limited in their prosecutorial authority, attorneys general use their offices to advance criminal justice initiatives within their own jurisdiction and nationwide. For example, many states have passed statutes restricting access to precursor chemicals used in the manufacturing of methamphetamine, based on a statute originally developed in Oklahoma in 2004. Oklahoma Attorney General W.A. Drew Edmondson traveled extensively to speak about his state's efforts and many attorneys general similarly championed measures within their own respective jurisdictions. Other examples include initiatives related to sex offenders, cybercrime, gang violence and identity theft.

Attorneys general also advocate for adequate state and local law enforcement assistance funding. In March 2008, all 56 attorneys general from around the nation and its affiliated territories signed a letter urging Congress to restore funding for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program, which was cut by 67 percent in fiscal year 2008.

NAAG's Criminal Law Project supports the work of attorneys general related to criminal justice concerns, including its active Criminal Law Committee, and works to facilitate communication among the offices of attorneys general and their staff. The project monitors legislative and regulatory developments related to criminal justice matters and stays abreast of legal developments in the field. The project helps to coordinate and share NAAG information with related associations, federal agencies and coalitions working in the area of criminal justice.

Cybercrime

Attorneys general offices became heavily vested in prosecuting cases involving technology-facilitated crimes when the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), under the authority of the 1998 Justice Appropriations Act, P.L. 105-

119, created the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) program. This program provided funding to help state and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective response to online child pornography and online child exploitation. Today, 14 of the 59 ICAC task forces are housed in an attorney general's office. Most recently, legislation authorizing the creation of additional ICAC task forces was passed, and undoubtedly more attorneys general offices will seek to establish a task force.

Most states have enacted laws that criminalize online child solicitation and pornography, often with enhanced penalties for repeat offenders. Many states have also enacted criminal statutes for computer intrusions, often with enhanced penalties for hacking of a government computer. Computer crimes such as Internet fraud, Internet auction fraud and computer-facilitated identity theft are often addressed through state consumer protection laws.

The NAAG Cybercrime Project assists attorneys general by training their prosecutors and civil enforcement attorneys in handling cases involving technology-facilitated crimes. To date, 700 of these attorneys have attended project trainings. In addition, the project publishes a bi-monthly e-newsletter which keeps attorneys general abreast of new developments, case law and legislation in the computer crime area. Most recently, the project has assumed responsibility for providing training on best practices in electronic discovery.

Energy and Environment

State attorneys general have been at the forefront of environmental law developments in the last 30 years. As national legislation protecting the environment was enacted, many states followed suit with parallel state statutes. Attorneys general made use of the new laws and built on existing common law to reduce pollution of the air, land and water. One area specific to state enforcement is environmental protection at federal facilities, and attorneys general have been diligent in working to safeguard the health and safety of their states' residents by pushing the federal government to meet the same standards that private industry must follow. As energy concerns have come to the attention of policymakers at the state and federal level, the work of attorneys general has come to reflect the intertwined questions of balancing environmental protection and energy reliability. NAAG's Energy and Environment Project assists the attorneys general in activities to influence national and regional legal strategies on energy and environmental matters and provides assistance that

allows the offices of the attorneys general to function at a higher level of efficiency and knowledge.

Legislative

Frequently, attorneys general across the country are asked by Congress, the media, business organizations and constituents for their views on bills pending in Congress that affect the powers and duties of attorneys general. Often, such legislation seeks to pre-empt state law in the areas of consumer protection, environment, antitrust, bankruptcy, securities, criminal law and many other areas within the jurisdiction of attorneys general. NAAG's Legislative Project serves as the initial point of contact for information requests from attorney general offices, members of Congress/staff, and other interested associations and individuals about attorney general view on federal legislation. NAAG has requested that the Obama administration and the 111th Congress resist federal pre-emption of state laws, particularly in the enforcement of state banking and mortgage foreclosure laws.

Medicaid Fraud

The state Medicaid Fraud Control Units were created more than 30 years ago by the Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud and Abuse Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-142). The units are 75 percent federally funded and are annually certified by the secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. This responsibility has been delegated to the department's Office of Inspector General, which also has administrative oversight for the units. The jurisdiction of the fraud units is limited to investigating and prosecuting Medicaid provider fraud and to reviewing complaints of resident abuse and neglect in nursing homes. However, in 1999, Congress passed the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act that granted the Medicaid Fraud Control Units authority to investigate and prosecute fraud in other federally funded health care programs, if the case is primarily related to Medicaid, with the approval of the inspector general of the relevant federal agency. This law also authorizes the Medicaid Fraud Control Units, on an optional basis, to investigate and prosecute resident abuse or neglect in non-Medicaid board and care facilities.

Medicaid Fraud Control Units are located in the office of 43 state attorneys general. Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee and West Virginia have units that are located in other departments of state government. A unit is intended to operate using a strike force concept of investigators, auditors and attorneys working together

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full-time to develop Medicaid fraud investigations and prosecutions. The unit staff must include attorneys experienced in the investigation and prosecution of civil fraud or criminal cases, auditors capable of reviewing financial records, and investigators with substantial experience in commercial or financial investigations. A unit director, generally an assistant attorney general, manages the unit, although some units are managed by an investigator.

The National Association of Medicaid Fraud Control Units was founded in 1978 to provide a forum for a nationwide sharing of information concerning the problems of Medicaid fraud, to improve the quality of Medicaid fraud investigations and prosecutions by conducting training programs, to provide technical assistance to association members, and to provide the public with information about the Medicaid Fraud Control Units program (www.namfcu.net). All 50 units are members of the association. The association is headquartered in Washington, D.C. at the NAAG offices and is staffed by a counsel, an association administrator and a part-time association assistant.

Conclusion

Nearly every aspect of citizen life is affected in some way by the work of attorneys general. Although states are experiencing increased caseloads and diminished resources, stemming from decreased state funding, the state attorneys general will continue to serve and protect citizens, and preserve the rule of law.

About the National Association of Attorneys General

The **National Association of Attorneys General** 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.

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 U.S. Virgin Islands.

This article was submitted by **Marjorie Tharp**, director of communications for the National Association of Attorneys General, www.naag.org.

Table 4.19
THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 2009

| <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 | 3/2004 (a) | 1/2011 | (a) | 2 |
| Alaska..... | Rick Svobodny (Acting) (R) | A | ... | 2/2009 (b) | ... | 0 | ... |
| Arizona..... | Terry Goddard (D) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 |
| Arkansas..... | Dustin McDaniel (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | 2 |
| California..... | Edmund Gerald Brown Jr. (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | 2 |
| Colorado..... | John W. Suthers (R) | E | 4 | 1/2005(c) | 1/2011 | (c) | 2 |
| Connecticut..... | Richard Blumenthal (D) | E | 4 | 1/1991 | 1/2011 | 4 | ★ |
| Delaware..... | Joseph R. Biden III (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | ★ |
| Florida..... | Bill McCollum (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | 2 |
| Georgia..... | Thurbert E. Baker (D) | E | 4 | 6/1997(d) | 1/2011 | 2 (d) | ★ |
| Hawaii..... | Mark J. Bennett (R) | A | 4 (e) | 1/2003 | 12/2010 | 1 | ... |
| Idaho..... | Lawrence Wasden (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ★ |
| Illinois..... | Lisa Madigan (D) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ★ |
| Indiana..... | Greg Zoeller (R) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | 0 | ★ |
| Iowa..... | Tom Miller (D) | E | 4 | 1/1979 (f) | 1/2011 | 6 (f) | ★ |
| Kansas..... | Stephen Six (D) | E | 4 | 1/2008 | 1/2012 | 0 | ★ |
| Kentucky..... | Jack Conway (D) | E | 4 | 12/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | 2 |
| Louisiana..... | James D. Caldwell (D) | E | 4 | 1/2008 | 1/2012 | 0 | ★ |
| Maine..... | Janet T. Mills (D) | L (g) | 2 | 1/2009 | 1/2011 | 0 | 4 |
| Maryland..... | Douglas F. Gansler (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | ★ |
| Massachusetts..... | Martha Coakley (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | 2 |
| Michigan..... | Mike Cox (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 |
| Minnesota..... | Lori Swanson (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | ★ |
| Mississippi..... | Jim Hood (D) | E | 4 | 1/2004 | 1/2012 | 1 | ★ |
| Missouri..... | Chris Koster (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | 0 | ★ |
| Montana..... | Steve Bullock (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | 0 | 2 |
| Nebraska..... | Jon Bruning (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ★ |
| Nevada..... | Catherine Cortez Masto (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | 2 |
| New Hampshire..... | Kelly Ayotte (R) | A | 4 | 7/2004 | 3/2009 | 0 | ... |
| New Jersey..... | Anne Milgram (D) | A | 4 | 6/2007 | ... | 0 | ... |
| New Mexico..... | Gary King (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | 2 (h) |
| New York..... | Andrew Cuomo (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | ★ |
| North Carolina..... | Roy Cooper (D) | E | 4 | 1/2001 | 1/2013 | 2 | ★ |
| North Dakota..... | Wayne Stenehjem (R) | E | 4 (i) | 1/2001 | 12/2010 | 2 (i) | ★ |
| Ohio..... | Richard Cordray (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 (j) | 1/2011 | 0 | 2 |
| Oklahoma..... | W. A. Drew Edmondson (D) | E | 4 | 1/1995 | 1/2011 | 3 | ★ |
| Oregon..... | John R. Kroger (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | 0 | ★ |
| Pennsylvania..... | Tom Corbett (R) | E | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | 2 |
| Rhode Island..... | Patrick Lynch (D) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 |
| South Carolina..... | Henry McMaster (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ★ |
| South Dakota..... | Larry Long (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | 2 (h) |
| Tennessee..... | Robert E. Cooper Jr. (D) | (k) | 8 | 10/2006 | 8/2014 | 0 | ... |
| Texas..... | Greg Abbott (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 1 | ★ |
| Utah..... | Mark Shurtleff (R) | E | 4 | 1/2001 | 1/2013 | 2 | ★ |
| Vermont..... | William H. Sorrell (D) | E | 2 | 5/1997 (l) | 1/2011 | 5 (l) | ★ |
| Virginia..... | Bill Mims (R) | E (m) | 4 | 2/2009 | 1/2010 | 0 | (n) |
| Washington..... | Rob McKenna (R) | E | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | 1 | ★ |
| West Virginia..... | Darrell Vivian McGraw Jr. (D) | E | 4 | 1/1993 | 1/2013 | 4 | ★ |
| Wisconsin..... | J. B. Van Hollen (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | ★ |
| Wyoming..... | Bruce A. Salzberg (D) | A (o) | ... | 8/2007 | ... | 0 | ... |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | Peter Nickles (D) | A | ... | 1/2008 | ... | 0 | ... |
| American Samoa..... | Fepulea'i Afa Ripley Jr. | A | 4 | 1/2007 | ... | 0 | ... |
| Guam..... | Alicia G. Limtiaco | E | 4 | 1/2006 | 1/2010 | 0 | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands... | Gregory Baka (Acting) | A | 4 | 1/2009 | ... | 0 | ... |
| Puerto Rico..... | Antonio Sagardía | A | 4 | 1/2009 | ... | 0 | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | Vincent Frazer | A | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 0 | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

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THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 2009—Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, March 2009.

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 available.

(a) Appointed to fill unexpired term in March 2004 and elected to a full term in November 2006.

(b) Talis J. Colberg resigned Feb. 17, 2009. Deputy Attorney General Svobodny is serving as Acting AG until a new appointment is made.

(c) Appointed to fill unexpired term in January 2005 and elected to a full term in November 2006.

(d) Appointed to fill unexpired term in June 1997. He was elected in 1998 to his first full term.

(e) Term runs concurrently with the Governor.

(f) Attorney General Miller was elected in 1978, 1982, 1986, 1994, 1998, 2002 and in 2006.

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

(h) After two consecutive terms, must wait four years and/or one full term before being eligible again.

(i) 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.

(j) Marc Dann (D) resigned May 14, 2008 as attorney general and Nancy Rogers was appointed acting attorney general until the office was filled in the November 2008 general election. Treasurer Richard Cordray won the office and will serve the remainder of the term.

(k) Appointed by judges of state Supreme Court.

(l) Appointed to fill unexpired term in May 1997. He was elected in 1998 to his first full term.

(m) Robert F. McDonnell stepped down Feb 20, 2009 to run for governor. The General Assembly elected Bill Mims to fill the remainder of the term.

(n) Provision specifying individual may hold office for an unlimited number of terms.

(o) Must be confirmed by the Senate.

Table 4.20
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: 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>Licensed attorney (years)</i> | <i>Membership in the state bar (years)</i> | <i>Method of selection to office</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Alabama | 25 | 7 | 5 | ★ | ... | ... | E |
| Alaska | 18 | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | A |
| Arizona | 25 | 10 | 5 | ★ | 5 | ... | E |
| Arkansas | 18 | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | E |
| California | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 5 | 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 | 30 | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | 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 | 18 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 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, November 2008 and state constitutions and statutes, January 2009.

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.

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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 | A | A,B | A,F | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (u) | (u) |
| Arkansas | ... | ... | D | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| California | A,B,D,E | A,B,D,E | A,B,C,D,E | A,B,D,E,G | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (v) | (v) |
| 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) |
| 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,D,E,F,G | A,B,C,D,E,F,G | A,B,C,D,E,F,G | A,B,C,D,E,F,G | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| 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,E,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,G | B,D,G | B,D,G | B,D,G | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | (o) | (o) |
| West Virginia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | B,C,D,F | B,C,D | D | B | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | (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: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, November 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. Wisconsin—corporation counsel.
- (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) May review legislation at request of clients or legislature.
- (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.
- (u) Reviews enacted legislation only when there is a compelling need.
- (v) May review legislation at any time but does not have a *de jure* role in approval of bills as to form or constitutionality; California has a separate Legislative Counsel to advise the legislature on bills.

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,D |
| 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 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 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 | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | A,B,D |
| West Virginia | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | A,B,D |
| Wisconsin | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ● | A,B,C (f) |
| Wyoming | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ● | A,B |
| Dist. of Columbia | ★ | ★(l) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | 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: CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES, SUBPOENA POWERS AND ANTITRUST DUTIES—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, November 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) 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 | ★(d) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| 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,C | ★(k) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| 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: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, November 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.

(k) Limited to federal death penalty habeas corpus.

The Role of Treasurers in the States

By Kevin Johnson

State treasurers are responsible for providing independent oversight of public funds. They manage resources to meet state financial obligations and professionally invest money that is not immediately needed. Treasurers have numerous additional duties, including pension fund governance, administration of unclaimed property and college savings programs, and issuance of state debt. In these and other areas, they serve as guardians of the public purse.

Legal Authority

State treasurers are elected constitutional officers in most states. The laws of 37 states call for the popular election of a treasurer; in four states, legislatures make the selection. In the remaining states and the District of Columbia, the governor or another executive official appoints the treasurer. These officials serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority, while elected treasurers serve a fixed term.

Core Duties: Cash Management and Investment

State constitutions and statutes give treasurers a wide variety of duties. All treasurers have responsibility for cash management—the daily assessment of how much the state needs to meet its immediate obligations. This critical task ensures that the various parts of government have funds available to purchase goods, pay salaries and undertake routine financial transactions. States can also capitalize by investing funds that are not needed on a given day.

Most treasurers are responsible for short-term investments. By identifying how much idle cash the state has and investing it in short-term vehicles, state treasuries earn interest income that adds an important source of revenue for public programs.

Three priorities govern short-term investing: safety, liquidity and yield. The first of these is the most important principle: Public funds are only placed in instruments that protect the principal of the investment. In other words, state treasurers ensure taxpayer resources are protected and do not lose value. The second priority, liquidity, means cash will be available when the state needs it to pay expenses. This may be in a few days or months, and treasury offices must keep track of spending patterns and know how long funds can be invested before they are needed. The third priority, which comes into play only after safety and liquidity are achieved, is finding the best yield available at the time the funds are invested.

Treasurers manage cash and make short-term investments by developing in-house expertise and contracting for services with banks and other financial firms. Many treasurers are responsible for evaluating and purchasing banking services for their states. Technology has dramatically changed the way treasuries have offered these services in recent years. For instance, states now issue and receive far fewer paper checks than in the past and instead utilize a variety of electronic payment options. These new techniques have improved the efficiency of many tasks, such as paying employee salaries, providing child support and unemployment benefits, and processing fees paid to state agencies. They also allow treasuries to reduce instances of fraud and human error.

Pension and Trust Investment

In addition to general operating budgets, states also manage long-term funds such as retirement systems and trusts. These funds are collectively among the largest institutional investors in the world; in 2008, state and local government retirement programs held nearly \$3 trillion in assets.¹ Treasurers are involved in the governance of public pension plans in 38 states and the District of Columbia, most commonly as members of boards of trustees that oversee the plans. Seventeen treasury offices are responsible for the daily management of pension investments. Treasurers also manage state rainy day funds, lottery, tobacco settlement, land trust and other special funds in a number of states.

The performance of retirement and other funds depends on effective governance, and treasurers who serve as managers and trustees of these funds act on behalf of the beneficiaries to ensure that resources will be available to meet obligations in the future. Recently, many treasurers have advocated for improvements in the way state retirement investments are made. They are actively engaged in

corporate governance issues for the companies that states invest in through stocks and corporate debt based on the idea that well-managed companies will produce better long-term value. Some treasurers are also working to include geopolitical and environmental considerations into the analysis of investment options for pension funds.

Debt Management

States borrow money for many reasons, including large-scale capital projects like road construction. Forty treasurers are involved in the issuance or maintenance of public debt. Tax-exempt bonds are an important funding tool for states, cities and other entities like universities and water districts. They allow governments to borrow at low rates because the purchasers of the bonds do not have to pay income taxes on the earnings. Tax-exempt bonds allow governments to use more of the funds they borrow for public projects and pay less interest than with other types of debt.

State bonds are notable for the high level of security they offer to investors. When a state sells a general obligation bond, it signals to the public that the state's resources will be available in the future to pay the promised interest and principal. The exact interest rate a state must pay on its bonds depends on market conditions and the state's credit rating. State treasurers play a key role in promoting sound financial practices so their states can maintain good credit ratings and thus the ability to borrow money at relatively low interest rates. In doing so, they help states build projects and offer services in a cost-effective manner.

The downturn in the U.S. economy and financial markets during 2008 had significant implications for state borrowing. General investor unease led many states to delay bond offerings and interrupted financing for a variety of projects. Treasurers and other officials sought alternative avenues for borrowing to keep many initiatives on track.

In the recent past, institutional investors were the major purchasers of municipal bonds, but after major events such as bank failures in the autumn of 2008, they retreated from the market. Earlier in the year, institutional investors bought 65 percent of municipal bonds, but by October they purchased only 22 percent.² This dramatic shift in the marketplace left states and localities without a major conventional source of financing. Treasurers and other officials in some states helped fill this gap by promoting bonds directly to individuals. The success of so-called retail bond sales prevented some state projects from being

cancelled. As the economic downturn continues to affect states in 2009, the availability of capital in the bond market will continue to be a significant consideration in the implementation of new capital projects.

Unclaimed Property

Treasurers administer unclaimed property programs in 33 states and the District of Columbia. Every state has laws governing assets held by a firm but belonging to another party. When the firm loses contact with the original owner of the asset, the asset becomes unclaimed property after a certain amount of time dictated by statute. The firm must then turn the property over to the state, which safeguards it until the owner can be found. Common types of unclaimed property include checking accounts, utility deposits, certain insurance policies, shares of stock and safe deposit box contents. In 2006, states held approximately \$33 billion in unclaimed property.³

Unclaimed property programs are one of the nation's oldest consumer protection initiatives. State treasurers actively promote the programs in order to encourage more people to search the rolls of owners. Each state maintains a web site that citizens can use to search for assets that might belong to them; a portal to all the states' sites is at www.unclaimed.org. States also use print advertising and public events to raise awareness of their unclaimed property programs.

College Savings Programs

Another function commonly housed in the state treasurer's office is administration of state-sponsored college savings and prepaid tuition programs. Forty-nine states and the District of Columbia offer such programs, and 28 are run by treasurers' offices. The programs are also known as 529 plans, named after the section of the Internal Revenue Code that governs them. They offer individuals and families the ability to save for higher education in tax-advantaged accounts. Investment earnings in the plans are exempt from federal income taxes as well as income taxes in some states.

Congress made the federal exemption a permanent part of the tax code in 2006, signifying its support of the states' efforts to encourage greater savings for college. There are two types of 529 plans. Savings programs allow participants to deposit funds and choose from several investment options. The funds and earnings can be withdrawn to pay for higher education expenses for designated beneficiaries. Prepaid tuition programs allow participants to buy tuition credits at current prices and use them in the

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future. States actively promote the plans and citizens have opened more than 11 million accounts.⁴ 529 programs are an important tool to make higher education affordable to all citizens.

One emerging priority for many states is helping low- and moderate-income households take advantage of the programs. Most plans set low account opening and deposit requirements—often less than \$100. Some also sponsor scholarship programs for eligible participants. State treasurers and other officials who administer the plans recognize that enrolling more families in the plans helps them save for college and demonstrate to their children that higher education is a goal they can and should attain.

Financial Literacy

Many treasurers have taken an interest in promoting personal financial education in their states. They recognize that high levels of household debt and inadequate money management skills lead to significant problems for many households. Many Americans are failing to save for the future as well. In the third quarter of 2008, the U.S. personal saving rate was just above 1 percent.⁵

Treasurers across the country employ a variety of tools to improve financial literacy. Many work with local schools and nonprofit organizations to incorporate basic skills into existing curriculum. Some treasurers also organize conferences for adults; seminars targeted to women have been successful in several states. Treasurers also devote sections of their Web sites to financial literacy. Over the past five years, 35 treasurers have offered some type of personal finance program to the public.

Notes

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, <http://ftp2.census.gov/govs/qpr/table1.txt>.

² Monika Conley, presentation to the National Association of State Treasurers, Dec. 9, 2008.

³ Data provided by the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators.

⁴ Data provided by the College Savings Plans Network.

⁵ Bureau of Economic Analysis, <http://www.bea.gov/briefrm/saving.htm>.

About the Author

Kevin Johnson is communications director with the National Association of State Treasurers.

Table 4.24
THE TREASURERS, 2009

| <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 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| Alaska (a)..... | Jerry Burnett | A | Governor's Discretion | 1/2009 | ... | ... |
| Arizona | Dean Martin (R) | E | | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| Arkansas | Martha Shoffner (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| California | Bill Lockyer (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| Colorado | Cary Kennedy (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| Connecticut | Denise L. Nappier (D) | E | 4 | 1/1999 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Delaware..... | Velda Jones-Potter (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Florida (b) | Adelaide "Alex" Sink (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| Georgia | W. Daniel Ebersole | A | Pleasure of the Board | 11/1997 | ... | ... |
| Hawaii (c) | Georgina Kawamura | A | | 12/2002 | ... | ... |
| Idaho..... | Ron G. Crane (R) | E | 4 | 1/1999 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Illinois..... | Alexi Giannoulis (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Indiana..... | Richard Mourdock (R) | E | 4 | 2/2007 | 2/2011 | (d) |
| Iowa | Michael L. Fitzgerald (D) | E | 4 | 1/1983 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Kansas | Dennis McKinney | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Kentucky | Todd Hollenbach (D) | E | 4 | 12/2007 | 12/2011 | 2 |
| Louisiana | John Kennedy (D) | E | 4 | 1/2000 | 1/2012 | ★ |
| Maine..... | David G. Lemoine (D) | L | 2 | 1/2005 | 1/2011 | 4 |
| Maryland..... | Nancy K. Kopp (D) | L | 4 | 2/2002 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Massachusetts..... | Timothy Cahill (D) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Michigan..... | Robert J. Kleine | A | Governor's Discretion | 5/2006 | ... | ... |
| Minnesota (e)..... | Tom Hanson | A | | 12/2006 | ... | ... |
| Mississippi..... | Tate Reeves (R) | E | 4 | 1/2004 | 1/2012 | ★ |
| Missouri..... | Clint Zweifel (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | 2 |
| Montana | Janet Kelly | A | Governor's Discretion | 1/2005 | ... | ... |
| Nebraska..... | Shane Osborn (R) | E | | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| Nevada..... | Kate Marshall (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| New Hampshire..... | Catherine Provencher | L | 2 | 1/2007 | 12/2010 | ★ |
| New Jersey..... | R. David Rousseau | A | Governor's Discretion | 4/2008 | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | James B. Lewis (D) | E | | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| New York | Aida Brewer | A | Governor's Discretion | 2/2002 | ... | ... |
| North Carolina..... | Jane Cowell (D) | E | | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ★ |
| North Dakota..... | Kelly L. Schmidt (R) | E | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2013 | ★ |
| Ohio | Kevin L. Boyce | E | 4 | 1/2009 (f) | 1/2011 | 2 |
| Oklahoma | Scott Meacham (D) | E | 4 | 6/2005 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Oregon | Ben Westlund (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | Robert McCord (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | 2 |
| Rhode Island | Frank T. Caprio (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| South Carolina | Converse Chellis (R) | E | 4 | 8/2007 (g) | 1/2011 | ★ |
| South Dakota..... | Vernon L. Larson (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| Tennessee | David H. Lillard Jr. | L | 2 | 1/2009 | 1/2011 | ... |
| Texas (h) | Susan Combs (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Utah | Richard K. Ellis (R) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ★ |
| Vermont..... | Jeb Spaulding (D) | E | 2 | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Virginia..... | Manju Ganeriwala | A | Governor's Discretion | 1/2009 | ... | ... |
| Washington..... | James L. McIntire (D) | E | | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | ★ |
| West Virginia..... | John D. Perdue (D) | E | 4 | 1/1997 | 1/2013 | ★ |
| Wisconsin..... | Dawn Marie Sass (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | ★ |
| Wyoming..... | Joseph B. Meyer (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 |
| American Samoa | Magalei Logovii | A | 4 | 1/2009 | ... | ... |
| Dist. of Columbia | Lasana Mack | A | Pleasure of CFO | 8/2005 | N.A. | ... |
| Guam | Yasela Pereira | CS | | 10/1996 | ... | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands... | Antoinette S. Calvo | A | 4 | N.A. | N.A. | ... |
| Puerto Rico..... | Juan Carlos Puig | A | 4 | 1/2009 | N.A. | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands.... | Laurel Payne | A | 4 | 2007 | N.A. | ... |

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, November 2008, and The Council of State Governments, February 2009.

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 available.

(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) Kevin Boyce was appointed by Governor Strickland to fill the Treasurer position after Richard Cordray was elected in November 2008 to fill the Attorney General seat vacated by Marc Dann's resignation in May 2008.

(g) Representative Converse Chellis was elected treasurer on August 3, 2007, by the legislature after Governor Sanford suspended Thomas Ravenel from the office.

(h) The Comptroller of Public Accounts performs this function.

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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.

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.

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Table 4.27
STATE INVESTMENT BOARD MEMBERSHIP

| State or other jurisdiction | Name of board | Board membership | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | | Governor | Li. 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.

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.

Accountability and Transparency: Finding the Correct Balance

By Thomas H. McTavish

In an age when information on just about anything is available with the click of a mouse, it is not surprising that governments are using technology to share financial data in the name of accountability and transparency. Accountability and transparency are essential components of what most would consider to be good government. But it also raises some questions. For instance, just because information can be made available, is it by default valuable or meaningful? Is data timeliness or accuracy more important? Can information shared by our governments for the sake of fiscal responsibility put us at risk? Transparency projects being implemented by the federal government and by states around the country are providing some answers to those questions.

As public and private financial systems and transactions have grown more and more complex over the past decade, the calls for increased accountability and transparency have also grown. This call is due, at least in part, to the monumental frauds enabled by complicated financial systems that can, in skilled hands, be manipulated for personal gain. The call may also be due to a culture in which information is readily accessible through countless databases, search engines, video clips and sound bytes.

Politicians and special interest groups, as well as the media and general public, are increasingly looking for accountability and transparency in government at all levels. Accountability is the state of being liable or the willingness to accept responsibility. At its most basic level, transparency simply means to make clear or visible. The principles upon which the United States government was formed included both accountability and transparency.

Fiscal transparency is of key importance if governments, at least in the United States, are truly to represent and serve citizens. That will require a certain amount of access to and disclosure of fiscal information. The International Monetary Fund defines fiscal transparency this way:

Openness toward the public at large about government structure and functions, fiscal policy intentions, public sector accounts and projections. It involves ready access to reliable, comprehensive, timely, understandable and internationally comparable information on government activities so that the electorate and financial markets can accurately assess the government's financial position and the true costs and benefits of government activities, including their present and future economic and social implications.¹

We expect clear rules and processes to be established, systems to be agreed upon and then implemented, oversight of the systems to be ensured and, finally, an accounting of what has occurred to be provided. As citizens, we also have responsibilities in this process—our task is to closely scrutinize our governments' fiscal activities and seek to ensure their continued integrity and progress.

A Push for More

Efforts to make government more accountable and transparent have paid off. Then-President George W. Bush signed the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act into law on Sept. 26, 2006.² The law requires the development of a free and searchable database to provide information about federal grants and contract awards. The Web site www.usaspending.gov, which went live in December 2007, provides expenditure data on most federal awards and contracts of more than \$25,000; ultimately, the site will be required to provide deeper levels of data all the way down to the sub-recipient award level.³ But an effort to strengthen the law by the bill's original sponsors—Sens. Tom Coburn, Tom Carper and John McCain, along with President Barack Obama when he was still in the Senate—failed to pass. The proposed legislation, the Strengthening Transparency and Accountability in Federal Spending Act of 2008, would have greatly expanded the list of required elements to be reported on the Web site. Although that effort failed, the push for even more accountability and transparency in government spending is likely to surface again during the upcoming year, as fiscal accountability and transparency in government has been a focus for President Obama.

In addition to managing the transparency Web site, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget is also undertaking several other disclosure efforts. The

agency's Office of Federal Financial Management is working to compile a database of all real property owned by the federal government, the Federal Real Property Database. The Office of Management and Budget also manages a searchable database of federal earmarks at <http://earmarks.omb.gov>.

The push for additional accountability and transparency has also reached state and local levels. Prior to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, most states already had some sort of online disclosure system, most often related specifically to contracts, grants or employee salary data. Since the transparency act was enacted, officials in many states have followed the federal government in passing legislation to require more robust transparency initiatives. Virginia's Commonwealth Datapoint system was the first to provide detailed expenditure data. The system predated the federal act when it went live in November 2005. By mid-2007, states including Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas and Hawaii had signed into law initiatives mandating the creation of Web sites detailing state expenditure data. In several states, governors set forth this type of disclosure through executive order. Even some local governments are on board and are working to implement various types of disclosure databases.⁴

Logistics: Do the Benefits Outweigh the Costs?

A number of states have increased accountability and transparency in government and are sharing fiscal data with the public. As of July 2008, 14 states had passed transparency legislation and four states had issued executive orders mandating some sort of transparency initiative. Executive efforts toward increasing transparency are underway in seven other states, and local governments in at least seven states are embarking on their own initiatives. Additionally, many states have ongoing transparency legislation or efforts that were stalled in 2008.⁵

While many agree the pursuit of increased fiscal accountability and transparency in government is desirable, there are problems with implementing it. Opponents of some state initiatives contend that searchable databases of fiscal information are too costly to develop and maintain and that the costs may outweigh the benefits of the efforts, especially during years when states are facing huge budget shortfalls resulting from the economic downturn. Some even question the impetus for the databases, and states are debating whether additional transparency is needed as well as who will use the information. Some question whether the efforts are being undertaken in the

spirit of public disclosure or whether the data will simply be used by private entities to gain a competitive advantage in gaining government contracts.

For those states that decide the effort to develop a transparency Web site is worthwhile, they must decide how to implement the site, who will manage and maintain the site, how the site will be funded, what data will be included and how private information will be protected.

The federal government's major transparency initiatives are spearheaded through the Office of Management and Budget. At the state level, and to some degree at the local level, however, there is little consistency to the logistics of the projects being either proposed or implemented. The mandate falls to the state comptroller in several states, to the state auditor or state treasurer in others, and to still other offices in the remaining states with initiatives. Transparency Web sites developed by states so far feature a pot-pourri of data including one or more of the following elements: grants, contracts, salaries, tax credits, expenditures, vendor data, geographic data and demographic data. Some states report expenditure data down to the voucher level, whereas most states only report expenditures above a certain dollar amount. Some sites contain years of data, while others contain considerably less. Some of the data is reported in real time, other data are static. The one area in which there is some consistency for states is funding: Most state auditors, comptrollers and treasurers tasked with implementing these transparency initiatives have had to do so without additional funding.

Data Timeliness, Accuracy and Meaning

Timeliness of fiscal reports from governments has long been an issue. Is it more important to see timely information or more important to have audited data? In many cases, by the time audited reports are issued for public consumption, public interest has waned and the window of opportunity for any practical application of the information has passed. States have struggled for years to find a way to finish their comprehensive annual financial reports in a timely manner. For some states, issuing the financial reports within six months after the year-end close is a challenge.⁶ To address the lag, several years ago many called for voluntary interim financial reporting by states, but that concept brought with it other complications, including the risk of issuing unaudited financial information. Some states decided the risk of liability for decisions based on unaudited data that could prove to be inaccurate was too great and chose not to issue voluntary interim financial information.

Other states lacked the resources to do ongoing interim reporting, and some questioned the demand for the interim reports.

The timeliness of transparency for expenditure data is often better. In most cases, information provided through state transparency initiatives is timely and, in many states, the data is real-time, being updated daily. Even the data that is more static in nature is certainly timelier than a state's six-month or older comprehensive annual financial report.

But should accuracy be sacrificed for timeliness? Data used in state comprehensive annual financial reports are carefully reviewed and audited prior to publication and distribution, but data linked to state transparency Web sites is typically unaudited, and its accuracy is by no means guaranteed. That could lead to liability problems for the state if inaccurate data on the transparency Web sites adversely affects the outcome of important decisions.

In addition to discussions about timeliness and accuracy, another question that arises is whether the raw data featured on state transparency sites has any real meaning for most citizens. Some would argue that without context or at least some assurance of reasonable accuracy, a piece of data is not worth all that much. States will have that information as they can analyze usage information, including who is accessing information on the site and how the information is being used.

Data Security

Increased automation and reliance on technology carry with them inherent risks—for individuals, for the private sector and ultimately for governments as well. Vast electronic stores of data open new challenges for protection from hackers and e-fraudsters, and data held by governmental entities is no exception.

In the past few decades, states have moved into the digital arena to meet the needs and expectations of a tech-savvy public. In fact, the transparency databases posted on Web sites around the country would not have been possible without a move by governments to embrace technology and its full potential. With that move came a huge responsibility and, now more than ever, state governments must be thorough and diligent in fulfilling the public trust of data protection.

Privacy: Is It Too Much to Expect?

Privacy is among the primary concerns about transparency databases. Officials need to decide the amount of information about a financial transaction by a government that can be shared. They also must consider whether providing the name of a person who received

a payment from the state amounts to transparency or an infringement of the recipient's privacy.

Certain personal information, such as Social Security numbers and health care information, is protected by law. But other types of information made available through searches on transparency Web sites can lead to problems as well. In at least two instances, individuals were assaulted by former spouses who used one state's transparency site to find contact information. These are isolated incidents, but carried to an extreme, the ramifications are clear.

States are attempting to scrub data to remove protected and sensitive information, but issues of privacy likely will continue to be discussed as state transparency Web sites become more prevalent and more widely promoted and utilized.

Federal and State Initiatives: Putting the Puzzle Together

All these issues leave government officials with an accountability and transparency puzzle that needs to be pieced together. Though the federal government is moving forward with the requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, much work remains to accomplish the intent of the legislation. Further development of the transparency Web site is underway, including efforts to determine how information will be made available for federal awards down to the sub-recipient level. The pilot project to test how sub-recipient information is to be gathered and entered into the database did not begin until August 2008. The Office of Management and Budget is expected to request an 18-month delay in implementing the sub-recipient portion of the site—a delay the statute allows—in order to examine the results of the pilot and make any necessary adjustments.

Some states and local governments are also moving forward with their own transparency projects. Each project is different and includes different data sets managed and developed by different parties within each state. These efforts may someday work in concert to provide a comprehensive, easily understandable view of the fiscal integrity of state and federal governments. The federal transparency pilot database will at some point enter a phase that will look at how the state sites can interface with the federal database to ease state compliance with federal requirements. Even though the original Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act legislation has yet to be successfully implemented, legislation that surfaced last year to strengthen the requirements is likely to resurface, potentially

requiring even more data about federal contracts and grants to be reported. This could place a tremendous burden upon states and local governments, and it would be necessary for them to find a way to report the required information.

Notes

¹ George Kopits and Jon Craig, *Transparency in Government Operations*, IMF Occasional Paper No. 158 (Washington: International Monetary Fund, 1998), 1.

² “President Bush Signs Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act,” www.whitehouse.gov, September 26, 2006.

³ www.usaspending.gov.

⁴ www.atr.org/state/projects/govtransparency.html.

⁵ www.atr.org/state/projects/govtransparency.html.

⁶ “Time to Complete the States’ CAFRs, Fiscal Years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007,” a report by the National Association of State Comptrollers, www.nasact.org/techupdates/downloads/CAFR_FY_03-07.pdf.

About the Author

Thomas H. McTavish, CPA, is president of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers. He has served as Michigan’s auditor general since 1989. He is a retired captain, U.S. Naval Reserve. He is a graduate of The Pennsylvania State University. In addition to being a member of NASACT, he is also a member of various professional organizations, including the National State Auditors Association, of which he is a past president.

Table 4.28
THE STATE AUDITORS, 2009

| <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 | Office of the Examiner of Public Accounts | Ronald L. Jones | Chief Examiner | S | LC | 7 yrs. | ★ | ... | None |
| Alaska | Office of the Legislative Auditor | Pat Davidson | Legislative Auditor | C, S | L | (a) | ... | ... | None |
| Arizona | Office of the Auditor General | Debra K. Davenport | Auditor General | S | LC | 5 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| Arkansas | Division of Legislative Audit | Roger A. Norman | Legislative Auditor | S | LC | Indefinite | ... | ... | N.A. |
| California | Bureau of State Audits | Elaine Howle | State Auditor | S | G | 4 yrs. | ★ | ... | None |
| Colorado | Office of the State Auditor | Sally Symanski | Colorado State Auditor | C, S | L | 5 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Connecticut | Office of the Auditors of Public Accounts | Kevin P. Johnston, Robert G. Jaekle | State Auditors | C | L | 4 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| Delaware | Office of the Auditor General | R. Thomas Wagner, Jr. | Auditor of Accounts | C | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Florida | Office of the Auditor General | David Martin | Auditor General | C, S | L | (a) | ... | ... | None |
| Georgia | Department of Audits and Accounts | Russell W. Hinton | State Auditor | S | L | Indefinite | ... | ... | N.A. |
| Hawaii | Office of the Auditor | Marion M. Higa | State Auditor | C, S | L | 8 yrs. | ... | ★ | None |
| Idaho | Legislative Services Office—Legislative Audits | Don Berg | Division Manager | S | LC | Indefinite | ... | ... | None |
| Illinois | Office of the Auditor General | William G. Holland | Auditor General | C, S | L | 10 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| Indiana | State Board of Accounts | Bruce Hartman | State Examiner | S | G | 4 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| Iowa | Office of the Auditor of State | David A. Vaudt | Auditor of State | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Kansas | Legislative Division of Post Audit | Barbara J. Hinton | Legislative Post Auditor | S | LC | (b) | ... | ... | None |
| Kentucky | Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts | Crit Luallen | Auditor of Public Accounts | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | 2 |
| Louisiana | Office of the Legislative Auditor | Steve J. Theriot | Legislative Auditor | C, S | L | Indefinite | ... | ... | N.A. |
| Maine | Department of Audit | Neria Douglass | State Auditor | S | L | 4 | ... | ★ | 2 |
| Maryland | Office of Legislative Audits | Bruce A. Myers | Legislative Auditor | S | ED | Indefinite | ... | ... | None |
| Massachusetts | Office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth | A. Joseph DeNucci | Auditor of the Commonwealth | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Michigan | Office of the Auditor General | Thomas H. McTavish | Auditor General | C | L | 8 yrs. | ... | ★ | None |
| Minnesota | Office of the Legislative Auditor | James R. Nobles | Legislative Auditor | S | LC | 6 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| Mississippi | Office of the State Auditor | Rebecca Otto | State Auditor | C | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Missouri | Office of the State Auditor | Stacey E. Pickering | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Montana | Office of the State Auditor | Susan Montee | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Nebraska | Legislative Audit Division | Tori Humhausen | Legislative Auditor | C, S | LC | 2 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| Nevada | Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts | Mike Foley | Auditor of Public Accounts | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Nevada | Legislative Council Bureau, Audit Division | Paul Townsend | Legislative Auditor | S | LC | Indefinite | ... | ... | N.A. |
| New Hampshire | Legislative Budget Office | Jeffrey Partison | Legislative Budget Assistant | S | LC | 2 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| New Jersey | Office of the State Auditor | Richard L. Fair | State Auditor | C, S | L | 5 yr. term and until successor is appointed | ... | ... | N.A. |
| New Mexico | Office of the State Comptroller | Matthew Boxer | State Comptroller | C | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | 2 |
| New York | Office of the State Auditor | Hector Balderas | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| New York | Office of the State Comptroller, State Audit Bureau | Thomas P. DiNapoli | State Comptroller | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE STATE AUDITORS, 2009 — 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 |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| North Carolina | Office of the State Auditor | Beth Wood | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| North Dakota | Office of the State Auditor | Robert R. Peterson | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Ohio | Office of the Auditor of State | Mary Taylor | Auditor of State | C | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | 2 |
| Oklahoma | Office of the State Auditor and Inspector | Steve Burrage | State Auditor and Inspector | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Oregon | Secretary of State, Audits Division | Charles Hibner | Director | C | SS | (c) | ... | ... | N.A. |
| Pennsylvania | Department of the Auditor General | Jack Wagner | Auditor General | C | E | 4 yrs. | ... | ... | 2 |
| ..... | Legislative Finance and Budget Cme. | Philip R. Durgin | Executive Director | S | LC | (b) | ... | ... | None |
| Rhode Island | Office of the Auditor General | Ernest A. Almonte | Auditor General | S | LC | (b) | ... | ... | None |
| ..... | Legislative Audit Council | George L. Schroeder | Director | S | LC | 4 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| South Carolina | Office of the State Auditor | Richard Gilbert | State Auditor | S | SB | Indefinite | ... | ... | N.A. |
| ..... | Department of Legislative Audit | Martin L. Guindon | Auditor General | S | L | 8 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| South Dakota | Comptroller of the Treasury, | Justin Wilson | Comptroller of the Treasury | C, S | L | 2 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| Tennessee | Dept. of Audit | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | Office of the State Auditor | John Keel | State Auditor | S | LC | (b) | ★ | ★ | None |
| Utah | Office of the State Auditor | Auston G. Johnson | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Vermont | Office of the State Auditor | Thomas M. Salmon | State Auditor | C, S | E | 2 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| ..... | Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts | Walter J. Kucharski | Auditor of Public Accounts | C, S | L | 4 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| Washington | Public Accounts | Brian Sonntag | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| West Virginia | Office of the State Auditor | Aaron Allred | Legislative Auditor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | None |
| Wisconsin | Office of the Legislative Auditor | Janice Mueller | State Auditor | C, S | LC | (b) | ... | ... | None |
| Wyoming | Legislative Audit Bureau | Michael Geesey | Director | S | GC | 6 yrs. | ... | ... | None |
| Dist. Of Columbia | Department of Audit | | | | | | | | |
| ..... | Office of the D.C. Auditor | Deborah Kay Nichols | District of Columbia Auditor | S | E | 4 yrs. | ★ | ★ | None |
| Guam | Office of the Public Auditor | Doris Flores Brooks | Public Auditor | S | GL | 6 yrs. | N.A. | N.A. | 2 |
| No. Mariana Islands | Office of the Public Auditor | Michael S. Sablan | Public Auditor | C, S | GL | 10 yrs. | ★ | ★ | 1 |
| Puerto Rico | Office of the Comptroller of Puerto Rico | Manuel Diaz Saldana | Comptroller of Puerto Rico | C | GL | | | | |

Sources: *Auditing in the States: A Summary*, 2006 and 2008 editions, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers and state constitutions and statutes January 2009.

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.

AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

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) | ... | ★ | ... |
| Maine | ★ | ... | ★ | (e) | ... | ★ | ... |
| Maryland..... | (c) | ★(f) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Massachusetts..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Michigan..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Minnesota | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Auditor | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| State Auditor | (g) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Mississippi..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri..... | ★ | ★(h) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Montana | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Nebraska..... | ★ | ★ | N.A. | ... | ★(i) | ★ | ★ |
| Nevada | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Hampshire..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Mexico | (j) | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New York | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Carolina..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| North Dakota..... | (k) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Ohio | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Oklahoma | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Oregon | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | |
| Auditor General | (l) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| South Carolina | | | | | | | |
| Legislative Audit Council | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| State Auditor | (m) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| South Dakota..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Tennessee..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Texas | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(n) | ★ | ★ |
| Utah | | | | | | | |
| State Auditor..... | (o) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★(p) | ★ | ... |
| 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. Local government information updated December 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 through oversight council.
- (e) Municipalities only.
- (f) Local school systems.
- (g) State agencies are audited by the Office of Legislative Auditor.
- (h) Has audit authority for counties that do not elect a county auditor and other political subdivisions upon petition by the voters of those

subdivisions.

- (i) Only counties.
- (j) The Gaming Commission, Mortgage Finance Authority, State Lottery Commission, Student Loan Guarantee Corporation are excluded from audit authority.
- (k) The Bank of North Dakota, State Fair Association, and a few others are excluded from audit authority.
- (l) The legislative and judicial branches are excluded from audit authority.
- (m) State Ports Authority, State Public Service Authority, Research Authority are excluded from audit authority.
- (n) Comptroller prescribes guidelines but the State Auditor's Office has responsibility to review and comment.
- (o) State Retirement and Worker's Compensation Fund are excluded from audit authority.
- (p) Required for county sheriff's departments and at the request of town governments.

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 | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | (d) |
| Delaware | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... |
| Florida | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | (e) |
| Hawaii | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | (f) |
| Idaho | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (g) |
| Illinois | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | (d) |
| Indiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | (h) |
| Massachusetts | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | (i) |
| Michigan | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (i) |
| Minnesota | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | (d) |
| Legislative Auditor | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (k) |
| State Auditor | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Montana | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nebraska | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevada | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Mexico | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (l) |
| North Carolina | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | (m) |
| North Dakota | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 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 Auditor General | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | (o) |
| Rhode Island Finance Cmte. | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| South Carolina Legislative Audit Council .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Dakota..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Tennessee..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | (p) |
| Texas..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | (q) |
| Utah..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vermont..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | (r) |
| Virginia..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| West Virginia..... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | ★ | N.A. | ★ | ... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wisconsin..... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming..... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guam..... | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | (c) |
| No. Mariana Islands | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| 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 controls review, training and other educational services.

(r) Special projects, consulting, feasibility studies.

Table 4.31
THE STATE COMPTROLLERS, 2009

| <i>State</i> | <i>Agency or office</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Legal basis for office</i> | <i>Method of selection</i> | <i>Approval or confirmation, if necessary</i> | <i>Date of first service</i> | <i>Present term ends</i> | <i>Consecutive time in office</i> | <i>Length of term</i> | <i>Elected comptroller's maximum consecutive terms</i> | <i>Civil service or merit system employee</i> |
|---------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Alabama..... | Office of the State Comptroller | Robert L. Childree | State Comptroller | S | (c) | AG | 5/1987 | (b) | 21 yrs. | (b) | ... | ★ |
| Alaska..... | Division of Finance | Kim J. Garner | Director of Finance | S | (d) | AG | 8/1999 | (a) | 8 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Arizona..... | Financial Services Division | D. Clark Partridge | State Comptroller | S | (d) | AG | 4/2002 | ... | 5 yrs. | ... | ... | ... |
| Arkansas..... | Dept. of Finance and Administration | Richard A. Weiss | Director | S | G | ... | 5/2002 | (a) | 5.5 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| California..... | Office of the State Controller | John Chiang (D) | State Controller | C | E | ... | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 yrs. | 4 yrs. | 2 terms | ... |
| Colorado..... | Office of the State Controller | David J. McDermott | State Controller | S | (d) | ... | 7/2008 | (b) | 0.5 yr. | (b) | ... | ★ |
| Connecticut..... | Office of the Comptroller | Nancy Wyman (D) | Comptroller | C | E | ... | 1/1995 | 1/2011 | 13 yrs. | 4 yrs. | unlimited | ... |
| Delaware..... | Dept. of Finance | Gary M. Pfeiffer | Secretary of Finance | C,S | G | AS | 2/2009 | (a) | 1 mo. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Florida..... | Dept. of Financial Services | Alex Sink (D) | Chief Financial Officer | C | E | ... | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 yrs. | 4 yrs. | 2 terms | ... |
| Georgia (I)..... | State Accounting Office | Greg S. Griffin | State Accounting Officer | S | G | ... | 8/2008 | (a) | 0.5 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Hawaii..... | Dept. of Accounting and General Services | Russ K. Saito | State Comptroller | S | G | AS | 12/2002 | 12/2010 | 7 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Idaho..... | Office of State Controller | Donna Jones (R) | State Controller | C,S | E | ... | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 yrs. | 4 yrs. | 2 terms | ★ |
| Illinois..... | Office of the State Comptroller | Daniel W. Hynes (D) | State Comptroller | C | E | ... | 11/1999 | 1/2011 | 9 yrs. | 4 yrs. | unlimited | ... |
| Indiana..... | Office of the Auditor of State | Tim Berry (R) | Auditor of State | C | E | ... | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 yrs. | 4 yrs. | 2 terms | ... |
| Iowa..... | State Accounting Enterprise | Calvin McKelvogue | Chief Operating Officer | S | G | AS | 5/2004 | N.A. | 4 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Kansas..... | Division of Accounts and Reports | Kent Olson | Director | S | (d) | ... | 6/2007 | (b) | 1.5 yr. | (b) | ... | ★ |
| Kentucky..... | Office of the Controller | Edgar C. Ross | Controller | S | (f) | AG | 6/1975 | N.A. | 33 yrs. | (f) | ... | ... |
| Louisiana..... | Division of Administration | Afrane Adomako | Director | S | G | ... | 4/2008 | ... | 1 yr. | ... | ... | Exempt |
| Maine..... | Office of the State Controller | Edward Karass | State Controller | S | (f) | AG | 3/2003 | (f) | 6 yrs. | (f) | ... | ... |
| Maryland..... | Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury | Peter Franchot (D) | State Comptroller | C,S | E | ... | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 yrs. | 4 yrs. | unlimited | ... |
| Massachusetts..... | Office of the Comptroller | Martin J. Benison | State Comptroller | S | G | ... | 1/1999 | (f) | 9 yrs. | (f) | unlimited | ... |
| Michigan..... | Office of Financial Management | Michael J. Moody | Director | S | SBD | SBD | 8/2002 | 8/2008 | 5 yrs. | (k) | ... | ★ |
| Minnesota..... | Department of Finance | Tom J. Hanson | Commissioner | S | G | AS | 12/2006 | 1/2011 | 2 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Mississippi..... | Department of Finance and Administration | Kevin Upchurch | Executive Director | S | G | AS | 1/2009 | N.A. | 1 mo. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Missouri..... | Division of Accounting | Mark A. Kaiser | Director of Accounting | C,S | (d) | ... | 1/2009 | (g) | 1 mo. | (g) | ... | ... |
| Montana..... | State Accounting Division | Paul Christofferson | Administrator | S | (m) | ... | 6/2004 | (b) | 4 yrs. | (b) | ... | ★ |
| Nebraska..... | Accounting Division | Paul Carlson | State Accounting Administrator | S | (d) | ... | 11/2000 | (g) | 7 yrs. | (g) | ... | ... |
| Nevada..... | Office of the State Controller | Kim Wallin (D) | State Controller | C | E | ... | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 yrs. | 4 yrs. | 2 terms | ... |
| New Hampshire..... | Division of Accounting Services | Steven Smith | Acting Comptroller | S | G | ... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 4 yrs. | ... | ... |
| New Jersey..... | Office of Management and Budget | Charlene M. Holzbaur | Director | S | G | AS | 1/2/1999 | (b) | 9 yrs. | (b) | ... | ... |
| New Mexico..... | Department of Finance and Administration, Financial Control Division | Anthony I. Armijo | State Controller and Director | S | G | ... | 1/1991 | N.A. | 17 yrs. | (a) | ... | ★ |
| New York..... | Office of the State Comptroller | Thomas P. DiNapoli | State Comptroller | C,S | E | ... | 1/2007 | 12/2010 | 2 yrs. | 4 yrs. | unlimited | ... |
| North Carolina..... | Office of the State Controller | David McCoy | State Controller | S | G | GA | 8/2008 | 7/2013 | 0.5 yr. | 7 yrs. | ... | ... |
| North Dakota..... | Office of Management and Budget | Pam Sharp | Director | S | G | ... | 1/2003 | (a) | 5 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Ohio..... | Office of Budget and Management | J. Pari Sabety | Director | S | G | AS | 1/2007 | (a) | 2 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE STATE COMPTROLLERS, 2009 — 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 |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| Oklahoma | Office of State Finance | Brenda Bolander | State Comptroller | S | (c) | ... | 10/2001 | (b) | 7 yrs. | (h) | ... | ... |
| Oregon | State Comptroller's Division | John J. Radford | State Controller | S | (d) | AG | 11/1989 | (b) | 18 yrs. | (g) | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania | Comptroller Operations | Anna Maria Kiehl | Chief Accounting Officer | S | G | ... | 12/2007 | (b) | 2 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island | Office of Accounts and Control | Lawrence C. Franklin Jr. | State Comptroller | S | CS | ... | 8/1986 | N.A. | 21 yrs. | (b) | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | Office of the Comptroller General | Richard Eckstrom (R) | Comptroller General | C,S | E | ... | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 5 yrs. | (b) | unlimited | ... |
| South Dakota | Office of the State Auditor | Richard L. Sattgast (R) | State Auditor | C | E | ... | 1/2003 | 1/2011 | 5 yrs. | (b) | 2 terms | ... |
| Tennessee | Division of Accounts | Jan I. Sylvis | Chief of Accounts | C,S | (f) | ... | 12/1995 | N.A. | 12 yrs | (b) | ... | ... |
| Texas | Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts | Susan Combs (R) | Comptroller of Public Accounts | C,S | E | ... | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 yrs. | (b) | unlimited | ... |
| Utah | Division of Finance | John Reidhead | Director | S | (d) | AG | 9/2005 | N.A. | 3 yrs. | (g) | ... | ... |
| Vermont | Department of Finance and Management | James Reardon | Commissioner | S | G | AS | 2/2005 | N.A. | 3 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Virginia | Department of Accounts | David A. Von Moll | State Comptroller | S | G | GA | 11/2001 | N.A. | 7 yrs. | (a) | ... | ... |
| Washington | Office of Financial Management | Sadie Rodriguez-Hawkins | Senior Assistant Director | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| West Virginia | Office of the State Auditor | Glen B. Garner III (D) | State Auditor | C,S | E | ... | 1/1993 | 1/2012 | 15 yrs. | (a) | unlimited | ... |
| | Finance Division, Office of the State Comptroller | Ross Taylor | State Comptroller and Finance Director | S | (d) | AG | 10/2005 | N.A. | 3 yrs | (g) | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin | State Comptroller's Office | Steve Censky | State Controller | S | CS | ... | 9/2007 | N.A. | 1.5 yrs | (b) | ... | ... |
| Wyoming | Office of the State Auditor | Rita Meyer (R) | State Auditor | C,S | E | ... | 1/2007 | 1/2011 | 2 yrs. | (b) | 2 terms | ... |

Sources: *Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions*, 2006 and 2008 editions, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers. Updated March 2009.

Key:

... — No provision for.

C — Constitutional

S — Statutory

E — Elected by the public.

G — Appointed by the Governor.

CS — Civil Service.

AG — Approved by the governor.

AS — Approved/confirmed by the Senate.

SRD — Approved by State Budget Director.

GA — Confirmed by the General Assembly.

SDB — Confirmed by State Depository Board.

(a) Serves at the pleasure of the governor.

(c) Appointed by the Director of the Dept. of Finance (merit system position).

(d) Appointed by the head of the department of administration or administrative services.

(e) Appointed by the head of 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 the financial and administrative services.

(j) Appointed by the governor for a term 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 | 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..... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Division of Finance, Office of State Comptroller..... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★, B.S.B.A. | ★, 7 yrs. | ... | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin..... | ... | ... | ... | ★(p) | ... | ★, CPA | ... | ... |
| Wyoming..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Sources: *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) 18 yrs. 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 5 yrs. 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 or business management or public administration.

(i) 5 yrs. 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) 4 yrs. with major in accounting.

(n) 3 yrs. directing the work of others.

(o) 7 yrs. and law degree.

(p) Bachelor's degree in accounting.

(q) Bachelor's degree.

Table 4.33
STATE COMPTROLLERS: DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

| <i>State</i> | <i>Comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR)</i> | <i>Disbursement of state funds</i> | <i>Payroll processing</i> | <i>Pre-auditing of payments</i> | <i>Post-audit</i> | <i>Operation of statewide financial management system</i> | <i>Management of state travel policies</i> |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| Alabama..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Alaska..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Arizona..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Arkansas..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| California..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Colorado..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Connecticut..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... |
| Delaware..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Florida..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Georgia..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Hawaii..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Idaho..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Illinois..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Indiana..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| Iowa..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Kansas..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Kentucky..... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Louisiana..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Maine..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maryland..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Massachusetts..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Michigan..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Minnesota..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| Mississippi..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Missouri..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Montana..... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Nebraska..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Nevada..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Hampshire..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... |
| New Jersey..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Mexico..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New York..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| North Carolina..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| North Dakota..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Ohio..... | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Oklahoma..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Oregon..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| Pennsylvania..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| South Dakota..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Tennessee..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Texas..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Utah..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Vermont..... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Virginia..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Washington..... | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ★ | ★ |
| West Virginia..... | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... |
| Office of State Auditor..... | ... | ★ | ★ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Division of Finance, Office of State Comptroller..... | ★ | ... | ... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ |
| Wisconsin..... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Wyoming..... | ★ | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |

Sources: *Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions*, 2006 Edition,
The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers
2006. Updated January 2008.

Key:

★ — Formal provision.

... — No formal provision.

Chapter Five

STATE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Decimated Budgets, Judges as Conveners, and Bloody Judicial Elections: The State Courts in 2008

By David Rottman

Budget crises associated with the general economic downturn overshadowed other issues confronting the state courts. Judicial branches developed objective measures of their efficiency, accessibility, and fairness to demonstrate their accountability for how public funds are spent. Courts also helped lead interbranch efforts to confront problems like mortgage foreclosures and child abuse and neglect.

State judiciaries, like the other branches of government, scrambled to adjust to declining state revenues while maintaining their core functions. Budgetary woes in some states created flashpoints between the judiciary and other branches. Hard times also accelerated a positive trend toward creative partnerships among the branches to address problems in policy areas related to the administration of justice. The unique capacity of judges to serve as conveners for such efforts became a sought after commodity. Another round of judicial elections and a new U. S. Supreme Court case highlighted the continuation of heavily politicized, interest group-laden races for an office charged with administering fair and impartial justice.

State Court Budgets

“Our budgets are being decimated, even as we know that in times of economic stress, people turn in even greater numbers to their state courts for relief,” was one chief justice’s summary of 2008.¹ At least 20 states cut judicial budgets during the year.² As 2008 progressed, the practical consequences of such cutbacks on the public became clear. New Hampshire halted all civil and criminal trials for a month to save the expense of giving per diem payments to jurors. The costs, however, are merely deferred as trials are only rescheduled, not dismissed.³ Florida’s courts experienced two rounds of budget cuts that forced the firing of hundreds of clerks and legal staff amid warnings that additional budget cuts could virtually suspend processing civil cases.⁴ Vermont’s chief justice proposed closing seven county courts and laying off employees to help ease the budget crisis his court system faced.⁵

The negative effects associated with court budget cutbacks are not limited to citizens and businesses who need access to the courts. There is evidence that the harmful effects are felt throughout the legal process statewide. A study in Florida quantified the costs

incurred because of increased delays in processing civil cases. Longer delays impose additional costs on businesses seeking to resolve issues quickly without using the courts and create lost opportunities for businesses and individuals as they await the outcome of their cases. The study estimates the cost to the state of Florida’s backlogs is \$17.4 billion per year.⁶

Draconian budget cuts imposed on other parts of the justice system also hindered the fair and timely disposition of criminal civil cases. Notably, in many states the budgets of both public defenders and prosecutors were severely cut. Late in 2008, public defenders’ offices in at least seven states were refusing to take on new cases—or filed lawsuits to limit their numbers—because they were unable to provide adequate legal representation. In a Florida court, the caseload per public defender grew from 1,380 cases to 2,225 cases over a three-year period.⁷ The Constitution guarantees the right to counsel in most serious cases and the state must provide legal representation through its indigent defense system if a defendant is unable to afford it. Prosecutors’ offices were similarly affected, requiring cuts that included “treating drug-related felony crimes as misdemeanors, dismantling specialty units to prosecute domestic violence and child abuse, and placing prosecutors and staff on unpaid leave to save money.”⁸

Judicial branch budgets have distinctive features that explain why cuts, particularly across the board, can have such a severe impact on court activities. First, between 80 percent and 90 percent of the judiciary budget is dedicated to the salaries of judges and court employees.⁹ Judges cannot be removed from office or have their salaries reduced to cut costs, so the burden of cuts falls on the court staff that judges and the public depend upon to process cases.¹⁰ “Thus, where a 5 percent across-the-board reduction in an executive department’s budget may be absorbed through operational restructuring or pro-rata staff reductions, a similar cut to the judiciary’s budget can

result in significant staff reductions.”¹¹

Second, the Constitution imposes rigid limits on where the burden of cuts in the judicial budget will fall. The guarantee of a speedy trial in criminal cases means the brunt of deep cuts in the court budget will be at the expense of the adjudication of civil and family cases, which must be placed on the back burner to give criminal cases priority. Yet recessions tend to increase the number of civil cases involving mortgage foreclosure, eviction and divorce. The burden on the courts and the parties to civil/criminal cases is further magnified because often litigants cannot afford an attorney and represent themselves. Self-represented litigants draw disproportionately on court staff’s time, and require more, not fewer clerks, to process their cases fairly and expeditiously.¹²

Budget cutbacks imposed on the courts are a common source of friction between the judiciary and the legislature. To place this in context, state expenditure on their respective judiciaries accounts for 1 percent to 3 percent of the total budgets.¹³ The exact proportion within this range varies from state to state depending primarily on the extent to which trial courts are locally funded and whether the courts are responsible for providing adult and juvenile probation, an executive branch function in most states.

Clashes over the judicial budget are relatively recent. In many ways, they emerged as an unintended consequence of a court reform program. As reformers forged state judiciaries into statewide systems with central leadership, the budgets for state trial courts previously set by individual counties and cities became centralized in the state budget. This rendered the setting of the judicial budget into a single high stakes process. State funding, a desired outcome, made the judiciary budget vulnerable to cuts introduced as payback for an appellate court decision that displeased the state legislature.¹⁴ The stakes are heightened because historically the trend has been that cuts in court programs are rarely fully restored to full funding after a budget crisis is over.¹⁵

Friction between the branches is enhanced because the judiciary lacks a formal role in the budget process of most states. There is also a tendency to downplay or ignore the distinctive status of the judiciary as a separate branch of government. Judicial leaders often find themselves treated like the heads of executive branch agencies.¹⁶ Such treatment increases the potential for conflict.

In response, some states have developed mechanisms that improve the flow of information between the branches to ensure a strong case for the judicial budget. More direct efforts to reduce potential con-

flict include negotiating processes through which state court leaders can work with legislators and state executives to gain more control over their own budgets. Thus, instead of requesting increased appropriations, some court systems reached a compromise to allocate a larger proportion of state funding to general funds rather than allotments to specific programs. This allows the courts, who are in the best position to prioritize, to direct internally the use of state funding.¹⁷ California is a good example. Most of its \$3.8 billion annual budget is allocated to general court operations. The California system has the additional benefit of giving the courts the ability to decide on where the court-created revenue streams such as civil assessment fees and civil filing fees are used.

State court systems have also recognized the importance of demonstrating accountability for how their budgets are spent. During 2008, state courts emphasized programs that allow them to demonstrate they are being run efficiently. A growing number of state courts are providing better information about their performance to the public and the legislature for their state.¹⁸ The courts in Massachusetts, for example, initiated a comprehensive effort to utilize caseload management measures to improve the performance in a variety of areas, including clearance rate, time to disposition, age of pending cases and trial date certainty.¹⁹ The state courts in Massachusetts took the additional step of setting statewide goals for its measures and publishing the results for all to see.²⁰

When recessions hit, states may seek to improve their revenue stream by increasing filing fees and fines. This will not necessarily provide relief for the state courts in every case, however, as many states funnel the proceeds of such increases into programs unrelated to the administration of justice or directly into general revenue. One consequence of imposing higher court costs is a diminished access to justice for the public: “When legislatures and the courts themselves turn to fee-based structures to replace general funding obligations, the image of courts as a cornerstone of democratic government is substantially eroded.”²¹

Building Interbranch Relations

During difficult economic times, clashes between the branches tend to multiply beyond the immediate flashpoint of the budget. Looking for some hints of blue in a stormy sky, economic crises can also serve as spurs for positive change, allowing for reforms that may have met more resistance in better financial times.

One positive development is a trend toward cooperative ventures between the judiciary and other branches to address problems related to the administration of justice. Recognition of this trend came at a May 2008 national conference on “The Role of State Court Leaders in Support Public Policy Affecting the Administration of Justice.” More than 60 state supreme court chief justices and state court administrators met to discuss what role they should play in supporting and reforming public policy that affects the administration of justice.

The conference highlighted a number of examples of how the branches are working together to address critical economic and social problems. Three states—Arizona, Indiana and Ohio—provide examples that reflect the diversity of the problems addressed and the methods being used.

In 2005, Arizona courts confronted a puzzling trend. Despite increasingly severe penalties for offenses involving driving under the influence, the number of such offenses was increasing each year. The state’s chief justice established a DUI Case Processing Committee, whose recommendations led to an interbranch effort involving new legislation, action by local governments, and an annual DUI summit attended by representatives from all three branches. The summits examined the effectiveness of alternative DUI sanctions, leading to a recommended pilot program in 11 courts. The results of the pilot were sufficiently promising for the supreme court to take the program statewide in July of 2008.²²

The Indiana “Summit on Children—Partners Planning for Permanency” in December 2007 brought together more than 300 judges and their staff, legislators, mental health professionals, foster parents, educators and government caseworkers. The Indiana Supreme Court’s Court Improvement Program sponsored the summit as a forum to generate change in how by the justice and foster care systems at the state and local levels helped abused and neglected children.²³ Most participants came as members of teams led by their county’s juvenile court judges. Indiana’s Supreme Court chief justice set the stage for discussion and action and the director of the Department of Child Service framed the issues and objectives. The summit was structured to provide time for an exchange of ideas, while also allowing the county teams to start planning the implementation of changes in their own communities.²⁴

In Ohio, the governor established the Foreclosure Legal Assistance Group of Ohio—called FLAG-Ohio—consisting of representatives from the judicial and executive branches, to recommend remedial

action to ease the foreclosure crisis that, among many other consequences, brought 83,000 cases filed in the state’s courts.²⁵ The group’s work culminated in the creation of the “Save the Dream Program: Ohio’s Foreclosure Prevention Effort,” announced at a December 2007 joint news conference held by the governor, chief justice, attorney general and director of commerce outlining the new program. The judiciary’s contribution included a Foreclosure Mediation Program Model, the first of its kind in the nation, and a letter sent by the chief justice to all registered attorneys in the state requesting they volunteer their services to provide no cost legal assistance to those affected by foreclosure. More than 1,200 attorneys answered that call in 2008.²⁶

The 2008 Role of the State Court Leaders Conference generated a number of ground rules that such programs should follow. First, the participants dealt at length with how judges and other court leaders should participate in public policy issues. The Code of Judicial Conduct is a fundamental limiting factor shaping the judicial role in policy issues. Judges are uniquely constrained in how they interact with litigants and others potentially influenced by the outcomes of court cases, and on what they can do and say regarding controversial matters. Basically, judges can be collaborators but not partners, conveners but not issue advocates. In a formulation that gained consensus, “Public policy for today’s purposes relates to the effect or intentions of state court administrative actions—practices, priorities, rules—that impact the public beyond the substantive adjudicative actions that we all take.”²⁷ Such actions are necessarily limited to public policy that affects the administration of justice.

Clear boundaries need to be respected. There was consensus that court leaders cannot become involved in such questions as the distribution of state spending between highways and parks, even though there is substantive law relevant to those areas. Because court leaders can be collaborators in policy ventures, but never partners, a participating justice or judge at times will need to leave the room during these public policy discussions.

The conference also identified ways in which court leaders can make a unique contribution to interbranch collaborations. Participants offered examples of what was termed the most underutilized resource in public policy at both the state and local levels: the convening power of a judge. Typically, court leaders have worked as part of a broad coalition consisting of the other branches and key groups associated with the policy issue at hand. Judicial leaders are qualified

to be the convener who brings together the diverse interests relevant to responding to a particular problem area be it substance abuse, domestic violence, or the mortgage foreclosure crisis. Here the prestige of the judiciary and the courts is critical, as is the widespread perception of the judiciary as non-partisan.

Information in the possession of the courts is another contribution judicial leaders bring to the table. One chief justice noted, it is the “repeat low-level offenders, often drug-addicted, in our state courts who corrode their own lives and vitality of our neighborhoods.”²⁸ Such information can be the spur toward working collaboratively with the rest of state government and community groups to forge better options: “So as we study our court dockets we can simply watch the numbers rise. Or we can ask: Are we using our resources as effectively as possible? Can repeated court interventions perhaps help to stop the downward spiral of these lives? Are we simply counting cases, or can we make each case count?”²⁹

The importance of a chief justice maintaining high visibility in the community was also asserted. In this view, a chief justice needs to devote adequate time to attend meetings of various groups concerned with policies affecting the administration of justice to demonstrate the chiefs’ accessibility. Demonstrating interest in issues makes other groups more willing to work with the judiciary.

Questions were raised at the conference but not fully answered: What is the proactive role of the court in pointing out problems? If the judiciary is to be proactive, which responsibilities lie with the trial bench and which with the supreme court and state court administrator? How should the judiciary decide on priorities for becoming involved in public policy issues? Although the policy issues may be similar across the states, the tools required by court leaders to address these issues will vary significantly by state.

The dialogue on how the branches can work together to achieve public policy goals will be taken up in May 2009. That’s when 300 representatives of the three branches of state government will continue the discussion of how such joint efforts can be expanded and strengthened at a summit on “Justice is the Business of Government: The Importance of Fair and Impartial State Courts.” The goal is to agree on concrete recommendations that can both reduce tensions between the branches and make inroads into some of the most intractable economic and social problems confronting the states.

There are existing models for how the branches can work together more smoothly and productively.

Judicial councils composed of legislators, judges and administrators in some states make recommendations to the legislature. Other programs include having legislators “ride-along” (sit in during court proceedings) and holding “meet-and-greet” events where legislators and judges can discuss issues of mutual interest and learn about each other’s work.³⁰

Judicial Elections in 2008

Judicial elections in 2008 confirmed their transformation into “high dollar free-for-alls marked by dueling campaign salvos by organized interest groups, often located outside the state of the election.”³¹ Thirty-nine elections for state supreme court seats went before the electorate in 2008. In the 26 seats filled by partisan or non-partisan elections, twenty incumbents sought re-election. Thirteen justices did not draw an opponent. Six of the 20 incumbents were defeated, including the chief justices of Michigan, Mississippi and West Virginia (in a party primary). All 20 justices running against their own record in retention elections were retained by the voters.

The contested races featured negative, even scurrilous, television advertising, partisanship and under the radar clashes between powerful economic interests. Nearly \$20 million was spent on television advertising in supreme court races, an increase of 24 percent from 2006. Most of the ads were paid for by interest group or political parties rather than by the candidates. At this point, Minnesota and North Dakota are the only states using contestable elections not to have television advertising in their judicial races.

The 2008 election outcomes, however, broke with a post-2000 trend in which candidates backed by the business community fared relatively well. The propriety of interest group support became a core issue influencing the outcome of judicial elections.

The impact of national political developments on judicial races affected the outcome of some trial court races. This was particularly notable in partisan election states that use straight-ticket levers. In Houston, Texas, (Harris County) 22 of 26 incumbent Republican circuit court judges on the ballot were swept from office.³² President Obama’s coattails and demographic changes in a once Republican stronghold leveraged the switch.

The judicial election scene in 2008 was enlivened by some rare ballot victories by opponents of contestable judicial elections. Two decades have passed since a state switched from contestable elections, partisan or non-partisan, to the Missouri Plan favored by reformers. The victories occurred at the local level.

Voters in Arkansas, Kansas, and Missouri either rejected bids to further politicize their elections or took the affirmative step to end contestable elections.

The judicial election that received the most national coverage in 2008 actually took place four years before in West Virginia. That election gained notoriety when it led to a case now before the U.S. Supreme Court.³³ *Caperton v. Massey* originated in an election challenge to an incumbent West Virginia Supreme Court justice. The specific issue was whether a judge having benefited from \$3 million of support should sit in judgment on a case in which his benefactor was a party.

Conclusion

As 2008 progressed, the state courts confronted budgets often inadequate to maintaining even their core adjudicative functions. Courthouses were closed and jury trials halted to cut costs. With criminal cases necessarily given priority, the access to justice for civil litigants and others with business in the courthouse was limited. Budget cuts to the judiciary fall disproportionately on staff.

Good news was in short supply. A promising trend amidst the gloom is the development of innovative interbranch efforts that tackle problems of great concern to the public. It is clear that a top priority for state judiciaries is to nurture relations with the other branches consistent with the distinctive, non-political role courts are expected to play.

Judicial elections continue to be conducted in a manner that many observers find problematic for a non-political branch of government. In 2009, attention is focused on the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in *Caperton v. Massey*, which may resolve the question of when campaign contributions that helped elect a judge can be so substantial as to require that judge to step aside from hearing a case in which the contributor is a party. There were some stirrings of a renewed drive to move away from contestable elections, but also a flurry of legislation introduced that would move in the opposite direction. Past experience suggests there is little prospect of change in the methods states now use to select their judges. 2009 may test the continued applicability of that experience.

Notes

¹President of the Conference of Chief Justices to the American Bar Association House of Delegates, by Chief Justice Margaret H. Marshall (Massachusetts), February 16, 2009 (transcript on file with author).

²Bob Drogin, "Even jury hiring is frozen," *Los Ange-*

les Times, December 22, 2008 (available at <http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-na-courts22-2008dec22,0,387609.story>).

³*Ibid.*

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶The Washington Economics Group, Inc., *The Economic Impacts of Delays in Civil trials in Florida's Courts Due to Under-Funding of Court System* (prepared for the Florida Bar Association, January 12, 2009) (available at [http://www.floridabar.org/TFB/TFBResources.nsf/Attachments/1C1C563F8CAFFC2C8525753E005573FF/\\$FILE/WashingtonGroup.pdf?OpenElement](http://www.floridabar.org/TFB/TFBResources.nsf/Attachments/1C1C563F8CAFFC2C8525753E005573FF/$FILE/WashingtonGroup.pdf?OpenElement)). The report estimates \$10.1 billion in direct economic impacts annually, with an additional \$7.3 billion in indirect costs.

⁷The *New York Times* editorial board, "Hard Times and the Right to Counsel," *New York Times*, November 21, 2008 (available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/21/opinion/21fri2.html>).

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⁹Carol Flango, Chuck Campbell, and Neal Kauder, "State Courts and Budget Challenges," *Future Trends in State Courts 2006* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 2006) (available at <http://contentdm.ncsconline.org/cgi-bin/showfile.exe?CISOROOT=/financial&CISOPTR=126>).

¹⁰The Associated Press, "Poor economy hits courts, hurts programs for poor," *International Herald Tribune*, January 24, 2009 (available at <http://www.iht.com/articles/ap/2009/01/24/america/NA-US-Meltdown-Justice-In-Peril.php>).

¹¹Michael L. Buenger, "The Challenges of Funding State Courts in Tough Fiscal Times," *Court Review* 41, 2 (Summer, 2004), p. 16 (available at <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1070&context=ajacourreview>).

¹²John Greacen, "Legal information versus legal advice: developments during the last five years," *Judicature* 84, 2, 2001.

¹³David Rottman and Shauna Strickland, *State Court Organization 2004* (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington DC: USGPO, 2006), Table 16 (available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/sco04.pdf>).

¹⁴The incomplete process of unifying the courts at the state level through simplifying their structure, centralizing their management, and switching to state funding with a centralized state budget is described in David Rottman, "The Court Reform Agenda: A Progress Report from 2007" *The Book of the States* 40, 2008 (available at <http://www.csg.org/pubs/Documents/TableofContents.pdf>). It should be noted here that most states continue to fund their courts out of a combination of local and state funding, as well as from revenue generated from fees and fines. State funding currently provides for all judicial salaries in 44 states and court reporter services in 33 states for courts of general jurisdiction (the main trial court hearing felonies and high-stakes civil cases).

¹⁵Carol Flango, Chuck Campbell, and Neal Kauder, p. 14.

¹⁶True, courts possess “inherent powers” to mandate funding at an “appropriate level” defined in most states as what is “reasonably necessary.” Court leaders understand that inherent power in the context of a dispute over funding levels is “a weapon of last resort.” Buenger, 2004, p. 18.

¹⁷Carol Flango, Chuck Campbell, and Neal Kauder.

¹⁸Kleiman and Schauffer, “Measuring Court Performance: Access and Fairness in the State Courts,” in this volume.

¹⁹Richard Schauffer, “Judicial accountability in the US state courts: Measuring court performance,” *Utrecht Law Review*, Volume 3, Issue 1 (June 2007), page 122 (available at <http://www.utrechtlawreview.org/publish/articles/000040/article.pdf>).

²⁰Ibid.

²¹Buenger, 2004, p. 19.

²²Report of the DUI Case Processing Committee, Re-engineering DUI Case Processing in Arizona, November 2005 at iv (available at http://www.supreme.state.az.us/media/archive/2006/optDUI_Report_10405.pdf).

²³The Federal Court Improvement Program is administered by the Children’s Bureau of the US Department of Health and Human Services, which provides funding to state supreme courts. It was established in 1993 to “assist State courts in performing their role in the continuum of care provided for families and children at risk. This program offers support for the implementation of alternatives and improvements as well as support for the expansion of successful court systems.” (available at <http://www.federal-grantswire.com/state-court-improvement-program.html>).

²⁴Nancy Gettinger, “Indiana Summit on Children Meets in Indianapolis” *Indiana Courttimes*, Issue 17.1, Jan/Feb 2008, p. 5 (available at <http://issuu.com/incourts/docs/news17-1>).

²⁵“Save the Dream,” the Task Force’s report, is available at www.com.ohio.gov/SavetheDream/ and the details of the Foreclosure Mediation Program at www.sconet.state.oh.us/dispute_resolution/foreclosure/foreclosureMediation.pdf.

²⁶David Rottman (Reporter), *The Role of State Court Leaders in Supporting Public Policy that Affects the Administration of Justice: Highlights and Themes from a Conference* (National Center for State Courts for the Pew Center on the States, 2009).

²⁷Quote from Indiana Chief Justice Randall Shepard, as reported in Ibid.

²⁸New York Chief Judge Judith S. Kaye, “Interview,” *Judges’ Journal*, Winter 2009.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Carol Flango, Chuck Campbell, and Neal Kauder.

³¹Conference of Chief Justices, Brief of the Conference of Chief Justices as Amicus Curiae in Support of Neither Party in Supreme Court of the United States, *Caperton v. Massey*, p. 8 (available at http://brennan.3cdn.net/d6274e472669a87b58_dqm6iilz9.pdf).

³²Nathan Koppel, “Obama’s Coattails Stretch to Texas Trial Courts,” *Wall Street Journal Law Blog*, November 5, 2008 (available at http://blogs.wsj.com/law/2008/11/05/obamas-coattails-stretch-to-texas-trial-courts/?referer=sphere_related_content).

³³While approximately ten thousand petitions seeking review are filed annually with the U.S. Supreme Court, in recent years approximately 100 petitions are accepted (“granted cert”) for full review by the Court. Supreme Court of the United States, *The Justices’ Caseload*, (available at <http://www.supremecourtus.gov/about/justicecaseload.pdf>).

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 inequity, 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.

Measuring Court Performance: Access and Fairness in State Courts

By Matthew Kleiman and Richard Schauffler

State courts are improving public service by adopting the CourTools Access and Fairness survey to gather the views of court users. Key issues of access to court services and fairness in court proceedings are highlighted.

Introduction

Government agencies and institutions have placed a primacy on evaluating the views and perspectives of their customers. This renewed focus on customer satisfaction emphasizes the need for the public sector to deliver quality goods and services to those who use them and the taxpayers who pay for them. Collecting, reporting and responding to the views of customers helps ensure that public agencies meet the dual goals of transparency and accountability.

Information collected from customers can be utilized to assess whether different categories of customers (e.g., men, women, young, old, etc.) have equal access to those goods and services. Where that is not the case, this data can help identify and eliminate perceived barriers to effective service. Not only that, but assessing the customer helps to determine the effect policy reforms and program initiatives have on the end users of goods and services. Assessments can determine if the program had the intended result. This is especially true in the provision of legal information through self-help centers, Web sites and weekly drop-in workshops—in determining which of these services work and for whom is each most effective.

Unlike some public sector organizations, courts are not fundamentally in the business of satisfying customers with a discrete and concrete service, such as renewing a driver's license. What courts are designed to do is to resolve disputes in a timely, fair and independent manner. Judges, not unlike doctors, must get to the matter at hand quickly and spend enough time to determine an appropriate and individualized response to each particular case.

State courts nationwide handle over 100 million incoming cases a year, half of which are traffic cases.¹ State courts provide the forum in which residents of a jurisdiction can resolve legal problems and disputes ranging from the most simple actions (such as making a name change, paying a traffic ticket) to the most complex (such as defending themselves in a felony trial, dissolving a marriage and terminating parental rights). Judicial officers and court staff

serve as unbiased, neutral arbiters of disputes while ensuring impartial access, due process and fair and consistent decisions. A positive image of the court “rests upon the perception of the courts as meeting constitutional obligations to protect rights, ensuring that litigants have adequate legal representation, that judges are honest, fair and well-trained, and court staff are respectful.”² However, public opinion surveys have suggested that the public perceives courts as being “too costly, too slow, unfair in the treatment of racial and ethnic minorities, out of touch with the public, and negatively influenced by political considerations.”³ Sadly, these results were replicated across 33 state-specific surveys and six national surveys, and even in states with robust court reform programs, opinion did not change in response to the reforms.⁴ But public opinion is shaped by many factors, is difficult for courts to change, and is an expensive thing to measure. As David Rottman notes, rather than attempting to influence public trust and confidence directly, courts are better off examining issues of access and procedural justice; soliciting the views of those who use the court rather than the broader public provides a practical strategy for improving court services.

What Are State Courts Doing?

State courts around the country have recently embraced a different approach to assess how court users (e.g., litigants, attorneys, witnesses, jurors and others) assess court performance. This approach focuses on two fundamental values associated with the resolution of disputes: access to justice and procedural fairness. Rather than implement reforms and hope the public notices (an unsuccessful and costly strategy), state courts are increasingly turning to a simple but effective approach to measuring the satisfaction of court users.

Before turning to the specifics of these programs, it is important to note several distinguishing characteristics of the interaction between court users and

the courts. First, for matters other than a simple traffic ticket, a plurality of those entering a courthouse are doing it for the first time. During that visit to the courthouse (or the court's Web site), these people are trying to understand an enormous amount of information about their case: Where will it be heard? When will it be heard? Can they represent themselves in court? How do they get an interpreter? Who must attend? What papers must be filed with the court? What will it cost? How long will it take? Court cases represent complex events that are highly infrequent in the lives of most people, a combination that puts a premium on issues related to access, among them the availability of plain English forms and instructions, meaningful assistance from self-help centers, clear signage and helpful front counter staff.

Second, for those who turn to the courts to resolve disputes, the expectation is not that they will win, but that the process will be fair and understandable. In popular parlance, they expect to have their day in court, a chance to tell their side of the story and have a judicial officer consider what they have said in making a final judgment in the case. This places the emphasis on procedural fairness.⁵

The critical importance of procedural fairness means that courts must pay attention not only to the outcomes in cases, but to the process that produces these outcomes. Doing so is not motivated by a desire to be popular, but rather by the knowledge that court decisions that are arrived at by processes perceived to be fair are more likely to be complied with by the litigants, whether they win or lose.

Third, an increasing number of litigants appear in court without attorneys and represent themselves in court. This is true not only for small claims and traffic cases, but also for landlord-tenant cases, probate cases and domestic relations cases (e.g., divorce, custody, child support, visitation). The proportion of self-represented litigants in these case types is an estimated 50 percent to 80 percent of the litigants. Self representation is making itself felt in criminal and civil cases as well. Guiding the self-represented litigant through their case (without giving legal advice on their particular case) is a challenge for state courts everywhere, with major implications for how the court operates and for the perceptions of the court in terms of access and fairness.

For all of these reasons, state courts are turning to a straightforward survey of court users that measures their views of access to justice and procedural fairness. The new wave of court reform is based not on general public opinion, but on the experiences and views of those who use the courts.

Access and Fairness Survey

In the past three years, courts around the country have begun to administer Access and Fairness surveys, utilizing the *CourTools* Measure 1 version.⁶ To date, assessments have been conducted statewide in Minnesota and Utah and in select courts in Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts and Ohio. Courts that implement the survey are asking all of those who come to the courthouse on a typical day to fill out a brief self-administered survey as they exit the court. Individuals surveyed include litigants and their families and friends, victims and witnesses, attorneys, law enforcement officers, representatives of social service agencies, and individuals doing records searches or having other business at the clerk's office, among others. Because the intent is to assess the views of the court's customers, judges and court staff are excluded. The survey is available in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese and is administered on a periodic basis (e.g., annually).

The survey itself consists of 15 substantive statements, divided into two parts. The first 10 items focus on the issue of access, while the last five items focus on fairness and are answered only by those who saw a judicial officer during their visit to court that day. Each of the 15 statements has five possible responses ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The closer the average score is to 5, the more positive is the public's opinion of the court.

In addition, respondents are asked to provide some basic background information that allows for an assessment of differential treatment or the ability to access court services. Respondents are asked what they did in court that day (e.g., search court records, file papers, jury duty, attend a hearing or trial, make a payment); how often they are typically in this courthouse; the type of case that brought the respondent to the courthouse (e.g., traffic, criminal, civil, divorce, small claims, juvenile); what gender they are; and how they identify themselves (e.g., American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African-American, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White, Mixed Race, Other).

Access

The state constitutions of 12 states contain an identical statement on the purposes of state courts: "All courts shall be open; every person for injury done to his goods, lands, or person shall have remedy by due process of law; and right and justice shall be administered without self denial or delay."⁷ These guiding principles of access to justice imply that court services should be available and open to all. Courts have

a fundamental responsibility to minimize geographic, architectural, language, procedural and economic barriers to the court's services. Individuals who come to a court—regardless of their socioeconomic status, race or ethnicity, level of experience with legal proceedings, type of legal representation, proficiency in English and their abilities and disabilities—must be offered and receive equal access to justice. There are many nuances to the idea of access: physical access (e.g., ramps along with stairs); language access (for non-native English speakers, and plain English forms for everyone that overcome complicated legalese); informational access (what does a litigant need to do, and how do they get it done), to name but a few. The survey probes some of the most critical of those, relying on 10 statements:

- Finding the courthouse was easy.
- The forms I needed were clear and easy to understand.
- I felt safe in the courthouse.
- The court makes reasonable efforts to remove physical and language barriers to service.
- I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time.
- Court staff paid attention to my needs.
- I was treated with courtesy and respect.
- I easily found the courtroom or office I needed.
- The court's Web site was useful.
- The court's hours of operation made it easy for me to do my business.

What Are Courts Learning about Access?

The access portion of the survey points out a fact with major implications for state courts: the biggest share of those visiting the courts is doing so for the first time. Those using the courts are likely to be lost, confused, and frustrated if the courts do not pay attention to structuring their world to make it accessible. Many courts are discovering that their access issues begin with poor signage. This includes signage on roadways as well as signage inside court facilities. Far too many court users end up in the wrong place, and as a result of being lost, often arrive at the wrong time.

Once in the right place, court users consistently point out that they are not able to get their business done in a reasonable amount of time. Courts that have explored this issue discover a variety of reasons for this, including insufficient staffing of front counters at peak periods, inefficient processes that require more than one stop to complete a transaction,

the time required to explain the legal process to each court user, and more. Courts also are learning that the public finds it less than optimal to be summoned to a process only to wait for a long time before it is their turn (e.g., jury voir dire, or traffic court). Those using the court refer to these kinds of events as a "cattle call," noting that the herd is first rounded up only to wait for the action to begin.

Many courts find that the public does not think that the court's hours of operation are convenient. Since the courts are generally open only during the business day, those working during those daytime hours must rush in before work, on their lunch hour, or immediately after work, along with dozens others just like themselves. Courts have started to reevaluate on the basis of these findings, and are experimenting with night court, Saturday sessions, mobile court services, and other flexible approaches.

Finally, another general finding is that those coming to the courthouse are often unaware of the court's Web site or were not able to use it to complete their business. Many states and individual courts have invested heavily in their Web sites, but have not marketed these sites well to the public or partnered with other public institutions to promote awareness of and access to these online services (through computers in public libraries, for example). As a result, the frustrated person standing in line for traffic court complaining about how long it takes might have been able to pay their ticket online, reschedule their hearing, obtain the forms they need, or attend online traffic school, and as a result might never have needed to come to the courthouse at all.

Fairness

Trial courts have the responsibility to provide "due process and individual justice in each case, treat similar litigants equally, and ensure that their actions and consequences thereof, are consistent with established law."⁸

Fairness is a complex, multidimensional concept that is difficult to measure, yet it lies at the heart of what courts are supposed to embody in their actions. A solution to this challenge is provided by research on what is referred to as "procedural fairness." This approach focuses on key dimensions of the process by which cases are heard and decided, focusing primarily on the time when litigants appear before a judicial officer. The research demonstrates repeatedly when key expectations of fairness held by litigants are met, litigants are more likely to comply with court orders and view the court system and the law favorably.

The surprising and even counterintuitive finding of this research is that litigants do not base their views and behavior on whether they won or lost their case. While no one is happy when they do not prevail, their more important views of the law and the courts, and moreover, their compliance with court orders, is not negatively affected if the process by which a decision is reached is perceived as fair.

What is a fair process? Research suggest that it is a process in which 1) parties in a case get to tell their side of the story; 2) the judicial officer is neutral, listens to both sides; 3) parties in a case are treated with courtesy and respect, and in a non-discriminatory fashion; and 4) parties understand the decision made and the reasons for it.⁹

Consistent with this approach, the *CourTools* Measure 1 Access and Fairness survey contains the following five items, designed to be completed by all those who appeared before a judicial officer on the day of the survey, rating the items from strongly disagree to strongly agree on a five-point scale:

- The way my case was handled was fair.
- The judge listened to my side of the story before he or she made a decision.
- The judge had the information necessary to make good decisions about my case.
- I was treated the same as everyone else.
- As I leave the court, I know what to do next about my case.

What Are Courts Learning about Fairness?

The results on the fairness survey items are generally more positive than observers or even court practitioners might predict. Most courts find that the results indicate that courts are perceived as operating in a fair manner, and that this positive rating does not vary in a systematic and significant way when analyzed by race/ethnicity, gender, case type, court size, or other background variable, including whether the respondent won or lost their case (an item some jurisdictions have asked).

Overall, state courts that have conducted the survey are doing an excellent job in providing fair decisions. It could be argued that the courts that have undertaken this survey represent the best courts; where individual courts have done this on their own, that might be the case. Nonetheless, that does not diminish the significance of the results for those courts—being fair is neither easy nor automatic. In states with a statewide approach (e.g., Massachusetts, Utah) all courts are being measured, and the positive results are all the more impressive.

Of course, within specific jurisdictions, state courts are discovering and exploring the meaning of some important differences. In some jurisdictions, there are important differences between responses from whites and non-whites, for example. Differences also appear in certain case types within a jurisdiction, which suggests that individual judges are behaving differently in those jurisdictions. Sometimes this is a matter of inexperience (a new judge, or a judge new to an assignment to a division (e.g., juvenile)), and sometimes it might be attributable to ways of doing court business that need to be changed. In these cases, courts are developing training plans for the court generally as well as for specific judges. For example, when the court learns that one division's ratings on the item "As I leave the court, I know what to do next about my case" are significantly lower than other divisions, observation can be conducted to determine what is driving the lack of clear communication in those courtrooms, and peer training can be designed by the judges.

Conclusion

The significance of the state courts' willingness to undertake this form of public evaluation can be understood when placed in the context of the dynamics of this branch of state government. While the public can and does vote to change decision makers in the executive and legislative branches, that mechanism is—by constitutional design—far less dynamic in the judicial branch. The judicial branch has largely been insulated from political influence in this way, for the purpose of minimizing undue influence over decision making. This makes it all the more important that the judiciary find other ways to give the public a role in evaluating the work of the state courts.

For this reason the courts have historically made use of public trust and confidence surveys to gauge public opinion on the work of the courts. These public opinion surveys are complex in design and deployment, difficult to interpret, and expensive to undertake. By design, the Access and Fairness survey is straightforward and inexpensive, designed to produce actionable information for state court managers and judges. This practical approach is being adopted by an increasing number of states and courts, providing the basis for court improvement. In the face of mounting fiscal pressures and budget reductions and service cutbacks, state courts are also using this information to document current court performance, establishing a baseline against which actual or anticipated reductions in court services brought on by the economic recession can be compared in the years ahead.

Notes

¹Robert C. LaFountain et al., *Examining the Work of State Courts, 2007: A National Perspective from the Court Statistics Project*, (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 2008), 11.

²David B. Rottman, "Public Perceptions of the State Courts: A Primer," *The Court Manager*, Vol. 15, No. 3, (2000), 9.

³*Ibid.*

⁴David B. Rottman, "Procedural Fairness as a Court Reform Agenda," *Court Review*, Vol. 44, Issue 1-2, (2007–2008), 32.

⁵For an excellent exploration of this topic, including the extensive research by Tom R. Tyler and others, see the special Issue on Procedural Fairness of *Court Review*, Vol. 44, Issue 1-2, (2007–2008).

⁶Brian J. Ostrom et al., *CourTools*, (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 2005). See Measure 1 Access and Fairness, available for download at www.courttools.org. Some jurisdictions have implemented slightly modified versions of the original *CourTools* survey.

⁷See the state constitutions of Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee, Utah and Wyoming. Even in the old days, cutting and pasting of well-formulated language was practiced in the development of the law, albeit by hand and not with a computer.

⁸National Center for State Courts, *Trial Court Performance Standards with Commentary*, (Williamsburg, Va.: National Center for State Courts, 1990), 12.

⁹Tom R. Tyler, "Procedural Justice and the Courts," *Court Review*, Vol. 44, No. 1-2, (2007–2008), 26–31.

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State Judicial Diversity

By Barbara L. Graham

This article investigates the nature and extent to which state courts are racially and ethnically diverse. Judicial diversity is examined for African-Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Pacific Islanders and Native Americans. The findings indicate that only modest increases in judicial diversity have occurred in the states' major appellate and trial courts since 2008. Minority judges are more likely to obtain seats on state courts through gubernatorial appointment, especially in states that formally use elections to select judges. This research underscores the complexity of state judicial selection and the role governors play in increasing racial and ethnic judicial diversity.

Introduction

In 1973, the American Judicature Society reported that African-American judges made up about 1.3 percent of the nation's state court judges. By 1986, African-American judges on state courts increased to 3.5 percent. Hispanic and Asian-American representation on the major state courts was negligible during the 1970s and early 1980s. By 2001, however, racial and ethnic minorities were becoming more visible on the states' major courts but progress was exceedingly slow. Calls for greater racial and ethnic representation on state courts are consistent with the assumption that state judiciaries should reflect the racial and ethnic diversity of America and that the courts are open to all.

Diversity can be defined in many ways, but this study focuses specifically on racial and ethnic groups that have a history of exclusion and discrimination in the political process and have been historically underrepresented in our nation's political and legal institutions.¹ Judicial diversity is explicitly measured in the context of the African-American, Hispanic, Asian-Pacific Islander and Native American presence on the major state trial and appellate courts.²

This study is based on data collected by the author on minority judges presiding on general jurisdiction state courts as of December 2008.³ The judges were identified and included in the analysis from a variety of sources, including *The Directory of Minority Judges of the United States*, lists provided by state court administrators, state court directories and state court Web sites. Additional data were collected on methods of state judicial selection, name and type of court, dates of judicial selection, method of appointment or election, names of appointing governors and their partisan identification, and census region.

Racial and Ethnic Diversity of State Courts

This study identified 1,295 minority judges sitting on the states' 10,999 major trial and appellate courts.⁴

According to the figures on state court diversity by state and type of court as shown in Table 1, 11.8 percent of the state judiciaries are members of racial and ethnic groups. Five states lacked minority representation on their major courts: Montana, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming. The states with the highest levels of minority representation include Hawaii (57 percent), New Mexico (29.3 percent), Maryland (19 percent), Louisiana (18.5 percent) and New York (18.2 percent). Minorities make up 17.7 percent of the Texas judiciary, and California, the state with the largest judicial system, has 17.4 percent minority representation. Racial and ethnic diversity on state courts has increased approximately 2 percent since 2001.

African-Americans constitute the largest proportion of minorities on state courts, 6.5 percent, and Hispanics follow with 3.4 percent state court representation. Asian-Pacific Islander judges make up only 1.4 percent and the Native American presence on state courts is negligible (less than 1 percent). The data show that minorities have made the best gains on state intermediate appellate courts since 2001 (13 percent), and their representation on state supreme courts is 11.5 percent and the trial courts, 11.7 percent is strikingly similar. Most minority judges preside over courts in the census regions of the West (34 percent), followed by the South (32 percent), Northeast (18.5 percent) and the Midwest (14.9 percent). A breakdown of the data by gender shows that 61 percent of minority judges are male and 37 percent are female.

Judicial Selection and State Judicial Diversity

State judicial selection is inextricably linked to state judicial diversity. In order to understand the racial and ethnic composition of state courts, the analysis must begin with how judges are selected in the 50

states. Unlike the federal system, which uses a single method to select judges—presidential appointment with Senate confirmation, states use a variety of methods to select state court judges. Not only do judicial selection methods vary among the states, they can also vary within a state. In addition, not all states have adopted a unified, three-tier hierarchical model for their state court systems. State judicial selection is complex, nuanced and is influenced by a state's political culture; therefore, we would expect that selection methods are likely to influence the degree to which minorities are represented on the state bench.

States select their judges by three methods: elections, appointment or some combination of both. Thirty-two states use either partisan or nonpartisan elections to initially select all or some of their judges. But with the exception of Illinois and Louisiana, which use elections, and South Carolina, which uses legislative appointment, governors are given the authority to make interim appointments to the bench to fill vacancies when they arise. The governors of 47 states make judicial appointments, with or without a commission's input, or with or without some form of legislative or executive approval. This could mean that in addition to electoral politics, the appointment politics of the governor play an important role in understanding the extent to which members of racial and ethnic groups will obtain seats on state courts.

Under the formal methods of judicial selection, 74 percent of the minority judges studied in this research occupied seats on state courts where partisan or nonpartisan election is the state's primary way of selecting judges. By comparison, only 23.9 percent of minority judges obtained their seats through selection systems that formally use gubernatorial appointment, with or without a commission, or some other form of approval. A completely different picture emerges when the data were analyzed to determine whether those minority judges in states that use elections initially obtained their seats through elections or gubernatorial appointment. The data show that 90.2 percent of the minority judges were initially selected to the bench by some form of gubernatorial appointment and only 4.4 percent were initially elected to the state bench. This finding is consistent with previous research that demonstrates minority judges are more likely to initially obtain their state court seats by appointment, even in states that use elections. A breakdown of these appointments by political party reveals that Democratic governors initially appointed 55.1 percent of the minority judges to their current position, while Republican governors appointed 43.2 percent.

Implications and Trends for State Court Diversity

More attention must be paid to the role of governors in state judicial selection, especially when considering efforts to increase diversity on state courts. The November 2008 elections did not produce a major shift in the partisan control of governorships; therefore, there is little reason to expect that the impact of the election on state judicial diversity will be significant. One exception may be in Missouri, where the governorship shifted to a Democrat. In Missouri, the governor appoints judges under the gubernatorial appointment with commission system (also known as the merit system or the Missouri plan). It is expected that Gov. Jay Nixon will be attentive to calls for a more diverse Missouri judicial system given his support from African-American voters. In addition, Gov. David Paterson, New York's first African-American governor, has already made two minority appointments to New York's intermediate appellate court in addition to former Gov. Eliot Spitzer's five appointments to the appellate bench. Paterson has voiced criticism about the lack of diversity among candidates from the New York Commission on Judicial Nomination submitted to the governor.⁵ In contrast, Gov. Deval Patrick, the first African-American governor of Massachusetts, was recently criticized for his lack of minority appointments to the state bench during his two years in office.⁶ Former Democratic Gov. Gray Davis of California made judicial diversity a prime objective during his one term in office by appointing 105 minorities to the bench. In contrast, Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger has appointed 50 minorities to the California state bench since 2003.⁷

Conclusion

The way judges should be selected in the states continues to be a controversial issue for a number of reasons. An important component of that debate is which system is likely to produce greater racial and ethnic diversity on state courts. Although that question is beyond the scope of this article, the research does reveal that minority judges are more likely to gain seats through gubernatorial appointment in systems that use elections; not merit systems (gubernatorial appointment with commission). Most of the African-American judges (38.5 percent) presided over courts in the South whereas a majority of Hispanic judges (44.2 percent) were located in the West. Most Southern states use judicial elections and Republican governors dominate the South. It is unlikely that we will see significant increases in judicial diversity in the South without major changes in judicial elections,

such as the use of judicial subdistricts for electing judges.⁸ In conclusion, despite the prominence and controversy surrounding judicial elections, greater attention must be paid to the reality of the appointive character of state judicial selection and the considerable influence governors yield in shaping the diversity of state courts.

Notes

¹Women as a group also have a long history of exclusion from the legal profession and judgeships; however, gender diversity is not addressed in this research because of data collection limitations.

²The racial and ethnic categories used in this study are based on self identification. A small number of judges identified themselves as biracial or used other ethnic categories. These judges are placed in the "Other" category. See the figures in Table A.

³Limited jurisdiction judges are excluded from this study. Table A includes the names of the courts used in this study. See the National Center for State Courts' *State Court Organization, 2004*, for a complete description of state court systems.

⁴The reader should keep in mind that these figures are approximate as of December 2008. In addition, some states have incomplete data or the race and/or ethnicity of the judge was not made available. In these instances, the judges were excluded from the analysis.

⁵See Jeremy W. Peters, "Paterson Criticizes Panel for Its Judicial Selection." *New York Times*, December 4, 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/12/04/nyregion/04judge.html>.

⁶See Matt Viser, "Governor Picks Fewer Minorities for Bench." *The Boston Globe*, December 5, 2008, http://www.boston.com/news/local/massachusetts/articles/2008/12/05/governor_picks_fewer_minorities_for_bench/.

⁷See Raul Hernandez, "Governor, Legal Groups Working to Get More Minority Judges Seated." *Ventura County Star*, May 11, 2008, <http://www.venturacountystar.com/news/2008/may/11/courting-ethnic-diversity-on-bench/>. The California figures are based on the judges identified in this study.

⁸See the Brennan Center's 2008 Report on *Improving Judicial Diversity* for a discussion of barriers to judicial diversity at the state level and potential remedies.

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About the Author

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Table A
STATE COURT DIVERSITY

| State (a) | Type of court | Number of Judgeships | African-American | | Hispanic | | Asian-Pacific Islander | | Native American | | Other (b) | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|----------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total Judgeships Nationwide | | 10,999 | ... | 6.5% | ... | 3.4% | ... | 1.4% | ... | 0.2% | ... | 0.3% |
| Total Minority Judges..... | | 1,295 | 714 | 55.0% | 375 | 29.0% | 156 | 12.1% | 18 | 1.4% | 32 | 2.5% |
| Alabama, 6.1% | Supreme Court | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Civil Appeals | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Criminal Appeals | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 144 | 10 | 6.9% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 163 | 10 | 6.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaska, 2% | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Superior Court | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2.5% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arizona, 14.2% | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 22 | 1 | 4.5% | 3 | 13.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 162 | 3 | 1.8% | 15 | 9.2% | 5 | 3.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 189 | 4 | 2.1% | 18 | 9.5% | 5 | 2.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arkansas, 9.4% | Arkansas | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 12 | 1 | 8.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 120 | 12 | 10.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 139 | 13 | 9.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| California, 17.4% | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 14.2% | 2 | 29.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 105 | 3 | 2.9% | 4 | 3.8% | 4 | 3.8% | 1 | 0.9% | ... | ... |
| | Superior Courts | 1,598 | 91 | 5.6% | 97 | 60.0% | 78 | 3.8% | 4 | 0.3% | 12 | 0.8% |
| | Total Number of Seats | 1,710 | 94 | 5.5% | 102 | 6.0% | 84 | 4.9% | 5 | 0.3% | 12 | 0.7% |
| Colorado, 11.1% | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 19 | ... | ... | 2 | 10.5% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 144 | 6 | 4.1% | 11 | 7.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 170 | 6 | 3.5% | 13 | 7.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Connecticut, 14.7% | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Appellate Court | 10 | 2 | 20.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Superior Court | 180 | 15 | 8.3% | 7 | 3.8% | 2 | 1.1% | ... | ... | 2 | 1.1% |
| | Total Number of Seats | 197 | 18 | 9.1% | 7 | 3.6% | 2 | 1.0% | ... | ... | 2 | 1.0% |
| Delaware, 6.9% | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Chancery | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Superior Court | 19 | 2 | 11.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 29 | 2 | 6.9% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Florida, 13.6% | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Courts of Appeals | 62 | 5 | 8.0% | 6 | 9.7% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 599 | 29 | 4.8% | 42 | 7.0% | 1 | 0.1% | ... | 0.1% | 6 | 1.0% |
| | Total Number of Seats | 668 | 35 | 5.2% | 48 | 7.2% | 1 | 0.2% | 1 | 0.2% | 6 | 0.8% |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURT DIVERSITY — Continued

| State (a) | Type of court | Number of judgeships | African-American | | Hispanic | | Asian-Pacific Islander | | Native American | | Other (b) | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|----------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Georgia, 12% | Supreme Court | 7 | 3 | 42.8% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 12 | 3 | 25.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Superior Court | 198 | 20 | 10.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 217 | 26 | 12.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hawaii, 57% | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 60.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Intermediate Court of Appeals | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 33.3% | ... | ... | 1 | 16.6% |
| | Circuit Court and District Family | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 40.5% | ... | ... | 5 | 10.6% |
| | Total Number of Seats | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 57.0% | ... | ... | 6 | 10.3% |
| Idaho, 2.0% | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 33.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 50 | ... | ... | 1 | 2.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois, 11% | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Appellate Court | 54 | 4 | 7.4% | ... | 1 | 1.9% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 514 | 45 | 8.8% | ... | 11 | 2.1% | 1 | 0.2% | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 575 | 50 | 8.7% | 12 | 2.1% | 1 | 0.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indiana, 5% | Supreme Court | 5 | 1 | 20.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 15 | 1 | 6.7% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit and Superior Court | 302 | 10 | 3.3% | ... | 4 | 1.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 322 | 12 | 3.7% | 4 | 1.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa, 3.8% | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 11.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 116 | 4 | 3.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 132 | 4 | 3.0% | ... | ... | 1 | 0.8% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas, 2.3% | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 13 | 1 | 7.7% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 244 | 4 | 1.6% | ... | 1 | 0.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 264 | 5 | 2.0% | 1 | 0.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kentucky, 1.1% | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 14 | 1 | 7.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 163 | 1 | 0.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 184 | 2 | 1.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Louisiana, 18.5% | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 53 | 10 | 18.9% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 231 | 43 | 18.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 291 | 54 | 18.5% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine, 1.6% | Supreme Judicial Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Superior Court | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 36 | 1 | 2.7% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 60 | 1 | 1.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURT DIVERSITY — Continued

| State (a) | Type of court | Number of Judgeships | African-American | | Hispanic | | Asian-Pacific Islander | | Native American | | Other (b) | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|----------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Maryland, 19% | Court of Appeals | 7 | 2 | 28.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Special Appeals | 13 | 2 | 15.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 153 | 28 | 18.3% | 1 | 0.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts, 9.6% | Total Number of Seats | 173 | 32 | 18.5% | 1 | 0.5% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Judicial Court | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Appeals Court | 25 | 1 | 4.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Michigan, 12.9% | Superior Court | 82 | 7 | 8.5% | ... | ... | 2 | 2.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 114 | 9 | 7.9% | ... | ... | 2 | 1.7% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnesota, 6.2% | Court of Appeals | 28 | 2 | 7.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 221 | 26 | 11.8% | 4 | 1.8% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 256 | 29 | 11.3% | 4 | 1.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi, 15.7% | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 19 | 4 | 21.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 289 | 7 | 2.4% | 1 | 0.3% | 3 | 1.0% | 3 | 1.0% | 1 | 0.3% |
| Missouri, 8.3% | Total Number of Seats | 315 | 12 | 3.8% | 1 | 0.3% | 3 | 0.9% | 3 | 0.9% | 1 | 0.3% |
| | Supreme Court | 9 | 1 | 11.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 10 | 2 | 20.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Montana, 0% | Circuit Court | 51 | 8 | 15.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 70 | 11 | 15.7% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nebraska, 1.4% | Court of Appeals | 32 | 5 | 15.6% | ... | ... | 1 | 3.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 141 | 6 | 4.3% | 3 | 2.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 180 | 11 | 6.1% | 3 | 1.7% | 1 | 0.5% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevada, 4.2% | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire, 0% | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 55 | 1 | 1.8% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey, 15.7% | Total Number of Seats | 68 | 1 | 1.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | 1 | 1.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 64 | ... | ... | 1 | 1.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Mexico, 1.4% | Total Number of Seats | 71 | 1 | 1.4% | 1 | 1.4% | 1 | 1.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Superior Court | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New York, 15.7% | Total Number of Seats | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Appellate Division | 35 | 2 | 5.7% | 3 | 8.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Carolina, 15.7% | Superior Court | 370 | 39 | 10.5% | 18 | 4.9% | 1 | 0.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 412 | 42 | 10.2% | 22 | 5.3% | 1 | 0.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURT DIVERSITY — Continued

| State (a) | Type of court | Number of Judgeships | African-American | | Hispanic | | Asian-Pacific Islander | | Native American | | Other (b) | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|----------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| New Mexico, 29.3% | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | 60.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 10 | ... | ... | 5 | 50.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 84 | 3 | 3.6% | 17 | 20.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1.2% |
| New York, 18.2% | Total Number of Seats | 99 | 3 | 3.0% | 25 | 25.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1.0% |
| | Court of Appeals | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Appellate Division | 60 | 5 | 8.3% | 4 | 6.6% | 2 | 3.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Carolina, 17.4% | Supreme Court and County Court | 455 | 56 | 12.3% | 23 | 5.1% | 3 | 0.7% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 522 | 62 | 11.9% | 28 | 5.4% | 5 | 0.9% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Dakota, 2% | Court of Appeals | 15 | 2 | 13.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Superior Court | 109 | 18 | 16.5% | 1 | 0.9% | ... | ... | 1 | 0.9% | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 131 | 21 | 16.0% | 1 | 0.7% | ... | ... | 1 | 0.7% | ... | ... |
| Ohio, 4.5% | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2.4% | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma, 9.9% | Total Number of Seats | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2.0% | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 68 | 3 | 4.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oregon, 4.2% | Court of Common Pleas | 391 | 16 | 4.0% | 1 | 0.3% | 1 | 0.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 466 | 19 | 4.1% | 1 | 0.2% | 1 | 0.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 9 | 2 | 22.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania, 7.9% | Court of Criminal Appeals | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Civil Appeals | 12 | 3 | 25.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 8.3% | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 75 | 3 | 4.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1.3% | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island, 7.4% | Total Number of Seats | 101 | 8 | 7.9% | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2.0% | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | 10.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina, 8.5% | Circuit Court | 173 | 2 | 1.2% | 2 | 1.2% | 2 | 1.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 190 | 2 | 1.1% | 4 | 2.1% | 2 | 1.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 7 | 1 | 14.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Texas, 11.1% | Supreme Court | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Commonwealth Court | 9 | 1 | 11.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Common Pleas | 434 | 32 | 7.4% | 2 | 0.5% | 1 | 0.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia, 11.1% | Total Number of Seats | 465 | 34 | 7.3% | 2 | 0.4% | 1 | 0.2% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Superior Court | 22 | 2 | 9.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Washington, 11.1% | Total Number of Seats | 27 | 2 | 7.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 5 | 1 | 20.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 9 | 1 | 11.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| West Virginia, 11.1% | Circuit Court | 68 | 5 | 7.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 82 | 7 | 8.5% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURT DIVERSITY — Continued

| State (a) | Type of court | Number of Judgeships | African-American | | Hispanic | | Asian-Pacific Islander | | Native American | | Other (b) | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------|----------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| South Dakota, 0..... | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tennessee, 7.6% | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 12 | ... | 16.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Criminal Appeals | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Texas, 17.7% | Circuit, Chancery | 154 | ... | 7.8% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | and Criminal | 183 | 14 | 7.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 9 | 2 | 22.2% | 1 | 11.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Utah, 7.2% | Supreme Court | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Criminal Appeals | 80 | 2 | 2.5% | 10 | 12.5% | ... | ... | 1 | 1.3% | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 445 | 14 | 3.2% | 58 | 13.0% | 2 | 0.4% | 2 | 0.4% | 4 | 0.8% |
| Vermont, 0..... | Total Number of Seats | 543 | 18 | 3.3% | 69 | 12.7% | 2 | 0.4% | 3 | 0.6% | 4 | 0.7% |
| | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia, 12.6% | District Court | 71 | 1 | 1.4% | 1 | 1.4% | 3 | 4.2% | 1 | 1.4% | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 83 | 1 | 1.2% | 1 | 1.2% | 3 | 3.6% | 1 | 1.2% | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Washington, 7.8% | Superior Court | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| West Virginia, 2.8% | Supreme Court | 7 | 2 | 28.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 11 | 3 | 27.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 157 | 17 | 10.8% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin, 4.8% | Total Number of Seats | 175 | 22 | 12.6% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Court of Appeals | 22 | 1 | 4.5% | ... | ... | 1 | 4.5% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming, 0..... | Superior Court | 186 | 9 | 4.8% | 2 | 1.1% | 4 | 2.1% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 217 | 10 | 4.6% | 2 | 0.9% | 5 | 2.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court of Appeals | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming, 0..... | Circuit Court | 66 | 2 | 3.0% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 71 | 2 | 2.8% | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Supreme Court | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming, 0..... | Court of Appeals | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Circuit Court | 246 | 8 | 3.2% | 4 | 1.6% | 1 | 0.4% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 269 | 8 | 3.0% | 4 | 1.5% | 1 | 0.3% | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wyoming, 0..... | Supreme Court | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District Court | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total Number of Seats | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(a) Percentage following state is total percentage of minority judges in state.

(b) Other category includes biracial, multiracial and nonwhite.

Source: Barbara Graham, unpublished dataset on racial and ethnic diversity of state courts of general jurisdiction, 2008.

Key:

... — None

Judicial Elections in 2008

By David Rottman

Thirty nine states elect some or all of their judges. In 2008, the trend continued toward costly and negative campaigns dominated by the efforts of interest groups rather than the candidates themselves. Local elections in three states gave comfort to proponents of non-contestable races but prospects for state level changes remain unclear.

Judicial elections in 2008 confirmed their transformation into “high dollar free-for-alls marked by dueling campaign salvos by organized interest groups, often located outside the state of the election.”¹ Thirty-nine elections were held in 2008 for supreme court judgeships. In the 26 seats filled by partisan or nonpartisan elections, 20 incumbents sought re-election. Thirteen other justices did not draw an opponent. Six of the 20 incumbent justices were defeated, including the chief justices of Michigan, Mississippi (along with two of his colleagues) and West Virginia (in a party primary). The defeat of that many chief justices last happened in 1986.² All 20 justices running in retention elections were retained by the voters.³

Elections Costly and Nasty

The contested races featured negative, even scurrilous, television advertising, partisanship and under-the-radar clashes between powerful economic interests. Nearly \$20 million was spent on television advertising in supreme court races, an increase of 24 percent over 2006. Most of the ads were paid for by interest groups or political parties rather than by the candidates. At this point, Minnesota and North Dakota are the only states using contestable elections that have not seen television advertising in judicial races. Television advertising, of course, has the potential to inform voters. In practice, its most notable impact is to force judicial candidates to raise large sums of money from groups likely to be involved in litigation or to represent litigants. As in past elections, television advertising, particularly when run by interest groups, tends to be highly negative in tone and dubious in accuracy.

The 2008 outcomes, however, broke with a recent trend in which candidates backed by the business community fared relatively well. Another novel feature was the extent to which the support interest groups provided to candidates, either directly via contributions or indirectly through independent expenditures, became a core issue influencing the

outcome of judicial elections. One group observed, “While expensive advertising helped candidates get their message out, it came with a cost.”⁴ Their opponents were able to turn the sources of the funding for the ads to their own advantage. Supreme court candidates in Alabama, West Virginia and other states ran television ads declaring they “can’t be bought” and proclaiming that they would restore integrity to the state’s judiciary.

The Landscape of Judicial Elections

States use 16 distinct systems to select judges. Only one state—Rhode Island—follows the federal example of lifetime appointments. With some loss of detail, the states can be placed into four basic categories of selection methods out of which each state has devised its own selection system. Today, 89 percent of general jurisdiction trial and appellate judges face an election of some kind to get or retain office. To retain their office as an appellate judge, 11 percent face re-appointment, 43 percent face retention elections, 20 percent face nonpartisan elections, and 26 percent face partisan elections. The comparable percentages for trial judges are 10 percent by re-appointment, 19 percent by retention, 44 percent by nonpartisan election, and 27 percent by partisan election.

Appointment is by either the governor or (in South Carolina and Virginia by the legislature), with their choice often restricted to the names submitted by a non-partisan nominating commission. The “Missouri Plan” combines gubernatorial appointments followed thereafter by retention elections. Retention elections occur after a judge has served a fixed period of time on the bench, with voters asked to vote “yes” or “no” on whether a judge should continue in office. Nonpartisan elections are between candidates whose party labels are not on the ballot.⁵ Partisan elections feature judicial candidates who run in party primaries and are listed on the ballot as a candidate of a specific political party.⁶ Recent years have narrowed the differences between methods of selection. Politics and

big money are pervasive in all four methods, though far less so in retention elections.

The Defeat of Three Chief Justices

The stories behind the defeats of incumbent chief justices capture the changing face of judicial elections in the 21st century. In Michigan, where Supreme Court candidates are chosen at party conventions and run as partisans although no party label is on the ballot, the incumbent chief justice, a Republican, lost his bid for re-election in a landslide few had predicted. Partisanship and opposing economic interests added venom to the race, particularly a long-running feud between the incumbent and the state's Democratic Party, which ran television ads attacking the incumbent long before an opposing candidate emerged. Ads attacked the incumbent by using a look-alike actor to show the incumbent nodding off during a case that involved the deaths of six Detroit youths, and described him as the "good soldier" of business groups. Ads run by or on behalf of the incumbent included claims that the challenger, a trial judge, was a "terrorist sympathizer" who wanted the job to allow her to spend more winter vacation time in Florida, and as having made "dangerous rulings" that set a "sexual predator" free.⁷ In the race, the candidates spent a combined \$2.5 million and interest groups spent \$3.8 million. The sources of the funds underlying the interest group efforts are unknown because there is no required disclosure of who contributed funding.

The defeat ended conservatives' nine-year lock on the Michigan Supreme Court.⁸ The chief justice lost the election by a large margin, with a Libertarian candidate attracting more than 400,000 votes. To an unknowable degree, the presidential contest affected the outcome—but the presidential contest was closer than this one. Both political parties were very active: "The Sunday before the election, Obama's foot soldiers papered thousands of Michigan precincts with door-hangers featuring photos of Hathaway [the challenger] and popular Democratic Sen. Carl Levin beneath a larger one of Obama and running mate Joe Biden."⁹

In Mississippi, a nonpartisan election state, three of the four justices up for re-election were defeated, one by a huge margin—his opponent garnered 67 percent of the votes. The real campaign, one commentator explained, was a power struggle between plaintiffs and defendants: "The pro-business lobby wants to maintain high invulnerability to lawsuits, while attorneys want to be able to take a chunk out of them."¹⁰ Claims were made that the Mississippi

Supreme Court in recent years had reversed 88 percent of all jury verdicts in favor of plaintiffs.¹¹ The 2008 elections reversed a trend started in 2002 in which candidates supported by the state's chamber of commerce and various other in-state and out-of-state pro-business groups had triumphed. The successful challengers ran television ads alleging that outside interests were seeking to change the state in a manner that would fit their ambitions and not the state's needs.

In West Virginia, the incumbent chief justice was defeated in his party's four-candidate primary. The incumbent raised the most campaign money but was doomed by photographs showing him on vacation in Monaco with the CEO of a coal company with cases pending before the court. The state's chamber of commerce and medical association purchased television and radio ads supporting the incumbent chief. A labor group ran ads that featured photographs of the incumbent arm in arm with the CEO who had cases pending before the court. Parodying TV's "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous," the announcer began: "Blue skies, sandy beaches, cocktails on the Riviera, a vacation to remember for this coal baron. He met up with a West Virginia Supreme Court Justice. ..."¹² as photographs were displayed of the two arm-in-arm on a balcony raising glasses in a toast. The state's chamber of commerce and medical association purchased television and radio ads supporting the incumbent chief.

Other Judicial Races

Other states featuring nasty and noisy supreme court races include Alabama and Wisconsin. Alabama, with an open supreme court seat, had the most costly election of the year. Nearly \$4 million was spent by the two candidates, while an out-of-state group spent more than \$800,000 on television ads backing a candidate.¹³

The imbalance between candidate and interest group expenditures was still more pronounced in Wisconsin's Supreme Court race. An incumbent justice was challenged with interest groups lining up both on the side of the challenger as well as the incumbent. The overwhelming majority of spending on the race was by interest groups mounting their own campaigns. The incumbent justice was narrowly defeated.¹⁴

The impact of national political developments on judicial races also affected the outcome of trial court races. This was particularly notable in partisan election states that use straight-ticket levers. In Houston (Harris County), Texas, 22 of 26 incumbent Repub-

lican circuit court judges on the ballot were swept from office.¹⁵ President Obama's coattails and demographic changes in a once Republican stronghold leveraged the switch. Judicial candidates in Texas are included under "straight-ticket" ballots that cast a vote for all of a party's candidates. Obama's popularity gave Democratic judicial candidates the benefit of 47,000 more straight-ticket votes than their Republican opponents received. Demographic trends in the county over recent years have increased the proportion of the electorate likely to support the Democratic Party.

Efforts to Change the Method of Judicial Elections

The judicial election scene in 2008 was enlivened by some rare ballot victories by opponents of contestable judicial elections. Two decades have passed since a state switched from contestable elections, partisan or nonpartisan, to the Missouri Plan traditionally favored by reformers. The victories occurred at the local level. Voters in Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri either rejected bids to return to contestable elections or took the affirmative step to end contestable elections. All these localities tended to be conservative and, arguably, tough targets for reformers interested in limiting the voters' role in selecting judges.¹⁶

In Arkansas, the change enacted was modest. Voters in two counties approved by large margins the creation of judicial nominating commissions to submit potential candidates for filling a vacancy when a judge dies or retires. The commissions will consist of five members, two selected by the county commission, two by the local bar association and one by the state's chief justice. When a vacancy occurs, the commission will forward three names for the governor to consider and the person appointed then serves until the next scheduled judicial election.¹⁷ The adoption of nominating commissions is significant. Even in states with partisan elections, one-half of their judges first join the bench through an appointment to fill a vacancy.¹⁸

In Kansas, 59 percent of voters in affluent Johnson County—a suburb of Kansas City, Missouri just over the river—rejected a proposed return to partisan judicial elections, opting instead to keep their system of appointments followed by retention elections. The Kansas Constitution allows each of the state's 31 judicial districts to decide whether it will select its trial judges by partisan election or by appointments followed by retention elections.

The national spotlight shined brightest on Greene

County, Mo., (the Springfield area) where 52 percent of voters approved a change from partisan elections to appointments vetted by a nominating commission followed by retention elections thereafter. Both sides mounted an intense campaign. Springfield voters were Missouri's largest advocates for retaining the status quo. Former Attorney General John Ashcroft and current Republican Gov. Matt Blunt, both native sons, taped ads opposing the change. As noted, this was the first national affirmative move in more than two decades and the first in Missouri in 35 years. The Springfield area was the largest jurisdiction in population size using partisan elections. Whether this change is a harbinger of things to come in Missouri or elsewhere is impossible to determine.¹⁹

No changes in statewide methods of judicial selection were recorded in 2008. Nonetheless, there was legislative activity pointing to such a change in many states. A scorecard of this activity would probably show more efforts have been made toward contestable elections than to accomplish the reverse move.

The Caperton Case

The judicial election receiving the most national coverage in 2008 actually took place four years before in West Virginia. That election gained notoriety when it led to a case, now pending, in the U.S. Supreme Court.²⁰ That case, *Caperton v. Massey*, originated in an election challenge to an incumbent West Virginia Supreme Court justice. The CEO of Massey Energy, a major coal mining concern, contributed \$1,000 to aid the challenger, the maximum allowed under the state's law, but spent \$3 million of his own money to run television ads attacking the incumbent. As the campaign proceeded, a case was winding its way to the West Virginia Supreme Court, in which Massey Energy sought to overturn a \$50 million jury award in a case of fraud that forced another mining firm out of business. The challenger narrowly won and several years later voted with the majority to overturn the jury verdict and the resulting damages award.²¹

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear claims from the losing party that the challenger, now a justice, should have disqualified himself from participating in the case. The specific issue was whether a judge that benefited from such a large sum of campaign support should sit in judgment on a case in which his benefactor was a party. Oral arguments in the case were held March 3 with a decision expected in June 2009. That decision may answer the question of whether campaign contributions that helped elect a judge can be so substantial as to require a judge to

step aside from hearing a case in which the contributor is a party.

Conclusion

The 2008 judicial elections featured some “nasty, noisy, and costly” races for supreme court seats. Nationally, however, there was no evident acceleration of trends toward judicial elections that are indistinguishable from those held for political office in the executive and legislative branches of state government. Few judicial candidates chose to campaign by staking out positions on hot-button economic or social issues. Much of what was problematic about judicial races could be attributed to the spending and actions of interest groups, not by candidates themselves.

There were some stirrings in local races of a renewed drive to move away from contestable judicial elections, but also a flurry of legislation introduced that would move states in the opposite direction. Past experience suggests there is little prospect of change anytime soon in the methods states now use to select their judges. In 2009, attention will be focused on the U. S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Caperton v. Massey*, which may resolve the question of when campaign contributions that helped elect a judge can be so substantial as to require that judge to step aside from hearing a case in which the contributor is a party. The media coverage of that case will ensure that judicial elections will remain very much in the news.

Notes

¹Conference of Chief Justices, Brief of the Conference of Chief Justices as Amicus Curiae in Support of Neither Party in *Supreme Court of the United States, Caperton v. Massey*, p. 8.

²The three chief justices were Bird of California, Celebrezze of Ohio, and Billings of North Carolina.

³Charles Hall (ed.), *The New Politics of Judicial Elections*, Justice at Stake Campaign, 2009.

⁴Justice at Stake Campaign, “2008 Supreme Court Elections: More Money, More Nastiness,” Press Release, November 5, 2009.

⁵However, in Ohio (all judges), Michigan (only for supreme court contests), Arizona (trial judges), and Maryland (trial judges) candidates are chosen in party primaries and backed by their party.

⁶Lee Epstein, Jack Knight and Olga Shvetsova, “Selecting Selection Systems,” in S. Burbank and B. Friedman (eds.), *Judicial Independence at the Crossroads: An Inter-*

disciplinary Approach, (Sage Publications, 2002), 194.

⁷These television advertisements have been archived by the Brennan Center for Justice’s “Buying Time-2008” Project and can be viewed at: www.brennancenter.org/content/resource/buying_time_2008_michigan.

⁸“Supreme Court chief justice upset,” *The Oakland Press*, November 5, 2008.

⁹Brian Dickerson, “How Dems took out a chief justice,” *Freep.com* (a subsidiary of the Detroit Free Press), November 7, 2008.

¹⁰Adam Lynch, “Court Showdown: Chamber v. Plaintiffs,” *Jackson Free Press*, October 29, 2008.

¹¹*Ibid.*

¹²Ian Urbina, “West Virginia’s Top Judge Loses his Re-Election Bid,” *New York Times*, May 15, 2008

¹³Eric Velasco, “Alabama high court race again garners most expensive price tag in U.S.,” *Birmingham News*, January 31, 2009.

¹⁴Patrick Marley and Stacy Forester, “Gableman victorious: Challenger beats Butler in high court race; 1st such ouster since ‘67,” *Milwaukee-Wisconsin Journal Sentinel*, April 2, 2008.

¹⁵Nathan Koppel, “Obama’s Coattails Stretch to Texas Trial Courts,” *Wall Street Journal*, November 5, 2008.

¹⁶All of the counties mentioned voted for John McCain by significant margins.

¹⁷Tom Smith, “Amendment would establish judicial selection committee,” *Times Daily*, October 26, 2008.

¹⁸Lisa Holmes and Jolly Emery, “Court diversification: staffing the states courts of last resort through interim appointments,” *Justice System Journal*, Vol. 27, No. 1, 2006.

¹⁹Chris Blank, “Missouri judge selection fight picks up in Springfield,” *News Tribune*, October 29, 2008.

²⁰While thousands of petitions seeking review are filed annually with the U.S. Supreme Court, in recent years only 70 to 80 petitions are accepted (“granted cert”) for full review by the Court.

²¹Robert Barnes, “Case may define when a judge must recuse himself: W.Va. Justice ruled for a man who spent millions to elect him,” *The Washington Post*, March 2, 2009, A01.

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 inequality, 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.

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. | ★ | | 6 | 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. | ★ | | 6 | Non-partisan popular election | 8 years |
| California | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | Appointed by governor | 12 years |
| Colorado | S.C. | ★ | | 12 | By court | Indefinite |
| Connecticut | S.C. | ★ | | 10 | Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of legislature | 8 years |
| Delaware | S.C. | ★ | | 8 | Appointed by governor | 12 years |
| Florida | S.C. | (d) | | 12 | By court | 2 years |
| Georgia | S.C. | ★ | | 6 | By court | 2 years |
| Hawaii | S.C. | ★ | | 6 | Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of legislature | 10 years |
| Idaho | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | By court | 4 years |
| Illinois | S.C. | ★ | ★ | 5 | By court | 3 years |
| Indiana | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | Judicial nominating commission appointment | 5 years |
| Iowa | S.C. | ★ | | 10 (e) | By court | 8 years |
| Kansas | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | Rotation by seniority | Indefinite |
| Kentucky | S.C. | ★ | ★ | 7 | By court | 4 years |
| Louisiana | S.C. | ★ | ★ | 8 | By seniority of service | Duration of service |
| Maine | S.C. | ★ | ★ | 10 | Appointed by governor | 7 years |
| Maryland | S.J.C. | ★ | ★ | 7 | Appointed by governor | Indefinite |
| Massachusetts | S.J.C. | ★ | | 10 | Appointed by governor | To age 70 |
| Michigan | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | By court | 2 years |
| Minnesota | S.C. | ★ | | 8 | 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. | ★ | | 12 | 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. | ★ | | 6 (h) | Rotation | 2 years (i) |
| New Hampshire | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | Seniority | 5 years |
| New Jersey | S.C. | ★ | | 7 (j) | Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature | Duration of service |
| New Mexico | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | By court | 2 years |
| New York | C.A. | ★ | | 8 | Appointed by governor from judicial nomination commission | 14 years |
| North Carolina | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | Non-partisan popular election | 8 years |
| North Dakota | S.C. | ★ | | 8 | By Supreme and district court judges | 5 years (k) |
| Ohio | S.C. | ★ | | 10 | Popular election (l) | 6 years |
| Oklahoma | S.C. | ★ | ★ | 6 | By court | Duration of service |
| Oregon | C.C.A. | ★ | ★ | 9 | By court | 5 years |
| Pennsylvania | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | By court | 6 years |
| Rhode Island | S.C. | ★ | | 7 | Seniority | Duration of term |
| South Carolina | S.C. | ★ | | 10 | Appointed by governor from judicial nominating commission | Life |
| South Carolina | S.C. | ★ | | 5 | Legislative appointment | 10 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 |
| South Dakota..... | S.C. | ★ (m) | ★ (m) | 8 | By court | 4 years |
| 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, February 2009.

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 an 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

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Intermediate appellate court</i> | | | <i>General trial court</i> | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Name of court</i> | <i>No. of judges</i> | <i>Term (years)</i> | <i>Name of court</i> | <i>No. of judges</i> | <i>Term (years)</i> |
| Alabama | Court of Criminal Appeals | 5 | 6 | Circuit Court | 144 | 6 |
| Alaska | Court of Civil Appeals | 5 | 6 | Superior Court | 34 | 6 (a) |
| Arizona | Court of Appeals | 3 | 8 | Superior Court | 166 | 4 |
| Arkansas | Court of Appeals | 22 | 6 | Chancery/Probate Court and Circuit Court | 120 | 6 |
| California | Courts of Appeal | 88 | 12 | Superior Court | 1,548 | 6 |
| Colorado | Court of Appeals | 19 | 8 | District Court | 153 | 6 (b) |
| Connecticut | Appellate Court | 10 | 8 | Superior Court | 180 | 8 |
| Delaware | ... | ... | ... | Court of Chancery | 19 | 12 |
| Florida | District Courts of Appeals | 62 | 6 | Circuit Court | 599 | 6 |
| Georgia | Court of Appeals | 12 | 6 | Superior Court | 188 | 4 |
| Hawaii | Intermediate Court of Appeals | 6 | 10 | Circuit Court | 33 | 10 |
| Idaho | Court of Appeals | 3 | 6 | District Court | 42 | 4 |
| Illinois | Appellate Court | 53 | 10 | Circuit Court | 494 | 6 |
| Indiana | Court of Appeals | 15 | 12 (c) | Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court | 203 | 6 |
| Iowa | Court of Appeals | 9 | 6 | District Court | 337 (d) | 6 (e) |
| Kansas | Court of Appeals | 12 | 4 | District Court | 243 (f) | 4 |
| Kentucky | Court of Appeals | 14 | 8 | Circuit Court | 95 | 8 |
| Louisiana | Courts of Appeal | 53 (g) | 10 | District Court | 242 | 6 |
| Maine | ... | ... | ... | Superior Court | 17 | 7 |
| Maryland | Court of Special Appeals | 13 | 10 | Circuit Court | 153 | 15 |
| Massachusetts | Appeals Court | 28 (h) | To age 70 | Superior Court | 73 | To age 70 |
| Michigan | Court of Appeals | 28 | 6 | Circuit Court | 221 | 6 |
| Minnesota | Court of Appeals | 16 | 6 | District Court | 276 | 6 |
| Mississippi | Court of Appeals | 10 | 8 | Circuit Court | 51 | 4 |
| Missouri | Court of Appeals | 32 | 12 | Circuit Court | 334 (i) | 6 (j) |
| Montana | ... | ... | ... | District Court | 39 (k) | 6 |
| Nevada | Court of Appeals | 6 | 3 (l) | District Court | 55 | 6 (m) |
| New Hampshire | ... | ... | ... | District Court | 64 | 6 |
| New Jersey | Appellate Division of Superior Court | 35 | 7 (n) | Superior Court | 26 | To age 70 |
| New Mexico | Court of Appeals | 10 | 8 | Superior Court | 408 | 7 (o) |
| New York | Appellate Division of Supreme Court | 57 | 5 (p) | District Court | 88 | 6 |
| North Carolina | Appellate Terms of Supreme Court | (q) | ... | Supreme Court | 498 | 14 |
| North Dakota | Court of Appeals | 15 | 8 | County Court | 129 | 10 |
| Ohio | Temporary Court of Appeals | 3 (hh) | 1 (ii) | Superior Court | 105 (r) | 8 (s) |
| | Courts of Appeal | 68 | 6 | District Court | 42 | 6 |
| | | | | Court of Common Pleas | 391 | 6 |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

| State or other jurisdiction | Intermediate appellate court | | | General trial court | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Name of court | No. of judges | Term (years) | Name of court | No. of judges | Term (years) |
| Oklahoma..... | Court of Appeals | 10 | 6 | District Court | 241 (i) | 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..... | Courts of Appeal | 80 | 6 | Chancery Court | 34 | 8 |
| Utah..... | Court of Appeals | 7 | 6 (bb) | Circuit Court | 85 | 8 |
| Vermont..... | ... | ... | ... | Criminal Court | 33 | 8 |
| Virginia..... | Court of Appeals | 11 | 8 | Probate Court | 2 | 8 |
| Washington..... | Courts of Appeal | 22 (ee) | 6 | District Court | 439 | 4 |
| West Virginia..... | ... | ... | ... | District Court | 71 | 6 (cc) |
| Wisconsin..... | Court of Appeals | 16 | 6 | 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, February 2009.

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 years.

(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 five 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.

STATE COURTS

STATE COURTS

Table 5.3
QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

| State or other jurisdiction | Residency requirement | | | | Minimum age | | Legal credentials | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------|---------|-------------|-----|---|--|
| | State | | Local | | | | | |
| | 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.

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, February 2009.

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 one 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 a court of 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 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 | \$162,520 | Appellate Court | \$160,722 | \$152,637 | Superior courts | \$146,780 |
| Delaware..... | Supreme Court | 194,750 | 185,050 | ... | ... | ... | Superior courts | 168,850 |
| Supreme Judicial Court | | 138,294 | 119,594 | ... | ... | ... | Superior courts | 112,145 |
| Maine..... | Supreme Court | 151,239 | 145,958 | Appellate Court | 140,358 | 135,087 | Superior courts | 129,694 |
| Massachusetts..... | Supreme Court | 143,580 | 139,258 | ... | ... | ... | Superior courts | 130,620 |
| New Hampshire..... | Supreme Court | 183,182 | 176,488 | Appellate division of | 167,023 | 167,023 | Superior courts | 157,000 |
| New Jersey..... | Court of Appeals | 156,000 | 151,200 | Appellate divisions of | 148,000 | 144,000 | Superior courts | 136,700 |
| New York..... | Supreme Court | 186,649 | 181,371 | Superior Court | 176,409 | 171,131 | Courts of common pleas | 157,441 |
| Pennsylvania..... | Supreme Court | 167,644 | 152,403 | ... | ... | ... | Superior courts | 137,212 |
| Rhode Island..... | Supreme Court | 135,421 | 129,245 | ... | ... | ... | Superior/District/Family | 122,867 |
| Vermont..... | Supreme Court | 163,276 | 154,311 | ... | 158,502 | 153,976 | Superior/District/Family | 139,931 |
| Regional average..... | | | | | | | | |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | Supreme Court | 196,322 | 196,322 | Court of Appeals | 184,775 | 184,775 | Circuit courts | 169,555 |
| Indiana..... | Supreme Court | 151,328 | 151,328 | Court of Appeals | 147,103 | 147,103 | Circuit courts | 125,647 |
| Iowa..... | Supreme Court | 170,850 | 163,200 | Court of Appeals | 153,000 | 147,900 | District courts | 137,700 |
| Kansas..... | Supreme Court | 139,310 | 135,905 | Court of Appeals | 134,750 | 131,518 | District courts | 120,037 |
| Michigan..... | Supreme Court | 164,610 | 164,610 | Court of Appeals | 151,441 | 151,441 | Circuit courts | 139,919 |
| Minnesota..... | Supreme Court | 160,579 | 145,981 | Court of Appeals | 144,429 | 137,552 | District courts | 129,124 |
| Nebraska..... | Supreme Court | 135,881 | 135,881 | Court of Appeals | 129,087 | 129,087 | District courts | 125,690 |
| North Dakota..... | Supreme Court | 121,513 | 118,121 | ... | ... | ... | District courts | 108,236 |
| Ohio..... | Supreme Court | 150,850 | 141,600 | Court of Appeals | 132,000 | 132,000 | Courts of common pleas | 121,350 |
| South Dakota..... | Supreme Court | 120,173 | 118,173 | ... | ... | ... | Circuit courts | 110,377 |
| Wisconsin..... | Supreme Court | 148,165 | 140,165 | Court of Appeals | 132,230 | 132,230 | Circuit courts | 124,746 |
| Regional Average..... | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | Supreme Court | (a) | (b) | Court of Criminal Appeals | (c) | (d) | Circuit courts | (e) |
| Arkansas..... | Supreme Court | 151,049 | 139,821 | Court of Appeals | 137,669 | 135,515 | Chancery courts | 131,206 |
| Florida..... | Supreme Court | 161,200 | 161,200 | District Court of Appeals | 153,140 | 153,140 | Circuit courts | 145,080 |
| Georgia..... | Supreme Court | 167,210 | 167,210 | Court of Appeals | 166,186 | 166,186 | Superior courts | 120,252 |
| Kentucky..... | Supreme Court | 139,164 | 134,160 | Court of Appeals | 131,760 | 128,760 | Circuit courts | 123,384 |
| Louisiana..... | Supreme Court | 143,815 | 136,967 | Court of Appeals | 136,704 | 130,194 | District courts | 124,085 |
| Maryland..... | Court of Appeals | 181,352 | 162,352 | Court of Special Appeals | 149,552 | 149,552 | Circuit courts | 140,352 |
| Mississippi..... | Supreme Court | 115,390 | 112,530 | Court of Appeals | 108,130 | 105,050 | Chancery courts | 104,170 |
| Missouri..... | Supreme Court | 139,534 | 137,034 | Court of Appeals | 128,207 | 128,207 | Circuit courts | 120,484 |
| North Carolina..... | Supreme Court | 140,952 | 137,249 | Court of Appeals | 135,061 | 131,531 | Superior courts | 124,382 |
| Oklahoma..... | Supreme Court | 147,000 | 137,655 | Court of Appeals | 142,485 | 132,825 | District courts | 124,373 |
| South Carolina..... | Supreme Court | 144,029 | 137,171 | Court of Appeals | 135,799 | 133,741 | Circuit courts | 130,312 |
| Tennessee..... | Supreme Court | 164,292 | 159,288 | Court of Appeals | 156,480 | 153,984 | Chancery courts | 148,668 |
| Texas..... | Supreme Court | 152,500 | 150,000 | Court of Appeals | (e) | (f) | District courts | (g) |
| Virginia..... | Supreme Court (h) | 178,043 | 166,999 | Court of Appeals (i) | 161,650 | 158,650 | Circuit courts | 155,033 |
| 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 | Appellate courts | | | | | | General trial courts | Salary |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Court of last resort | Chief Justice salaries | Associate Justice salaries | Intermediate appellate court | Chief/Presiding salaries | Judges salaries | | |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | Supreme Court | 180,048 | 179,520 | Court of Appeals | 169,608 | 169,608 | Superior courts | (j) |
| Arizona..... | Supreme Court | 145,294 | 142,341 | Court of Appeals | 139,388 | 139,388 | Superior court | 135,824 |
| California..... | Supreme Court | 228,856 | 218,237 | Court of Appeals | 137,201 | 204,599 | District courts | 178,789 |
| Colorado..... | Supreme Court | 142,708 | 139,660 | Court of Appeals | 153,192 | 134,128 | Circuit courts | 128,598 |
| Hawaii..... | Supreme Court | 164,976 | 159,072 | Intermediate Court | 118,506 | 147,288 | District courts | 143,292 |
| Idaho..... | Supreme Court | 121,006 | 119,506 | Court of Appeals | ... | 118,506 | District courts | 112,043 |
| Montana..... | Supreme Court | 107,404 | 106,185 | ... | ... | ... | District courts | 99,234 |
| Nevada..... | Supreme Court | (k) | (k) | ... | ... | ... | District courts | (l) |
| New Mexico..... | Supreme Court | 125,691 | 123,691 | Court of Appeals | 119,406 | 117,506 | District courts | 111,631 |
| Oregon..... | Supreme Court | 128,556 | 125,688 | Court of Appeals | 125,688 | 122,820 | Circuit courts | 114,468 |
| Utah..... | Supreme Court | 147,350 | 145,350 | Court of Appeals | 140,750 | 138,750 | District courts | 132,150 |
| Washington..... | Supreme Court | 155,557 | 155,557 | Court of Appeals | 148,080 | 148,080 | Superior courts | 140,979 |
| Wyoming..... | Supreme Court | 126,500 | 126,500 | ... | ... | ... | District courts | 120,400 |
| Regional averages..... | | 147,829 | 145,109 | | 107,769 | 105,923 | | 126,769 |
| Regional averages..... | | | | | | | | |
| w/o California..... | | 135,000 | 133,167 | | 135,959 | 140,600 | | 128,681 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | Court of Appeals | 180,000 | 179,500 | ... | ... | ... | Superior courts | 169,300 |
| American Samoa..... | High Court | 125,000 | 119,000 | ... | ... | ... | District courts | 97,000 |
| Guam..... | Supreme Court | (m) | (n) | ... | ... | ... | Superior courts | (o) |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | Commonwealth | 130,000 | 126,000 | ... | ... | ... | Superior courts | 120,000 |
| Puerto Rico..... | Supreme Court | 125,000 | 120,000 | Appellate Court | 105,000 | 105,000 | Superior courts | 90,000 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | Territorial Court | 162,000 | 152,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Source: National Center for State Courts, July 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 \$156,946–\$196,183.

(b) Salary range is between \$155,946–\$194,933.

(c) Salary range is between \$155,446–\$193,683.

(d) Salary range is between \$151,527–\$189,409.

(e) Salary range is between \$140,000–\$147,500.

(f) Salary range is between \$137,500–\$145,000.

(g) Salary range is between \$125,000–\$140,000.

(h) Plus \$13,500 in lieu of travel, lodging, and other expenses.

(i) Plus \$6,500 in lieu of travel, lodging, and other expenses.

(j) Salary range is between \$165,996–\$172,992.

(k) Salary range is between \$140,000–\$171,000.

(l) Salary range is between \$130,000–\$159,000.

(m) Salary range is between \$128,000–\$165,000.

(n) Salary range is between \$126,000–\$163,000.

(o) Salary range is between \$104,000–\$132,000.

STATE COURTS

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) | (g) |
| Alaska | Administrative Director | 1959 | CJ (b) | 177,520 |
| Arizona | Administrative Director of Courts | 1960 | SC | (h) |
| Arkansas | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1965 | CJ (c) | 104,558 |
| California | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1960 | JC | (i) |
| Colorado | State Court Administrator | 1959 | SC | 137,201 |
| Connecticut | Chief Court Administrator (d) | 1965 | CJ | 168,783 |
| Delaware | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1971 | CJ | 126,550 |
| Florida | State Courts Administrator | 1972 | SC | 134,879 |
| Georgia | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1973 | JC | 140,949 |
| Hawaii | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1959 | CJ (b) | 116,416 |
| Idaho | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1967 | SC | 118,506 |
| Illinois | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1959 | SC | 184,775 |
| Indiana | Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration | 1975 | CJ | 112,886 |
| Iowa | Court Administrator | 1971 | SC | 145,000 |
| Kansas | Judicial Administrator | 1965 | CJ | 120,037 |
| Kentucky | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1976 | CJ | 123,384 |
| Louisiana | Judicial Administrator | 1954 | SC | 130,194 |
| Maine | Court Administrator | 1975 | CJ | 112,145 |
| Maryland | State Court Administrator | 1955 | CJ (b) | 142,287 |
| Massachusetts | Chief Justice for Administration & Management | 1978 | SC | 140,358 |
| Michigan | State Court Administrator | 1952 | SC | (j) |
| Minnesota | State Court Administrator | 1963 | SC | (k) |
| Mississippi | Court Administrator | 1974 | SC | 76,500 |
| Missouri | State Courts Administrator | 1970 | SC | 118,450 |
| Montana | State Court Administrator | 1975 | SC | 96,990 |
| Nebraska | State Court Administrator | 1972 | CJ | 113,550 |
| Nevada | Director, Office of Court Administration | 1971 | SC | 123,783 |
| New Hampshire | Director of the Administrative Office of the Court | 1980 | SC | 111,678 |
| New Jersey | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1948 | CJ | 167,023 |
| New Mexico | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1959 | SC | 120,752 |
| New York | Chief Administrator of the Courts | 1978 | CJ | 147,600 |
| North Carolina | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1965 | CJ | 126,738 |
| North Dakota | Court Administrator (h) | 1971 | CJ | 96,528 |
| Ohio | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1955 | SC | (l) |
| Oklahoma | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1967 | SC | 130,410 |
| Oregon | Court Administrator | 1971 | SC | (m) |
| Pennsylvania | Court Administrator | 1968 | SC | 171,131 |
| Rhode Island | State Court Administrator | 1969 | CJ | (n) |
| South Carolina | Director of Court Administration | 1973 | CJ | 122,231 |
| South Dakota | State Court Administrator | 1974 | SC | 105,020 |
| Tennessee | Director | 1963 | SC | 147,000 |
| Texas | Administrative Director of the Courts (i) | 1977 | SC | 110,770 |
| Utah | Court Administrator | 1973 | SC | 132,150 |
| Vermont | Court Administrator | 1967 | SC | 122,867 |
| Virginia | Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court | 1952 | SC | 165,149 |
| Washington | Administrator for the Courts | 1957 | SC (e) | 144,480 |
| West Virginia | Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals | 1975 | SC | 114,000 |
| Wisconsin | Director of State Courts | 1978 | SC | 132,230 |
| Wyoming | Court Coordinator | 1974 | SC | 114,234 |
| Dist. of Columbia | Executive Officer, Courts of D.C. | 1971 | (f) | 169,300 |
| American Samoa | Administrator/Comptroller | N.A. | N.A. | 46,000 (o) |
| Guam | Administrative Director of Superior Court | N.A. | CJ | 120,000 (p) |
| No. Mariana Islands | Director of Courts | | | 70,000 |
| Puerto Rico | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1952 | CJ | 111,000 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | Court/Administrative Clerk | N.A. | N.A. | 121,600 |

Source: National Center for State Courts, July 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 \$100,197 and \$152,618.

(h) Salary range is between \$109,000 and \$179,000.

(i) Salary range is between \$192,000 and \$211,000.

(j) Salary range is between \$109,704 and \$148,123.

(k) Salary range is between \$97,322 and \$150,816.

(l) Salary range is between \$125,000 and \$145,000.

(m) Salary range is between \$96,672 and \$149,892.

(n) Salary range is between \$114,140 and \$126,541.

(o) Plus \$1,170/yr. increment.

(p) After supplements: \$149,000.

Table 5.6
SELECTION AND RETENTION OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES

| State or other jurisdiction | Name of court | Type 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 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE COURTS

SELECTION AND RETENTION OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Name of court | Type of court | Method of selection | | Method of retention | Geographic basis for selection |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Unexpired term | Full term | | |
| New Hampshire..... | Supreme Court | SC | GE | GE | (k) | SW |
| 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 Court, 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 |
| Dist. 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.

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, February 2009.

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 — Nonpartisan 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.

STATE COURTS

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 | LG | 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 |
| Florida | Alderman's | LJ | LD | CC | LD | Town |
| | 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 | | 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.

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.

STATE COURTS

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.

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 |
| Dist. 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, February 2009.

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.

SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES—Continued

(dd) Gubernatorial appointment occurs in 40 partisan circuits; gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission takes place in five non-partisan circuits.

(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.

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> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------------------|---|
| Alabama | Judicial Inquiry Committee | Court of the Judiciary | Supreme Court | Court of the Judiciary | Filing of the complaint with the Court of the Judiciary |
| Alaska | Committee on Judicial Conduct | Supreme Court | N.A. | Supreme Court | Filing of recommendation with Supreme Court |
| Arizona | 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. |
| Arkansas | Judicial Discipline and Disability Committees | Commission | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | At disposition of case |
| California | Commission on Judicial Performance | Commission on Judicial Performance | Supreme Court has discretionary review | Commission on Judicial Performance | Upon commission determination (a) |
| Colorado | Committee on Judicial Discipline | Commission on Judicial Discipline | No appeal | Supreme Court | Adjudication |
| Connecticut | 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. |
| Delaware | Council on Probate Judicial Conduct | Council on Probate Judicial Conduct | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Upon issuance of opinion and imposition of sanction |
| Florida | Preliminary Committee of the Court on the Judiciary | Court on the Judiciary | No appeal | Court on the Judiciary | |
| Georgia | Investigatory Committee of the Court on the Judiciary | | | | |
| Florida | Judicial Qualifications Commission | Judicial Qualifications Commission (b) | No appeal | Supreme Court (c) | Filing of formal charges by Committee with Supreme Court Clerk |
| Georgia | Judicial Qualifications Commission | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | Formal Hearing |
| Hawaii | Commission on Judicial Conduct | Commission on Judicial Conduct | No appeal | Supreme Court | Imposition of public discipline by Supreme Court |
| Idaho | Judicial Council | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Filing with Supreme Court |
| Illinois | Judicial Inquiry Board | Courts Commission | No appeal | Courts Commission | Filing of complaint by Judicial Inquiry Board to Courts Commission |
| Indiana | Judicial Qualifications Committee | Supreme Court | N.A. | Supreme Court | Institution of Formal Proceedings |
| Iowa | Judicial Qualifications Commission | Judicial Qualifications Commission | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Application by the commission to the Supreme Court |
| Kansas | Commission on Judicial Qualifications | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Reprimand is published by Supreme Court if approved by Supreme Court. |
| Kentucky | Judicial Conduct Committee | Judicial Conduct Committee | Supreme Court | Judicial Conduct Committee | Application of judge under investigation |
| Louisiana | Judiciary Commission | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | Filing of formal complaint by commission with Supreme Court |
| Maine | Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability | Supreme Judicial Court | No appeal | Supreme Judicial Court | Filing of report to Supreme Judicial Court |
| Maryland | Commission on Judicial Disabilities | Court of Appeals | N.A. | Court of Appeals | Filing of record by Committee to Court of Appeals |

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> |
|------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Massachusetts | Commission on Judicial Conduct | Supreme Judicial Court | N.A. | Supreme Judicial Court | After final of formal charges with the Supreme Judicial Court |
| 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 | 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 | Division on the Judiciary Trial Council | Court on the Judiciary 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 | Council on Judicial Complaints | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | (g) |
| Pennsylvania | Commission of Judicial Fitness and Disability (f) | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | Once a final decision has been made |
| Rhode Island | Judicial Conduct Board | Court of Judicial Discipline | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | When Supreme Court affirms a recommendation for reprimand or removal |
| South Carolina | Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline | Supreme Court | No appeals | Supreme Court | Adjudication |
| South Dakota | Commissioners on Judicial Conduct | Supreme Court | N.A. | Supreme Court | Filing with the Supreme Court |
| 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> |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
| Tennessee | 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 |
| Texas | 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 the Courts of Appeals | Convening of formal hearing by the Commission on Judicial Conduct |
| Utah | Judicial Conduct Commission | Judicial Conduct Commission | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | 10 days after filing appeal |
| Vermont | Judicial Conduct Board | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Filing of formal charges by Board with Supreme Court |
| Virginia | Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Filing of formal complaint by Committee with Supreme Court |
| Washington | Commission on Judicial Conduct | Supreme Court | No appeal | Committee on Judicial Conduct or Supreme Court | Beginning of fact finding hearing by Committee |
| West Virginia | 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 |
| Wisconsin | Judicial Commission | Supreme Court (i) | No appeal | Supreme Court | Filing of petitioner formal complaint by Judicial Commission w/Supreme Court |
| Wyoming | Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics | Supreme Court | N.A. | Supreme Court | Filing with Supreme Court |
| Dist. of Columbia | 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 (i) |
| Puerto Rico | 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 NCJ 212351, update from the National Center for State Courts, February 2009.

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

Wants vs. Needs: States Have Fulfilled Election Reform Needs but Congress Still has Wants

By Doug Lewis

Election reform has been a consistent issue for states and Congress since the 2000 general election. After Congress created the Help America Vote Act of 2002, state legislators and Congress have offered thousands of pieces of legislation to cure the perceived problems in elections.

Although most of the legislation offered would not have fixed any issues related to the presidential election in Florida, the 2000 election is the reason offered for continuing election reform. Clearly some of the legislation was aimed at rehabilitating the election infrastructure and providing an infusion of cash and mandates to bring states more into the official power structure of elections and to give them tools to bring local governments into compliance with a state plan for elections.

Elections have gone exceedingly well in recent years. The 2004 election was, at that point, the largest election in 40 years and it still was successful in terms of election administration. With more than 130 million voters going to the polls in 2008—more than in any previous election in history—election administration was again successful.

Dr. Charles Stewart of MIT reported preliminary findings of polling research conducted by a group of academicians from Caltech, MIT and Utah and reported in December 2008.¹ According to the preliminary report, the overall experience of voters on Election Day was positive:

- 92 percent said it was very easy to find their polling place.
- The average voter waited 13 minutes to vote—most of the time was waiting to check in.
- 83 percent said their polling place was run “very well.”
- 70 percent said the performance of the poll workers was “excellent.”
- 75 percent said they were “very confident” that their vote was counted as cast.
- 2 percent said they encountered voting equipment problems.
- 2 percent said they encountered a registration problem when they went to vote.
- 95 percent of all voters have a driver’s license.
- 99 percent of all voters have at least one form of government identification.

Although there has been a consistent record of election successes since 2002, states shouldn’t count on the notion that Congress is finished with election reform. Clearly, there appears to be few real needs to propel lawmakers to impose additional mandates for the states. While a perceived need existed after the 2000 election—and both political parties agreed that some legislation would be passed—it took nearly two years for the parties to reach an agreement. And because the two parties were close to parity in the House, and even closer in the Senate, any election reform would require a bipartisan effort. That resulted in the enactment of the Help America Vote Act.

The Help America Vote Act—commonly known as HAVA—is a model of how state and federal cooperation can work to fashion desired objectives. Perhaps for the first time, at least related to elections and other federal and state programs, HAVA created a synergistic relationship whereby the federal government established minimum standards (to avoid the concept of mandates) and appropriated money to achieve desired results. While the original legislation authorized up to \$3.89 billion, actual appropriations came to \$3.1 billion.

HAVA is unique for federal legislation, especially dealing with elections, because while the law did contain mandates for the states, it actually directed the states to find their own answers to achieve the mandates. Congress actually engaged the states as trusted partners to find solutions that meet voters’ needs, and then appropriated money for the states to meet the mandates.

But unlike any previous federal programs, the appropriations became “no year money.” That means states did not have to spend—or lose—the funds in any given federal fiscal year. As a result, the states have been able to maintain funds in accounts that give them the flexibility to continue to spend on election infrastructure improvements. The cost of elections has grown as states strive to comply with HAVA. Additionally, while states received money to build statewide voter databases, they will foot the

bill to upgrade and maintain those databases. HAVA funded the purchase of voting equipment but left state and local governments with the ongoing costs of programming, maintenance and storage—all of which are considerably higher than pre-HAVA costs.

The legislation was immensely different from other state-federal programs because Congress established goals and objectives, but allowed the states to devise their own methods for meeting those mandates. And, unlike most federal legislation, the states—not a federal agency—would evaluate whether those methods were appropriate or effective. The U.S. Department of Justice does take enforcement action when it believes states are not conforming to relevant federal law, but HAVA's language gives states great latitude in determining the appropriate methods to achieve the mandates.

Oponents of the way the money was appropriated, including some in Congress, indicate states have had too much autonomy in spending the available federal money. They point to the July 2008 U.S. Election Assistance Commission report, which indicated states reported HAVA fund expenditures of nearly \$2 billion and more than \$1.2 billion in unspent funds. The balance includes \$230,563,031 in interest earned on HAVA funds deposited in the State Election Fund accounts. This amount does not include state matching funds.

In general, HAVA funds may be used for the following activities:

- Improving, acquiring, leasing, modifying or replacing voting systems and technology, as well as methods for casting and counting votes.
- Developing and implementing a computerized statewide voter registration list.
- Implementing provisional voting.
- Providing voter information at the polling place.
- Establishing identification requirements for first-time voters who register to vote by mail.
- Improving the administration of elections for federal office.

Congressional action on HAVA and the National Voter Registration Act may have created more of an appetite for continuing legislation on election reform. The normal rationale is that more uniformity is necessary so national elections are the same throughout the nation.

But there is disagreement. Tim Storey, senior fellow at the National Conference of State Legislatures in Denver, has said national uniformity “is not a useful way to conduct elections. Congress likes to allege

that it is ideal, but making decisions at the state level is best. HAVA gave much more responsibility to the states and they have responded. In fact, states have been ahead of Congress in passing election legislation.”

Susan Frederick of NCSL's Washington office echoed that sentiment: “There is no crisis which would be the basis for Congressional action. As to uniformity, what fits a state with a small agrarian population spread out over hundreds of miles is different than what works for a densely populated urban state.”

According to NCSL statistics on election legislation, states introduced more than 2,100 bills on elections and voter registration in 2007. Those figures exclude campaign finance legislation. States enacted 245 laws affecting voter registration, primary elections, absentee balloting, election administration or voting equipment. Similarly, in 2008 states introduced 1,907 election bills and enacted 171 laws affecting elections in 2008 and the future.

“At some point Congress needs to realize that states conduct far more elections than the federal government,” Frederick said. “Why would we continue to try to change elections to fit the limited number of elections for federal office when there are so many more in state and local governments?”²

Leslie Reynolds, executive director of the National Association of Secretaries of State, said states have met their obligations. “One of the most important outcomes of the states’ work in adopting election administration improvements is the number of innovative practices that have emerged,” she said. “Virtually every recent voting innovation—including early voting, expedited military and overseas ballot delivery and return methods, mail balloting and vote centers—have all come from the states, not the federal government. It is the states that are responding directly with solutions that can be shared and adapted according to the unique history, laws and cultures of other states.”

“Congress, advocates and many times the media all push for uniformity, as if that is a magic answer,” Reynolds said. “But the reality is that practical applications mean significant differences in how to implement the concept with very different circumstances in 50 states and the District of Columbia.”

Close senate elections in 2008 raised questions about the need for Congressional action and more uniformity in elections. But John Lindback, president of the National Association of State Election Directors, said the answers lie with the states. “The real strength of American elections has been the states’ leadership on changes to make elections responsive to voters needs. Under HAVA, states got changes

implemented within fairly short time periods to better serve their voters,” he said. “Had that been under the federal government every state would have had to try to implement a one-size fits all concept—and the voters would have suffered for it.”

Advocacy groups and some Congressional representatives have criticized the fact that states still had in excess of \$1 billion of the original HAVA funds left. “Just because there is money in the bank does not mean that money is not allocated,” Lindback said. “We have more needs left to fully implement the mandates of HAVA than we have money left, and we are making sure that the money is spent in the way it will best serve the voters in the coming years.”

And Reynolds pointed out that the federal government required states to buy new voting equipment. “And how much of that equipment has since been replaced? States have been more cautious and looked at the long-term costs of the mandates and they have tried to spend responsibly rather than blowing all the money in a couple of years,” she said.

Storey said states should not be criticized for not spending all their allocated money. “Thank the heavens that we have some money dedicated to elections left because the lean years are here for the foreseeable future as far as state budgets are concerned in all other areas.”

Frederick said states are facing more pressing matters. “Logic should dictate that the financial crisis facing both the nation and the states means that further changes to the elections process is of low priority. But the reality is that when it comes to election legislation, Congress has almost always been driven by wants, not needs.”

Who will win the battle of wants versus needs? States can make a significant case that they have responded successfully and the proof is in a series of well run elections that clearly has voters’ confidence.

elected offices compared to the 535 seats for Congress plus a president/vice president ticket at the national level.

About the Author

Doug Lewis, a certified elections/registration administrator (CERA), is executive director of The Election Center, a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization representing the nation’s election officials. He has been called on by Congress, federal agencies, state legislatures, and national and worldwide news media for solutions to voting issues.

Notes

¹ Survey was to gauge the quality of the voting experience and included 200 respondents from each state conducted over the Internet or 10,000 respondents total. The survey was supplemented by 2,000 respondents contacted by phone in 10 states. Research team: Dr. Charles Stewart III, MIT; Michael Alvarez, Caltech; Stephen Ansolabehere, MIT; Adam Berinsky, MIT; Thad Hall, Utah; Gabriel Lenz, MIT. *2008 Survey of the Performance of American Elections*.

² According to a study by the U.S. Census Bureau there are 87,525 separate governmental units in the U.S. (Compendium of Public Employment: 2002 Census of Governments), issued September 2004 and accessed 1-14-2009. And, according to information from the Election Center in Houston, Texas, there are more than 511,000 state and local

Table 6.1
STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2009–2013

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------|
| Alabama | ... | G.LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| Alaska | ... | G.LG | ... | ... | ... |
| Arizona | ... | G,AG,SS,SPT (a) | ... | ... | ... |
| Arkansas | ... | G.LG,AG,A,SS,T (b) | ... | ... | ... |
| California | ... | G.LG,AG,C,CI,SS,SPT (c) | ... | ... | ... |
| Colorado | ... | G.LG,AG,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| Connecticut | ... | G.LG,AG,C,SS,T | ... | G.LG,CI | ... |
| Delaware | ... | AG,A,T | ... | ... | ... |
| Florida | ... | G.LG,AG,AR,CFO | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ... | G.LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SP (d) | ... | ... | ... |
| Hawaii | ... | G.LG | ... | ... | ... |
| Idaho | ... | G.LG,AG,C,SS,SPT | ... | ... | ... |
| Illinois | ... | G.LG,AG,C,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| Indiana | ... | A,SS,T | ... | G.LG,AG,SP | ... |
| Iowa | ... | G.LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | ... | G.LG,AG,CI,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| Kentucky | ... | ... | G.LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | G.LG,AG,AR,CI,SS,T | ... | ... |
| Maine (e) | ... | G | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | ... | G.LG,AG,C | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts | ... | G.LG,AG,A,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| Michigan | ... | G.LG,AG,SS (f) | ... | (f) | ... |
| Minnesota | ... | G.LG,AG,A,SS | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | ... | ... | G.LG,AG,AR,A,CI,SS,T | ... | ... |
| Missouri | ... | A | ... | G.LG,AG,SS,T | ... |
| Montana | ... | ... | ... | G.LG,AG,A,SS,SP | ... |
| Nebraska | ... | G.LG,AG,A,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| Nevada | ... | G.LG,AG,C,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire | ... | G | ... | G | ... |
| New Jersey | G.LG | ... | ... | ... | G.LG |
| New Mexico | ... | G.LG,AG,A,SS,T (g) | ... | ... | ... |
| New York | ... | G.LG,AG,C | ... | ... | ... |
| North Carolina | ... | AG,AR,SS (h) | ... | G.LG,AG,AR,A,CI,SS,SPT (h) | ... |
| North Dakota | ... | G.LG,AG,A,SS,T | ... | G.LG,AG,CI,SPT (i) | ... |
| Ohio | ... | G.LG,AG,A,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma | ... | G.LG,AG,A,CI,SPT (k) | ... | (k) | ... |
| Oregon | ... | G,SP (l) | ... | AG,SS,T | ... |
| Pennsylvania | ... | G.LG | ... | AG,A,T | ... |
| Rhode Island | ... | G.LG,AG,SS,T | ... | ... | ... |
| South Carolina | ... | G.LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SPT (m) | ... | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2009–2013—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------------|
| South Dakota..... | ... | G.L.G., AG, A.S.S., SPT (n) | ... | (n) | ... |
| Tennessee..... | ... | G | ... | ... | ... |
| Texas..... | ... | G.L.G., AG, AR, C (o) | ... | (o) | ... |
| Utah..... | ... | G.L.G., AG, A.S.S.T | ... | G.L.G., AG, A.T | ... |
| Vermont..... | ... | G.L.G., AG, A.S.S.T | ... | G.L.G., AG, A.S.S.T | ... |
| Virginia..... | G.L.G., AG | ... | ... | ... | G.L.G., AG |
| Washington..... | ... | ... | ... | G.L.G., AG, A, C.I.S.S., SPT (p) | ... |
| West Virginia..... | ... | ... | ... | G, AG, AR, A.S.S.T | ... |
| Wisconsin..... | SP | G.L.G., AG, S.S.T | ... | ... | SP |
| Wyoming..... | ... | G.A.S.S., SPT | ... | ... | ... |
| American Samoa..... | ... | ... | ... | G.L.G. | ... |
| Guam..... | ... | G.L.G., AG, A | ... | ... | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | G.L.G. | ... | ... | G | G.L.G. |
| Puerto Rico..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | ... | G.L.G. | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals for year | 3 | 38 | 3 | 13 | 3 |
| Governor..... | 3 | 32 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | 1 | 31 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Attorney General..... | 0 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Agriculture..... | 0 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Auditor..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chief Financial Officer..... | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comptroller..... | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Comm. of Insurance..... | 0 | 26 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Secretary of State..... | 1 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Supt. of Public Inst. or | 0 | 24 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Comm. of Education..... | | | | | |
| Treasurer..... | | | | | |

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey and state election administration offices and Web sites, October 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 of state executive officials.
- G — Governor
- LG — Lieutenant Governor
- AG — Attorney General
- AR — Agriculture
- A — Auditor
- C — Comptroller/Controller
- CFO — Chief Financial Officer
- CI — Commissioner of Insurance
- SS — Secretary of State
- SP — Superintendent of Public Instruction or Commissioner of Education
- 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 2008 and will serve a 4-year term.

(f) Michigan State University trustees (8)—8-year terms, 2010–2, 2012–2, 2014–2, 2016–2, 2018–2; University of Michigan regents (8)—8-year terms, 2010–2, 2012–2, 2014–2, 2016–2, 2018–2; Wayne State University gov-

ernors (8)—8-year terms, 2010–2, 2012–2, 2014–2, 2016–2, 2018–2; State Board of Education (8)—8-year terms,

2010–2, 2012–2, 2014–2, 2016–2.

(g) Commissioner of Public Lands—4-year term, 2010.

(h) Commissioner of Labor elected in 2010.

(i) There are three Public Service Commissioners. One is up for election every two years. (3)—6-year terms,

2010–1, 2012–1, 2014–1.

(j) Tax Commissioner.

(k) Corporation Commissioners (3)—6-year terms, 2010–1, 2012–1, 2014–1; 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; Public Utility Commissioners (3)—6-year terms,

2010–1, 2012–1, 2014–1.

(o) Commissioner of General Land Office—4-year term, 2010; Railroad Commissioners (3)—6-year terms,

2010–1, 2012–1, 2014–1.

(p) Commissioner of Public Lands.

Table 6.2
STATE LEGISLATURE MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED: 2009–2013

| State or other jurisdiction | Total Legislators | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| | 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 | ... | ... |
| Arizona..... | 30 | 60 | ... | ... | 30 | 60 | ... | ... | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Arkansas..... | 35 | 100 | ... | ... | 17 | 100 | ... | ... | 18 | 100 | ... | ... |
| California..... | 40 | 80 | ... | ... | 20 | 80 | ... | ... | 20 | 80 | ... | ... |
| Colorado..... | 35 | 65 | ... | ... | 18 | 65 | ... | ... | 17 | 65 | ... | ... |
| Connecticut..... | 36 | 151 | ... | ... | 36 | 151 | ... | ... | 36 | 151 | ... | ... |
| Delaware..... | 21 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 41 | ... | ... |
| Florida..... | 40 | 120 | ... | ... | 20 | 120 | ... | ... | 20 | 120 | ... | ... |
| Georgia..... | 56 | 180 | ... | ... | 56 | 180 | ... | ... | 56 | 180 | ... | ... |
| Hawaii..... | 25 | 51 | ... | ... | 13 | 51 | ... | ... | 12 | 51 | ... | ... |
| Idaho..... | 35 | 70 | ... | ... | 35 | 70 | ... | ... | 35 | 70 | ... | ... |
| Illinois..... | 59 (a) | 118 | ... | ... | 20 | 118 | ... | ... | 39 | 118 | ... | ... |
| Indiana..... | 50 | 100 | ... | ... | 25 | 100 | ... | ... | 25 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Iowa..... | 50 | 100 | ... | ... | 25 (c) | 100 | ... | ... | 25 (b) | 100 | ... | ... |
| Kansas..... | 40 | 125 | ... | ... | ... | 125 | ... | ... | 40 | 125 | ... | ... |
| Kentucky..... | 38 | 100 | ... | ... | 19 | 100 | ... | ... | 19 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Louisiana..... | 39 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maine..... | 35 | 151 | ... | ... | 35 | 151 | ... | ... | 35 | 151 | ... | ... |
| Maryland..... | 47 | 141 | ... | ... | 47 | 141 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts..... | 40 | 160 | ... | ... | 40 | 160 | ... | ... | 40 | 160 | ... | ... |
| Michigan..... | 38 | 110 | ... | ... | 38 | 110 | ... | ... | ... | 110 | ... | ... |
| Minnesota..... | 67 | 134 | ... | ... | 67 | 134 | ... | ... | ... | 134 | ... | ... |
| Mississippi..... | 52 | 122 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 122 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri..... | 34 | 163 | ... | ... | 17 | 163 | ... | ... | 17 | 163 | ... | ... |
| Montana..... | 50 | 100 | ... | ... | 25 | 100 | ... | ... | 25 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Nebraska..... | 49 | U | ... | ... | 24 | U | ... | ... | 25 | U | ... | ... |
| Nevada..... | 21 | 42 | ... | ... | 11 | 42 | ... | ... | 10 | 42 | ... | ... |
| New Hampshire..... | 24 | 400 | ... | ... | 24 | 400 | ... | ... | 24 | 400 | ... | ... |
| New Jersey..... | 40 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | 80 |
| New Mexico..... | 42 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | ... | 42 | 70 | ... | ... |
| New York..... | 62 | 150 | ... | ... | 62 | 150 | ... | ... | 62 | 150 | ... | ... |
| North Carolina..... | 50 | 120 | ... | ... | 50 | 120 | ... | ... | 50 | 120 | ... | ... |
| North Dakota..... | 47 | 94 | ... | ... | 24 (c) | 47 (c) | ... | ... | 23 (b) | 47 (c) | ... | ... |
| Ohio..... | 33 | 99 | ... | ... | 17 | 99 | ... | ... | 16 | 99 | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma..... | 48 | 101 | ... | ... | 24 | 101 | ... | ... | 24 | 101 | ... | ... |
| Oregon..... | 30 | 60 | ... | ... | 15 | 60 | ... | ... | 15 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Pennsylvania..... | 50 | 203 | ... | ... | 25 (b) | 203 | ... | ... | 25 (c) | 203 | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island..... | 38 | 75 | ... | ... | 38 | 75 | ... | ... | 38 | 75 | ... | ... |
| South Carolina..... | 46 | 124 | ... | ... | ... | 124 | ... | ... | 46 | 124 | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURE MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED: 2009–2013—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Total Legislators | | 2009 | | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| | 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 | ... | ... |
| Tennessee..... | 33 | 99 | ... | ... | 17 | 99 | ... | ... | 16 | 99 | ... | ... |
| Texas..... | 31 | 150 | ... | ... | 16 | 150 | ... | ... | 15 | 150 | ... | ... |
| Utah..... | 29 | 75 | ... | ... | 14 | 75 | ... | ... | 15 | 75 | ... | ... |
| Vermont..... | 30 | 150 | ... | ... | 30 | 150 | ... | ... | 30 | 150 | ... | ... |
| Virginia..... | 40 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Washington..... | 49 | 98 | ... | ... | 24 | 98 | ... | ... | 25 | 98 | ... | ... |
| West Virginia..... | 34 | 100 | ... | ... | 17 | 100 | ... | ... | 17 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin..... | 33 | 99 | ... | ... | 17 | 99 | ... | ... | 16 | 99 | ... | ... |
| Wyoming..... | 30 | 60 | ... | ... | 15 | 60 | ... | ... | 15 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 13 | U | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | U | ... | ... |
| American Samoa..... | 18 | 20 | ... | ... | (d) | 20 | ... | ... | (d) | 20 | ... | ... |
| Guam..... | 15 | U | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | 9 | 18 | ... | ... | 6 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 18 |
| Puerto Rico (e)..... | 28 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 15 | U | ... | ... | 15 | U | ... | ... | 15 | U | ... | ... |
| State Totals..... | 1,971 | 5,411 | 0 | 180 | 1,148 | 4,792 | 171 | 407 | 1,113 | 4,711 | 0 | 180 |
| Totals..... | 2,068 | 5,502 | 6 | 198 | 1,185 | 4,936 | 174 | 425 | 1,177 | 4,782 | 6 | 198 |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, October 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 two-thirds 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.

ELECTIONS

Table 6.3
METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Methods of nominating candidates</i> |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Alabama | Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose instead to hold a state convention for the purpose of nominating candidates. Submitting a petition to run as an independent or third-party candidate or an independent nominating procedure. |
| Alaska | Primary election. Petition for no-party candidates. |
| Arizona | 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. |
| Arkansas | Primary election, convention and petition. |
| California | Primary election or independent nomination procedure. |
| Colorado | Primary election, convention or by petition. |
| Connecticut | Convention/primary election. Major political parties hold state conventions (convening not earlier than the 68th day and closing not later than the 50th day before the date of the primary) for the purpose of endorsing candidates. If no one challenges the endorsed candidate, no primary election is held. However, if anyone (who received at least 15 percent of the delegate vote on any roll call at the convention) challenges the endorsed candidate, a primary election is held to determine the party nominee for the general election. |
| Delaware | Primary election for Democrats and primary election and convention for Republicans. |
| Florida | Primary election. Minor parties may nominate their candidate in any manner they deem proper. |
| Georgia | Primary election. |
| Hawaii | Primary election. |
| Idaho | Primary election and convention. New political parties hold a convention to nominate candidates to be placed on a general election ballot. |
| Illinois | 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. |
| Indiana | 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. |
| Iowa | Primary election, convention and petition. |
| Kansas | 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. |
| Kentucky | Primary election. A slate of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor that receives the highest number of its party's votes but which number is less than 40 percent of the votes cast for all slates of candidates of that party, shall be required to participate in a runoff primary with the slate of candidates of the same party receiving the second highest number of votes. |
| Louisiana | 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. |
| Maine | Primary election or non-party petition. |
| Maryland | 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.) |
| Massachusetts | Primary election. |
| Michigan | 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. |
| Minnesota | 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. |
| Mississippi | Primary election, petition (for independent candidates), independent nominating procedures (third-party candidates). |
| Missouri | Primary election. |
| Montana | Primary election and independent nominating procedure. |
| Nebraska | Primary election. |
| Nevada | Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election. Minor parties nominated by petition or by party. |
| New Hampshire | Primary election. Minor parties by petition. |
| New Jersey | Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election. |

See footnotes at end of table.

METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES — Continued

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Methods of nominating candidates</i> |
|------------------------------------|--|
| New Mexico | Statewide candidates petition to go to convention and are nominated in a primary election. District and legislative candidates petition for primary ballot access. |
| New York | Primary election/petition. |
| North Carolina | Primary election. Newly recognized parties just granted access submit their first nominees by convention. All established parties use primaries. |
| North Dakota | Convention/primary election. Political parties hold state conventions for the purpose of endorsing candidates. Endorsed candidates are automatically placed on the primary election ballot, but other candidates may also petition their name on the ballot. |
| Ohio | Primary election, petition and by declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate. |
| Oklahoma | Primary election. |
| Oregon | Primary election. Minor parties hold conventions. |
| Pennsylvania | 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. |
| Rhode Island | Primary election. |
| South Carolina | Primary election for Republicans and Democrats; party conventions held for minor parties. Candidates can have name on ballot via petition. |
| South Dakota | Convention, petition and independent nominating procedure. |
| Tennessee | Primary election/petition. |
| Texas | Primary election/convention. Minor parties without ballot access nominate candidates for the general election after qualifying for ballot access by petition. |
| Utah | Convention, primary election and petition. |
| Vermont | Primary election. Major parties by primary, minor parties by convention, independents by petition. |
| Virginia | Primary election, convention and petition. |
| Washington | Primary election. |
| West Virginia | Primary election, convention, petition and independent nominating procedure. |
| Wisconsin | 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. |
| Wyoming | Primary election. |
| Dist. of Columbia | Primary election. Independent and minor party candidates file by nominating petition. |
| American Samoa | Individual files petition for candidacy with the chief election officer. Petition must be signed by statutorily mandated number of qualified voters. |
| Guam | Individual files petition for candidacy with the chief election officer. Petition must be signed by statutorily mandated number of qualified voters. |
| No. Mariana Islands | Candidates are all nominated by petition. Candidates seeking the endorsement of recognized political parties must also include in their submitted petition a document signed by the recognized political party's 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. |
| Puerto Rico | Primary election and convention. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | Primary election. |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007, and state Web sites, October 2008.

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.

ELECTIONS

Table 6.4
ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS
(Formulas and dates of state elections)

| State or other jurisdiction | Type of primary | National (a) | | | State (b) | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|--|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| | | Primary | Runoff | General | Primary | Runoff | General |
| Alabama..... | O | Feb., 1st T Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, 1st T June 1, 2010 | July, 1st T after 2nd M (even yrs.) July 13, 2010 | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Alaska..... | C | Aug., 4th T Aug. 28, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Aug., 4th T Aug. 24, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Arizona..... | C | Feb., 1st T Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | 8th T Prior Aug. 31, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Arkansas..... | O | Feb., 1st T Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | T 3 wks. prior to runoff May 18, 2010 | June, 2nd T June 8, 2010 | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| California..... | SO | Feb., 1st T Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June ★ June 8, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Colorado..... | C | Caucus Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Aug., 2nd T Aug. 10, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Connecticut..... | C | Feb., 1st T Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Aug. 2nd T Aug. 10, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Delaware..... | C | Feb., 1st T Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Sept., 1st S after 1st M Sept. 14, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Florida..... | C | (d) Jan. 31, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | 9th T prior to General August 24, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Georgia..... | O | Feb., 1st T Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | (d) July 20, 2010 | Aug. 10, 2010 | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Hawaii..... | O | Caucus (c) | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Sept., 2nd Last S Sept. 18, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Idaho..... | O | May, 4th T May 22, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | May, 4th T May 25, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Illinois..... | O | Feb., 1st T Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Feb., 1st T Feb. 9, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Indiana..... | O | May,★ May 1, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | May,★ May 5, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Iowa..... | C | Caucus (e) Jan. 16, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, ★ June 1, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Kansas..... | C | Feb., 1st T Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Aug. 1st T Aug. 3, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Kentucky..... | C | May, 1st T after 3rd M May 22, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | May, 1st T after 3rd M May 18, 2010 | 35 days AP June 22, 2010 | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Louisiana..... | O (f) | (d) Feb. 11, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | (f) Aug. 28 and Oct. 2 | (f) None scheduled | (f) Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Maine..... | C | Caucus (c) | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, 2nd T June 8, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Maryland..... | C | Feb., 2nd T Feb. 14, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | 2nd T after 1st M in Sept. Sept. 14, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Massachusetts..... | SO | (d) Mar. 6, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | 7th T Prior Sept. 14, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Michigan..... | O | (d) Feb. 28, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Aug., ★ Aug. 3, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Minnesota..... | O | (g) Mar. 6, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | (g) Sept. 14, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Mississippi..... | O | Mar., 2nd T (g) Mar. 13, 2012 | 3 wks. after 1st Primary Apr. 3, 2012 | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | (d) August 2, 2011 | 3rd T AP August 23, 2011 | Nov.,★ Nov. 8, 2011 |
| Missouri..... | O | Feb., ★ Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Aug., ★ Aug. 3, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Montana..... | O | June, ★ June 5, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, ★ June 8, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Nebraska..... | C | May, 1st T after 2nd M May 15, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | May, 1st T after 2nd M May 11, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Nevada..... | C | Caucus Jan. 28, 2012 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2012 | 3rd T Aug. Aug. 17, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| New Hampshire..... | SO | Set by SS Jan. 24, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | (d) Sept. 14, 2010 | ... | Nov.,★ Nov. 2, 2010 |

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS (Formulas and dates of state elections)

| State or other jurisdiction | Type of primary | National (a) | | | State (b) | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Primary | Runoff | General | Primary | Runoff | General |
| New Jersey..... | SO | Feb., ★ Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, ★ June 2, 2009 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2009 |
| New Mexico | C | Feb., ★ Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, 1st T June 1, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| New York | C | Feb., ★ Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Sept., ★ Sept. 7, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| North Carolina..... | C (h) | May, ★ May 8, 2012 | 7 wks. AP June 26, 2012 | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | May, ★ May 4, 2010 | 7 wks. AP June 22, 2010 | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| North Dakota | O | (i) Caucus—Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, 2nd T June 8, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Ohio | SO | Mar., ★ Mar. 6, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Mar., ★ Mar. 2, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Oklahoma | C | Feb., ★ Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | July, last T July 27, 2010 | Aug., 4th T Aug. 24, 2010 | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Oregon | C | May, 3rd T May 15, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | May, 3rd T May 18, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Pennsylvania | C | Apr., 4th T Apr. 24, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Apr., 4th T Apr. 27, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Rhode Island | O | (d) (c) | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 14, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| South Carolina | O | (d) (c) | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, 2nd T June 8, 2010 | 2nd T AP June 22, 2010 | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| South Dakota..... | C | June, ★ June 5, 2012 | 2nd T AP June 19, 2012 | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, ★ June 1, 2010 | 2nd T AP June 15, 2010 | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Tennessee | O | Feb., ★ Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Aug., 1st TH Aug. 5, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Texas..... | O | Mar., 1st T Mar. 6, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Mar., 1st T Mar. 2, 2010 | Apr., 2nd T Apr. 13, 2010 | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Utah | C | Feb., ★ Feb. 7, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, 4th T June 22, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Vermont | O | Mar., 1st T Mar. 6, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Sept., 2nd T Sept. 14, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Virginia | O | Feb., 2nd T Feb. 14, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | June, 2nd T June 9, 2009 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2009 |
| Washington..... | PC | (d) (c) | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Aug., 3rd T Aug. 17, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| West Virginia..... | C | May, 2nd T May 8, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | May, 2nd T May 11, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Wisconsin..... | O | (d) Feb. 21, 2012 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Sept., 2nd T Sept. 14, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Wyoming..... | C | Caucus (c) | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | Aug., 1st T after 3rd M Aug. 17, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | C | (d) (c) | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2012 | (d) Sept. 14, 2010 | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| American Samoa | N.A. | (j) Nov. 6, 2012 | 14 days after general | Nov., ★ Nov. 16, 2010 | (j) Nov. 2, 2010 | 14 days after general | Nov., ★ |
| Puerto Rico..... | N.A. | ... (c) | ... | ... Nov. 6, 2012 | (d) (c) | ... | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands.... | N.A. | ... (c) | ... | ... Nov. 6, 2012 | Sept., 2nd S Sept. 11, 2010 | 14 day AP Sept. 25, 2010 | Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2010 |

See footnotes at end of table.

ELECTIONS

ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS (Formulas and dates of state elections)

Sources: The Council of State Governments, March 2009.

Note: This table describes the basic formulas for determining when national and state 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.

Key: Column 1:

C — Closed primary

O — Open primary

PC — Private-choice primary

SC — Semi-closed primary

SO — Semi-open primary

(a) National refers to presidential elections.

(b) State refers to election in which a state executive official or U.S. senator is to be elected. See Table 6.2, State Officials to be Elected.

(c) Date not available at press time.

(d) Formula not available at press time.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) Parties must notify the Secretary of State's Office in writing prior to Dec. 1st the year preceding the date of the election of their intentions to hold a preference primary election.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) American Samoa does not conduct primary elections (In addition, elections are conducted for territory-wide offices. There are no local 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. | 9 p.m. | Applicable opening time depends on variables related to the size of the precinct. |
| Maryland | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | Anyone in line at 8 p.m. will be allowed to vote. |
| 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. | 7:30 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 | 6 a.m. | 9 p.m. | |
| South Carolina | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| South Dakota | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | Local time. |
| Tennessee | 7 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> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| Virginia | 6 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| Washington | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| West Virginia | 6:30 a.m. | 7:30 p.m. | |
| Wisconsin | 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. |
| Wyoming | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |
| Dist. of Columbia | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| American Samoa | 6 a.m. | 6 p.m. | Election proclamation issued by Chief Election Officer contains a statement of time and place for each territorial election. |
| Guam | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | |
| No. Mariana Islands | 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. |
| Puerto Rico | 8 a.m. | 3 p.m. | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | |

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2007 and state election Web sites, October 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.

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 | Mental competency |
| Alabama | 10 | B, D, O, P, T | 5 p.m. day before 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 | ... | S, P, 30 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Connecticut | (b) | A | 8 p.m. Election Day | ... | S, T | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Delaware | 20 | A | 12 p.m. day before election | N or W | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| 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 | ... | ★ | ★(f) | ★ |
| Idaho | 25 | No excuse required | 8 p.m. Election Day | ... | S, C, 30 | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Illinois | 28 (g) | A | Close of polls on Election Day (h) | ... | S, P, 30 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Indiana | 29 | A | Close of polls | ... | S, P, 30 | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Iowa | Election Day (c) | No excuse required | Postmarked by day before election (i) | ... | S (j) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Kansas | 15 | No excuse required | Close of polls | ... | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Kentucky | 29 | A | Close of polls | ... | S, C, 28 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Louisiana | 30 | A | Election Day | N and 2W | S, 30 (k) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Maine | Election Day | No excuse required | 8 p.m. Election Day | N or W | S, M | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | 21 | No excuse required | Friday after election | ... | S, 21 (l) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Massachusetts | 20 | B, D, O, P, R, T | 10 days after election | ... | S | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Michigan | 30 | B, C, D, O, R, T | (m) | ... | S, M, 30 | ... | ★(n) | ★ | ... |
| Minnesota | Election Day (o) | 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 (r) | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Hampshire | Election Day (c) | B, D, E, O, R, S, T | (s) | ... | S | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| New Jersey | 21 | No excuse required | 8 p.m. Election Day | W or N | S, C, 30 | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| New Mexico | 28 | No excuse required | 7 p.m. Election Day | ... | S | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New York | 25 | A | Postmarked day before election (e) | W | S, C, 30 | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| North Carolina | 25 | No excuse required | 5 p.m. day before election | 2W | S, C, 30 | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| North Dakota | (f) | No excuse required | 2 days after election | N or W | S, P, 30 | (t) | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Ohio | 30 | No excuse required | Close of polls (u) | ... | 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, D, 30 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Rhode Island | 30 | B, D, O, R, S | 21 days | N or 2W | S, 30 | ... | ... | ... | ★ |
| South Carolina | 30 | A | 7 p.m. Election Day | N or 1W | S, C, P, 30 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |

See footnotes at end of table.

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Closing date for general election (days) | Persons eligible for absentee voting (a) | Absentee voting | | Residency requirements | Registration in other places | Voting rights | | Mental competency |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------|
| | | | Cut-off for receiving absentee ballots | Absentee votes signed by witness or notary | | | revoked | Method/process or provision for restoration | |
| South Dakota..... | 15 | No excuse required (v) | Close of polls | (w) | (x) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Tennessee..... | 30 | A | Close of polls | W (e) | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Texas..... | 30 | A | Before close of polls | (y) | S, C | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Utah..... | (dd) | No excuse required | Noon on day of canvass | ... | S, 30 | ... | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Vermont..... | 6 (z) | No excuse required | 7 p.m. Election Day | ... | S, C | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Virginia..... | 29 | A | Close of polls | 1W | S | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Washington..... | (ee) | No excuse required (aa) | (cc) | 2W | S, 30 | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| West Virginia..... | 21 | A | 6 days prior to election | ... | (cc) | ★ | ★ | ... | ★ |
| Wisconsin..... | Election Day (o) | No excuse required | Close of polls | W | S, 10 | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Wyoming..... | Election Day (o) | No excuse required | 7 p.m. Election Day | ... | S, P | ... | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| 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. | N.A. |
| Guam..... | 10 | A | N.A. | N.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 (ff) | (gg) | ★ | ★ | N.A. | ★ |
| Puerto Rico..... | 40 or 60 | A | 30 or 45 days after election | N.A. | S (hh) | ... | ... | N.A. | ★ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 30 | A | 14 days before election | Affidavit | (ii) | ★ | ★ | ★ | ★ |

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of state election Web sites, March 2009.

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) For primary, must be postmarked five days before election or registration may be completed in person by noon on the last business day before election. For general, must be postmarked 14 days before election or registration may be completed in person by the seventh day before election.

(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 overseas regardless of post mark.

(f) Upon parole, pardon, or probation, felons are required to re-register tooter to restore lost voting rights.

(g) Closing date for registration before general election is 28 days before. Illinois now has grace period re-

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.

(k) A voter must be registered to vote 30 days before an election, and must be a resident in order to register.

(l) State election law does not apply to Municipal elections. Therefore each municipality may have a separate requirement.

(m) 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.

(n) Only while confined, automatic restoration after release.

(o) Iowa—Delivered by 5 p.m. 10 days before the election, if it is a state primary or general election; 11 days before all others or election-day registration at precincts. 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. Wisconsin—Twenty days before the election, or completed in

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

the local voter registration office by 5:00 p.m. one day before election, or election-day registration at polling precincts. Wyoming—delivered 30 days before or election-day registration at polling precincts.

(p) Received by the 2nd Friday before election or postmarked by the 3rd Friday before the election.

(q) By 9 p.m. on the 5th Saturday preceding any primary or general election.

(r) 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.

(s) In person: day before election. By mail: day of election.

(t) No voter registration.

(u) 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.

(v) No excuse required. In South Dakota must submit the application for absentee ballot to the person in charge of the election.

(w) Absentee ballot applications (not absentee ballots) are required to be notarized or submitted with a copy of the voter's photo identification.

(x) Municipality: at least thirty days during the year preceding the election. Town: thirty consecutive days each year.

(y) If unable to sign.

(z) Must be received by 5:00 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding the day of the election.

(aa) There is a late registration date, 15 days prior, for in person new registrations and the voter must vote an absentee ballot.

(bb) 15 days following a primary; 21 days following a general election.

(cc) 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.

(dd) Must be postmarked 30 days before an election if mailed. May register in person the 15th day before an election, but you will only be eligible to vote on elections.

(ee) Thirty days before the election if mailed or 15 days before the election if delivered in-person to the local voter registration office.

(ff) Notary public or commissioned officer authorized to administer oath for Armed Services personnel.

(gg) State/territory: one hundred twenty days, district, municipality, precinct: fifty days.

(hh) According to Electoral Law the voter must have a permanent residence in Puerto Rico to be a qualified elector.

(ii) 90 days residency requirement, 30 days for district.

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 | Other | Percent |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 2006 | 28,972 | 73,961 | (b) | 0 | 102,933 | 710,048 | 63.2 | 398,220 | 35.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 15,198 | 1.4 | 1,123,466 |
| Delaware..... | 2008 | 68,574 | 54,422 | 0 | 0 | 120,996 | 126,662 | 32.0 | 266,861 | 67.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,681 | 0.5 | 395,204 |
| Maine..... | 2006 | 71,430 | 912,348 | 0 | 0 | 983,778 | 166,425 | 30.2 | 209,927 | 38.1 | 118,715 | 21.5 | 55,798 | 10.1 | 550,865 |
| Massachusetts..... | 2008 | 53,120 | 491,248 | 0 | 0 | 544,368 | 784,342 | 35.0 | 1,234,984 | 55.0 | 154,628 | 7.0 | 69,881 | 3.1 | 2,243,835 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2006 | 302,521 | 235,778 | 0 | 0 | 538,299 | 188,555 | 27.6 | 479,042 | 70.2 | 14,987 | 2.2 | 326 | 0.05 | 682,910 |
| New Jersey..... | 2005 | 138,263 | 624,684 | 0 | 0 | 762,947 | 985,271 | 43.0 | 1,224,551 | 53.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 80,277 | 3.5 | 2,290,099 |
| New York..... | 2006 | 572,375(d) | 644,444 | (d) | 0 | 1,216,819 | 1,105,681 | 23.5 | 2,740,864 | 58.3 | 190,661 (c) | 4 | 660,661 | 14 | 4,697,867 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2006 | 63,148 | 88,688 | 0 | 0 | 151,836 | 1,622,135 | 39.6 | 2,470,517 | 60.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,092,655 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2006 | 11,798 | 18,851 | 0 | 135 | 30,784 | 197,306 | 51.0 | 189,503 | 48.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 79,059 | 24.7 | 387,870 |
| Vermont..... | 2008 | 1,310,201 | 2,057,856 | 0 | 135 | 4,010,836 | 170,492 | 53.4 | 69,534 | 21.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 962,881 | 5.9 | 319,085 |
| Regional total | | | | | | | 6,056,917 | 36.1 | 9,284,003 | 55.3 | 478,991 | 2.9 | | | 16,783,853 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 2006 | 699,786 | 931,779 | 0 | 0 | 1,631,565 | 1,368,682 | 38.2 | 1,736,219 | 48.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 381,770 | 10.6 | 3,586,292 |
| Indiana..... | 2008 | 350,390 | 1,151,951 | 0 | 0 | 1,502,341 | 1,563,885 | 57.8 | 1,082,463 | 40.0 | 28 | 0.0 | 57,376 | 2.1 | 2,703,752 |
| Iowa..... | 2006 | 73,903 (d) | 148,000 | 0 | 0 | 221,903 | 467,425 | 44.1 | 569,021 | 53.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 22,618 | 2.1 | 1,059,064 |
| Kansas..... | 2006 | 194,295 | 76,046 (d) | 0 | 0 | 270,341 | 343,586 | 40.4 | 491,993 | 57.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 14,121 | 1.7 | 849,700 |
| Michigan..... | 2006 | 581,404 | 531,322 | 0 | 119 | 1,112,845 | 1,608,086 | 42.3 | 2,142,513 | 56.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 50,657 | 1.3 | 3,801,256 |
| Minnesota..... | 2006 | 166,112 | 316,470 | 11,689 | 0 | 514,373 | 1,028,568 | 46.4 | 1,007,460 | 45.4 | 141,735 | 6.4 | 25,174 | 1.1 | 2,217,719 |
| Nebraska..... | 2006 | 271,487 | 73,592 | 0 | 128 | 345,207 | 435,507 | 73.3 | 145,115 | 24.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 12,735 | 2.1 | 593,357 |
| North Dakota..... | 2008 | 50,226 | 38,784 | 0 | 18 | 89,028 | 235,009 | 74.4 | 74,279 | 23.5 | 6,404 | 2.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 315,692 |
| Ohio..... | 2006 | 812,388 | 783,044 | 0 | 0 | 1,816,916 | 1,470,708 | 35.2 | 2,428,013 | 58.0 | 112,742 | 2.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,184,072 |
| South Dakota..... | 2006 | (d) | 36,389 | 0 | 0 | 92,763 | 206,990 | 61.7 | 121,226 | 36.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 7,292 | 2.2 | 335,508 |
| Wisconsin..... | 2006 | 234,020 | 320,782 | 0 | 1,812 | 556,614 | 979,427 | 45.3 | 1,139,115 | 52.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 43,158 | 2.0 | 2,161,700 |
| Regional total | | 3,434,011 | 4,408,159 | 11,689 | 2,077 | 8,265,558 | 9,707,873 | 44.5 | 10,937,417 | 50.2 | 260,909 | 1.2 | 614,901 | 2.8 | 21,808,112 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 2006 | 460,019 | 466,537 | 0 | 0 | 925,467 | 718,327 | 57.4 | 519,827 | 41.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 12,247 | 1.0 | 1,250,401 |
| 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 | 13,093 | 1.7 | 773,552 |
| Florida..... | 2006 | 985,986 | 857,814 | 0 | 0 | 1,843,800 | 2,519,845 | 52.2 | 2,178,289 | 45.1 | 92,595 | 1.9 | 38,541 | 0.8 | 4,829,270 |
| Georgia..... | 2006 | 419,254 | 482,117 | 0 | 0 | 901,371 | 1,229,724 | 57.9 | 811,049 | 38.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 81,412 | 3.8 | 2,122,185 |
| Kentucky..... | 2007 | 202,339 | 348,238 | 0 | 0 | 458,341 | 435,773 | 41.3 | 619,552 | 58.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,055,325 |
| Louisiana (a)..... | 2007 | 699,275 | 397,755 | 200,810 | 0 | 1,297,840 | 699,275 (a) | 54.0 | 397,755 | 30.6 | 200,810 | 15.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,297,840 |
| Maryland..... | 2006 | 213,744 | 524,671 | 0 | 0 | 738,415 | 825,464 | 46.2 | 942,279 | 52.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 20,573 | 1.1 | 1,717,068 |
| Mississippi..... | 2007 | 197,647 | 446,722 | 0 | 0 | 644,369 | 430,807 | 57.9 | 313,232 | 42.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 744,039 |
| Missouri..... | 2008 | 395,885 | 358,016 | 0 | 1,729 | 755,630 | 1,136,364 | 39.5 | 1,680,611 | 58.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 60,803 | 2.1 | 2,877,778 |
| North Carolina..... | 2008 | 504,973 | 1,494,998 | 0 | 0 | 1,999,971 | 2,001,168 | 46.9 | 2,146,189 | 50.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 121,584 | 2.9 | 4,268,941 |
| Oklahoma..... | 2006 | 182,136 | 264,467 | 0 | 0 | 446,603 | 310,327 | 66.5 | 616,135 | 33.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 926,462 |
| South Carolina..... | 2006 | 247,281 | 138,343 | 0 | 0 | 395,905 | 601,868 | 55.1 | 489,076 | 44.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,008 | 0.1 | 1,091,952 |
| Tennessee..... | 2006 | 534,824 | 539,018 | 0 | 809 | 1,074,651 | 1,716,792 | 29.7 | 1,247,491 | 68.6 | 30,205 | 1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,818,549 |
| Texas..... | 2006 | 655,919 | 508,602 | 0 | 0 | 1,164,521 | 1,712,792 | 39.0 | 1,310,337 | 29.8 | 1,344,525 | 30.5 | 27,462 | 0.7 | 4,399,116 |
| Virginia..... | 2005 | 175,170 | (b) | (b) | (b) | 175,170 | 912,327 | 46.0 | 1,025,942 | 52.0 | 43,953 | 2.0 | 1,556 | 0.1 | 1,983,778 |
| West Virginia..... | 2008 | 81,019 | 354,849 | 0 | 0 | 435,868 | 181,612 | 25.7 | 492,697 | 69.8 | 31,486 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 705,795 |
| Regional total | | 5,955,471 | 7,182,147 | 200,810 | 2,538 | 13,257,922 | 14,575,156 | 45.7 | 15,220,551 | 47.7 | 1,759,313 | 3.5 | 378,279 | 1.2 | 31,862,051 |

See footnotes at end of table.

| State or other jurisdiction | Date of last election | Primary election | | | | General election | | | | Total votes | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|----------|---------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|---------|------|---------|-----|------------|
| | | Republican | | Democrat | | Republican | | Democrat | | | | | | | |
| | | Other | Independent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Other | Percent | | | | | | |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 2006 | 101,695 | 97,238 | 22,443 | 2,944 | 160,874 | 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 | 584,526 | 543,328 | 35.4 | 959,830 | 62.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 30,287 | 2.0 | 1,533,645 |
| California..... | 2006 | 1,809,189 | 2,360,529 | 27,195 | 49,693 | 4,246,606 | 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 | 142,586 (d) | 0 | 0 | 336,390 | 462,886 | 40.2 | 888,096 | 57.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 44,405 | 2.8 | 1,558,387 |
| Hawaii..... | 2006 | 32,107 | 179,227 | 0 | 642 | 211,976 | 215,313 | 61.7 | 121,717 | 34.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,721 | 3.4 | 348,751 |
| Idaho..... | 2006 | 137,175 | 30,443 | 0 | 0 | 184,456 | 276,029 | 52.7 | 198,845 | 44.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 14,550 | 3.2 | 489,424 |
| Montana..... | 2008 | 81,526 | 175,043 | 0 | 0 | 204,993 | 158,268 | 32.5 | 318,670 | 65.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,796 | 2.0 | 486,734 |
| Nevada..... | 2006 | 140,515 | 119,046 | 0 | 0 | 259,561 | 279,003 | 47.9 | 255,684 | 43.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 47,471 | 8.2 | 582,158 |
| New Mexico..... | 2006 | 53,974 | 107,520 | 0 | 0 | 160,575 | 174,364 | 31.2 | 384,806 | 68.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 559,170 |
| Oregon..... | 2006 | 300,554 | 319,177 | 0 | 0 | 619,731 | 533,651 | 38.0 | 175,060 | 41.3 | 248,655 | 17.7 | 37,925 | 2.7 | 1,399,650 |
| Utah..... | 2008 | 695,116 | 712,952 | 10,884 | 23,505 | 1,442,457 | 700,565 | 77.9 | 175,031 | 19.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 23,449 | 2.6 | 906,706 |
| Washington..... | 2008 | 69,401 | 29,612 | 0 | 0 | 99,013 | 1,404,124 | 46.8 | 1,598,738 | 53.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,002,862 |
| Wyoming..... | 2006 | 3,948,660 | 4,520,249 | 60,522 | 80,830 | 8,511,158 | 58,100 | 29.7 | 135,516 | 69.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 276 | 0.1 | 193,892 |
| Regional total..... | | | | | | | 9,933,684 | 49.7 | 9,089,963 | 45.4 | 332,999 | 1.6 | 613,082 | 3.0 | 19,978,734 |
| Regional total without California..... | | 2,139,471 | 2,159,720 | 33,327 | 31,137 | 4,264,552 | 5,083,327 | 44.9 | 5,713,231 | 50.5 | 271,098 | 2.4 | 222,824 | 2.0 | 11,299,686 |
| American Samoa (e)..... | 2008 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 0 | 0.0 | 6,590 | 56.5 | 5,084 | 43.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 11,674 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 2006 | 2,803 | 31,615 | 1,740 | 0 | 36,158 | 2,838 | 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. | 1,025,945 | 53.0 | 801,053 | 49.1 | 53,690 | 2.7 | 60,975 | 3.1 | 1,941,663 |

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of election administration offices, February 2007 and state elections Web sites, February 2008 and 2009.

Key:

Key:

NA — 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

ELECTIONS

Table 6.8
VOTER TURNOUT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION: 2000, 2004 AND 2008
(In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | 2008 | | | 2004 | | | 2000 | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Voting age population (a) | Number registered | Number voting (b) | Voting age population (a) | Number registered | Number voting (b) | Voting age population (a) | Number registered | Number voting (b) |
| U.S. Total | 227,719 | 189,391 | 128,628 | 208,247 | 170,937 | 122,501 | 205,410 | 156,420 | 105,587 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 2,682 | 2,210 | 1,645 | 2,574 | 1,823 | 1,579 | 2,499 | 1,874 | 1,460 |
| Delaware..... | 659 | 602 | 391 | 594 | 554 | 376 | 582 | 505 | 328 |
| Maine..... | 1,037 | 1,000 | 731 | 1,042 | 957 | 741 | 968 | 882 | 652 |
| Massachusetts..... | 5,016 | 4,220 | 3,103 | 4,931 | 3,973 | 2,927 | 4,749 | 4,009 | 2,734 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,017 | 864 | 708 | 991 | 856 | 684 | 911 | 857 | 569 |
| New Jersey..... | 6,622 | 5,379 | 3,868 | 6,669 | 5,009 | 3,612 | 6,245 | 4,711 | 3,187 |
| New York..... | 14,884 | 12,031 | 7,675 | 14,206 | 11,837 | 7,448 | 13,805 | 11,263 | 6,960 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 9,646 | 8,730 | 5,995 | 9,404 | 8,367 | 5,770 | 9,155 | 7,782 | 4,912 |
| Rhode Island..... | 824 | 701 | 470 | 803 | 709 | 437 | 753 | 655 | 409 |
| Vermont..... | 489 | 454 | 325 | 490 | 445 | 312 | 460 | 427 | 294 |
| Regional total | 42,876 | 36,191 | 24,911 | 41,704 | 34,530 | 23,886 | 40,127 | 32,965 | 21,505 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 9,653 | 7,790 | 5,578 | 9,519 | 7,499 | 5,274 | 8,983 | 7,129 | 4,742 |
| Indiana..... | 4,758 | 4,515 | 2,751 | 4,420 | 4,163 | 2,468 | 4,448 | 4,001 | 2,180 |
| Iowa..... | 2,276 | 2,076 | 1,537 | 2,212 | 2,107 | 1,522 | 2,165 | 1,841 | 1,314 |
| Kansas..... | 2,079 | 1,750 | 1,751 | 2,038 | 1,694 | 1,188 | 1,983 | 1,624 | 1,072 |
| Michigan..... | 7,624 | 7,471 | 5,044 | 7,541 | 7,164 | 4,839 | 7,358 | 6,861 | 4,233 |
| Minnesota..... | 3,937 | 3,200 | 2,910 | 3,823 | 2,977 | 2,828 | 3,547 | 3,265 | 2,439 |
| Nebraska..... | 1,328 | 1,157 | 801 | 1,257 | 1,160 | 778 | 1,234 | 1,085 | 697 |
| North Dakota..... | 496 | (d) | 317 | 487 | (d) | 316 | 477 | (c) | 288 |
| Ohio..... | 8,715 | 8,163 | 5,698 | 8,604 | 7,973 | 5,426 | 8,433 | 7,538 | 4,702 |
| South Dakota..... | 599 | 508 | 382 | 573 | 502 | 395 | 543 | 471 | 316 |
| Wisconsin..... | 4,280 | 3,405 (d) | 2,983 | 4,119 | 2,957 (d) | 2,997 | 3,930 | (d) | 2,599 |
| Regional total | 45,745 | 40,035 | 24,174 | 44,593 | 38,196 | 28,031 | 43,101 | 33,815 | 24,582 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 3,504 | 2,841 | 2,100 | 3,252 | 2,597 | 1,883 | 3,333 | 2,529 | 1,666 |
| Arkansas..... | 2,134 | 1,686 | 1,087 | 1,951 | 1,686 | 1,055 | 1,929 | 1,556 | 922 |
| Florida..... | 14,207 | 11,248 | 8,358 | 12,539 | 10,301 | 7,610 | 11,774 | 8,753 | 5,963 |
| Georgia..... | 7,013 | 5,266 | 3,924 | 6,080 | 4,249 | 3,285 | 5,893 | 3,860 | 2,583 |
| Kentucky..... | 3,237 | 2,907 | 1,827 | 3,012 | 2,819 | 1,796 | 2,993 | 2,557 | 1,544 |
| Louisiana..... | 3,213 | 2,945 | 1,961 | 3,249 | 2,923 | 1,957 | 3,255 | 2,730 | 1,766 |
| Maryland..... | 4,259 | 3,429 | 2,632 | 3,922 | 3,070 | 2,396 | 3,925 | 2,715 | 2,024 |
| Mississippi..... | 2,150 | 1,873 | 1,290 | 2,014 | 1,865 | 1,140 | 2,047 | 1,740 | 994 |
| Missouri..... | 4,453 | 4,181 | 2,925 | 4,297 | 4,194 | 2,731 | 4,105 | 3,861 | 2,360 |
| North Carolina..... | 6,843 | 6,226 | 4,311 | 6,453 | 5,527 | 3,501 | 5,797 | 5,122 | 2,915 |
| Oklahoma..... | 2,717 | 2,184 | 1,463 | 2,515 | 2,143 | 1,464 | 2,531 | 2,234 | 1,234 |
| South Carolina..... | 3,347 | 2,554 | 1,921 | 3,214 | 2,315 | 1,618 | 2,977 | 2,157 | 1,386 |
| Tennessee..... | 4,685 | 3,978 | 2,600 | 4,284 | 3,532 | 2,437 | 4,221 | 3,181 | 2,076 |
| Texas..... | 17,281 | 13,575 | 8,077 | 16,071 | 13,098 | 7,411 | 14,479 | 12,365 | 6,408 |
| Virginia..... | 5,885 | 5,044 | 3,724 | 5,194 | 4,528 | 3,195 | 5,263 | 3,770 | 2,790 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,424 | 1,212 | 713 | 1,406 | 1,169 | 744 | 1,416 | 1,068 | 648 |
| Regional total | 86,352 | 71,149 | 48,923 | 79,453 | 66,016 | 44,223 | 75,938 | 60,198 | 37,279 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 501 | 496 | 326 | 460 | 472 | 313 | 436 | 474 | 286 |
| Arizona..... | 4,668 | 2,987 | 2,321 | 3,800 | 2,643 | 2,038 | 3,625 | 2,173 | 1,532 |
| California..... | 27,169 | 23,209 | 13,214 | 22,075 | 16,557 | 12,589 | 21,461 | 15,707 | 11,142 |
| Colorado..... | 3,668 | 3,209 | 2,401 | 3,246 | 2,890 | 2,130 | 3,067 | 2,274 | 1,741 |
| Hawaii..... | 997 | 691 | 454 | 873 | 647 | 429 | 909 | 637 | 368 |
| Idaho..... | 1,091 | 862 | 655 | 996 | 798 | 613 | 921 | 728 | 502 |
| Montana..... | 738 | 668 | 490 | 680 | 596 | 450 | 668 | 698 | 411 |
| Nevada..... | 1,905 | 1,208 | 968 | 1,580 | 1,094 | 830 | 1,390 | 898 | 609 |
| New Mexico..... | 1,469 | 1,193 | 830 | 1,318 | 1,105 | 756 | 1,263 | 973 | 599 |
| Oregon..... | 2,884 | 2,154 | 1,828 | 2,665 | 2,120 | 1,837 | 2,530 | 1,944 | 1,534 |
| Utah..... | 1,828 | 1,433 | 905 | 1,522 | 1,278 | 928 | 1,465 | 1,123 | 771 |
| Washington..... | 4,932 | 3,630 | 3,037 | 4,596 | 3,508 | 2,883 | 4,368 | 3,336 | 2,487 |
| Wyoming..... | 397 | 276 | 255 | 370 | 246 | 244 | 358 | 220 | 214 |
| Regional total | 52,247 | 42,016 | 30,620 | 44,181 | 33,954 | 26,040 | 42,461 | 31,185 | 22,196 |
| Regional total without California..... | 25,078 | 18,807 | 17,406 | 22,106 | 17,397 | 13,451 | 21,000 | 15,478 | 11,054 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 474,572 | 427 | 267 | 435 | 384 | 228 | 411 | 354 | 202 |

Sources: U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election, 2004, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, December 2008. The Council of State Governments' survey of election officials, January 2009. 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.

2008 Ballot Propositions

By John G. Matsusaka

Voters approved 58 percent of the 174 ballot propositions considered in 37 states in 2008. The number of measures as well as the approval rate was down modestly from recent years. No ideological trend appeared—both liberal and conservative measures were approved. The highest profile issue was a ban on gay marriage in California. Nationwide, voters approved more than \$13 billion in state bonds despite the ongoing financial crisis.

In 2008, beyond the glare of the presidential campaign and the economic meltdown, voters decided hundreds of ballot propositions, approving numerous laws that will have an immediate and material impact on the lives of Americans across the country. Altogether, 174 statewide ballot propositions and an untold—but much larger—number of local ballot propositions went before the voters in 2008. As usual, the state measures received the most attention, with California's Proposition 8, through which voters banned same-sex marriage, leading the way. Voters surged toward the Democratic Party in federal elections, but there was no apparent ideological drift in ballot propositions. Voters decided on an issue-by-issue basis in response to state-specific conditions, providing victories and defeats for both liberal and conservative measures.

Overview

The 174 state-level ballot propositions in 2008 (see Table A) included 153 propositions that were decided Nov. 4, as well as 21 propositions that appeared on primary and special election ballots before November. The number of November propositions was down somewhat from the 162 in 2004, the last presidential election year. One of the more interesting patterns in 2008 was the relative dearth of tax and spending measures, usually a staple issue for ballot propositions. Social issues took their place, with a set of highly contentious measures appearing across the country.

The propositions considered by voters reached the ballot in several ways. The most common method was action by legislators; 53 percent of the propositions were placed on the ballot by the legislature. Voters approved 73 percent of these legislative measures. Citizen petitions, the second most common method for reaching the ballot, were responsible for 43 percent of the measures. There were 68 citizen-qualified initiatives that proposed new laws, and six citizen-qualified referendums that proposed to repeal

existing laws. Voters approved 38 percent of the initiatives and repealed only one of the laws challenged by referendum.

Historically, voters have been more reluctant to approve initiatives than legislative measures. The initiative approval rate in 2008 was slightly below the historical average of 41 percent. In addition to legislative measures, initiatives and referendums, five measures were placed on the ballot by special commission and three were required by state constitutions. Three of the commission-sponsored measures were approved, but none of the constitutionally mandated measures gained approval.

Initiative Trends

In some states where the initiative process is available, ballot propositions have become a veritable fourth branch of government. The initiative process was promoted by the Progressive movement at the turn of the 19th century and the goal was to provide a means for ordinary citizens to counteract what they saw as excessive influence by special interest groups on the legislature. The initiative process allows ordinary citizens to propose new laws without approval of the legislature. South Dakota in 1898 was the first state to adopt the process, followed by Utah in 1900 and Oregon in 1902. By 1918, 19 states had adopted the process. Since then, about one state every 20 years has adopted the process, bringing the total number of states that allow initiatives to 24. Figure A shows the current initiative states and the year they adopted the process.¹ Cities also began to adopt the process during the Progressive movement, beginning with San Francisco and Vallejo in California in 1898. Eighty-two percent of the country's 1,500 largest cities now provide the initiative process.² All told, more than 80 percent of Americans live in either a city or a state with the initiative process.

Initiatives were intended to be used when the legislature failed to represent the interests of the people, and the number of initiatives on the ballot

Table A
State-by-State Totals for 2008

| <i>State</i> | <i>Initiatives</i> | <i>Referendums</i> | <i>Legislative measures</i> | <i>Other</i> | <i>Notable issues</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--|
| Alabama | ... | ... | 6 (5) | ... | Rainy day fund for education |
| Alaska* | 4 (0) | ... | 1 (1) | ... | Public funding of campaigns, aerial hunting |
| Arizona | 6 (1) | ... | 1 (1) | 1 (0) | Same-sex marriage, universal health care, payday lending |
| Arkansas | 2 (2) | ... | 3 (3) | ... | Water bonds, unwed foster parents |
| California* | 15 (6) | 4 (4) | 2 (2) | ... | Same-sex marriage, eminent domain, bonds |
| Colorado | 10 (2) | ... | 4 (2) | ... | Racial preferences/affirmative action, union dues |
| Connecticut | ... | ... | 1 (1) | 1 (0) | Constitutional convention, voting age |
| Florida* | 1 (1) | ... | 2 (1) | 4 (3) | Same-sex marriage, property tax exemptions |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 3 (2) | ... | Forest land protection |
| Hawaii | ... | ... | 1 (0) | 1 (0) | Constitutional convention, age of governor |
| Illinois | ... | ... | ... | 1 (0) | Constitutional convention |
| Iowa | ... | ... | 1 (1) | ... | ... |
| Louisiana | ... | ... | 7 (3) | ... | Term limits for boards and commissions |
| Maine* | 1 (0) | 1 (0) | 2 (2) | ... | Sales tax increase, casino, bonds |
| Maryland | ... | ... | 2 (2) | ... | Video lottery |
| Massachusetts | 3 (2) | ... | ... | ... | Income tax repeal, dog racing, marijuana legalization |
| Michigan | 2 (2) | ... | ... | ... | Medical marijuana, stem cell research |
| Minnesota | ... | ... | 1 (1) | ... | Sales tax for clean water, parks, and arts |
| Missouri | 3 (3) | ... | 2 (2) | ... | Renewable energy, English as official language |
| Montana | 1 (1) | ... | 2 (1) | ... | Health care for uninsured children, property tax |
| Nebraska* | 1 (1) | ... | 2 (1) | ... | Racial preferences/affirmative action |
| Nevada | 1 (1) | ... | 3 (1) | ... | Eminent domain, sales tax |
| New Jersey | ... | ... | 2 (1) | ... | Voter approval for bonds |
| New Mexico | ... | ... | 9 (7) | ... | Bonds |
| New York | ... | ... | 1 (1) | ... | Veterans in civil service exams |
| North Dakota* | 3 (2) | ... | 2 (0) | ... | Corporate and personal income tax reduction |
| Ohio | 1 (0) | 1 (1) | 3 (3) | ... | Park bonds, casino, payday lending interest rates |
| Oklahoma | ... | ... | 4 (4) | ... | Right to hunt, wine sales, property tax exemptions |
| Oregon* | 8 (0) | ... | 7 (7) | ... | Bilingual education, crime victims, open primary |
| Pennsylvania | ... | ... | 1 (1) | ... | Bonds for sewers |
| Rhode Island | ... | ... | 2 (2) | ... | Bonds for roads, bonds for open spaces |
| South Carolina | ... | ... | 3 (1) | ... | Age of consent, public pension funds |
| South Dakota | 3 (0) | ... | 4 (1) | ... | Abortion ban, term limits repeal |
| Utah | ... | ... | 5 (4) | ... | Governor succession, legislature sessions |
| Washington | 3 (2) | ... | ... | ... | Physician-assisted suicide, carpool lanes |
| Wisconsin* | ... | ... | 1 (1) | ... | Governor's partial veto |
| Wyoming | ... | ... | 2 (1) | ... | Initiative petition requirements |
| Total | 68 (26) | 6 (5) | 92 (67) | 8 (3) | |

Source: Initiative & Referendum Institute (www.iandrinstitute.org).

Note: The table reports the total number of propositions during 2008, including primary and special elections as well as the November general election. The number of measures that were approved is reported in parentheses. A referendum in which the original law is retained is considered

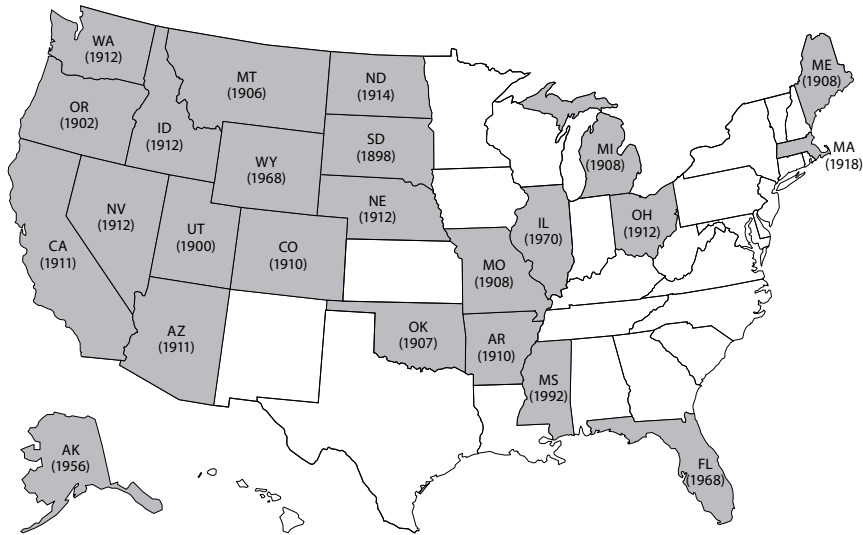
to have been "approved." "Other" includes measures placed on the ballot by state commission (AZ, FL) and constitutionally required votes on whether to call a constitutional convention (CT, HI, IL).

* Includes results from pre-November elections.

suggests the degree to which groups feel disenfranchised. Figure B shows the number of initiatives by decade since they first appeared in Oregon in 1904. Initiatives were used extensively in the second, third and fourth decades of the 20th century. Much of that activity arose from tensions between the new urban majorities in many states and the rural interests that controlled the legislature.³ The initiative process fell out of use in the middle decades of the century, with only 54 measures in the 1960s.

Beginning in the 1970s, initiative use picked up again. The triggering event was California's property tax-cutting Proposition 13 in 1978 that set off a national tax revolt. At first it was not clear if the burst of initiatives would be a passing fad, but with the initiative use growing in each subsequent decade, it seems that something more fundamental is transpiring. The total number of initiatives for the first decade of the 21st century stands at 371, but it is likely that more initiatives will appear in 2009, mak-

Figure A
States with Initiatives in 2008 (adoption year in parentheses)



Source: Author.

ing the total for this decade comparable to the 1990s. For the first time in four decades, then, initiative use may not increase from the previous decade.

Whether this represents a plateau, a breather before renewed acceleration or the end of a wave is unclear. However, direct democracy continues to spread around the world, with countries including Taiwan, New Zealand and many of the post-Soviet states adopting the initiative and referendum process. The underlying cause for the long-run growth of direct democracy may be dissatisfaction with elected officials, but innovation in information technologies that allow ordinary citizens access to unprecedented amounts of information also seems to have created a hunger for greater participation. The implication is that direct democracy is likely to continue to play a central role in state government for the foreseeable future, although the level of activity has reached something of an equilibrium.

Key Issues and Trends

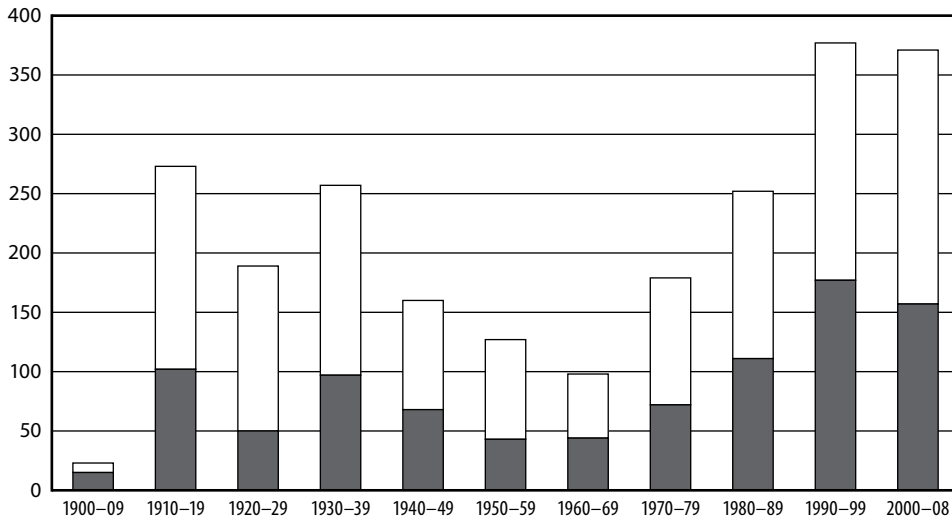
Marriage

The highest profile issue in 2008 was marriage, with propositions to ban same-sex marriage on the ballot in Arizona, California and Florida. California's

Proposition 8 was the focus of extensive national media coverage. Proponents and opponents together raised more than \$85 million—\$45 million from the opposition and \$40 million from supporters. Approximately 80 percent of the contributions to both campaigns came from within California, but the opposition relied more on out-of-state contributors. The opposition had more big contributors compared to the supporters, which received many more small contributions from individuals. Only a handful of initiatives involving wealthy industries such as gaming, tobacco and oil have broken the \$100 million barrier—the amount spent on Proposition 8 is the most ever for a social issue.⁴

The issue of gay marriage entered the national debate in 1993 when the Hawaii Supreme Court ruled in *Baehr v. Lewin* that a refusal to grant same-sex marriage licenses was sex discrimination under the state constitution. State legislators responded by placing a constitutional amendment on the ballot in 1998 authorizing the legislature to define marriage solely as between one man and one woman. That measure was approved with 68 percent of voters in favor. At about the same time, fearing similar judicial developments in their states, conservative activists

Figure B
Number of Initiatives by Decade (number approved shaded)



Source: Initiative & Referendum Institute (www.iandrinstitute.org). The shaded bar is the number approved.

placed “defense of marriage” measures on the ballot in Alaska (1998), California (2000), Nebraska (2000) and Nevada (2000); all were approved.

In May 2004, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled in *Goodridge v. Department of Public Health* that gay marriage was allowed under the state constitution. This ruling set off a pitched battle across the nation as marriage traditionalists in 24 states qualified constitutional amendments prohibiting gay marriage for the ballot. Two-thirds of these amendments were proposed and placed on the ballot by state legislatures, and one-third were proposed and qualified by citizen groups using the initiative process. All passed, usually by large margins, except for Proposition 107 in Arizona, which narrowly failed. See Table B for a list of all state same-sex marriage propositions.

California’s Proposition 8 proposed to amend the state constitution to define marriage as only between one man and one woman. Voters approved a similar measure, Proposition 22, in 2000, but it was a statutory rather than a constitutional initiative, and thus vulnerable to being overruled on constitutional grounds. That is exactly what happened in May 2008, when the California Supreme Court ruled

(*In Re Marriage Cases*) that the state constitution contained a right to gay marriage, and invalidated Proposition 22.

Throughout the fall, California voters seemed poised to reject Proposition 8, with virtually every opinion survey from August to October showing a large margin against it. However, 52 percent of voters approved the proposition. Analysts are still sifting through exit polls and other data to understand what happened. At least part of the story was a surge in turnout by African-American voters who overwhelmingly supported the ban, but this can account for only part of the discrepancy between the pre-election surveys and the final outcome.

Arizona’s marriage amendment was approved with 56 percent in favor, and Florida’s amendment received 62 percent in favor, surpassing the 60 percent threshold required for approval in that state.

Where this leaves the movement for same-sex marriage is unclear. Opponents of Proposition 8 have challenged the measure before the California Supreme Court, arguing that it was a constitutional revision, not a constitutional amendment, and thus could not be approved by initiative. It remains to be seen whether this technical argument will gain trac-

Table B
Complete List of Same-Sex Marriage Propositions

| <i>State</i> | <i>Year</i> | <i>Measure</i> | <i>Vote</i> | <i>Source</i> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Alaska | 1998 | Ballot Measure 2 | 68-32 | Legislature |
| Hawaii | 1998 | Amendment 2 | 69-31 | Legislature |
| California | 2000 | Proposition 22 | 61-39 | Initiative |
| Nebraska | 2000 | Initiative 416 | 70-30 | Initiative |
| Nevada | 2000 | Question 2 | 70-30 | Initiative |
| Nevada | 2002 | Question 2 | 67-33 | Initiative |
| Arkansas | 2004 | Amendment 3 | 75-25 | Initiative |
| Georgia | 2004 | Amendment 1 | 77-23 | Legislature |
| Kentucky | 2004 | Amendment 1 | 75-25 | Legislature |
| Louisiana | 2004 | Amendment 1 | 78-22 | Legislature |
| Michigan | 2004 | Proposal 04-2 | 59-41 | Initiative |
| Mississippi | 2004 | Amendment 1 | 86-14 | Legislature |
| Missouri | 2004 | Amendment 2 | 71-29 | Legislature |
| Montana | 2004 | CI-96 | 67-33 | Initiative |
| North Dakota | 2004 | Amendment 1 | 68-32 | Initiative |
| Ohio | 2004 | Issue 1 | 62-38 | Initiative |
| Oklahoma | 2004 | Question 711 | 76-24 | Legislature |
| Oregon | 2004 | Measure 36 | 57-43 | Initiative |
| Utah | 2004 | Amendment 3 | 66-34 | Legislature |
| Kansas | 2005 | Amendment | 70-30 | Legislature |
| Texas | 2005 | Proposition 2 | 76-24 | Legislature |
| Alabama | 2006 | Amendment | 81-19 | Legislature |
| Arizona | 2006 | Proposition 107 | 48-52 | Initiative |
| Colorado | 2006 | Amendment 43 | 55-45 | Initiative |
| Idaho | 2006 | HJR 2 | 63-37 | Legislature |
| South Carolina | 2006 | Amendment 1 | 78-22 | Legislature |
| South Dakota | 2006 | Amendment C | 52-48 | Legislature |
| Tennessee | 2006 | Amendment 1 | 81-19 | Legislature |
| Virginia | 2006 | Ballot Question 1 | 57-43 | Legislature |
| Wisconsin | 2006 | NA | 59-41 | Legislature |
| Arizona | 2008 | Proposition 102 | 56-44 | Legislature |
| California | 2008 | Proposition 8 | 52-48 | Initiative |
| Florida | 2008 | Amendment 2 | 62-38 | Initiative |

Source: Initiative & Referendum Institute (www.iandrinstitute.org).

tion. Regardless of how the court rules, voters have chosen to ban gay marriage in 32 of 33 propositions, an almost unbroken firewall. This shows that the electorate overall is not supportive of gay marriage. On the other hand, the California vote in 2008 was much closer than in 2000, and younger voters appear to be less opposed to gay marriage than older voters, suggesting that time and demographic trends may lead to victories for gay marriage supporters down the line.

Abortion

Abortion is one the most polarizing issues in American politics, but the legal fundamentals have been settled since the Supreme Court's *Roe v. Wade* decision in 1974. With the replacement of liberal with conservative justices, some observers believe a ma-

jority of the court may be prepared to reverse *Roe v. Wade*. In order to give the court an opportunity to rule on this issue, pro-life activists in Colorado and South Dakota placed measures banning abortion on the ballot. Colorado's Amendment 48 did not mention abortion, but rather defined a "person" as a human being from the point of fertilization, which would have made abortion equivalent to murder. This amendment, which contained no exceptions for rape or the health of the mother, was far too extreme for Colorado voters—73 percent of them voted against it.

The more interesting contest was in South Dakota. In 2006, the state's legislature passed a law banning abortion that was challenged by a referendum. After a heated campaign that attracted interest from pro-choice and pro-life groups across the nation, vot-

BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

ers repealed the law by a vote of 56 percent to 44 percent. The omission of an exception for rape and the health of the mother contributed to the repeal. Pro-life activists responded to that defeat by qualifying an initiative for the November ballot that would have banned abortion, but this time provided exceptions for rape and the health of the mother. Given the generally conservative reputation of the South Dakota electorate, the prospects for Initiated Measure 11 appeared to be reasonable, but voters rejected it 55 percent to 45 percent, almost the same margin as before. Although voters continue to express a discomfort with abortion, the majority does not seem to have an appetite for reversing *Roe v. Wade*.

Civil Rights/Affirmative Action

Race was a subtext of the presidential campaign, but was front and center in Colorado and Nebraska, where voters faced propositions that simply stated: "The state shall not discriminate against or grant preferential treatment to any group or individual on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of public employment, public contracting, or public education." In effect, these measures proposed to ban many affirmative action programs and require outreach to be based on economic circumstances, residence or other such indicators. Identical measures were approved in California (1996, 55 percent to 45 percent), Washington (1998, 58 percent to 42 percent), and Michigan (2006, 58 percent to 42 percent). In all three campaigns, the initiatives were opposed by leaders of both political parties, and by prominent business and social leaders, yet were passed by large margins. Nebraska voters approved Initiated Measure 424 with 58 percent in favor, but Colorado voters delivered the first defeat to this movement, turning down Amendment 46 in a close election with 51 percent opposed and 49 percent in favor of the change.

Bonds

With the economy souring, in part because of unsustainable borrowing that led to a collapse of credit markets, voters might have been expected to hold the line on government borrowing. But voters approved 15 of 16 statewide bond measures (Alaska, Arkansas, California, Maine, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island) authorizing more than \$13.5 billion in all. California voters were the most surprising. The state is in the midst of a serious fiscal crisis, with an estimated structural deficit in excess of \$10 billion, and voters had approved \$43 billion in borrowing in 2006. Yet voters authorized three more

bond issues in 2008 worth \$11.83 billion: \$9.95 billion for high speed trains, \$980 million for children's hospitals and \$900 million for aid to veterans.

California's appetite for borrowing extended to the local level as well, where voters approved a variety of bond issues including \$7 billion for Los Angeles Unified School District and \$2.1 billion for San Diego Unified School District. The only state-level bond measure to fail was California's Proposition 10 that would have authorized \$5 billion borrowing for alternative fuel vehicles. The clear implication from these results is that voters are not averse to having their governments take on additional debt as a way to continue funding for services they consider important.

Energy

With soaring gas prices in the months leading up to the election as a backdrop, voters faced several propositions that proposed to increase use of renewable fuels. Two measures proposed to require electric utilities to generate a fraction of their power from renewable energy sources, following in the footsteps of Colorado's successful Amendment 37 in 2004. Missouri voters approved Proposition C that requires 2 percent of electricity to be generated from renewable sources initially, rising to 15 percent by 2021. California voters previously approved minimum requirements, but rejected Proposition 7 that would have extended the rule to publicly owned utilities and required all utilities to generate 20 percent of their energy from renewable fuel sources by 2010, rising to 40 percent in 2020 and 50 percent by 2025. The solar power industry and most of the prominent environmental organizations opposed the proposal on the grounds that the measure was poorly written and could have ended up reducing use of renewable energy sources. California voters also rejected Proposition 10, which would have authorized \$5 billion in borrowing for alternative fuel vehicles and renewable energy. Voters seem amenable to requiring greater use of alternative fuels, but not without limit.

Animals

Animal rights have emerged as an active political arena over the last decade, but voter opinion seems mixed. In 2008, animal rights groups promoted Proposition 2 in California, a constitutional amendment that required minimum living space for farm animals, including calves, egg-laying hens and pregnant pigs. Similar measures were approved by Florida voters in 2002 and Arizona voters in 2006, in both cases by large margins. Florida's "pregnant pigs" measure has

Table C
COMPLETE LIST OF STATEWIDE BALLOT PROPOSITIONS IN 2008

| <i>State</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Result</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------|
| Alabama | | | |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Reestablishes Education Trust Rainy Day Fund. | Approved 57-43 |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Shelby County judges | Approved 60-40 |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Madison City school tax | Approved 50.5-49.5 |
| Amendment 4 | L/CA | Blount County annexations | Approved 57-43 |
| Amendment 5 | L/CA | Russel County court costs | Failed 45-55 |
| Amendment 6 | L/CA | Tuskegee City utility board | Approved 58-42 |
| Alaska | | | |
| Measure 1 (Aug. 26) | I/ST | Authorizes lotteries and casino games. | Failed 39-61 |
| Measure 2 (Aug. 26) | I/ST | Limits aerial hunting of wolves and bears. | Failed 45-55 |
| Measure 3 (Aug. 26) | I/ST | Establishes system for public funding of campaigns. | Failed 36-64 |
| Measure 4 (Aug. 26) | I/ST | Bans toxic discharges by new metallic mining operations. | Failed 44-56 |
| Bond Proposition A | L/ST | \$315.05 million bonds for transportation projects. | Approved 63-37 |
| Arizona | | | |
| Prop. 100 | I/CA | Prohibits state and local governments from new taxes on property sales. | Approved 77-23 |
| Prop. 101 | I/CA | Prohibits state from mandating a universal health care program. | Failed 49.8-50.2 |
| Prop. 102 | L/CA | Defines marriage as solely between one man and one woman. | Approved 56-44 |
| Prop. 105 | I/CA | Requires approval by majority of registered voters for new taxes, fees, or spending. | Failed 34-66 |
| Prop. 200 | I/ST | Allows payday loan industry to exist after 2010. | Failed 40-60 |
| Prop. 201 | I/ST | Requires new home sellers to provide 10-year warranty. | Failed 22-78 |
| Prop. 202 | I/ST | Reduces employer responsibility for identifying illegal immigrants. | Failed 41-59 |
| Prop. 300 | Z/ST | Increases salaries for elected state officers to at least \$30,000. | Failed 36-64 |
| Arkansas | | | |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Removes constitutional language referring to voting by "idiot or insane" person. | Approved 73-27 |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Allows legislative sessions in even-numbered years. | Approved 69-31 |
| Amendment 3 | I/CA | Authorizes state lottery with money dedicated to education. | Approved 63-37 |
| Proposed Initiative Act 1 | I/ST | Prohibits unwed couples from being foster parents. | Approved 57-43 |
| Referred Question 1 | L/ST | \$300 million bonds for water projects. | Approved 66-34 |
| California | | | |
| Prop. 91 (Feb. 5) | I/CA+ST | Prohibits diversion of transportation funds. | Failed 42-58 |
| Prop. 92 (Feb. 5) | I/CA+ST | Guarantees community colleges 10.46% of Prop 98 funds and caps tuition at \$15/unit. | Failed 43-57 |
| Prop. 93 (Feb. 5) | I/CA | Increases legislative term limits. | Failed 46-54 |
| Prop. 94 (Feb. 5) | R/ST | Gaming compact with Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians | Approved 56-44 |
| Prop. 95 (Feb. 5) | R/ST | Gaming compact with Morongo Band of Mission Indians | Approved 56-44 |
| Prop. 96 (Feb. 5) | R/ST | Gaming compact with Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation | Approved 55-45 |
| Prop. 97 (Feb. 5) | R/ST | Gaming compact with Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians | Approved 55-45 |
| Prop. 98 (June 3) | I/CA | Restricts use of eminent domain, defines "just compensation," prohibits rent control. | Failed 38-62 |
| Prop. 99 (June 3) | I/CA | Restricts use of eminent domain to seize residences. | Approved 62-38 |
| Prop. 1A | L/ST | \$9.95 billion for high speed train systems | Approved 53-47 |
| Prop. 2 | I/ST | Requires minimum space for farm animals including calves, egg-laying hens, and pregnant pigs. | Approved 63-37 |
| Prop. 3 | I/ST | \$980 million bonds for children's hospitals; designates 20% to University of California. | Approved 55-45 |
| Prop. 4 | I/CA | Requires parental notification and 48-hour waiting period for abortion by minor. | Failed 48-52 |
| Prop. 5 | I/ST | Reduces penalties for nonviolent drug offenses. | Failed 41-59 |
| Prop. 6 | I/ST | Increases spending and penalties on gang crimes. | Failed 31-69 |
| Prop. 7 | I/ST | Requires all utilities to generate 20% of their power from renewable energy by 2010. | Failed 36-64 |
| Prop. 8 | I/CA | Defines marriage as solely between one man and one woman. | Approved 52-48 |
| Prop. 9 | I/CA+ST | Requires notification of victim and opportunity for input during criminal process. | Approved 54-46 |
| Prop. 10 | I/ST | \$5 billion bonds for alternative fuel vehicles and renewable energy. | Failed 41-59 |
| Prop. 11 | I/CA+ST | Establishes nonpartisan redistricting commission. | Approved 51-49 |
| Prop. 12 | L/ST | \$900 million bonds for farm and home aid for California veterans. | Approved 64-36 |
| Colorado | | | |
| Amendment 46 | I/CA | Prohibits government racial preferences/affirmative action. | Failed 49-51 |
| Amendment 47 | I/CA | Prohibits employer from requiring union membership and payment of union dues. | Failed 44-56 |
| Amendment 48 | I/CA | Defines a "person" to be any human being from the moment of fertilization. | Failed 27-73 |
| Amendment 49 | I/CA | Prohibits the deduction of union dues from public employee paychecks. | Failed 39-61 |
| Amendment 50 | I/CA | Allows local control over casino hours, adjusts distribution of gaming funds. | Approved 59-41 |
| Amendment 51 | I/CA | Increases sales tax to provide long-term services to people with developmental disabilities. | Failed 38-62 |
| Amendment 52 | I/CA | Dedicates portion of severance tax revenue to highway transportation projects. | Failed 36-64 |
| Amendment 54 | I/CA | Prohibits labor unions from contributing to political campaigns. | Approved 51-49 |
| Amendment 58 | I/CA | Increases oil and gas severance tax to 5% of gross income. | Failed 42-58 |
| Amendment 59 | I/CA | Requires excess revenue currently rebated to taxpayers to be spent on education. | Failed 46-54 |
| Referendum L | L/CA | Lowers age requirement for either house of state legislature from 25 to 21 years. | Failed 47-53 |
| Referendum M | L/CA | Eliminates obsolete constitutional provisions regarding land value increase. | Approved 62-38 |
| Referendum N | L/CA | Eliminates obsolete constitutional provisions regarding intoxicating liquor. | Approved 69-31 |
| Referendum O | L/CA | Changes initiative signature requirements. | Failed 47-53 |

See footnotes at end of table.

BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

COMPLETE LIST OF STATEWIDE BALLOT PROPOSITIONS IN 2008—Continued

| <i>State</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Result</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------|
| Connecticut | | | |
| CA Question 1 | X | Calls for a constitutional convention. | Failed 40-60 |
| CA Question 2 | L/CA | Lowers voting age in primary elections to 17 for certain people. | Approved 64-36 |
| Florida | | | |
| Amendment 1 (Jan. 29) | L/CA | Allows home owners to keep assessment cap when selling property, increases exemption. | Approved 64-36 |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Deletes provisions that allow legislature to prohibit ownership of property by aliens. | Failed 48-52 |
| Amendment 2 | I/CA | Defines marriage as solely between one man and one woman. | Approved 62-38 |
| Amendment 3 | Z/CA | Property tax exemption for wind resistance and renewable energy devices. | Approved 61-39 |
| Amendment 4 | Z/CA | Property tax exemption for conservation property. | Approved 69-31 |
| Amendment 6 | Z/CA | Requires assessment of waterfront property to be based on use. | Approved 71-29 |
| Amendment 8 | Z/CA | Allows sales taxes for community colleges to be levied with voter approval. | Failed 44-56 |
| Georgia | | | |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Lowers taxes for landowners preserving forest land. | Approved 68-32 |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Authorizes local tax allocation bonds for redevelopment purposes. | Approved 52-48 |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Allows creation of infrastructure development districts | Failed 48-52 |
| Hawaii | | | |
| Constitutional Amendment | L/CA | Reduces minimum age from 30 to 25 years for governor and Lt. governor. | Failed 18-82 |
| Constitutional Question | X | Calls for a constitutional convention. | Failed 35-65 |
| Illinois | | | |
| Question | X | Calls for a constitutional convention. | Failed 33-67 |
| Iowa | | | |
| CA Question | L/CA | Replaces constitutional language on "idiot or insane" persons. | Approved 82-18 |
| Louisiana | | | |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Establishes three-term limits on certain public boards and commissions. | Approved 69-31 |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Requires proclamation in advance for extraordinary legislative sessions. | Approved 60-40 |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Requires temporary successor for legislators ordered to active military duty. | Approved 62-38 |
| Amendment 4 | L/CA | Increases local government share of revenue from severance taxes. | Failed 45-55 |
| Amendment 5 | L/CA | Allows transfer of special assessment to replacement property. | Failed 49.9-50.1 |
| Amendment 6 | L/CA | Removes certain restrictions on the disposition of blighted property. | Failed 49-51 |
| Amendment 7 | L/CA | Authorizes public employee non-pension retirement funds to invest in equities. | Failed 44-56 |
| Maine | | | |
| Question 1 (June 10) | I/ST | \$29.725 million bond issue for roads, bridges, dams, landfills, and other public facilities. | Approved 58-42 |
| Question 1 | R/ST | Sales tax for state universal health care program. | Failed 35-65 |
| Question 2 | I/ST | Allows a certain Maine company to operate a casino in Oxford County. | Failed 46-54 |
| Question 3 | I/ST | \$3.4 million in bonds for drinking water and water treatment | Approved 50.3-49.7 |
| Maryland | | | |
| Question 1 | L/CA | Allows absentee voting up to two weeks before an election. | Approved 72-38 |
| Question 2 | L/CA | Allows 15,000 video lottery terminals in five locations throughout the state. | Approved 59-41 |
| Massachusetts | | | |
| Question 1 | I/ST | Repeals the state income tax. | Failed 31-69 |
| Question 2 | I/ST | Decriminalizes the possession of marijuana. | Approved 65-35 |
| Question 3 | I/ST | Eliminates commercial dog racing by 2010. | Approved 56-44 |
| Michigan | | | |
| Proposal 08-1 | I/ST | Allows medical use of marijuana. | Approved 63-37 |
| Proposal 08-2 | I/CA | Removes some restrictions on embryonic stem cell research. | Approved 53-47 |
| Minnesota | | | |
| Constitutional Amendment | L/CA | Increases sales tax for water and other projects. | Approved 59-41 |
| Missouri | | | |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Establishes English as the language of all governmental meetings. | Approved 86-14 |
| Amendment 4 | L/CA | Alters operation of state grant and loan program for storm water control. | Approved 58-42 |
| Prop. A | I/ST | Increases gaming tax to 21%, dedicates revenue to schools, eliminates \$500 buy-in limit. | Approved 56-44 |
| Prop. B | I/ST | Creates program to recruit and train home care workers, allows workers to unionize. | Approved 75-25 |
| Prop. C | I/ST | Requires utility companies to generate 2% of electricity from renewable fuels, 15% by 2021. | Approved 66-34 |
| Montana | | | |
| C-44 | L/CA | Allows up to 25% of certain public funds to be invested in stocks. | Failed 26-74 |
| I-155 | I/ST | Dedicates a share of state funds to health care for uninsured children. | Approved 70-30 |
| LR-118 | L/ST | Continues for 10 years a \$6 million levy for Montana university system. | Approved 57-43 |
| Nebraska | | | |
| Amendment 1 (May 13) | L/CA | Allows cities to invest public endowment funds in more than savings accounts and bonds. | Approved 58-42 |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Removes requirement that cities use only general tax revenue for economic development. | Failed 46-54 |
| Measure 424 | L/CA | Prohibits government racial preferences/affirmative action. | Approved 58-42 |

See footnotes at end of table.

COMPLETE LIST OF STATEWIDE BALLOT PROPOSITIONS IN 2008—Continued

| <i>State</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Result</i> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---|----------------------|
| Nevada | | | |
| Question 1 | L/CA | Removes requirement that person must reside in state for 6 months to vote. | Failed 47-53 |
| Question 2 | I/CA | Restricts use of eminent domain for private purposes. | Approved 61-39 |
| Question 3 | L/CA | Requires legislature to make certain findings before allowing sales and use taxes. | Approved 60-40 |
| Question 4 | L/ST | Authorizes legislature to amend/repeal sales taxes without voter approval. | Failed 27-73 |
| New Jersey | | | |
| Public Question 1 | L/CA | Requires voter approval for bonds issued through any state agency. | Approved 58-42 |
| Public Question 2 | L/CA | Allows local governments to appoint judges to regional municipal courts. | Failed 45-5 |
| New Mexico | | | |
| Bond Question A | L/ST | \$14.725 million bonds for senior citizen facilities improvements | Approved 59-41 |
| Bond Question B | L/ST | \$11.019 million bonds for library acquisitions | Approved 52-48 |
| Bond Question C | L/ST | \$57.925 million bonds for health facility improvements | Approved 65-35 |
| Bond Question D | L/ST | \$140.133 million bonds for higher ed and special schools capital improvements | Approved 58-42 |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Allows midterm salary increases for county officials. | Approved 53-47 |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Increases the size of certain school boards to 9 members and conducts elections by mail. | Failed 27-73 |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Requires confirmation of Cabinet secretaries at beginning of each term of a governor. | Approved 72-28 |
| Amendment 4 | L/CA | Allows school elections to be held at same time as nonpartisan elections. | Failed 74-26* |
| Amendment 5 | L/CA | Authorizes governor with consent of Senate to fill vacancy in office of Lt governor. | Approved 69-31 |
| New York | | | |
| Prop. 1 | L/CA | Allows disabled veterans extra points on state and local civil service exams. | Approved 78-22 |
| North Dakota | | | |
| Constitutional Measure 1 (June 10) | L/CA | Allows legislators to be appointed to office even if office salary was recently increased. | Failed 42-58 |
| Constitutional Measure 1 | L/CA | Creates Oil Tax Trust Fund. | Failed 36-64 |
| Statutory Measure 2 | I/ST | Lowers corporate income tax rate by 15 percent, personal income tax rate by 50 percent. | Failed 30-70 |
| Statutory Measure 3 | I/ST | Dedicates more money from tobacco settlement to tobacco prevention. | Approved 54-46 |
| Statutory Measure 4 | I/ST | Allows governor to appoint director of Workplace Safety and Insurance. | Approved 67-33 |
| Ohio | | | |
| Issue 1 | L/CA | Extends the deadline for qualifying a ballot issue from 90 to 125 days before election. | Approved 69-31 |
| Issue 2 | L/CA | \$400 million bonds for land conservation, parks, and redevelopment. | Approved 69-31 |
| Issue 3 | L/CA | Protects rights of property owners in the areas of the Great Lakes Water Compact. | Approved 72-28 |
| Issue 5 | R/ST | Caps payday lending interest rates. | Approved 64-36 |
| Issue 6 | I/CA | Allows a privately owned \$600 million resort casino in southwest Ohio. | Failed 38-62 |
| Oklahoma | | | |
| State Question 735 | L/CA | Provides property tax exemption for disabled veterans. | Approved 85-15 |
| State Question 741 | L/CA | Requires a person claiming a property tax exemption to file an application. | Approved 68-32 |
| State Question 742 | L/CA | Establishes a right to hunt, trap, fish, and take game and fish. | Approved 80-20 |
| State Question 743 | L/CA | Allows smaller winemakers to sell directly to retail package stores and restaurants. | Approved 79-21 |
| Oregon | | | |
| Measure 51 (May 20) | L/CA | Empowers crime victims to seek remedies for violations of Section 42 constitutional rights. | Approved 75-25 |
| Measure 52 (May 20) | L/CA | Empowers crime victims to seek remedies for violations of Section 43 constitutional rights. | Approved 75-25 |
| Measure 53 (May 20) | L/CA | Allows forfeiture of property for crimes that are substantially similar to crime of conviction. | Approved 50.03-49.97 |
| Measure 54 | L/CA | Allows citizens younger than 21 to vote in school board elections. | Approved 73-27 |
| Measure 55 | L/CA | Changes effective date of redistricting plans. | Approved 77-23 |
| Measure 56 | L/CA | Requires property tax elections to be decided by majority of voters in the election. | Approved 57-43 |
| Measure 57 | L/ST | Increases sentences for drug trafficking and other crimes. | Approved 61-39 |
| Measure 58 | I/ST | Restricts a student from having more than two years of bilingual education. | Failed 44-56 |
| Measure 59 | I/ST | Makes federal income taxes fully deductible on state return. | Failed 36-64 |
| Measure 60 | I/ST | Requires teacher compensation to be based on classroom performance. | Failed 39-61 |
| Measure 61 | I/ST | Establishes mandatory sentences for drug dealers, identity thieves, burglars, and car thieves. | Failed 49-51 |
| Measure 62 | I/CA | Dedicates 15% of lottery profit for crime prevention, investigation, and prosecution. | Failed 39-61 |
| Measure 63 | I/ST | Eliminates requirement of a building permit for projects that cost less than \$35,000. | Failed 46-54 |
| Measure 64 | I/ST | Prohibit political use of public employee union dues. | Failed 49-51 |
| Measure 65 | I/ST | Establishes "top two" open primary system. | Failed 34-66 |
| Pennsylvania | | | |
| Bond Referendum | L/ST | \$400 million bonds for sewers | Approved 62-38 |
| Rhode Island | | | |
| Question 1 | L/ST | \$87.215 million bonds for highways, roads, bridges, buses | Approved 77-23 |
| Question 2 | L/ST | \$2.5 million bonds for conservation of open spaces and recreation areas | Approved 68-32 |
| South Carolina | | | |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Adjusts age of consent for unmarried women. | Approved 52-48 |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Allows stock investments for public pension funds for state employees and teachers. | Failed 42-58 |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Allows stock investments for public pension funds for local government employees. | Failed 44-56 |

See footnotes at end of table.

BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

COMPLETE LIST OF STATEWIDE BALLOT PROPOSITIONS IN 2008—Continued

| <i>State</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Result</i> |
|----------------------|-------------|---|----------------|
| South Dakota | | | |
| Amendment G | L/CA | Repeals current limit on legislator's travel reimbursements. | Failed 41-59 |
| Amendment H | L/CA | Removes constitutional restrictions on issue of stocks and bonds. | Failed 31-69 |
| Amendment I | L/CA | Limits legislative sessions to 40 days each year. | Approved 52-48 |
| Amendment J | L/CA | Repeals term limits for legislators. | Failed 24-76 |
| Initiated Measure 10 | I/ST | Prohibits government workers from using their salaries for campaigning or lobbying. | Failed 35-65 |
| Initiated Measure 11 | I/ST | Prohibits abortion except in case of rape, health of mother. | Failed 45-55 |
| Initiated Measure 9 | I/ST | Prohibits short sales of stock. | Failed 43-57 |
| Utah | | | |
| Amendment A | L/CA | Establishes succession procedures for governor and lt. governor. | Approved 76-24 |
| Amendment B | L/CA | Regulates state trust fund. | Approved 66-34 |
| Amendment C | L/CA | Changes beginning of annual general sessions of legislature. | Approved 71-29 |
| Amendment D | L/CA | Requires legislature to redistrict no later than next legislative session after Census count. | Approved 78-22 |
| Amendment E | L/CA | Allows state to invest in stocks and bonds. | Failed 43-57 |
| Washington | | | |
| I-1000 | I/ST | Allows physician-assisted suicide. | Approved 58-42 |
| I-1029 | I/ST | Requires certification and training for long-term workers caring for elderly and disabled. | Approved 73-37 |
| I-985 | I/ST | Opens carpool lanes to all drivers outside of rush hours. | Failed 40-60 |
| Wisconsin | | | |
| Question 1 (Apr. 1) | L/CA | Limits governor's partial veto power. | Approved 71-29 |
| Wyoming | | | |
| Amendment A | L/CA | Changes the language of the oath of office for all state and county officials. | Approved 82-18 |
| Amendment B | L/CA | Changes initiative petition distribution requirement. | Failed 54-46** |

Source: Initiative & Referendum Institute.

Note: Unless another date is given, a proposition appeared on the November 4 ballot. For referendums, "approved" means that the challenged law was upheld by the voters; "failed" means it was repealed.

Key:

CA — Constitutional amendment

I — Initiative

L — Legislative measure

R — Referendum

ST — Statute

X — Vote on whether to call constitutional convention, required by constitution

Z — Commission

*Proposition failed to satisfy supermajority requirement of 3/4 affirmative statewide, and 2/3 affirmative in each county.

**Proposition received majority of votes cast but failed to satisfy quorum requirement.

been ridiculed as an example of a frivolous constitutional amendment, but voters continue to embrace this agenda. Proposition 2 was more ambitious than its predecessors in including chickens. The opposition campaign argued that the measure would drive up the cost of eggs and lead to importation of unregulated eggs from other states and Mexico, but voters overwhelmingly approved the measure 63 percent to 37 percent. In Massachusetts, voters approved Question 3, which banned commercial dog racing in the state by 2010, requiring closure of two tracks. In Alaska, voters rejected Ballot Measure 2 that would have banned aerial hunting of bears, wolves and wolverines. In Oklahoma voters approved State Question 742 that established a state constitutional right to hunt and fish.

Notes

¹For detailed information on initiative adoption and provisions see the appendixes of John G. Matsusaka, *For the Many or the Few: The Initiative, Public Policy, and American Democracy* (University of Chicago Press, 2004) and M. Dane Waters, *Initiative and Referendum Almanac* (Carolina Academic Press, 2003).

²For data on the initiative status of the 1,500 largest cities in the country, see the Initiative & Referendum Institute's *Legal Landscape Database*, available at www.iandrinstitute.org.

³See Chapter 7 in Matsusaka, *For the Many or the Few* (2004).

⁴These numbers are calculated from information reported on the California Secretary of State's Web site, and are conservative estimates of the total amounts. To avoid potential double counting, this total includes \$13.6 million in contributions from the "No on 8—Equality California" campaign to "No on 8—Equality for All" campaign, but does not separately include contributions to "No on 8—Equality California."

About the Author

John G. Matsusaka is a professor in the Marshall School of Business, Gould School of Law, and Department of Political Science, and president of the Initiative & Referendum Institute, all at the University of Southern California. He is the author of *For the Many or the Few: The Initiative, Public Policy, and American Democracy* (University of Chicago Press, 2004).

Chapter Seven

STATE FINANCE

State Budgets in 2008 and 2009: Mired by the Ongoing National Recession and Sharp Revenue Declines, States are Forced to Make Difficult Budgetary Decisions

By Brian Sigriz

Fiscal conditions in the states began to decline in fiscal 2008. State spending and revenues grew at a lower rate than the prior year and balances were well-below their near record levels of fiscal 2007. While fiscal 2008 saw somewhat moderate declines, the fiscal situation in the states has deteriorated much more sharply in fiscal 2009. State spending is projected to be negative for the first time since 1983, balance levels are being reduced as states use reserves to address shortfalls, and recent data shows state revenues declining by 4 percent. As a result, states are likely to face a difficult budgetary environment in fiscal 2010 and beyond.

Introduction

After three straight years of strong revenue growth, near record-high balance levels and few budget cuts, state fiscal conditions began to deteriorate in fiscal 2008. Whereas fiscal 2007 saw general fund spending growth of 9.4 percent, the highest level since 1985, fiscal 2008 saw spending growth decline to 5.3 percent, below the historical average of 6.3 percent. Fiscal years 2005–2007 were marked by states using increased revenues and budget surpluses to bolster spending on programs that experienced significant budget cuts during the fiscal downturn of the early 2000s. This began to change in fiscal 2008 as some states, most notably those significantly impacted by the housing market collapse, saw a sharp decline in revenue, and other states adjusted their revenue forecasts downward in anticipation of the economic slowdown.

While fiscal 2008 marked a turning point for states, fiscal 2009 has seen states hampered by the ongoing national recession and rapidly declining revenues forcing them to make painful budget cuts, use rainy day funds, and examine tax and fee increases. Spending is projected to decline by 0.1 percent in fiscal 2009.¹ This would mark the first decline in actual dollars spent since 1983. The number of states making midyear budget cuts has also rapidly increased. As of December 2008, 22 states had made midyear cuts to their fiscal 2009 budget, compared to 13 states that made cuts in fiscal 2008 and three states that made cuts in fiscal 2007. More than two-thirds of states likely will have made cuts to their midyear budgets by the end of fiscal 2009. Furthermore, states are very concerned about

fiscal 2010 and beyond, as it typically takes states several years to fully recover after a national recession ends. With the most recent economic data showing fourth-quarter 2008 Gross Domestic Product declining by 6.2 percent², and January unemployment rates reaching double-digits in several states³, negative state fiscal conditions are likely to persist for several years.

The Current State Fiscal Condition *Revenues in Fiscal 2008*

After several years of strong revenue collections, the rate of state revenue growth declined in fiscal 2008. Revenue collections from all sources⁴ were higher than budgeted amounts in 25 states, were on target in five states, and were lower than anticipated in 20 states. By comparison, in fiscal 2007, 38 states exceeded projections, four states met projections, and only eight states had lower than projected revenue collections.⁵ As recently as fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2006 all states either met or surpassed their budgeted estimates for revenue collections.

Combined revenue collections of sales, personal income and corporate income grew 2.2 percent in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007 levels. While still positive, the growth rate was considerably less than fiscal 2007 when collections grew 6 percent. Individually, sales tax collections grew 0.8 percent, personal income tax collections grew 4.8 percent, and corporate income tax collections declined 4.5 percent. In actual dollar terms, sales tax revenues increased by \$1.6 billion and personal income tax revenues by \$12.7 billion, while corporate income tax collections declined by \$2.4 billion.⁶

Revenues in Fiscal 2009

While revenue growth was weak but positive for most states in fiscal 2008, revenue growth is now expected to turn negative for the majority of states in fiscal 2009. The latest information from the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government illustrates this point. According to preliminary figures from the second quarter of fiscal 2009, a majority of states that have reported data are experiencing a decline in both sales and personal income tax collections. Overall, states are experiencing a 4 percent decline in revenue.⁷

Economic conditions have declined much more sharply in fiscal 2009 than states expected. When states passed their fiscal 2009 budgets, they projected revenues from sales, personal income and corporate income taxes would be 2.9 percent higher than those collected in fiscal 2008. It should be noted that most states passed their fiscal 2009 budgets in the spring of 2008, well before the financial sector meltdown in the fall of 2008. As a result of the economic collapse, few states are meeting revenue projections. Through the first few months of fiscal 2009, only eight states have exceeded their revenue projections, 15 states are on target with their projections, and 25 states are below projections.⁸ The number of states with revenue collections below projections is expected to grow considerably by end of fiscal 2009. The sharp decline in revenue has led to budget shortfalls in all regions of the country. As of December 2008, 31 states were experiencing a fiscal 2009 budget gap. Perhaps not surprisingly, this total is also expected to increase significantly by the time the fiscal year ends.

Tax and Fee Changes in Fiscal 2009

Overall, states enacted a net tax and fee increase of \$1.5 billion in fiscal 2009. While collectively states enacted a net tax and fee increase, individually more states adopted net tax and fee decreases than increases, with 20 states adopting net decreases and 14 adopting net increases. Most states enacted tax and fee changes for fiscal 2009 in the spring of 2008, before the collapse of the financial sector. It is highly unlikely that states will enact net tax and fee decreases in fiscal 2010 due to declining state revenues and the continued weakening of the national economy. Instead, many states are more likely to consider measures such as increasing tobacco and motor fuel taxes as a partial solution to their current revenue shortfalls.

Corporate income taxes comprised the largest enacted revenue increase nationwide for fiscal 2009,

totaling \$1.36 billion. The largest enacted increase was in California, where the state suspended net operating loss credits and limited business credits, resulting in a revenue increase of \$1.69 billion. The largest enacted decrease was in Ohio, where the state reduced the corporate franchise tax by 20 percent, which resulted in a decrease of \$350 million. Along with the enacted increase in corporate income taxes, fees (\$805.2 million), sales taxes (\$676.8 million), cigarette/tobacco taxes (\$270.6 million), motor fuel taxes (\$67.7 million), and alcohol taxes (\$7.5 million) also experienced net increases in fiscal 2009.

The largest enacted tax and fee decrease for fiscal 2009 was seen in other taxes, totaling \$1.34 billion. Those taxes include personal property taxes, provider taxes, and levies on hotels and rental cars. Changes in Indiana's tax structure compromised the largest percentage of the overall decrease in other taxes as the state instituted a property tax reduction for local units, resulting in a decrease of \$1.17 billion. In addition to reductions in other taxes, states also enacted a net decrease in personal income taxes (\$321.7 million).⁹

State Spending in 2008

General funds serve as 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 fiscal 2008, state general fund expenditures were \$689.4 billion (preliminary actual), a 5.3 percent increase over fiscal 2007. That fiscal 2008 increase was slightly lower than the 31-year historical average of 6.3 percent. Fiscal 2008 marked the first year since fiscal 2003 that state general fund expenditures grew at a lower rate than the prior year. In fiscal 2007, general fund expenditures grew at 9.4 percent, the highest level since fiscal 1985. Spending growth slowed in fiscal 2008 as states began to be impacted by the economic slowdown. Several states most severely impacted by the housing market decline—such as Arizona, Florida and Nevada—enacted negative growth budgets. Overall, six states reported negative expenditure growth in fiscal 2008, 35 states reported growth that was positive but less than 10 percent, and nine states had growth rates of 10 percent or higher.¹⁰ By comparison, 18 states reported general fund expenditure growth rates of 10 percent or higher for fiscal 2007.¹¹

According to estimated fiscal 2008 numbers from the National Association of State Budget Officers' *State Expenditure Report*, general funds accounted for 44.3 percent of total state expenditures. Federal funds accounted for 27.1 percent of total expendi-

tures, bonds accounted for 2.7 percent, and other state funds were 25.9 percent.¹² 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 fiscal 1988 general fund spending accounted for 56.7 percent of total state expenditures, while in fiscal 2008 general fund spending decreased to 44.3 percent of total spending. This can partly be attributed to the increased use of bonds and other state funds, which includes money restricted by law for specific governmental functions or activities.

Elementary and secondary education remained the largest category of general fund expenditures in fiscal 2008, accounting for 34.5 percent of general fund expenditures. Medicaid represented 16.9 percent, and higher education accounted for 11.5 percent. Combined, Medicaid and education comprised nearly 63 percent of total state general fund spending. Other categories of general fund spending included corrections at 6.9 percent, public assistance at 1.8 percent, transportation at 0.8 percent, and all other spending¹⁴ at 27.6 percent.

While elementary and secondary education remains by far the largest category of general fund expenditures, K–12 and Medicaid represent nearly the same level of total state expenditures. In fiscal 2008, elementary and secondary education is estimated to account for 20.9 percent of total state expenditures, with Medicaid close behind at 20.7 percent. Fiscal 2008 marks the first time since fiscal 2003 that elementary and secondary education represented a larger component of total state spending than Medicaid. Because Medicaid is a long-term health care program for low-income individuals, however, that spending is expected to increase sharply as more people feel the impact of the recession. Other categories of total state spending for fiscal 2008 include higher education at 10.3 percent, transportation at 8.1 percent, corrections at 3.4 percent, public assistance at 1.6 percent, and all other spending at 35.1 percent.¹⁵

State Spending in 2009

According to appropriated budgets, general fund expenditure growth is expected to decrease by 0.1 percent in fiscal 2009.¹⁶ This will mark the first year since fiscal 1983 that nominal spending growth has been negative. Fiscal 2009's negative growth rate shows the rapid decline of state finances. As recently as fiscal 2007 states experienced spending growth of 9.4 percent, while fiscal 2008 saw growth at 5.3 percent. Not surprisingly, the number of states enacting

negative growth budgets greatly increased in fiscal 2009. Eighteen states reported negative growth budgets, while another 23 states enacted budgets with either no spending growth or up to 4.9 percent.¹⁷

Additionally, the final figures for fiscal 2009 will likely show spending growth to be even less than -0.1 percent. In January 2009, the National Governors Association and NASBO asked states to submit estimated budget shortfall figures for fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2010 in order to gauge current fiscal conditions. The survey results determined that states face a cumulative \$77 billion shortfall in fiscal 2009, and are potentially facing a \$99 billion shortfall in fiscal 2010. These massive shortfall amounts will lead to even further spending reductions in fiscal 2009.

Budget Cuts

More states were forced to make midyear budget cuts in fiscal 2008 as the nation entered into a recession and state revenues began to decline. Thirteen states made midyear cuts in fiscal 2008, for a total \$3.6 billion. By comparison, only three states made midyear budget cuts in fiscal 2007. The number of states cutting their budgets midyear has increased even more in fiscal 2009 as states' economic outlook continues to erode. As of December 2008, 22 states had made cuts to their enacted fiscal 2009 budgets for a total of \$12.1 billion, and another five states are planning to do so.¹⁸ More than two-thirds of states are expected to have to cut their budgets by the end of fiscal 2009. It should also be noted that even if the recession ends in fiscal 2010, many states will likely be forced to make midyear budget cuts for several years to come since states typically lag the economy as a whole in recovering from an economic downturn. Evidence of this can be seen in the fact that 37 states made midyear budget cuts in fiscal 2003, well after the 2001 recession ended.

Balances

Total balances include both ending balances as well as 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-eight states have either a budget stabilization fund or a rainy day fund, with about three-fifths of the states having limits on the size of these funds.¹⁹

Balances, like spending growth, declined in fiscal 2008 and are expected to decline even more in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2008, balances were \$50.8 billion or 7.4 percent of expenditures, considerably less than

STATE BUDGETS

fiscal 2007 when balances were \$65.9 billion, or 10.1 percent of expenditures. According to governors' enacted budgets, balances are projected to be 7.0 percent of expenditures, or \$48.0 billion, in fiscal 2009. That amount, however, is likely to decline as a number of states have used rainy day funds and balances to partially address their current year budget shortfalls. Over the last 31 years, balances have averaged 5.7 percent of general fund expenditures.²⁰

Looking Ahead

Negative fiscal conditions are expected to persist in the states for the remainder of fiscal 2009 and throughout fiscal 2010. Even if the national recession ended today, states will likely face several years of negative or low revenue growth. Typically, state tax revenues remain weak for several years after a recession. For example, it took state revenues at least five years to fully recover after the last two recessions.²¹ Increased demands in areas such as health care and education, along with declining revenues, will continue to force states to use rainy day funds and balances, examine tax and fee increases, and make painful reductions in spending. Additionally, using history as a guide, a number of states will likely be forced to make midyear budget cuts in fiscal 2010, and perhaps in fiscal 2011. Thirty-seven states made midyear budget cuts in fiscal 2003, well after the 2001 recession ended. All these factors combined have led credit rating agencies to rate states' outlook as negative.²²

While the immediate outlook for states may be negative, there are several factors that may help states weather the economic downturn. First, states did a good job building their rainy day funds and reserves during the preceding period of strong revenue growth. For example, in fiscal 2006 total balances reached \$69.0 billion or 11.5 percent of expenditures, a record level. States may now tap these reserves to address their shortfalls. Second, states have been aggressive over the past five years in pursuing cost containment measures to help slow spending increases. One area where this has been readily evident is in Medicaid. According to the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, every state instituted cost-containment measures during this period. Finally, states will benefit from the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which will provide approximately \$200 billion for states over the next couple of years in areas such as Medicaid, education and infrastructure. These federal funds will help states address current and ongoing budget shortfalls. That being said, the Recovery Act funds alone are

unlikely to solve states' budget gaps. States will continue to have to make painful decisions to close budget deficits, and should begin to plan for the eventual end of the stimulus funding.

Notes

¹National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2008), 5.

²Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Gross Domestic Product: Fourth Quarter 2008*, (February 2009).

³Bureau of Labor Statistics, *January 2009 Regional and State Employment and Unemployment Summary*, (March 2009).

⁴"All Sources" includes revenues from sales, personal income, corporate income, gaming taxes, and all other taxes and fees.

⁵*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2008), 15.

⁶*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2008), 48–49.

⁷Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, *State Revenue Report*, (January 2009), 1.

⁸*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2008), 18.

⁹*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2008), 18–19.

¹⁰*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2008), 7.

¹¹*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2007), 2.

¹²National Association of State Budget Officers, *2007 State Expenditure Report*, (Fall 2008), 6.

¹³National Association of State Budget Officers, *1988 State Expenditure Report*, 11.

¹⁴"All Other" spending in states includes the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), institutional and community care for the mentally ill and developmentally 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.

¹⁵*2007 State Expenditure Report*, (Fall 2008), 8.

¹⁶See note 1 above.

¹⁷See note 8 above.

¹⁸*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2008), 1–4.

¹⁹National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, (Summer 2008), 67–69.

²⁰*The Fiscal Survey of States*, (December 2008), 24.

²¹Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, *Fiscal Features: What will Happen to State Budgets When the Money Runs Out?*, (February 2009), 2.

²²Moody's Public Finance, *Outlook Remains Negative for U.S. States*, (February 2009), 1.

About the Author

Brian Sigriz is a staff associate at the National Association of State Budget Officers. He received his M.P.A. from the George Washington University and his B.A. from St. Bonaventure University. Prior to working at NASBO, Sigriz worked for the Ohio Senate and the Ohio House of Representatives.

Table 7.1
FISCAL 2007 STATE GENERAL FUND, ACTUAL, BY REGION
(In millions of dollars)

| State | Beginning balance | Revenues | Adjustments | Total resources | Expenditures | Adjustments | Ending balance | Budget stabilization fund |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| U.S. totals | \$51,673 | \$654,744 | ... | \$710,264 | \$655,037 | ... | \$46,805 | \$29,894 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut (a) | 0 | 15,784 | -80 | 15,704 | 15,434 | 0 | 269 | 1,382 |
| Delaware* | 691 | 3,290 | 0 | 3,981 | 3,390 | 0 | 591 | 175 |
| Maine (b) | 15 | 3,020 | 26 | 3,060 | 3,024 | 0 | 36 | 116 |
| Massachusetts (c) | 1,053 | 29,169 | 0 | 30,222 | 28,923 | 0 | 1,299 | 2,335 |
| New Hampshire (d) | 26 | 1,422 | 0 | 1,488 | 1,366 | 20 | 62 | 89 |
| New Jersey* (e) | 1,779 | 31,202 | 0 | 32,981 | 30,284 | 111 | 2,586 | 485 |
| New York* (f) | 3,257 | 51,379 | 0 | 54,636 | 51,591 | 0 | 3,045 | 1,031 |
| Pennsylvania (g) | 514 | 26,399 | 93 | 27,006 | 26,319 | 156 | 531 | 713 |
| Rhode Island (h) | 56 | 3,212 | -46 | 3,221 | 3,218 | 0 | 4 | 79 |
| Vermont (i) | 0 | 1,151 | 56 | 1,207 | 1,160 | 47 | 0 | 55 |
| Regional totals | 7,391 | 166,028 | ... | 173,506 | 164,709 | 334 | 8,423 | 6,460 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois* (j) | 591 | 26,393 | 2,246 | 29,230 | 25,615 | 2,973 | 642 | 276 |
| Indiana (k) | 815 | 12,704 | 0 | 13,519 | 12,247 | 331 | 941 | 344 |
| Iowa (l) | 0 | 5,646 | 0 | 5,646 | 5,385 | 185 | 76 | 535 |
| Kansas | 734 | 5,809 | 0 | 6,543 | 5,608 | 0 | 935 | 0 |
| Michigan (m) | 3 | 8,280 | 963 | 9,245 | 8,986 | 0 | 259 | 2 |
| Minnesota* (n) | 1,813 | 16,379 | 0 | 18,192 | 15,947 | 0 | 2,245 | 1,145 |
| Nebraska (o) | 566 | 3,404 | -253 | 3,716 | 3,125 | 0 | 591 | 504 |
| North Dakota (p) | 185 | 1,224 | 0 | 1,409 | 1,012 | 101 | 296 | 200 |
| Ohio | 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 | 0 |
| Regional totals | 5,388 | 119,315 | ... | 128,163 | 117,269 | ... | 6,267 | 4,151 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama (s) | 950 | 7,477 | 20 | 8,477 | 7,972 | -40 | 515 | 677 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 4,059 | 0 | 4,059 | 4,059 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 4,990 | 26,660 | 0 | 31,650 | 28,216 | 0 | 3,434 | 1,237 |
| Georgia* (t) | 1,958 | 19,896 | 98 | 21,952 | 19,167 | 0 | 2,786 | 1,545 |
| Kentucky (u) | 681 | 8,682 | 292 | 9,655 | 8,787 | 289 | 579 | 232 |
| Louisiana (v) | 827 | 9,681 | 45 | 10,553 | 9,465 | 0 | 1,088 | 683 |
| Maryland (w) | 1,362 | 12,940 | 157 | 14,459 | 14,174 | 0 | 285 | 1,432 |
| Mississippi (x) | 35 | 4,790 | 0 | 4,825 | 4,372 | 0 | 435 | 54 |
| Missouri (y) | 695 | 7,921 | 0 | 8,616 | 7,864 | 0 | 752 | 268 |
| North Carolina (z) | 749 | 19,460 | 222 | 20,432 | 18,662 | 548 | 1,221 | 787 |
| Oklahoma (aa) | 134 | 6,547 | -89 | 6,592 | 6,256 | 140 | 196 | 572 |
| South Carolina* | 988 | 6,659 | 0 | 7,646 | 6,565 | 0 | 1,081 | 168 |
| Tennessee (bb) | 745 | 10,737 | -166 | 11,317 | 9,776 | 535 | 1,007 | 543 |
| Texas (cc) | 7,073 | 39,263 | 88 | 46,423 | 36,119 | 1,689 | 8,615 | 405 |
| Virginia | 1,804 | 16,455 | 0 | 18,260 | 17,934 | 0 | 326 | 1,190 |
| West Virginia (dd) | 469 | 3,753 | 0 | 4,222 | 3,701 | 89 | 432 | 515 |
| Regional totals | 23,460 | 204,980 | ... | 229,138 | 203,089 | ... | 22,752 | 10,308 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska (ee) | 0 | 4,912 | 592 | 5,505 | 5,505 | 0 | 0 | 3,015 |
| Arizona (ff) | 1,023 | 9,958 | -2 | 10,579 | 10,201 | 0 | 378 | 677 |
| California | 9,898 | 95,415 | 0 | 105,313 | 101,413 | 0 | 3,900 | 3,015 |
| Colorado* (gg) | 252 | 7,540 | -229 | 7,563 | 7,047 | 0 | 516 | 267 |
| Hawaii | 732 | 5,142 | 0 | 5,874 | 5,381 | 0 | 493 | 62 |
| Idaho (hh) | 302 | 2,813 | -283 | 2,831 | 2,577 | 0 | 255 | 122 |
| Montana (ii) | 409 | 1,838 | 0 | 2,247 | 1,697 | 0 | 550 | 0 |
| Nevada (jj) | 351 | 3,379 | 0 | 3,730 | 3,592 | 0 | 138 | 268 |
| New Mexico* (kk) | 798 | 5,828 | 193 | 6,819 | 5,957 | 211 | 651 | 651 |
| Oregon (ll) | 653 | 6,430 | 0 | 7,083 | 5,646 | 0 | 1,437 | 0 |
| Utah (mm) | 308 | 5,308 | -383 | 5,233 | 4,992 | 0 | 242 | 313 |
| Washington (nn) | 699 | 14,443 | -218 | 14,924 | 14,144 | 0 | 781 | 293 |
| Wyoming (oo) | 10 | 1,818 | 0 | 1,828 | 1,823 | 0 | 5 | 295 |
| Regional totals | 15,435 | 164,824 | ... | 179,529 | 169,975 | ... | 9,346 | 8,978 |
| without California.... | 5,537 | 69,409 | ... | 74,216 | 68,562 | ... | 5,446 | 5,963 |

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL 2007 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 2008).

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) \$80 million in fiscal year 2007 revenue was transferred for use in fiscal year 2009.

(b) Adjustments reflect year end adjustments to fund balance.

(c) Includes budgeted fund balances.

(d) \$20.0 million transfer to rainy day fund.

(e) Includes General Fund and Property Tax Relief Fund—Budget vs. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) Adjustment. In keeping with past practice, and to ensure consistency in survey results over time, the figures in this table exclude New Jersey's Casino Revenue Fund, Casino Control Fund and Gubernatorial Elections Fund.

(f) 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.

(g) Revenue adjustment includes \$8.1 million adjustment to the beginning balance and \$84.5 million in prior year lapses. Expenditure adjustment reflects current year lapses of \$20.9 million and a transfer of \$177 million (25 percent of the ending balance) to the Rainy Day Fund.

(h) Opening balance includes a free surplus of \$38.3 million and re-appropriations from the prior year of \$17.4 million. Adjustments to revenues represent (net) transfers to the Budget Stabilization (Rainy Day) Fund, including a transfer-in of \$65.4 million and an appropriation of \$19.4 million out of the fund.

(i) Revenue adjustments include \$25.7 million in direct applications and transfers-in, a \$8.3 million increase in property transfer tax revenue estimate, and \$21.8 million from the General Fund Surplus Reserve. Expenditure adjustments include \$10 million to the Transportation Fund, \$13.7 to the Education Fund, \$0.2 million reserved for the fiscal 2006 bond issuance premium, \$8.5 million from Federal Funds—Medicare Part D refund, \$6.3 million to Internal Service Funds, \$5.0 million to miscellaneous other funds, \$3.4 million to the Budget Stabilization Reserve, \$8.5 million to the Human Services Caseload Reserve, and \$21.1 million to the General Fund Surplus Reserve.

(j) Revenue adjustments include \$2,246.0 million in transfers to General Funds. Expenditure adjustments include \$2,973.0 million in transfers out, \$429.0 million for Pension Obligation Bond Debt Service, and \$14.0 million in interest for Short-term Borrowing.

(k) Expenditure adjustments: Local Option Income Tax Distributions Reversal of Payment Delay, Property Tax Replacement Fund adjust for abstracts.

(l) 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 year 2008. \$53.5 million of the ending balance was credited to the Senior Living Trust Fund.

(m) FY 2007 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes (\$38.0 million); revenue sharing law changes (\$540.8 million); tobacco securitization proceeds (\$207.2 million) and other revenue adjustments (\$176.5 million).

(n) Ending balance includes budget reserve of \$653 million, Cash Flow Account of \$350 million and Tax Relief Account of \$109.7 million and reserve for appropriations carried forward of \$32.6 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 the prior year's net General Fund receipts exceeded the official forecast.

(p) Transfer to budget stabilization fund to reach 2007–09 cap of \$200.0 million.

(q) Adjustments in Revenues: \$6.55 million was from one-time receipts, \$4.9 million was transferred from the Property Tax Reduction Fund to cover the budget shortfall, and \$0.3 million was obligated cash carried forward from FY2006 Adjustments in Expenditures: \$0.3 million was transferred to the Budget Reserve Fund from the prior year's obligated cash, and \$0.2 million was obligated cash to the Budget Reserve Fund.

(r) Revenue adjustments include Indian Gaming (\$22.1 m) and other revenue (\$317.3); Expenditure adjustments include transfers to MA (\$25.4), designation for continuing balances (\$6.8), and unreserved designated balance (-\$43.2).

(s) Revenue adjustments include release of Prior Year Debt Service Reserve and Tobacco Settlement transfers. Expenditure adjustments include reversions and reserve for General Obligation Debt Service payment.

(t) Adjustment of data due to return of agency surplus. Final totals include funds from Lottery and Tobacco sales.

(u) Revenue includes \$107.8 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes \$177.3 million that represents appropriation balances car-

ried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$114.3 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(v) Act 640 of 2006 transferred \$3.0M from Incentive Fund and \$3.0M from Mineral Resources Operating Funds; Bond Premium Dedication \$14.3; FY2006 carry-forward \$23.0; IEB carryforward of \$1.3M; Act 27 of 2006 reappropriations of \$0.6M; Carryforward of FY2006 \$23.0M

(w) Adjustments reflect a \$2.9 million reimbursement from the reserve for Heritage Tax Credits and \$154.2 million from the local income tax reserve.

(x) Prior Year's Ending Balance adjusted to 50 percent of actual ending balance; remaining 50 percent transferred to the Rainy Day Fund.

(y) Revenues are net of refunds. Refunds for FY 2007 totaled \$1,208.8 million. Revenues include \$204.3 million transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

(z) \$222 million R&R appropriation from FY 2005-06 year-end balance, \$145 million increase to Repair & Renovation Reserve and \$181.2 million increase to Rainy Day Reserve from FY 2006-07 year-end balance and \$6.2 million usage of available credit balance.

(aa) Revenue adjustments include the Rainy Day Fund deposit of \$76m and the Cash flow difference of \$13m. Adjustments to expenditures are spillover appropriations.

(bb) Revenue Adjustments include a \$100 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations, -\$218.2 million transfer to rainy day fund, and -\$47.9 million was reserved for dedicated revenue appropriations. Expenditure adjustments included \$48.7 million transfer to Transportation Equity Fund, \$103.5 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund, \$163.7 million transfer to TennCare reserve, \$50.3 million transfer to CoverTN - Health Safety Net reserves, \$48.5 million transfer to systems development projects, and \$120 million transfer to dedicated revenue appropriations.

(cc) FY 2007 information is from the Comptroller's Revenue Estimate. 2008 actual revenues are from the CPA's monthly revenue collections report. The revenue adjustment is the increase in dedicated account balances. The expenditure adjustment is a transfer to the Rainy Day Fund.

(dd) Fiscal Year 2007 beginning balance includes \$266.4 million in re-appropriations, un-appropriated surplus balance of \$177.6 million, and FY 2006 13th month expenditures of \$25 million. Revenue adjustments are from prior year redeposit. Expenditure adjustment represents the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund.

(ee) Revenues adjustments include: 592.4 Re-appropriations and Carry Forward.

(ff) Adjustments to FY07 revenues include School Facilities Board adjustment transfer, payments to lawsuit, and excess interest transfer from the rainy day fund.

(gg) Revenue adjustments include General Fund (GF) diversion (which are not counted as expenditures) to fund the State's transportation needs. The difference between the rainy day fund balance and the ending GF balance is allocated to capital construction and transportation purposes in the following fiscal year. Pursuant to NASBO's definitions, Colorado's GF statutory reserve equal to 4.0 percent of appropriations represents a rainy day fund.

(hh) Revenue adjustments include the following: \$4.6 million for deficiency warrants; \$21.3 million from the Revolving Development Loan; \$25 million to Public Schools Facilities; \$10 million to the Public Education Stabilization Fund; \$21 million to the Permanent Building Fund; \$99.2 additional funding for Permanent Building Fund; \$5.1 to the Capitol Commission Endowment; \$23.8 to the Economic Recovery Reserve Fund; \$100 million to the Public Education Stabilization fund; \$12.9 to the Budget Stabilization Fund; and \$3.2 to the Disaster Emergency Fund.

(ii) Adjustments include expenditures, revenues and direct to fund balance net impact.

(jj) Includes adjustments to expenditures not accounted for in the spring survey.

(kk) All adjustments are transfers between reserve accounts, except for \$18.1 million transferred out from Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund, a reserve account to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund, a non-reserve account.

(ll) Oregon budgets on a biennial basis. The constitution requires the state to be balanced at the end of each biennium.

(mm) Revenue adjustments include: \$460.1m reserve from prior fiscal year, \$7.4m lapsing from agencies, \$1.3m from various restricted accounts, \$1.4m Industrial Assistance Fund reserve from previous fiscal year, \$3.0m Tourism Marketing Performance Fund, \$0.4m transfer from Justice Court Technology Fund, (\$22.1)m transfer to Disaster Recovery Fund, (\$45.4)m transfer to Rainy Day Fund, (\$1.5)m reserved for the Industrial Assistance Fund for the following fiscal year, and (\$787.2)m reserved for the following fiscal year. 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.

(nn) (\$218.1) million is a net of transfers between other accounts and the General Fund, and other miscellaneous adjustments.

(oo) WY budgets on a biennial basis. To arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.

Table 7.2
FISCAL 2008 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL, BY REGION
(In millions of dollars)

| State | Beginning balance | Revenues | Adjustments | Resources | Expenditures | Adjustments | Ending balance | Budget stabilization fund |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| U.S. totals | \$44,153 | \$676,777 | ... | \$728,901 | \$689,478 | ... | \$28,245 | \$32,860 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut (a) | 0 | 16,403 | 0 | 16,403 | 16,319 | 0 | 83 | 1,382 |
| Delaware* | 591 | 3,357 | 0 | 3,948 | 3,422 | 0 | 526 | 183 |
| Maine (b) | 36 | 3,041 | 54 | 3,131 | 3,129 | 0 | 1 | 130 |
| Massachusetts (c) | 566 | 31,524 | 0 | 32,090 | 31,273 | 0 | 817 | 2,247 |
| New Hampshire | 62 | 1,484 | 0 | 1,546 | 1,528 | 0 | 17 | 89 |
| New Jersey* (d) | 2,586 | 32,019 | 0 | 34,605 | 32,822 | 685 | 1,098 | 698 |
| New York* (e) | 3,045 | 53,094 | 0 | 56,139 | 53,385 | 0 | 2,754 | 1,206 |
| Pennsylvania (f) | 531 | 26,878 | 142 | 27,551 | 27,182 | -214 | 583 | 742 |
| Rhode Island (g) | 4 | 3,428 | -35 | 3,397 | 3,395 | 0 | 2 | 103 |
| Vermont (h) | 0 | 1,200 | 31 | 1,230 | 1,201 | 30 | 0 | 58 |
| Regional totals | 7,421 | 172,428 | ... | 180,040 | 173,656 | ... | 5,881 | 6,838 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois* (i) | 642 | 27,759 | 1,900 | 30,301 | 26,958 | 3,202 | 141 | 276 |
| Indiana (j) | 941 | 13,051 | 152 | 14,145 | 12,730 | 364 | 1,050 | 363 |
| Iowa (k) | 0 | 6,084 | 0 | 6,084 | 5,888 | 148 | 48 | 592 |
| Kansas | 935 | 5,736 | 0 | 6,671 | 6,139 | 0 | 532 | 0 |
| Michigan (l) | 259 | 8,121 | 1,749 | 10,129 | 9,989 | 0 | 140 | 2 |
| Minnesota* (m) | 2,245 | 16,282 | 0 | 18,527 | 17,210 | 0 | 1,317 | 1,003 |
| Nebraska (n) | 591 | 3,301 | -260 | 3,832 | 3,248 | 0 | 584 | 546 |
| North Dakota | 296 | 1,361 | 0 | 1,657 | 1,204 | 0 | 453 | 200 |
| Ohio | 808 | 26,659 | 0 | 27,285 | 26,477 | 0 | 808 | 1,012 |
| South Dakota (o) | 0 | 1,444 | 32 | 1,177 | 1,176 | 0 | 0 | 107 |
| Wisconsin (p) | 66 | 13,043 | 568 | 13,678 | 13,526 | 21 | 131 | 0 |
| Regional totals | 6,783 | 123,041 | ... | 133,486 | 124,545 | ... | 5,204 | 4,101 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama (q) | 515 | 7,803 | 476 | 8,793 | 8,595 | 16 | 182 | 248 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 4,353 | 0 | 4,353 | 4,353 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 3,434 | 24,759 | 0 | 28,193 | 27,866 | 0 | 326 | 1,345 |
| Georgia* (r) | 2,786 | 19,790 | 141 | 21,717 | 20,500 | 0 | 2,217 | 949 |
| Kentucky (s) | 579 | 8,779 | 457 | 9,816 | 9,450 | 280 | 86 | 215 |
| Louisiana (t) | 1,015 | 10,181 | 130 | 11,327 | 9,633 | 828 | 866 | 776 |
| Maryland (u) | 285 | 13,546 | 1,096 | 14,962 | 14,439 | 0 | 487 | 685 |
| Mississippi (v) | 226 | 4,933 | 0 | 5,159 | 5,083 | 0 | 76 | 364 |
| Missouri (w) | 752 | 8,157 | 0 | 8,909 | 8,074 | 0 | 835 | 279 |
| North Carolina (x) | 1,221 | 19,824 | 145 | 21,190 | 20,376 | 215 | 599 | 787 |
| Oklahoma (y) | 196 | 6,575 | -35 | 6,737 | 6,447 | 0 | 290 | 597 |
| South Carolina* | 1,081 | 6,392 | 0 | 7,473 | 7,149 | 0 | 324 | 95 |
| Tennessee (z) | 1,007 | 10,826 | 164 | 11,997 | 11,361 | 299 | 338 | 750 |
| Texas (aa) | 6,987 | 38,148 | 61 | 45,197 | 41,347 | 1,052 | 2,797 | 1,222 |
| Virginia | 326 | 17,250 | 0 | 17,576 | 17,263 | 0 | 313 | 1,015 |
| West Virginia (bb) | 432 | 3,928 | 0 | 4,361 | 3,757 | 53 | 550 | 581 |
| Regional totals | 20,842 | 205,244 | ... | 227,760 | 215,693 | ... | 10,286 | 9,908 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska (cc) | 0 | 9,454 | 270 | 9,723 | 5,463 | 4,261 | 0 | 6,128 |
| Arizona (dd) | 390 | 8,790 | 859 | 10,038 | 10,037 | 0 | 1 | 147 |
| California (ee) | 3,900 | 103,027 | 249 | 107,176 | 103,333 | -155 | 3,998 | 3,113 |
| Colorado* (ff) | 267 | 7,743 | -244 | 7,766 | 7,441 | 0 | 325 | 284 |
| Hawaii | 493 | 5,245 | 0 | 5,738 | 5,407 | 0 | 331 | 74 |
| Idaho (gg) | 255 | 2,862 | -126 | 2,991 | 2,814 | 0 | 177 | 141 |
| Montana (hh) | 550 | 1,956 | 0 | 2,506 | 2,068 | -1 | 438 | 0 |
| Nevada | 138 | 3,605 | 0 | 3,743 | 3,434 | 0 | 309 | 73 |
| New Mexico* (ii) | 651 | 6,092 | 72 | 6,814 | 6,007 | 94 | 713 | 713 |
| Oregon (jj) | 1,437 | 5,868 | -319 | 6,986 | 7,223 | 0 | -237 | 330 |
| Utah (kk) | 242 | 5,294 | 408 | 5,943 | 5,943 | 0 | 0 | 414 |
| Washington (ll) | 781 | 14,610 | 18 | 15,408 | 14,601 | 0 | 807 | 303 |
| Wyoming (mm) | 5 | 1,818 | 0 | 1,823 | 1,813 | 0 | 10 | 296 |
| Regional totals | 9,109 | 176,364 | ... | 186,655 | 178,584 | ... | 6,872 | 12,016 |
| without California | 5,209 | 73,337 | ... | 79,479 | 75,251 | ... | 2,874 | 8,903 |

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL 2008 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 2008).

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) The fiscal year 2008 surplus of \$83.4 million was transferred for use in fiscal year 2009.

(b) Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect legislatively authorized transfers.

(c) Includes budgeted fund balances.

(d) Includes General Fund and Property Tax Relief Fund—Transfers to Other Funds. In keeping with past practice, and to ensure consistency in survey results over time, the figures in this table exclude New Jersey's Casino Revenue Fund, Casino Control Fund and Gubernatorial Elections Fund.

(e) The ending balance includes \$1.2 billion in rainy day reserve funds, \$1.1 billion reserved for labor settlements and other risks, \$340 million in a community projects fund, \$122 million reserved for debt reduction and \$21 million in a reserve for litigation risks.

(f) Revenue adjustment reflects \$142.1 million in prior year lapses. Expenditure adjustment reflects current year lapses of \$213.9 million. The year-end transfer to the Rainy Day Fund (25 percent of the ending balance) was suspended for FY 2008.

(g) Opening balance includes a free surplus of \$0 and re-appropriations of \$3.6 million from the prior year. Adjustments to revenues represent (net) transfers to the Budget Stabilization (Rainy Day) Fund, including a transfer-in of \$68.6 million and an appropriation to be requested of \$33.6 million out of the fund. Note that for FY 2008, the state's preliminary closing report shows a deficit of \$33.6 million—it is assumed that the General Assembly will approve an appropriation from the Budget Stabilization Fund to accommodate this shortfall.

(h) Revenue adjustments include \$16.6 million in direct appropriations and transfers-in, a \$3.2 million increase in the property transfer tax revenue estimate, and \$10.9 million from the General Fund Surplus Reserve. Expenditure adjustments include -\$4.7 million to the Education Fund, a \$0.8 million reserved, bond issuance premium, a \$0.3 million refund in federal funds from Medicare Part D, \$3.5 million to the Catamount Fund, \$0.5 million to the Internal Service Funds, \$7.5 million to miscellaneous other funds, \$2.6 million to the Budget Stabilization Reserve, and \$19.0 million to the General Fund Surplus Reserve.

(i) Revenue adjustments include \$1,900.0 million in transfers to General Funds. Expenditure adjustments include \$3,202.0 million in transfers out, \$467.0 million for Pension Obligation Bond Debt Service and \$11.0 million in interest for Short-term Borrowing.

(j) Revenue Adjustments: Property Tax Reform (HEA 1001-2008) Revenues Expenditure Adjustments: Local Option Income Tax Distributions, Reversal of Payment Delay, PTRF Adjust for Abstracts, Property Tax Reform (HEA 1001-2008) Appropriations.

(k) Expenditure adjustments include \$99.8 million appropriated from the ending balance of the general fund to the Property Tax Credit fund to pay for property tax credits in FY09. \$48.3 million of the ending balance is credited to the Senior Living Trust Fund.

(l) FY 2008 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes (\$1,043.2 million, including \$722.4 from income tax rate increase and \$274.0 million from Michigan Business Tax surcharge); revenue sharing law changes (\$577.5 million); property sale proceeds (\$22.9 million); deposits from state restricted revenues (\$87.1 million); and pending revenue options (\$18.0 million).

(m) Ending balance includes budget reserve of \$653 million, Cash Flow Account of \$350 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 the prior year's net General Fund receipts exceeded the official forecast. The Revenue adjustment also includes a \$105 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund.

(o) Adjustments in Revenues: \$6.5 million was from one-time receipts, \$25.7 million was transferred from the Property Tax Reduction Fund to cover the budget shortfall, and \$0.2 million was obligated cash carried forward from FY2007 Adjustments in Expenditures: \$0.2 million was transferred to the Budget Reserve Fund from the prior year's obligated cash, and \$0.2 million was obligated cash to the Budget Reserve Fund.

(p) Revenue adjustments include departmental revenue (\$307.5 m), Indian gaming (\$17.9), and transfer to general fund (\$242.9). Expenditure adjustment include designation for continuing balances (\$27.4) and beginning unreserved designated balance (-\$6.8).

(q) Revenue adjustments include release of prior year Debt Service Reserve, Public School and College Authority repayment for Enterprise School, and a transfer from the Proration Prevention Account. Expenditure adjustments include supplemental appropriations and re-appropriation of reverted general funds.

(r) Rainy day balance excludes \$187.2 million which will be included in the 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). Adjustments to revenue are due to return of agency surplus. Final totals include funds from Lottery and Tobacco sales.

(s) Revenue includes \$115.1 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes \$288.6 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$168.4 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(t) Revenues—Act 208 of 2007 Transfers \$3M from Incentive Fund and \$9.9M from Higher Education Initiatives Fund; FY 2006-2007 carry-forward of mid-year budget adjustments into FY 2007-2008 of \$114.7M; Carry-forward of Interim Emergency Board (IEB) prior years appropriations \$1.5M; "Re-Appropriation" of capital outlay per Act 28 of 2007 from various prior years \$1.2M. Expenses—FY 2007-2008 IEB carry-forward balances \$3.3M; FY 2007-2008 carry-forward of mid-year budget adjustments \$91.2M; Capital Outlay carry-forward \$733.7M.

(u) Adjustments reflect a \$11.7 million reimbursement from the reserve for Heritage Tax Credits, \$6 million reimbursement from the reserve for Biotechnology Tax Credits, and transfers of \$1,078 million from the State Reserve Fund. FY 2008 expenditures are final.

(v) Prior Year's Ending Balance adjusted to 50 percent of actual ending balance less 750,000 to aid municipalities; remaining 50 percent transferred to the Rainy Day Fund. \$82.5 million transferred to the Rainy Day Fund from the Hurricane Relief Fund.

(w) Revenues are net of refunds. Refunds for FY 2008 totaled \$2,258.4 million. Revenues include \$153.1 million transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

(x) \$145 million Repair and Renovation Reserve increase to appropriation and \$145 million R&R expenditure plus \$69.8 increase to R&R for FY 2008-09.

(y) Revenue adjustments include the Rainy Day Fund deposit of \$25m and the Cash flow difference of \$9.6m. No spillover money was appropriated.

(z) Revenue adjustments include \$106 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations, \$265.5 million transfer from statutory and other reserves, -\$207.1 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments include \$264.1 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund, \$15.1 million transfer to Highway Fund, and \$19.7 million for dedicated revenue appropriations.

(aa) FY 2008 information is from the Comptroller's Revenue Estimate. The revenue adjustment is the increase in dedicated account balances. The expenditure adjustment is a transfer to the Rainy Day Fund.

(bb) Fiscal Year 2008 beginning balance includes \$287.1 million in re-appropriations, un-appropriated Surplus Balance of \$106.8 million, and FY 2007 13th month expenditures of \$38.2 million. Expenditures include regular, surplus and re-appropriated and \$37.9 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Revenue adjustments are from prior year re-deposited. Expenditure adjustment represents the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund.

(cc) Revenue adjustments include: 250.0 Oil & Gas Tax Credits and 19.9 Re-appropriations and Carry Forward. Expenditure Adjustments are deposits to the Constitutional Budget Reserve, the Statutory Budget Reserve, the Community Revenue Sharing Fund, the Marine Highway Stabilization Fund and a Public Education Fund Adjustment.

(dd) Adjustments to FY08 revenues include agency fund transfers, transfer from the rainy day fund, and reclassification of negative administrative adjustments as revenues.

(ee) The revenue and expenditure adjustments are adjustments to the FY 2007 beginning fund balance.

(ff) Revenue adjustments include General Fund (GF) diversions (which are not counted as expenditures) to fund the state's transportation needs. The difference between the rainy day fund balance and the ending GF balance is allocated to capital construction and transportation purposes in the following fiscal year. Pursuant to NASBO's definitions, Colorado's GF statutory reserve equal to 4.0 percent of appropriations represents a rainy day fund.

(gg) Revenue adjustments include the following: \$209,000 in from Agric. Crop Residue Burning; \$19 million to Budget Stabilization fund; \$351,500 Public School Perm. Endowment; \$1.5 million to Environmental Quality; \$638,000 Aquifer Study; \$690,000 Biofuel infrastructure; \$60 million Economic Recovery Fund; \$10 million Opportunity Scholarship Fund; \$2 million Disaster Emergency Account; \$10 million Water Board Revolving Fund.

(hh) The high level of fund balance is considered a type of rainy day fund. It will be used to cushion shortfalls in revenue or unexpected expenditures such as forest fires. \$386 million of the FY 2008 expenditures were one time expenditures and will not continue.

(ii) All adjustments are transfers from reserve accounts, except for \$22.4 million transferred out from Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund, a reserve account

FISCAL 2008 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL, BY REGION — Continued
(In millions of dollars)

to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund, a non-reserve account.

(jj) Revenues are after \$1.1 billion “kicker” refunds were returned to taxpayers. Revenue adjustment is the transfer of revenues to the new Rainy Day Fund.

(kk) Revenue adjustments include \$787.3m reserve from prior fiscal year, \$1.5m Industrial Assistance Fund reserve from previous fiscal year, \$6.0m Tourism Marketing Performance Fund, (\$4.4)m set-aside for the Economic Development Tax Incentive Fund (EDTIF), (\$100.5)m transfer to Rainy Day Fund, (\$5.9)m for legislation impacting state revenue, and \$(276.5)m reserved for the following

fiscal year. 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.

(ll) \$17.9 million is a net of transfers between other accounts and the General Fund.

(mm) WY budgets on a biennial basis. To arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.

STATE FINANCE

Table 7.3
FISCAL 2009 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED, BY REGION
(In millions of dollars)

| State | Beginning balance | Revenues | Adjustments | Resources | Expenditures | Adjustments | Ending balance | Budget stabilization fund |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| U.S. totals | \$26,577 | \$684,005 | ... | \$718,550 | \$689,098 | ... | \$21,283 | \$34,176 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 0 | 17,073 | 0 | 17,073 | 17,083 | 0 | -10 | 1,382 |
| Delaware* (a) | 526 | 3,451 | 0 | 3,977 | 3,553 | 0 | 424 | 187 |
| Maine (b) | 1 | 3,096 | 13 | 3,110 | 3,092 | 16 | 1 | 130 |
| Massachusetts* (c)..... | 248 | 32,339 | 0 | 32,587 | 32,141 | 0 | 446 | 1,942 |
| New Hampshire..... | 17 | 1,544 | 0 | 1,561 | 1,566 | 0 | 5 | 89 |
| New Jersey* (d) | 1,098 | 31,878 | 0 | 32,976 | 32,373 | 3 | 600 | 483 |
| New York* (e) | 2,754 | 55,638 | 0 | 58,392 | 56,361 | 0 | 2,031 | 1,206 |
| Pennsylvania (f)..... | 583 | 27,689 | 0 | 28,272 | 28,264 | 2 | 6 | 762 |
| Rhode Island (g) | 2 | 3,347 | -74 | 3,275 | 3,312 | 0 | -37 | 114 |
| Vermont (h)..... | 0 | 1,155 | 62 | 1,217 | 1,211 | 6 | 0 | 60 |
| Regional totals..... | 5,229 | 177,210 | ... | 182,440 | 178,956 | ... | 3,466 | 6,355 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois* (i)..... | 141 | 27,892 | 2,599 | 30,592 | 26,714 | 3,667 | 141 | 276 |
| Indiana (j) | 1,050 | 13,245 | 1,128 | 15,423 | 13,220 | 1,232 | 970 | 376 |
| Iowa (k) | 0 | 6,189 | 14 | 6,203 | 6,118 | 37 | 48 | 620 |
| Kansas | 532 | 5,993 | 0 | 6,525 | 6,404 | 0 | 121 | 0 |
| Michigan (l)..... | 140 | 8,102 | 1,442 | 9,684 | 9,682 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Minnesota* (m)..... | 1,317 | 16,575 | 0 | 17,892 | 17,383 | 0 | 509 | 503 |
| Nebraska (n) | 584 | 3,532 | -182 | 3,943 | 3,482 | 248 | 204 | 574 |
| North Dakota (o)..... | 453 | 1,260 | 0 | 1,713 | 1,258 | 0 | 455 | 200 |
| Ohio* (p) | 808 | 27,218 | 0 | 28,026 | 27,889 | 0 | 137 | 948 |
| South Dakota (q)..... | 0 | 1,208 | 12 | 1,220 | 1,220 | 0 | 0 | 95 |
| Wisconsin (r) | 130 | 13,287 | 561 | 13,978 | 14,118 | -297 | 156 | 0 |
| Regional totals..... | 5,155 | 124,401 | ... | 135,379 | 127,488 | ... | 2,743 | 3,594 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama (s) | 182 | 7,887 | 331 | 8,399 | 8,385 | 0 | 14 | 46 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 4,411 | 0 | 4,411 | 4,411 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 326 | 23,981 | 0 | 24,307 | 25,775 | 0 | -1,468 | 1,354 |
| Georgia* (t) | 2,217 | 21,411 | 0 | 23,628 | 21,411 | 0 | 2,217 | 949 |
| Kentucky (u)..... | 63 | 9,006 | 535 | 9,604 | 9,331 | 234 | 40 | 215 |
| Louisiana (v)..... | 0 | 9,703 | 0 | 9,703 | 9,700 | 0 | 2 | 776 |
| Maryland (w)..... | 487 | 14,089 | 177 | 14,753 | 14,677 | 0 | 74 | 737 |
| Mississippi (x) | 40 | 5,110 | 0 | 5,150 | 5,150 | 0 | 0 | 364 |
| Missouri (y) | 835 | 8,384 | 0 | 9,219 | 8,859 | 0 | 360 | 281 |
| North Carolina (z)..... | 599 | 20,850 | 70 | 21,519 | 21,356 | 70 | 93 | 787 |
| Oklahoma | 290 | 6,563 | 0 | 6,853 | 6,266 | 0 | 587 | NA |
| South Carolina* | 324 | 6,749 | 0 | 7,073 | 6,832 | 0 | 242 | 108 |
| Tennessee (aa)..... | 338 | 11,080 | 0 | 11,418 | 11,349 | 69 | 0 | 750 |
| Texas..... | 2,797 | 38,045 | 61 | 40,903 | 30,966 | 957 | 8,980 | 3,032 |
| Virginia..... | 313 | 16,722 | 0 | 17,035 | 16,970 | 0 | 65 | 1,078 |
| West Virginia (bb)..... | 550 | 3,903 | 0 | 4,453 | 4,414 | 18 | 21 | 600 |
| Regional totals..... | 9,361 | 207,894 | ... | 218,428 | 205,852 | ... | 11,227 | 11,077 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska (cc)..... | 0 | 7,123 | 400 | 7,523 | 5,980 | 1,544 | 0 | 8,981 |
| Arizona (dd) | 1 | 9,334 | 645 | 9,980 | 9,906 | 0 | 74 | 130 |
| California..... | 3,998 | 101,991 | 0 | 105,990 | 103,401 | 0 | 2,589 | 1,703 |
| Colorado* (ee)..... | 284 | 8,076 | -228 | 8,131 | 7,830 | 0 | 302 | 302 |
| Hawaii | 331 | 5,230 | 0 | 5,561 | 5,500 | 0 | 61 | 63 |
| Idaho (ff)..... | 177 | 2,942 | -108 | 3,011 | 2,959 | 0 | 52 | 141 |
| Montana (gg)..... | 438 | 1,875 | 0 | 2,314 | 1,974 | 0 | 340 | 0 |
| Nevada (hh)..... | 309 | 3,391 | 0 | 3,700 | 3,815 | 0 | -115 | 1 |
| New Mexico* (ii)..... | 713 | 5,881 | 268 | 6,862 | 6,164 | 292 | 407 | 407 |
| Oregon (jj)..... | -237 | 6,987 | 0 | 6,750 | 6,726 | 0 | 24 | 341 |
| Utah (kk) | 0 | 5,314 | 285 | 5,599 | 5,574 | 0 | 25 | 414 |
| Washington (ll)..... | 807 | 14,520 | -3 | 15,324 | 15,237 | 0 | 87 | 442 |
| Wyoming (mm)..... | 10 | 1,738 | 0 | 1,748 | 1,748 | 0 | 0 | 229 |
| Regional totals..... | 6,831 | 174,402 | ... | 182,223 | 176,814 | ... | 3,846 | 13,154 |
| without California..... | 2,833 | 72,411 | ... | 76,233 | 73,413 | ... | 1,257 | 11,451 |

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL 2009 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 2008).

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) The FY 2009 revenue figures reported reflect June 2008 estimates of the Delaware Economic and Financial Advisory Council (DEFAC) as adjusted by legislative changes. As per the September 15 DEFAC meeting, the FY 2009 revenue estimate was reduced by \$38.9 million. An interim meeting of the DEFAC revenue subcommittee held November 17 further reduced the FY 2009 revenue estimate by an additional \$151.7 million, however this estimate has not been adopted by the full council. The full council will meet again to provide official updates to the forecast on December 15, 2008.

(b) Revenue & Expenditure adjustments reflect legislatively authorized transfers.

(c) Includes Budgeted fund balances - it is important to note that the Secretary for Administration and Finance more than likely will revise, on or about October 15th, the consensus tax revenue figure that the Commonwealth's FY09 budget was based upon. The Governor would then be able to enact emergency spending reductions. This obviously impacts both our revenue and spending projections included in this survey, which reflect the current consensus tax revenue number and the signed GAA.

(d) Includes General Fund and Property Tax Relief Fund—Transfers to Other Funds. In keeping with past practice, and to ensure consistency in survey results over time, the figures in this table exclude New Jersey's Casino Revenue Fund, Casino Control Fund and Gubernatorial Elections Fund.

(e) The ending balance includes \$1.2 billion in rainy day reserve funds, \$445 million reserved for labor settlements and other risks, \$237 million in a community projects fund, \$122 million reserved for debt reduction and \$21 million in a reserve for litigation risks.

(f) Expenditure adjustment reflects a transfer of \$1.9 million (25 percent of the ending balance) to the Rainy Day Fund.

(g) Opening balance includes a free surplus of \$0 and re-appropriations of \$1.7 million from the prior year. Total expenditures include the presumed appropriation of \$33.6 million to restore the Budget Stabilization Fund.

(h) Revenue adjustments include, \$2.6 million in revenue changes, \$1.2 million funding change—General Fund to Special Fund, \$6.0 million in streamline sales tax and other tax credits, \$0.3 million in Vermont Economic Development Authority (VEDA) debt forgiveness, \$29.3 million in direct applications and transfers in, \$0.3 in other bills, a \$4.6 million increase in property transfer tax revenue estimate, and \$18.8 from the General Fund Surplus Reserve. Expenditure adjustments include -\$51.0 million from the Human Services Caseload Reserve, -\$0.7 million from tobacco settlement funds, \$0.7 million to the education fund, \$1.8 million to the Catamount Fund, \$0.4 million to Internal Service Funds, \$2.4 million to miscellaneous other funds, \$1.8 million to the Budget Stabilization Reserve, and \$0.6 million to the General Fund Surplus Reserve.

(i) Revenue adjustments include \$1,984.0 million in transfers to General Funds and \$575 million from the sale of the State's 10th Riverboat license. Expenditure adjustments include \$3,667 million in transfers out and \$470.0 million for Pension Obligation Bond Debt Service.

(j) Revenue adjustments: Property Tax Reform (HEA 1001-2008) Revenues Expenditure Adjustments: Reversal of Payment Delay, Property Tax Replacement Fund (PTRF) Adjust for Abstracts, Property Tax Reform (HEA 1001-2008) Appropriations.

(k) Revenue adjustments include improved collection of court fines and other small legislative adjustments. Expenditure adjustments include \$36.8 million of the ending balance is credited to the Senior Living Trust Fund.

(l) FY 2009 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes (\$782.5 million); revenue sharing law changes (\$550.6 million); property sale proceeds (\$6.5 million); deposits from state restricted revenues (\$96.0 million); and pending revenue option (\$6.0 million).

(m) Ending balance includes budget reserve of \$153 million and cash flow account of \$350 million.

(n) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Per Nebraska law, includes a transfer of \$117 million to the Cash Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) of the amount the prior year's net General Fund receipts exceeded the official forecast. The Revenue adjustment also includes a \$115 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund. Expenditure adjustments are re-appropriations (\$243.2 million) of the unexpended balance of appropriations from the first fiscal year of the biennium and a small amount (\$5 million) reserved for supplemental/deficit appropriations.

(o) Adjustments—Current law requires that the end of the biennium balance shall be transferred to the budget stabilization fund until the fund reaches 10 percent of current appropriations. The current balance is \$200.0 million. Appropriations won't be known until after the 2009 legislative session. A transfer of \$+100-115

million is possible.

(p) In FY 2009, the General Revenue Fund is slated to receive \$63.3 million from the Budget Stabilization Fund in order to support additional Medicaid costs.

(q) Adjustments in Revenues: \$11.9 million is the estimated that will be needed from Property Tax Reserves to balance the budget in FY 2009.

(r) Revenue adjustments include Indian Gaming (\$46.3 m) and departmental revenue (\$514.2); Expenditure adjustments include departmental lapses (-\$429.3) and Compensation Reserves (132.6).

(s) Revenue adjustments include proposed transfer from the Business Privilege Tax Escrow account, Corporate Aid Back Statute (Act-2008-543), Middle Class Tax Relief (Act 2008-543), and Small Business Health Insurance (Act 2008-559), and estimated transfer from Educational Trust Fund (ETF) Rainy Day Account. FY 2009 revenues are preliminary unofficial revised estimates.

(t) Final totals include funds from Lottery and Tobacco sales.

(u) Revenue includes \$119.7 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes \$233.5 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$301.7 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(v) Revenue Estimating Conference of 05/09/2008; The final state revenue receipts used in the calculation of the Budget Stabilization Fund maximum balance for FY 2008/09 will not be available until after publication of the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008. This report will not be available until December 2008. Therefore, the fund balance is held fixed at the FY 2007/08 level.

(w) Adjustments reflect a \$18.1 million reimbursement from the reserve for Heritage Tax Credits, \$6 million reimbursement from the reserve for Biotechnology Tax Credits, a transfer of \$125 million from the State Reserve Fund, and a transfer of \$25 million from the Central Collection Unit fund balance. Expenditures reflect reduction totaling \$297.2 million approved in October 2008.

(x) Prior Year's Ending Balance adjusted to provide \$35.8 million transfer to the Rainy Day Fund and \$750,000 to aid municipalities.

(y) Revenues are net of refunds. Estimated refunds for FY 2009 total \$1,356 million. Estimated revenues include \$154.1 million transferred to the General Revenue Fund.

(z) \$69.8 increase to FY 2008-09 Repair & Renovation Reserve appropriation from year-end balance and anticipated expenditure of this R&R reserve.

(aa) Expenditure adjustments include \$52.2 million transfer to capital outlay projects and \$16.7 million transfer to dedicated revenue appropriations.

(bb) Fiscal Year 2009 Beginning balance includes \$409.6 million in re-appropriations, un-appropriated surplus balance of \$35.3 million, and FY 2008 13th month expenditures of \$105.5 million. Expenditures include regular, surplus and re-appropriated and \$105.5 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Total expenditures for fiscal year 2009 assume all appropriations will be expended (no re-appropriations to carry forward). However, historically amounts will remain and be re-appropriated to the next fiscal year. Ending Balance is the amount that is available for appropriation (From FY 09 revenue estimate and from surplus (previous year) general revenue).

(cc) Revenue Adjustments include: 400.0 Oil & Gas Tax Credits. Expenditure Adjustments are deposits a \$1,348.3 deposit to the Constitutional Budget Reserve, a \$175.3 deposit to the Public Education Fund and a \$20.0 short term loan.

(dd) Adjustments to the FY 2009 revenues include agency fund transfers, rainy day fund transfer, and proceeds from FY08 lease-purchase financing.

(ee) Revenue adjustments include General Fund (GF) diversion (which are not counted as expenditures) to fund the State's transportation needs. Pursuant to NASBO's definitions, Colorado's GF statutory reserve equal to 4.0 percent of appropriations represents a rainy day fund.

(ff) Revenue adjustments include the following: \$5.6 million to the Permanent Building Fund; \$20 million Aquifer study; \$1 million Community Health Center Grant; \$10 million Opportunity Scholarship Fund; \$1.8 million Water Resource Board Revolving Fund; and other misc. adjustments due to legislation.

(gg) \$163 million of the FY 2009 appropriations are one time and will not continue.

(hh) Negative ending balance will require further budget reductions.

(ii) All adjustments are transfers between reserve accounts, except for \$23.6 million transferred out from Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund, a reserve account to the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund, a nonreserve account.

(jj) Oregon budgets on a biennial basis. The constitution requires the state to be balanced at the end of each biennium.

(kk) Revenue adjustments include \$276.5m held in reserve from prior fiscal year, \$3.0m transfer from non-lapsing balances, \$6.6m for legislation impacting state revenue, (\$15.5)m set-aside for Economic Development Tax Incentive Fund, \$9.0m Tourism Marketing Performance Fund, and \$5.2 from various restricted accounts. 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.

(ll) 2.6 million is a net of transfers between other accounts and the General Fund, including the transfer to the Rainy Day Fund.

(mm) Budgets on a biennial basis. To arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.

STATE FINANCE

Table 7.4
FISCAL 2008 STATE TAX COLLECTIONS COMPARED WITH PROJECTIONS
USED IN ADOPTING FISCAL 2008 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 | |
| U.S. totals (b)..... | \$218,166 | \$214,528 | \$270,699 | \$276,413 | \$51,434 | \$50,152 | ... |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 3,599 | 3,582 | 7,194 | 7,513 | 870 | 734 | H |
| Delaware..... | NA | NA | 1,055 | 1,007 | 156 | 179 | L |
| Maine..... | 1,029 | 1,035 | 1,400 | 1,444 | 182 | 185 | H |
| Massachusetts..... | 4,215 | 4,087 | 11,605 | 12,485 | 1,519 | 1,512 | H |
| New Hampshire..... | NA | NA | NA | NA | 301 | 317 | L |
| New Jersey..... | 8,900 | 8,944 | 12,379 | 12,600 | 2,753 | 3,066 | T |
| New York..... | 10,495 | 10,592 | 36,820 | 36,564 | 6,679 | 6,018 | L |
| Pennsylvania..... | 8,529 | 8,497 | 10,750 | 10,908 | 2,578 | 2,418 | H |
| Rhode Island..... | 853 | 845 | 1,069 | 1,074 | 157 | 151 | L |
| Vermont..... | 239 | 226 | 577 | 622 | 55 | 75 | H |
| Regional totals..... | 37,559 | 37,808 | 82,849 | 84,217 | 15,250 | 14,655 | ... |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 7,293 | 7,215 | 9,832 | 10,320 | 1,904 | 1,860 | H |
| Indiana..... | 5,578 | 5,534 | 4,681 | 4,838 | 924 | 910 | H |
| Iowa..... | 2,023 | 2,000 | 3,150 | 3,360 | 421 | 484 | H |
| Kansas..... | 1,984 | 1,958 | 2,974 | 2,897 | 420 | 432 | L |
| Michigan (c)..... | 6,661 | 6,649 | 7,052 | 7,174 | 2,642 | 2,377 | L |
| Minnesota..... | 4,616 | 4,577 | 7,551 | 7,784 | 1,141 | 1,028 | H |
| Nebraska..... | 1,293 | 1,322 | 1,630 | 1,726 | 241 | 233 | H |
| North Dakota..... | 492 | 555 | 243 | 307 | 78 | 141 | H |
| Ohio..... | 7,681 | 7,614 | 9,147 | 9,115 | 833 | 754 | L |
| South Dakota..... | 642 | 645 | NA | NA | NA | NA | L |
| Wisconsin..... | 4,210 | 4,268 | 6,660 | 6,714 | 810 | 838 | H |
| Regional totals..... | 42,483 | 42,337 | 52,920 | 54,235 | 6,772 | 9,057 | ... |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 2,223 | 2,067 | 3,110 | 2,971 | 647 | 501 | L |
| Arkansas..... | 2,120 | 2,111 | 2,193 | 2,345 | 298 | 318 | H |
| Florida..... | 20,367 | 18,429 | NA | NA | 2,704 | 2,217 | L |
| Georgia..... | 6,031 | 5,798 | 9,288 | 8,830 | 1,007 | 942 | L |
| Kentucky..... | 2,890 | 2,878 | 3,235 | 3,483 | 868 | 435 | L |
| Louisiana..... | 3,143 | 3,156 | 2,569 | 3,169 | 521 | 706 | H |
| Maryland..... | 3,623 | 3,675 | 7,041 | 6,940 | 598 | 552 | L |
| Mississippi..... | 2,044 | 1,947 | 1,497 | 1,542 | 475 | 501 | L |
| Missouri..... | 2,002 | 1,931 | 5,145 | 5,210 | 422 | 459 | H |
| North Carolina..... | 5,049 | 4,982 | 10,895 | 10,902 | 1,095 | 1,112 | H |
| Oklahoma..... | 1,599 | 1,612 | 2,162 | 2,239 | 452 | 279 | H |
| South Carolina..... | 2,600 | 2,463 | 2,927 | 2,864 | 285 | 269 | L |
| Tennessee (d)..... | 7,093 | 6,857 | 263 | 292 | 1,821 | 1,650 | L |
| Texas..... | 20,355 | 21,512 | NA | NA | NA | NA | H |
| Virginia..... | 3,315 | 3,096 | 10,189 | 10,171 | 780 | 699 | T |
| West Virginia..... | 1,073 | 1,037 | 1,504 | 1,614 | 374 | 400 | H |
| Regional totals..... | 85,528 | 83,551 | 62,108 | 62,572 | 12,347 | 11,040 | ... |
| Western Region | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | NA | NA | NA | NA | 565 | 758 | H |
| Arizona..... | 4,526 | 4,354 | 3,545 | 3,407 | 867 | 785 | L |
| California (e)..... | 27,787 | 26,613 | 52,243 | 54,289 | 10,171 | 11,690 | H |
| Colorado..... | 2,297 | 2,318 | 4,957 | 4,974 | 452 | 508 | T |
| Hawaii..... | 2,701 | 2,620 | 1,631 | 1,545 | 138 | 86 | L |
| Idaho..... | 1,197 | 1,143 | 1,255 | 1,430 | 213 | 190 | H |
| Montana..... | 15 | 16 | 803 | 867 | 161 | 160 | H |
| Nevada..... | 1,065 | 966 | NA | NA | NA | NA | L |
| New Mexico..... | 2,392 | 2,306 | 1,127 | 1,198 | 401 | 404 | T |
| Oregon (f)..... | NA | NA | 4,808 | 4,973 | 489 | 441 | T |
| Utah..... | 1,885 | 1,795 | 2,572 | 2,709 | 422 | 382 | L |
| Washington..... | 8,056 | 8,216 | NA | NA | NA | NA | H |
| Wyoming..... | 405 | 486 | NA | NA | NA | NA | H |
| Regional totals..... | 52,326 | 50,833 | 72,941 | 75,365 | 13,879 | 15,404 | ... |
| without California..... | 24,539 | 24,220 | 20,698 | 21,076 | 3,408 | 3,714 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

FISCAL 2008 STATE TAX COLLECTIONS COMPARED WITH PROJECTIONS USED IN ADOPTING FISCAL 2008 BUDGETS, BY REGION— Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of the States* (December 2008).

Note: Unless otherwise noted, original estimates reflect the figures used when the fiscal 2008 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 actual fiscal 2008 collections of Sales, Personal income and Corporate taxes were higher than, lower than, or on target with original estimates.

(b) Totals include only those states with data for both original and current estimates for fiscal 2008.

(c) The original fiscal 2008 budget has been modified and is based on the May 2008 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 replaced Michigan's Single Business Tax effective December 2007. The final fiscal 2008 revenue figures will be available when the State of Michigan Comprehensive Annual Financial report is published in December 2008.

(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) As compared to the forecast in the 2008-09 May Revision. It is too early in our 2008-09 FY to judge revenues.

(f) Fiscal Year 2008 Personal Income Tax is shown after \$1.08 billion "kicker" refunds were returned to taxpayers.

STATE FINANCE

Table 7.5
COMPARISON OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 2007, FISCAL 2008, AND ENACTED FISCAL 2009,
BY REGION
(In millions of dollars)

| State | Sales tax | | | Personal income tax | | | Corporate income tax | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Fiscal 2007 | Fiscal 2008 | Fiscal 2009 | Fiscal 2007 | Fiscal 2008 | Fiscal 2009 | Fiscal 2007 | Fiscal 2008 | Fiscal 2009 |
| U.S. totals (a) | \$212,920 | \$214,528 | \$220,605 | \$263,834 | \$276,413 | \$284,780 | \$52,516 | \$50,152 | \$51,141 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 3,496 | 3,582 | 3,748 | 6,750 | 7,513 | 7,676 | 891 | 734 | 792 |
| Delaware..... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 1,008 | 1,007 | 1,038 | 140 | 179 | 92 |
| Maine..... | 1,021 | 1,035 | 1,062 | 1,354 | 1,444 | 1,398 | 184 | 185 | 197 |
| Massachusetts..... | 4,068 | 4,087 | 4,286 | 11,400 | 12,485 | 12,762 | 1,588 | 1,512 | 1,705 |
| New Hampshire..... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 287 | 317 | 320 |
| New Jersey..... | 8,610 | 8,944 | 9,136 | 11,727 | 12,600 | 12,700 | 3,208 | 3,066 | 2,898 |
| New York..... | 10,050 | 10,592 | 10,914 | 34,580 | 36,564 | 38,149 | 6,468 | 6,018 | 6,559 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 8,591 | 8,497 | 8,731 | 10,262 | 10,908 | 11,489 | 2,493 | 2,418 | 2,321 |
| Rhode Island..... | 873 | 845 | 863 | 1,065 | 1,074 | 1,124 | 148 | 151 | 161 |
| Vermont..... | 223 | 226 | 229 | 581 | 622 | 588 | 73 | 75 | 59 |
| Regional totals..... | 36,932 | 37,808 | 37,979 | 78,727 | 84,217 | 86,924 | 15,480 | 14,655 | 15,104 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 7,136 | 7,215 | 7,332 | 9,408 | 10,320 | 10,432 | 1,750 | 1,860 | 1,937 |
| Indiana..... | 5,379 | 5,534 | 5,827 | 4,616 | 4,838 | 4,934 | 987 | 910 | 947 |
| Iowa..... | 1,910 | 2,000 | 2,055 | 3,086 | 3,360 | 3,502 | 425 | 484 | 424 |
| Kansas..... | 2,052 | 1,958 | 1,994 | 2,709 | 2,897 | 3,071 | 442 | 432 | 325 |
| Michigan (b)..... | 6,552 | 6,649 | 6,645 | 6,442 | 7,174 | 7,010 | 1,816 | 2,377 | 2,661 |
| Minnesota..... | 4,506 | 4,577 | 4,601 | 7,231 | 7,784 | 7,767 | 1,171 | 1,028 | 969 |
| Nebraska..... | 1,304 | 1,322 | 1,359 | 1,651 | 1,726 | 1,750 | 213 | 233 | 215 |
| North Dakota (c)..... | 511 | 555 | 649 | 315 | 307 | 308 | 121 | 141 | 112 |
| Ohio..... | 7,425 | 7,614 | 7,984 | 8,885 | 9,115 | 9,201 | 1,077 | 754 | 522 |
| South Dakota..... | 603 | 645 | 676 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wisconsin..... | 4,159 | 4,268 | 4,479 | 6,574 | 6,714 | 7,106 | 890 | 838 | 860 |
| Regional totals..... | 41,537 | 42,337 | 36,956 | 50,918 | 54,235 | 55,081 | 8,892 | 9,057 | 8,972 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 2,087 | 22,067 | 2,196 | 2,938 | 2,971 | 3,245 | 455 | 501 | 481 |
| Arkansas..... | 2,188 | 2,111 | 2,185 | 2,169 | 2,345 | 2,295 | 338 | 318 | 306 |
| Florida..... | 19,435 | 18,429 | 19,093 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 2,444 | 2,217 | 2,223 |
| Georgia..... | 5,916 | 5,798 | 6,301 | 8,821 | 8,830 | 9,896 | 1,019 | 942 | 1,023 |
| Kentucky..... | 2,818 | 2,878 | 2,978 | 3,042 | 3,483 | 3,473 | 988 | 435 | 513 |
| Louisiana (d)..... | 3,156 | 3,156 | 3,189 | 3,257 | 3,169 | 2,873 | 1,052 | 706 | 707 |
| Maryland (e)..... | 3,420 | 3,675 | 4,034 | 6,679 | 6,940 | 7,445 | 590 | 552 | 673 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,931 | 1,947 | 2,019 | 1,475 | 1,542 | 1,617 | 485 | 501 | 528 |
| Missouri..... | 1,955 | 1,931 | 1,937 | 4,918 | 5,210 | 5,448 | 458 | 459 | 471 |
| North Carolina..... | 4,996 | 4,982 | 5,374 | 10,508 | 10,902 | 11,386 | 1,451 | 1,112 | 1,192 |
| Oklahoma..... | 1,531 | 1,612 | 1,695 | 2,338 | 2,239 | 2,155 | 435 | 279 | 274 |
| South Carolina..... | 2,631 | 2,463 | 2,699 | 2,882 | 2,864 | 2,970 | 262 | 269 | 249 |
| Tennessee (f)..... | 6,815 | 6,857 | 7,019 | 248 | 292 | 262 | 1,766 | 1,650 | 1,664 |
| Texas..... | 20,183 | 21,152 | 20,809 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Virginia..... | 3,049 | 3,096 | 3,226 | 9,788 | 10,171 | 10,777 | 880 | 899 | 706 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,035 | 1,037 | 1,096 | 1,414 | 1,614 | 1,585 | 368 | 400 | 315 |
| Regional totals..... | 83,146 | 103,191 | 85,850 | 60,477 | 62,572 | 65,436 | 12,991 | 11,240 | 11,325 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 771 | 758 | 810 |
| Arizona..... | 4,458 | 4,354 | 4,644 | 3,736 | 3,407 | 3,615 | 986 | 785 | 841 |
| California..... | 27,445 | 26,613 | 26,813 | 51,971 | 54,289 | 54,380 | 11,158 | 11,690 | 11,926 |
| Colorado (g)..... | 2,210 | 2,318 | 2,416 | 4,871 | 4,974 | 5,167 | 498 | 508 | 505 |
| Hawaii..... | 2,558 | 2,620 | 2,698 | 1,560 | 1,545 | 1,633 | 82 | 86 | 93 |
| Idaho..... | 1,077 | 1,143 | 1,223 | 1,400 | 1,430 | 1,385 | 190 | 190 | 185 |
| Montana..... | 16 | 16 | 16 | 827 | 867 | 851 | 178 | 160 | 167 |
| Nevada..... | 1,000 | 966 | 1,140 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Mexico (h)..... | 2,315 | 2,306 | 2,460 | 1,180 | 1,198 | 1,174 | 460 | 405 | 451 |
| Oregon (i)..... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 5,597 | 4,973 | 6,375 | 406 | 441 | 432 |
| Utah..... | 1,858 | 1,795 | 1,821 | 2,573 | 2,709 | 2,769 | 425 | 382 | 330 |
| Washington..... | 7,892 | 8,216 | 8,508 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Wyoming..... | 479 | 486 | 485 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Regional totals..... | 51,308 | 50,833 | 52,224 | 73,715 | 76,847 | 77,349 | 15,154 | 15,505 | 15,740 |
| without California..... | 23,863 | 24,220 | 25,411 | 21,744 | 22,558 | 22,969 | 3,996 | 3,815 | 3,814 |

See footnotes at end of table.

**COMPARISON OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 2007, FISCAL 2008, AND ENACTED FISCAL 2009,
BY REGION—Continued
(In millions of dollars)**

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, The Fiscal Survey of the States (December 2008).

Note: Unless otherwise noted, fiscal 2007 figures reflect preliminary actual tax collections, 2008 figures reflect preliminary actual tax collections estimates, and fiscal 2009 figures reflect the estimates used in enacted budgets.

Key:

N.A. — Indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax.

(a) Totals include only those states with data for all years.

(b) The fiscal 2009 enacted budget is based on the May 2008 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 replaced Michigan's Single Business Tax effective December 2007. Updated fiscal 2009 revenue figures will be released at the next regularly scheduled consensus revenue conference in January 2009.

(c) Based on July 2008 estimates.

(d) Revenue figures are based on 2008 estimates not preliminary actual figures.

(e) Sales tax rate increased from 5 to 6 percent effective January 2008. Personal income tax was restructured and a 6.25 percent bracket on net taxable income over \$1 million was established effective tax year 2008. Corporate income tax rate increased from 7 to 8.25 percent effective tax year 2008.

(f) Corporate Income Tax includes excise tax and franchise tax. Sales tax, personal income tax and corporate excise tax are shared with local governments.

(g) Adopted FY 2008 totals come from Legislative Council Staff (LCS) March 2007 forecast. Adopted FY 2009 totals come from LCS March 2008 forecast.

(h) Current FY 2009 revenue estimates compared with those used when the budget was enacted indicate weakness in sales tax and corporate income tax collections and State Treasurer's Office investments. Further shortfalls may be caused by weakness in oil and gas revenues.

(i) Fiscal Year 2008 Personal Income Tax is shown after \$1.08 billion "kicker" refunds were returned to taxpayers.

Table 7.6
TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES: CAPITAL INCLUSIVE, BY REGION
(In millions of dollars)

| State | Actual fiscal 2006 | | | | Actual fiscal 2007 | | | | Estimated fiscal 2008 | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-------------|
| | 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. total..... | \$600,072 | \$368,668 | \$344,550 | \$29,828 | \$1,343,118 | \$652,272 | \$380,699 | \$366,051 | \$39,049 | \$1,438,071 | \$688,595 | \$421,624 | \$403,624 | \$43,210 | \$1,555,690 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut (a)..... | \$14,502 | \$1,189 | \$3,182 | \$1,609 | \$20,482 | \$15,294 | \$1,540 | \$3,876 | \$2,088 | \$22,798 | \$16,340 | \$1,684 | \$3,495 | \$1,926 | \$23,445 |
| Delaware..... | 3,193 | 1,029 | 3,121 | 222 | 7,565 | 3,390 | 1,174 | 3,160 | 224 | 7,948 | 3,281 | 1,169 | 3,411 | 210 | 8,071 |
| Maine..... | 2,824 | 2,361 | 1,845 | 70 | 7,100 | 3,024 | 2,190 | 1,912 | 70 | 7,196 | 3,110 | 2,501 | 1,769 | 138 | 7,518 |
| Massachusetts..... | 25,601 | 2,466 | 9,430 | 1,682 | 39,179 | 27,586 | 2,557 | 9,853 | 1,780 | 41,776 | 27,278 | 2,388 | 10,175 | 1,349 | 41,910 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,346 | 1,415 | 1,620 | 90 | 4,471 | 1,391 | 1,409 | 1,682 | 58 | 4,540 | 1,480 | 1,420 | 1,690 | 75 | 4,665 |
| New Jersey (b)..... | 28,033 | 8,420 | 4,791 | 1,060 | 42,304 | 30,284 | 8,751 | 4,991 | 1,367 | 45,393 | 32,638 | 9,609 | 5,258 | 1,584 | 49,089 |
| New York (c)..... | 46,495 | 34,618 | 21,373 | 1,855 | 104,341 | 51,591 | 35,453 | 23,476 | 2,244 | 112,764 | 53,385 | 34,680 | 26,122 | 1,869 | 116,056 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 24,665 | 17,305 | 11,262 | 680 | 53,912 | 26,298 | 17,820 | 11,906 | 898 | 56,992 | 27,206 | 18,474 | 13,446 | 737 | 59,863 |
| Rhode Island..... | 3,073 | 1,981 | 1,453 | 133 | 6,640 | 3,218 | 1,864 | 1,468 | 182 | 6,732 | 3,370 | 2,040 | 1,615 | 274 | 7,299 |
| Vermont..... | 1,136 | 1,214 | 2,553 | 43 | 4,946 | 1,200 | 1,250 | 2,661 | 37 | 5,148 | 1,229 | 1,281 | 2,662 | 49 | 5,221 |
| Regional totals..... | 150,868 | 71,998 | 60,630 | 7,444 | 290,940 | 163,276 | 74,008 | 64,985 | 8,948 | 311,287 | 169,317 | 75,246 | 69,643 | 8,211 | 322,417 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 19,470 | 10,685 | 12,373 | 894 | 43,422 | 20,846 | 11,398 | 13,372 | 599 | 46,215 | 22,165 | 12,091 | 13,198 | 369 | 47,823 |
| Indiana..... | 11,911 | 6,683 | 2,844 | 192 | 21,630 | 12,247 | 7,107 | 3,406 | 37 | 22,797 | 12,730 | 7,818 | 3,380 | 161 | 24,089 |
| Iowa..... | 4,989 | 3,922 | 5,680 | 78 | 14,669 | 5,363 | 3,959 | 5,678 | 69 | 15,069 | 5,859 | 4,467 | 5,953 | 86 | 16,635 |
| Kansas..... | 5,139 | 3,265 | 2,821 | 208 | 11,433 | 5,608 | 3,131 | 2,985 | 245 | 11,969 | 6,112 | 3,582 | 3,122 | 281 | 13,097 |
| Michigan (d)..... | 9,248 | 11,499 | 20,353 | 447 | 41,729 | 9,186 | 11,853 | 20,906 | 625 | 42,570 | 9,898 | 14,040 | 19,726 | 175 | 43,839 |
| Minnesota..... | 16,117 | 5,628 | 3,518 | 494 | 25,757 | 16,517 | 5,965 | 3,911 | 709 | 27,102 | 17,864 | 6,394 | 3,981 | 695 | 28,934 |
| Nebraska (e)..... | 2,915 | 2,303 | 2,755 | 0 | 7,973 | 3,126 | 2,366 | 2,670 | 0 | 8,162 | 3,491 | 2,804 | 3,279 | 0 | 9,574 |
| North Dakota..... | 966 | 1,263 | 1,017 | 49 | 3,295 | 1,012 | 1,239 | 1,050 | 68 | 3,369 | 1,202 | 1,180 | 1,158 | 62 | 3,602 |
| Ohio..... | 24,866 | 8,616 | 18,536 | 1,430 | 53,448 | 23,766 | 9,181 | 18,807 | 1,414 | 53,168 | 24,623 | 8,832 | 20,653 | 753 | 54,861 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,006 | 1,177 | 776 | 20 | 2,979 | 1,058 | 1,200 | 791 | 10 | 3,059 | 1,147 | 1,367 | 866 | 18 | 3,398 |
| Wisconsin..... | 12,386 | 7,166 | 13,930 | 0 | 33,482 | 13,106 | 7,246 | 13,904 | 0 | 34,256 | 13,446 | 7,536 | 15,109 | 0 | 36,091 |
| Regional totals..... | 109,013 | 62,207 | 84,603 | 3,812 | 259,817 | 111,835 | 64,645 | 87,480 | 3,776 | 267,736 | 118,537 | 70,111 | 90,425 | 2,600 | 281,943 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama (f)..... | 12,859 | 10,344 | 10,240 | 232 | 33,675 | 14,807 | 10,399 | 10,935 | 278 | 36,419 | 16,535 | 12,377 | 13,948 | 563 | 43,423 |
| Arkansas..... | 3,783 | 4,602 | 6,859 | 59 | 15,303 | 4,026 | 4,594 | 7,439 | 54 | 16,113 | 4,346 | 6,219 | 8,413 | 210 | 19,188 |
| Florida..... | 25,904 | 18,750 | 15,274 | 1,651 | 61,579 | 27,680 | 18,849 | 16,282 | 3,301 | 66,112 | 28,063 | 19,615 | 19,371 | 3,311 | 70,630 |
| Georgia..... | 15,632 | 9,775 | 8,191 | 923 | 34,521 | 16,880 | 10,664 | 8,831 | 999 | 37,374 | 18,565 | 10,012 | 9,071 | 1,031 | 38,679 |
| Kentucky..... | 8,333 | 6,767 | 6,592 | 0 | 20,492 | 8,781 | 7,051 | 6,448 | 0 | 22,280 | 9,444 | 7,690 | 8,436 | 0 | 25,570 |
| Louisiana..... | 7,750 | 8,166 | 6,891 | 189 | 22,996 | 9,327 | 11,151 | 8,820 | 175 | 29,473 | 9,713 | 19,836 | 10,623 | 281 | 40,453 |
| Maryland..... | 12,356 | 6,214 | 7,618 | 680 | 26,868 | 14,204 | 6,368 | 8,184 | 713 | 29,469 | 14,462 | 6,673 | 8,832 | 841 | 30,808 |
| Mississippi..... | 3,654 | 5,828 | 3,285 | 245 | 13,012 | 3,900 | 7,424 | 3,551 | 427 | 15,302 | 4,163 | 8,598 | 3,768 | 198 | 16,727 |
| Missouri (g)..... | 7,126 | 5,539 | 6,641 | 383 | 19,689 | 7,800 | 5,333 | 7,034 | 863 | 21,030 | 8,449 | 6,361 | 7,725 | 445 | 22,980 |
| North Carolina..... | 17,196 | 10,163 | 7,237 | 370 | 34,966 | 18,622 | 11,069 | 9,136 | 803 | 39,670 | 20,376 | 17,316 | 9,333 | 200 | 47,245 |
| Oklahoma..... | 5,322 | 5,336 | 5,441 | 277 | 16,376 | 5,949 | 5,690 | 7,363 | 325 | 19,327 | 7,000 | 5,593 | 7,667 | 628 | 20,888 |
| South Carolina (h)..... | 5,640 | 6,521 | 5,680 | 119 | 17,960 | 6,565 | 6,680 | 6,633 | 111 | 19,989 | 7,406 | 7,345 | 6,527 | 0 | 21,278 |
| Tennessee (i)..... | 9,421 | 9,137 | 4,563 | 257 | 23,378 | 10,182 | 9,211 | 4,906 | 461 | 24,760 | 12,196 | 9,637 | 5,166 | 296 | 27,295 |
| Texas..... | 34,866 | 24,710 | 10,384 | 3,410 | 73,370 | 39,002 | 24,485 | 11,665 | 5,871 | 81,023 | 43,595 | 26,330 | 15,994 | 3,731 | 89,650 |
| Virginia..... | 14,512 | 5,960 | 10,557 | 893 | 31,922 | 16,546 | 6,244 | 10,946 | 1,097 | 34,833 | 16,523 | 6,336 | 11,606 | 848 | 35,313 |
| West Virginia..... | 3,559 | 3,277 | 13,354 | 213 | 20,403 | 3,714 | 3,263 | 11,342 | 223 | 18,542 | 3,857 | 3,489 | 11,297 | 277 | 18,920 |
| Regional totals..... | 187,913 | 141,089 | 127,607 | 9,901 | 466,510 | 207,985 | 148,475 | 139,515 | 15,701 | 511,716 | 224,693 | 173,427 | 157,347 | 12,860 | 569,047 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES: CAPITAL INCLUSIVE, BY REGION — Continued (In millions of dollars)

| | Actual fiscal 2006 | | | | Actual fiscal 2007 | | | | Estimated fiscal 2008 | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|
| | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 3,145 | 2,856 | 3,336 | 9,641 | 4,335 | 3,002 | 3,910 | 299 | 5,080 | 2,862 | 4,536 | 26 |
| Arizona..... | 8,676 | 8,289 | 7,933 | 25,376 | 10,478 | 9,207 | 7,220 | 536 | 10,059 | 10,083 | 8,107 | 388 |
| California..... | 91,592 | 53,569 | 22,716 | 173,181 | 101,413 | 52,935 | 22,554 | 6,001 | 103,542 | 58,669 | 28,719 | 12,767 |
| Colorado (f)..... | 6,291 | 3,571 | 5,771 | 15,633 | 6,815 | 3,776 | 6,121 | 0 | 7,240 | 3,987 | 6,766 | 0 |
| Hawaii..... | 4,679 | 1,559 | 2,854 | 9,475 | 5,381 | 1,645 | 3,153 | 474 | 5,360 | 1,947 | 4,508 | 844 |
| Idaho..... | 2,217 | 1,811 | 993 | 5,030 | 2,589 | 1,804 | 1,054 | 9 | 2,844 | 2,138 | 1,438 | 9 |
| Montana..... | 1,558 | 1,528 | 1,384 | 4,470 | 1,657 | 1,544 | 1,502 | 0 | 1,972 | 1,768 | 1,905 | 0 |
| Nevada..... | 2,891 | 1,745 | 2,707 | 2,573 | 2,903 | 1,861 | 3,079 | 354 | 3,195 | 1,503 | 2,635 | 409 |
| New Mexico (f)..... | 5,415 | 4,098 | 2,894 | 12,897 | 5,966 | 4,226 | 3,428 | 844 | 6,016 | 4,558 | 2,964 | 673 |
| Oregon..... | 6,085 | 4,504 | 9,424 | 20,222 | 5,646 | 4,419 | 9,983 | 246 | 7,223 | 5,087 | 10,888 | 198 |
| Utah..... | 4,223 | 2,401 | 2,275 | 8,904 | 4,711 | 2,369 | 2,794 | 111 | 5,784 | 2,471 | 3,223 | 1,100 |
| Washington..... | 13,623 | 6,097 | 6,880 | 27,839 | 14,144 | 6,326 | 7,723 | 1,750 | 14,601 | 6,799 | 8,720 | 2,225 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,883 | 1,366 | 2,361 | 5,610 | 3,098 | 457 | 1,550 | 0 | 3,132 | 475 | 1,350 | 0 |
| Regional totals..... | 152,278 | 93,374 | 71,528 | 320,851 | 169,136 | 93,571 | 74,071 | 10,624 | 176,048 | 102,347 | 85,759 | 18,639 |
| without California..... | 60,686 | 39,805 | 48,812 | 147,670 | 67,723 | 40,636 | 51,517 | 4,623 | 72,506 | 43,678 | 57,040 | 5,872 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 179,126 |

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *State Expenditure Report 2007* (December 2008).

Note: State funds refers to general fund plus other state fund spending. State spending from bonds is excluded. 2008 funds refers to funding from all sources—general fund, federal funds, other state funds and bonds.

Key:

(a) Total expenditures are equivalent to final annual appropriations for FY 2005–06 and FY 2006–07. The FY 2007–08 total expenditures is the appropriation as of the end of the 2008 legislative session (May 2008). This is essentially the most recent estimate of FY 2007–08 expenditures. "Other State Funds" includes Cash Funds and Cash Funds Exempt.

(b) Totals include pension, post retirement medical, debt service on pension bonds, payroll taxes, and health benefits expenditures which total \$1.35 billion in State General Fund in fiscal 2007 and \$1.48 billion in fiscal 2008 spread across Education, Corrections, Transportation and All Other.

(c) New York budgets most employer contributions to employees' benefits and pensions centrally. The portion of employer contributions to employees' benefits not distributed to an expenditure category has been included in the All Other Expenditures category.

(d) Fiscal 2007 expenditures are artificially low and fiscal 2008 estimated spending is artificially high, distorting year-to-year comparisons. Partial fiscal 2007 payments to higher education institutions are deferred to fiscal 2008, and fiscal 2007 use of restricted revenue is replaced with General Fund revenue in fiscal 2008. Adjusting for these one-time actions results in nominal expenditure changes of 1.8% (Total Funds) and 2.2% (General Fund) from fiscal 2007.

(e) Fiscal 2007–08 amounts shown are equal to appropriations for the year. It is assumed that some level of appropriations will not be expended.

(f) Amounts shown in fiscal years 2005–06 and 2006–07 are based on the actual expenditures during these years, regardless of the year appropriated. Fiscal 2007–08 amounts shown are equal to appropriations for the year, except for bond proceeds, which are estimated. It is assumed that some level of appropriations will not be expended this fiscal year.

(g) Total expenditures exclude refunds. Fiscal 2006 expenditures exclude refunds of \$1,186 million, including \$1,129 million general revenue. Fiscal 2007 expenditures exclude refunds of \$1,258 million, including \$1,208 million general revenue. Fiscal 2008 estimates exclude refunds of \$1,348 million, including \$1,300 million general revenue. Other funds include federal reimbursements received by the Department of Highways and Transportation and the Department of Conservation which have constitutionally created funds. Federal and other funds for FY 2008 represent appropriations available to state agencies. These appropriations establish

ceilings on what agencies may spend. The appropriations are often established at higher levels to provide agencies with appropriation authority in the event that revenues are available for various programs. Final expenditures will be lower.

(h) Estimated capital expenditures are no longer collected. Therefore, no capital expenditure data is included for estimated fiscal 2008.

(i) Tennessee collects personal income tax on income from dividends on stocks and interest on certain bonds. Tax revenue estimates do not include federal funds and other departmental revenues. However, federal funds and other departmental revenues are included in the budget as funding sources for the general fund, along with state tax revenues.

(j) Total expenditures are equivalent to final annual appropriations for FY 2005–06 and FY 2006–07. The FY 2007–08 total expenditures is the appropriation as of the end of the 2008 legislative session (May 2008). This is essentially the most recent estimate of FY 2007–08 expenditures. "Other State Funds" includes Cash Funds and Cash Funds Exempt.

(k) Fiscal 2006 expenditures include a one-time-only general fund transfer to state retirement programs of \$125 million. Other one-time-only general fund appropriations for fiscal 2006 total approximately \$43 million. Fiscal 2007 expenditures include a one-time-only general fund transfer to state retirement programs of \$50 million and over \$100 million in other one-time-only general fund expenditures. Fiscal 2008 appropriations include over \$400 million in one-time-only general fund revenue to address one-time-only expenditures. Other funds shown in fiscal 2008 include increased distributions of revenue to local governments from Oil and Gas taxes as well as one-time-only investments in infrastructure. Principal and interest payments on bonds are included in Total Expenditures. Capital expenditures are not reported separately but are included in Total Expenditures.

(l) Source of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2007 federal funds numbers is the combined annual financial report (governmental funds and proprietary funds) for the state of New Mexico; excludes community colleges. Source of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2007 other state funds numbers is the combined annual financial report (governmental and proprietary funds) for the state of New Mexico, less GF revenue, federal revenue and two trust funds; excludes community colleges. Source of the fiscal 2008 other state funds numbers is the state agency budget request; excludes community colleges. Source of the fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2007 bond funds is the combined annual financial report (governmental and proprietary funds); excludes community colleges. New Mexico is unable to accurately break out capital outlay by revenue source from total expenditures for federal funds and other state funds.

Table 7.7
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, BY STATE AND REGION
(In millions of dollars)

| State | Actual fiscal 2006 | | | | Actual fiscal 2007 | | | | Estimated fiscal 2008 | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| | 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 | \$206,613 | \$44,553 | \$27,987 | \$5,335 | \$284,488 | \$224,819 | \$45,285 | \$30,700 | \$4,404 | \$305,208 | \$237,399 | \$47,016 | \$35,995 | \$4,624 | \$325,034 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 2,233 | 414 | 4 | 741 | 3,392 | 2,312 | 416 | 4 | 672 | 3,404 | 2,558 | 422 | 4 | 726 | 3,710 |
| Delaware | 1,016 | 142 | 461 | 207 | 1,826 | 1,088 | 136 | 486 | 205 | 1,915 | 1,050 | 140 | 475 | 205 | 1,870 |
| Maine | 1,044 | 182 | 2 | 14 | 1,242 | 1,170 | 185 | 4 | 0 | 1,359 | 1,221 | 182 | 2 | 2 | 1,407 |
| Massachusetts | 4,142 | 840 | 479 | 0 | 5,461 | 4,414 | 828 | 549 | 0 | 5,791 | 4,675 | 749 | 607 | 0 | 6,031 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 159 | 844 | 3 | 1,006 | 0 | 166 | 844 | 10 | 1,020 | 0 | 161 | 899 | 8 | 1,068 |
| New Jersey | 9,438 | 811 | 29 | 0 | 10,278 | 10,347 | 834 | 17 | 0 | 11,198 | 11,053 | 799 | 18 | 0 | 11,870 |
| New York | 14,992 | 3,687 | 2,390 | 5 | 21,074 | 16,282 | 3,655 | 2,735 | 45 | 22,717 | 17,946 | 3,404 | 2,910 | 17 | 24,277 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,132 | 1,904 | 15 | 0 | 10,051 | 8,804 | 1,945 | 18 | 0 | 10,767 | 9,375 | 2,016 | 12 | 0 | 11,403 |
| Rhode Island | 834 | 1,800 | 4 | 3 | 1,021 | 888 | 174 | 5 | 7 | 1,074 | 906 | 189 | 9 | 11 | 1,115 |
| Vermont | 22 | 111 | 1,127 | 7 | 1,267 | 38 | 120 | 1,191 | 2 | 1,351 | 46 | 117 | 1,236 | 10 | 1,409 |
| Regional totals | 41,853 | 8,430 | 5,355 | 980 | 56,618 | 45,343 | 8,459 | 5,853 | 941 | 60,596 | 48,830 | 8,179 | 6,172 | 979 | 64,160 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 6,730 | 1,952 | 40 | 193 | 8,915 | 7,360 | 1,873 | 30 | 33 | 9,296 | 8,190 | 2,124 | 29 | 30 | 10,373 |
| Indiana | 4,558 | 781 | 17 | 0 | 5,356 | 4,638 | 826 | 18 | 0 | 5,482 | 4,801 | 870 | 36 | 0 | 5,707 |
| Iowa | 2,191 | 378 | 0 | 0 | 2,569 | 2,329 | 385 | 12 | 0 | 2,726 | 2,521 | 395 | 18 | 0 | 2,934 |
| Kansas | 2,594 | 381 | 107 | 0 | 3,082 | 2,830 | 386 | 99 | 0 | 3,315 | 3,079 | 401 | 97 | 0 | 3,557 |
| Michigan (a) | 82 | 1,464 | 11,279 | 0 | 12,825 | 43 | 1,483 | 11,573 | 0 | 13,099 | 45 | 1,580 | 11,400 | 0 | 13,025 |
| Minnesota | 6,871 | 590 | 36 | 7 | 7,504 | 648 | 641 | 40 | 14 | 7,173 | 6,842 | 650 | 39 | 22 | 7,553 |
| Nebraska | 894 | 250 | 29 | 0 | 1,173 | 938 | 263 | 39 | 0 | 1,240 | 1,000 | 293 | 42 | 0 | 1,335 |
| North Dakota | 322 | 125 | 37 | 0 | 484 | 332 | 127 | 36 | 0 | 495 | 367 | 127 | 38 | 0 | 532 |
| Ohio | 6,861 | 1,620 | 1,060 | 578 | 10,119 | 7,159 | 1,660 | 1,909 | 596 | 11,324 | 6,933 | 1,647 | 2,251 | 56 | 10,887 |
| South Dakota | 399 | 147 | 3 | 0 | 489 | 341 | 153 | 3 | 0 | 497 | 370 | 152 | 5 | 0 | 527 |
| Wisconsin | 5,669 | 660 | 68 | 0 | 6,397 | 5,812 | 671 | 70 | 0 | 6,553 | 5,974 | 688 | 85 | 0 | 6,747 |
| Regional totals | 37,171 | 8,348 | 12,676 | 778 | 58,913 | 38,260 | 8,468 | 13,829 | 643 | 61,200 | 40,122 | 8,927 | 14,040 | 108 | 63,177 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama (b) | 3,513 | 838 | 155 | 0 | 4,506 | 4,061 | 797 | 150 | 0 | 5,008 | 4,502 | 1,159 | 159 | 0 | 5,820 |
| Arkansas | 1,701 | 464 | 743 | 0 | 2,908 | 1,771 | 472 | 811 | 0 | 3,054 | 1,912 | 694 | 1,265 | 0 | 3,871 |
| Florida | 9,467 | 2,413 | 464 | 0 | 12,344 | 9,967 | 2,491 | 584 | 0 | 13,042 | 9,957 | 2,598 | 641 | 0 | 13,196 |
| Georgia | 6,602 | 1,594 | 0 | 134 | 8,330 | 7,380 | 1,559 | 0 | 442 | 9,381 | 7,995 | 1,500 | 0 | 454 | 9,949 |
| Kentucky | 3,595 | 677 | 14 | 0 | 4,286 | 3,769 | 697 | 19 | 0 | 4,485 | 4,078 | 727 | 23 | 0 | 4,828 |
| Louisiana | 2,600 | 970 | 332 | 0 | 3,902 | 2,754 | 1,216 | 635 | 0 | 4,605 | 3,371 | 1,016 | 516 | 0 | 4,903 |
| Maryland | 4,129 | 867 | 10 | 0 | 5,006 | 4,644 | 867 | 10 | 0 | 5,521 | 5,325 | 945 | 11 | 0 | 6,281 |
| Mississippi | 1,837 | 776 | 336 | 7 | 2,956 | 1,975 | 715 | 355 | 7 | 3,052 | 2,213 | 647 | 356 | 7 | 3,223 |
| Missouri | 2,566 | 852 | 1,334 | 0 | 4,752 | 2,793 | 832 | 1,334 | 0 | 4,959 | 2,849 | 956 | 1,433 | 0 | 5,238 |
| North Carolina | 6,867 | 1,143 | 177 | 0 | 8,187 | 7,377 | 1,161 | 191 | 0 | 8,729 | 7,977 | 1,450 | 36 | 0 | 9,463 |
| Oklahoma | 2,175 | 563 | 642 | 0 | 3,380 | 2,369 | 566 | 691 | 0 | 3,626 | 2,820 | 600 | 369 | 1 | 3,790 |
| South Carolina | 2,046 | 684 | 735 | 0 | 3,465 | 2,189 | 682 | 765 | 0 | 3,636 | 2,460 | 690 | 722 | 0 | 3,872 |
| Tennessee | 3,136 | 834 | 37 | 0 | 4,007 | 3,379 | 839 | 61 | 0 | 4,279 | 3,816 | 906 | 50 | 0 | 4,772 |
| Texas | 13,107 | 4,013 | 1,772 | 39 | 18,931 | 16,502 | 4,061 | 1,613 | 0 | 22,176 | 16,597 | 4,183 | 5,332 | 68 | 26,180 |
| Virginia | 5,030 | 570 | 130 | 0 | 5,730 | 5,686 | 827 | 121 | 0 | 6,634 | 5,367 | 826 | 618 | 0 | 6,811 |
| West Virginia | 1,684 | 337 | 44 | 72 | 2,137 | 1,704 | 338 | 40 | 84 | 2,166 | 1,715 | 346 | 43 | 88 | 2,192 |
| Regional totals | 70,055 | 17,595 | 6,955 | 252 | 97,827 | 78,320 | 18,120 | 7,380 | 533 | 101,717 | 82,954 | 19,243 | 11,574 | 618 | 114,389 |

See footnotes at end of table.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, BY STATE AND REGION — Continued (In millions of dollars)

| State | Actual fiscal 2006 | | | | Actual fiscal 2007 | | | | Estimated fiscal 2008 | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 879 | 193 | 102 | 1,174 | 990 | 184 | 118 | 1,292 | 1,013 | 213 | 116 | 1,342 |
| Arizona (C)..... | 3,380 | 865 | 696 | 4,941 | 4,267 | 885 | 515 | 5,667 | 4,063 | 892 | 806 | 5,761 |
| California..... | 34,321 | 5,819 | -133 | 43,139 | 37,026 | 5,838 | -10 | 43,017 | 38,189 | 6,052 | 331 | 47,404 |
| Colorado..... | 2,719 | 460 | 484 | 3,663 | 2,882 | 523 | 456 | 3,861 | 3,023 | 497 | 437 | 3,957 |
| Hawaii..... | 1,844 | 210 | 177 | 2,368 | 2,028 | 241 | 199 | 2,468 | 2,150 | 269 | 77 | 2,496 |
| Idaho..... | 1,019 | 186 | 50 | 1,255 | 1,316 | 195 | 60 | 1,571 | 1,392 | 242 | 71 | 1,705 |
| Montana..... | 539 | 145 | 74 | 758 | 630 | 144 | 56 | 830 | 688 | 154 | 64 | 906 |
| Nevada..... | 824 | 200 | 161 | 1,185 | 988 | 218 | 173 | 1,379 | 1,120 | 173 | 94 | 1,371 |
| New Mexico..... | 2,290 | 415 | 47 | 2,752 | 2,380 | 384 | 6 | 2,770 | 2,517 | 530 | 19 | 3,066 |
| Oregon..... | 2,525 | 529 | 266 | 3,320 | 2,610 | 509 | 361 | 3,480 | 2,902 | 516 | 404 | 3,822 |
| Utah (d)..... | 1,873 | 372 | 50 | 2,295 | 2,111 | 372 | 32 | 2,515 | 2,519 | 376 | 63 | 2,958 |
| Washington..... | 5,373 | 682 | 566 | 6,677 | 5,656 | 672 | 679 | 7,077 | 5,905 | 696 | 934 | 7,622 |
| Wyoming..... | 8 | 104 | 491 | 603 | 12 | 73 | 993 | 1,078 | 12 | 73 | 793 | 878 |
| Regional totals..... | 57,594 | 10,180 | 3,031 | 74,130 | 62,896 | 10,241 | 3,638 | 79,005 | 65,493 | 10,667 | 4,209 | 83,288 |
| Regional totals..... without California..... | 23,273 | 4,361 | 3,164 | 30,991 | 25,870 | 4,403 | 3,648 | 33,988 | 27,304 | 4,615 | 3,878 | 35,884 |

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *State Expenditure Report 2007* (December 2008).

Key:

(a) Figures reflect K-12 education, the Michigan Department of Education, adult education and pre-school. 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 2006 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 by local school systems are not reported at the state budget level.

(c) Deferred \$272 million of Fiscal 2008 school aid payments to Fiscal 2009.

(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 2006, \$20 million in General Fund and Education Fund, \$33 million in federal funds, and \$1 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; for fiscal 2008, \$23 million in General Fund and Education Fund, \$35 million in federal funds, and \$1 million in other state funds.

Table 7.8

| | Actual fiscal 2006 | | | Actual fiscal 2007 | | | Estimated fiscal 2008 | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total | |
| State | Total | | | Total | | | Total | | | | |
| U.S. totals | \$104,590 | \$157,982 | \$25,069 | \$287,641 | \$110,228 | \$167,930 | \$305,124 | \$116,572 | \$177,619 | \$27,836 | \$322,027 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut (a) | 3,141 | 0 | 780 | 3,921 | 3,152 | 0 | 3,927 | 3,519 | 0 | 785 | 4,304 |
| Delaware | 459 | 464 | 0 | 923 | 486 | 490 | 976 | 509 | 550 | 0 | 1,059 |
| Maine | 677 | 1,429 | 166 | 2,272 | 660 | 1,342 | 2,171 | 666 | 1,548 | 187 | 2,401 |
| Massachusetts | 6,889 | 0 | 28 | 6,917 | 7,551 | 0 | 7,551 | 8,248 | 0 | 0 | 8,248 |
| New Hampshire | 409 | 553 | 153 | 1,115 | 440 | 580 | 1,177 | 468 | 615 | 167 | 1,250 |
| New Jersey | 4,274 | 4,519 | 185 | 8,978 | 4,380 | 4,554 | 9,063 | 4,422 | 4,341 | 136 | 8,899 |
| New York (b) | 8,291 | 18,687 | 3,231 | 30,209 | 9,017 | 19,867 | 32,388 | 8,568 | 19,102 | 3,370 | 31,040 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,111 | 9,106 | 2,005 | 17,222 | 6,418 | 9,641 | 17,493 | 6,533 | 9,915 | 1,648 | 18,096 |
| Rhode Island | 775 | 917 | 0 | 1,692 | 796 | 848 | 1,644 | 890 | 930 | 0 | 1,820 |
| Vermont | 168 | 529 | 193 | 890 | 197 | 556 | 941 | 193 | 581 | 178 | 952 |
| Regional totals | 31,194 | 36,204 | 6,741 | 74,139 | 33,097 | 37,678 | 77,331 | 34,016 | 37,582 | 6,471 | 78,069 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 3,778 | 5,479 | 2,135 | 11,392 | 4,235 | 5,977 | 12,548 | 4,449 | 6,623 | 2,886 | 13,958 |
| Indiana | 1,400 | 3,034 | 388 | 4,822 | 1,461 | 3,117 | 4,993 | 1,537 | 3,355 | 380 | 5,252 |
| Iowa | 599 | 1,538 | 521 | 2,658 | 665 | 1,470 | 2,625 | 617 | 1,575 | 539 | 2,731 |
| Kansas | 763 | 1,331 | 72 | 2,166 | 835 | 1,310 | 2,231 | 889 | 1,397 | 93 | 2,379 |
| Michigan (c) | 2,219 | 4,698 | 1,480 | 8,397 | 2,326 | 5,235 | 9,235 | 2,373 | 5,930 | 1,840 | 10,143 |
| Minnesota | 2,704 | 2,833 | 0 | 5,537 | 2,965 | 3,060 | 6,025 | 3,173 | 3,296 | 6,469 | 9,719 |
| Nebraska | 579 | 855 | 18 | 1,452 | 619 | 889 | 1,528 | 719 | 977 | 23 | 1,719 |
| North Dakota | 162 | 342 | 5 | 509 | 165 | 326 | 495 | 191 | 362 | 4 | 557 |
| Ohio | 9,991 | 1,987 | 1,461 | 13,439 | 9,251 | 2,355 | 12,756 | 10,272 | 2,480 | 1,338 | 14,090 |
| South Dakota | 209 | 431 | 0 | 640 | 219 | 420 | 639 | 254 | 463 | 0 | 717 |
| Wisconsin | 1,380 | 2,693 | 421 | 4,494 | 1,788 | 2,835 | 4,770 | 1,699 | 2,932 | 290 | 4,921 |
| Regional totals | 23,784 | 25,221 | 6,501 | 55,506 | 24,529 | 26,986 | 57,845 | 26,173 | 29,370 | 7,393 | 62,936 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama (d) | 506 | 2,999 | 726 | 4,231 | 491 | 3,107 | 4,496 | 563 | 2,972 | 790 | 4,325 |
| Arkansas | 560 | 2,307 | 277 | 3,144 | 652 | 2,297 | 3,204 | 647 | 2,567 | 359 | 3,573 |
| Florida (e) | 4,167 | 8,135 | 1,543 | 13,845 | 4,549 | 8,291 | 14,340 | 4,942 | 8,327 | 1,644 | 14,913 |
| Georgia | 2,040 | 3,692 | 416 | 6,148 | 2,211 | 4,472 | 7,413 | 2,051 | 4,747 | 937 | 7,735 |
| Kentucky | 967 | 3,126 | 397 | 4,490 | 982 | 3,107 | 4,531 | 1,133 | 3,313 | 391 | 4,837 |
| Louisiana | 791 | 3,716 | 240 | 4,747 | 752 | 4,018 | 5,183 | 895 | 4,643 | 468 | 6,006 |
| Maryland (f) | 2,479 | 2,609 | 103 | 5,191 | 2,559 | 2,775 | 5,449 | 2,546 | 2,787 | 220 | 5,533 |
| Mississippi | 315 | 2,577 | 422 | 3,314 | 315 | 2,577 | 3,314 | 51 | 2,689 | 418 | 3,158 |
| Missouri (g) | 1,328 | 4,024 | 1,526 | 6,878 | 1,106 | 4,002 | 6,360 | 1,285 | 4,376 | 1,972 | 7,633 |
| North Carolina | 2,508 | 5,466 | 865 | 8,839 | 2,650 | 6,152 | 10,494 | 2,915 | 6,395 | 1,684 | 10,994 |
| Oklahoma | 827 | 1,952 | 210 | 2,989 | 869 | 2,143 | 3,321 | 1,292 | 2,124 | 300 | 3,716 |
| South Carolina | 721 | 2,695 | 488 | 3,904 | 754 | 3,062 | 4,475 | 834 | 3,410 | 681 | 4,925 |
| Tennessee (h) | 2,058 | 4,458 | 400 | 6,916 | 2,259 | 4,567 | 7,093 | 2,696 | 4,648 | 267 | 7,611 |
| Texas (i) | 6,216 | 10,782 | 856 | 17,854 | 6,589 | 12,373 | 20,596 | 7,485 | 13,270 | 1,432 | 22,187 |
| Virginia | 2,393 | 2,378 | 2 | 4,773 | 2,586 | 2,456 | 5,042 | 2,743 | 2,603 | 0 | 5,346 |
| West Virginia | 315 | 1,542 | 258 | 2,115 | 409 | 201 | 2,157 | 401 | 1,726 | 242 | 2,369 |
| Regional totals | 28,191 | 62,458 | 8,729 | 99,378 | 29,733 | 66,946 | 118,977 | 32,479 | 70,597 | 11,805 | 114,861 |

See footnotes at end of table.

MEDICAID EXPENDITURE
(In millions of dollars)

| State | Actual fiscal 2006 | | | Actual fiscal 2007 | | | Estimated fiscal 2008 | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 349 | 670 | 47 | 374 | 656 | 27 | 434 | 750 | 28 | 1,212 |
| Arizona..... | 1,373 | 4,180 | 545 | 1,523 | 4,436 | 549 | 1,272 | 4,947 | 567 | 6,786 |
| California..... | 12,180 | 17,311 | 1,683 | 13,401 | 19,418 | 643 | 14,071 | 21,865 | 703 | 36,639 |
| Colorado (1)..... | 1,262 | 1,297 | 2,619 | 1,226 | 1,296 | 93 | 1,286 | 1,375 | 85 | 2,736 |
| Hawaii..... | 390 | 582 | 3 | 616 | 6 | 6 | 479 | 672 | 10 | 1,161 |
| Idaho..... | 308 | 709 | 79 | 321 | 713 | 85 | 349 | 771 | 88 | 1,208 |
| Montana..... | 162 | 522 | 35 | 158 | 510 | 51 | 162 | 565 | 60 | 787 |
| Nevada..... | 387 | 673 | 103 | 437 | 700 | 106 | 450 | 637 | 80 | 1,167 |
| New Mexico..... | 703 | 1,810 | 51 | 764 | 1,941 | 44 | 833 | 2,090 | 48 | 2,971 |
| Oregon..... | 914 | 1,941 | 3,162 | 901 | 1,924 | 395 | 1,052 | 2,013 | 303 | 3,368 |
| Utah..... | 301 | 1,028 | 185 | 318 | 984 | 184 | 328 | 1,080 | 195 | 1,603 |
| Washington..... | 2,956 | 3,103 | 0 | 2,791 | 2,887 | 0 | 2,941 | 3,048 | 0 | 5,989 |
| Wyoming..... | 136 | 273 | 0 | 213 | 239 | 0 | 247 | 257 | 0 | 504 |
| Regional totals..... | 21,421 | 34,099 | 3,098 | 22,869 | 36,320 | 2,183 | 23,904 | 40,070 | 2,167 | 66,141 |
| Without California..... | 9,241 | 16,788 | 1,415 | 9,466 | 16,902 | 1,540 | 9,833 | 18,205 | 1,464 | 29,502 |

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers. *State Expenditure Report 2007* (December 2008).

Note: States were asked to report Medicaid expenditures as follows: General funds; all general funds appropriated to Medicaid; 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 in other 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 (PLS, 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:

(c) 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.

(b) State Medicaid spending does not include local government shares.

(c) State Medicaid spending does not include local income tax overpayment shares.
 (d) Other state funds include local funds of \$103.0 million, and provider taxes of \$674.0 million for fiscal year 2006; local funds of \$102.0 million and provider taxes of \$856.0 million for fiscal 2007; and local funds of \$62.0 million and provider taxes of \$1,008.0 million for fiscal 2008. Public health and community and institutional care for mentally and developmentally disabled persons are partially reported in the Medicaid totals.

(d) Fiscal 2006 through fiscal 2008 Other State Funds includes provider taxes in the amounts of \$58 million, \$58 million, and \$59 million, respectively.

(e) 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 funds of \$34 million, state fraud recoupments of \$18 million, and local county funds of \$556 million. For fiscal 2006-07, Other State funds include provider assessments of \$92 million, cigarette taxes of \$113 million, tobacco settlement funds of \$83 million, state drug rebates of \$156 million, and non-general funds transferred as matching of \$53 million, state fraud recoupments of \$18 million, and local county funds of \$716 million. For fiscal 2007-08, Other State funds include provider assessments of \$416 million, cigarette taxes of \$112 million, tobacco settlement funds of \$83 million, state drug rebates of \$156 million, other non-general funds transferred as matching of \$47 million, state fraud recoupments of \$18 million, and local county funds of \$813 million.

(f) Medicaid funds are estimates for each fiscal year; some expenditures may have been recorded in other fiscal years than are shown here.

(g) Medicaid and SCHIP 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 \$404 million for fiscal 2006, \$1,002 million for fiscal 2007, and \$601 million for fiscal 2008.

(h) Regarding premium revenue: fiscal 2006 totals \$71 million, fiscal 2007 totals \$64 million, and fiscal 2008 totals \$64 million. Regarding Certified Public Expenditures—Local fund from Hospitals: fiscal 2006 totals \$251 million, fiscal 2007 totals \$416 million, and fiscal 2008 totals \$265 million. Regarding Nursing Home Tax: fiscal 2006 totals \$85 million, fiscal 2007 totals \$85 million, and fiscal 2008 totals \$85 million. Regarding the ICF/MR 6 percent Gross Receipts Tax: fiscal 2006 totals \$16 million, fiscal 2007 totals \$16 million, and fiscal 2008 totals \$15 million. Regarding Intergovernmental Transfers: fiscal 2006 totals \$0 million, fiscal 2007 totals \$0 million, and fiscal 2008 totals \$0 million.

(i) For fiscal 2006, Medicaid amounts were revised to coincide with the finalized FY 2006 CMS 64 report for statewide expenditures.

(j) "Medicaid Spending" includes all Title XIX expenditures—Medical Services Premiums (the actual cost of providing medical services to clients), Medicaid Mental Health services, and Medicaid services provided by the Department of Human Services. Any Medicaid community or institutional mental health funding is included in the Medicaid expenditures.

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 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 | * | * | .. | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | .. | * | .. |
| 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 | * | .. | * | * | * | .. | * | * | * | .. | * | .. | .. | .. | * | .. | .. | .. | .. |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 | I | B | I, B | NU | I | I | I, B | NU | I, B |
| Alaska | B | B | I | NU | B | I | B | I | I | I | NU | I, B | NU | B |
| Arizona | NU | B | I, B | NU | B | NU | B | NU | NU | I, B | I | I, B | B | I, B |
| Arkansas | NU | NU | B | B | B | NU | B | NU | NU | I | I, B | B | I, B | B |
| California | I | B | I | I | I | I | I | NU | NU | I | I, B | B | NU | 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 | NU | 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 | B | 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 | NU | 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 | NU | 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 | B | 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 | NU | NU | I | I | 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 | 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 | I, 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

Table 7.12
BOND AUTHORIZATION

| 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 | |
| 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 | ... | No |
| Delaware | Department of Finance | L | L | ... | ... | L | No |
| Florida | Division of Bond Finance | L, B | 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 | ... | L, G | L, G, B | ... | ... | R, L, G | No |
| Indiana | Public Finance Officer | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | ... |
| Iowa | Treasury | 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 | ... | ... | ... | L, G (f) | No |
| North Carolina | State and Local Government Finance Division, | Comptroller issues (d) | L, G (f) | L, G (f) | L, G (f) | L, G (f) | No |
| North Dakota | Dept. of State Treasurer | R, L | L | L | L | L | No |
| Ohio | No Central Agency | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Office of Budget and Management | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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 | R, 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Texas..... | Texas Bond Review Board | R, L, B, C | L, B, C | L, B, C | L, B, C | No |
| 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 | ... |
| 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 | C |
| | Wisconsin Department of Administration | | | | | |
| Wyoming..... | No Central Agency | Not authorized | L, C | L, C | Not authorized | L, G, C, TR |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | Office of the Chief Financial Officer | L, TR, A, (h) | L, (h) | ... | ... | L, TR, (h) |

Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008.

Key:

A — Auditor
AG — Auditor General
B — Board
C — Commission
G — Governor
L — Legislation
R — Referendum
TR — Treasurer
... — Not applicable

(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.

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/Deposits 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 | No | Statutory | None | ... |
| Massachusetts..... | Commonwealth Stabilization Fund | 1986 | Treasurer | 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.

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. EFF: 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 within 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.

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 Highway Safety and 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 Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | 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 | Registry 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 Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission |
| 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 Commissioner | Tax Commissioner | Tax Commissioner | Dept. of Transportation |
| Ohio | Dept. of Taxation | Dept. of Taxation | Dept. of Taxation | Bur. of Motor Vehicles |
| Oklahoma | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission |
| 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 Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission |
| 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.

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 | Department of Business and Professional Regulation | Dept. of Revenue | Department of Business and Professional Regulation | 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 Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | 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 | Bureau of Liquor Enf. | 3 |
| Maryland | Comptroller | Local | Comptroller | 3 |
| Massachusetts | Dept. of Revenue | Dept. of Revenue | Dept. of Revenue | 2 |
| Michigan | Dept. of Treasury | Dept. of Treasury | Liquor Control Comm. | 3 |
| Minnesota | Dept. of Revenue | Dept. of Revenue | Dept. of Revenue | 2 |
| Mississippi | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | 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 Commissioner | Tax Commissioner | Treasurer | 3 |
| Ohio | Dept. of Taxation | Dept. of Taxation | State Treasurer | 3 |
| Oklahoma | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | 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 Commission | Tax Commission | Tax Commission | 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 Board | 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, with updates by The Council of State Governments, March 2009.

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
1982–2009

| <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 |
| | 2/1/09–5/15/09 | No (c) | All | N.A. | N.A. | 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 |
| | 5/1/09–6/1/09 | Yes | Individual income | N.A. | N.A. | No |
| 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. |
| | 5/1/09–6/25/09 | Yes | All (v) | N.A. | N.A. | 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 | 192.9 | 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. |
| | 1/1/09–6/30/09 | Yes | All | N.A. | N.A. | 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. |
| | 7/1/08–10/28/08 | No | Sales, business, license | Yes | 40.5 | No |
| 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. |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS—Continued

1982—2009

| State or other jurisdiction | Amnesty period | Legislative authorization | Major taxes covered | Accounts receivable included | Collections (\$millions) (a) | Installment arrangements permitted (b) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 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. |
| | 5/4/09–6/15/09 | No | All | N.A. | N.A. | No |
| New Mexico | 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 |
| New York | 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 | N.A. |
| North Carolina | 9/1/89–12/1/89 | Yes | All (k) | Yes | 37.6 | N.A. |
| North Dakota | 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. |
| Ohio | 10/15/01–1/15/02 | Yes | All | No | 48.5 | No |
| | 1/1/06–2/15/06 | Yes | All | No | 63.0 | No |
| Oklahoma | 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. |
| | 9/15/08–11/14/08 | Yes | All | Yes | 115.0 | Yes |
| Pennsylvania | 10/13/95–1/10/96 | Yes | All | Yes | N.A. | No |
| Rhode Island | 10/15/86–1/12/87 | Yes | All | No | 0.7 | Yes |
| | 4/15/96–6/28/96 | Yes | All | Yes | 7.9 | Yes |
| | 7/15/06–9/30/06 | N.A. | All | Yes | 6.5 | Yes |
| South Carolina | 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. |
| South Dakota | 4/1/99–5/15/99 | Yes | All | Yes | 0.5 | N.A. |
| Texas | 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 |
| Vermont | 5/15/90–6/25/90 | Yes | All | Yes | 1.0 (e) | No |
| Virginia | 2/1/90–3/31/90 | Yes | All | Yes | 32.2 | No |
| | 9/2/03–11/3/03 | Yes | All | Yes | 98.3 | N.A. |
| West Virginia | 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 |
| Wisconsin | 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. |
| Dist. of Columbia | 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) |
| No. Mariana Islands | 9/30/05–3/30/06 | Yes | All | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, July 2007. With an update by The Council of State Governments March 2009.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Where applicable, figure indicates local portions of certain taxes collected under the state tax amnesty program.

(b) "No" indicates requirement of full payment by the expiration of the amnesty period. "Yes" indicates allowance of full payment after the expiration of the amnesty period.

(c) Authority for amnesty derived from pre-existing statutory powers permitting the waiver of tax penalties.

(d) Does not include intangibles tax and drug taxes. Gross collections totaled \$22.1 million, with \$13.7 million in penalties withdrawn.

(e) Preliminary figure.

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

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

(h) The amnesty statute was construed to extend the amnesty to those who applied to the department before the end of the amnesty period, and permitted them to file overdue returns and pay back taxes and interest at a later date.

(i) The severance taxes, including the six oil and gas severance taxes, the resources excise tax, the corporate franchise tax, and the special fuels tax were not subject to amnesty.

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

(k) Local taxes and real property taxes were not included.

(l) Full payment of tax liability required before the end of the amnesty period to avoid civil penalties.

(m) Texas does not impose a corporate or individual income tax. In practical effect, the amnesty was limited to the sales tax and other excises.

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

(o) Installment arrangements were permitted if applicant demonstrated that payment would present a severe financial hardship.

(p) Does not include real property taxes. All interest was waived on tax payments made before July 31, 1995. After this date, only 50% of the interest was waived.

(q) Exception for individuals who owed \$500 or less.

(r) Except for property and motor fuel taxes.

(s) Multiple payments could be made so long as the required balance was 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.

(v) Does not include motor carrier road taxes.

TAXES

Table 7.16
STATE EXCISE TAX RATES
(As of January 1, 2009)

| 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) | 16.0 | 19.0 | 16.0 |
| Alaska | ... | 200 | 12.80 (d) | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Arizona | 5.6 | 200 | 3.00 | 18.0 | 26.0 | 18.0 |
| Arkansas | 6 | 115 | 2.50 (d) | 21.5 | 22.5 | 21.5 |
| California | 8.25 (e)(f) | 87 | 3.30 (d) | 18.0 (g) | 18.0 (g) | 18.0 (g) |
| Colorado | 2.9 | 84 | 2.28 | 22.0 | 20.5 | 22.0 |
| Connecticut | 6.0 | 200 | 4.50 (d) | 25.0 | 43.4 | 25.0 |
| Delaware | ... | 115 | 5.46 (d) | 23.0 | 22.0 | 23.0 |
| Florida | 6.0 | 33.9 | 6.50 (h) | 16.1 (g) | 29.8 (g) | 16.1 (g) |
| Georgia | 4.0 | 37 | 3.79 (d) | 7.5 (g) | 7.5 (g) | 7.5 (g) |
| Hawaii | 4.0 | 200 | 5.98 | 17.0 (g) | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Idaho | 6.0 | 57 | (c) | 25.0 | 25.0 | 22.5 |
| Illinois | 6.25 | 98 (b) | 4.50 (d) | 19.0 (g) | 21.5 (g) | 19.0 (g) |
| Indiana | 7.0 | 99.5 | 2.68 (d) | 18.0 (g) | 16.0 (g) | 18.0 (g) |
| Iowa | 6.0 | 136 | (c) | 21.0 | 22.5 | 19.0 |
| Kansas | 5.3 | 79 | 2.50 (d) | 24.0 | 26.0 | 24.0 |
| Kentucky | 6.0 | 60 | 1.92 (d)(h) | 21.0 (g) | 18.0 (g) | 21.0 (g) |
| Louisiana | 4.0 | 36 | 2.50 (d) | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| Maine | 5.0 | 200 | (c) | 28.4 | 29.6 | 18.7 |
| Maryland | 6.0 | 200 | 1.50 | 23.5 | 24.25 | 23.5 |
| Massachusetts | 5.0 | 251 | 4.05 (h)(d) | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| Michigan | 6.0 | 200 | (c) | 19.0 (g) | 15.0 (g) | 19.0 (g) |
| Minnesota | 6.875 (j) | 123 (i) | 5.03 (d) | 25.0 | 25.0 | 17.8 |
| Mississippi | 7.0 | 18 | (c) | 18.4 (g) | 18.4 (g) | 18.4 (g) |
| Missouri | 4.225 | 17 (b) | 2.00 | 17.0 (g) | 17.0 (g) | 17.0 (g) |
| Montana | ... | 170 | (c) | 27.75 | 27.75 | 27.75 |
| Nebraska | 5.5 | 64 | 3.75 | 26.4 (g) | 26.4 (g) | 26.4 (g) |
| Nevada | 6.5 | 80 | 3.60 (d) | 27.0 (g) | 23.0 (g) | 23.0 (g) |
| New Hampshire | ... | 133 | (c) | 18.0 (g) | 18.0 (g) | 18.0 (g) |
| New Jersey | 7.0 | 257.5 | 4.40 | 14.5 (g) | 17.5 (g) | 14.5 (g) |
| New Mexico | 5.0 | 91 | 6.06 | 18.8 (g) | 21.0 (g) | 18.8 (g) |
| New York | 4.0 | 275 (b) | 6.44 (d) | 41.0 (g) | 39.0 (g) | 41.0 (g) |
| North Carolina | 4.5 | 35 | (c)(h) | 29.9 (g) | 29.9 (g) | 29.9 (g) |
| North Dakota | 5.0 | 44 | 2.50 (d) | 23.0 | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| Ohio | 5.5 | 125 | (c) | 28.0 (g) | 28.0 (g) | 28.0 (g) |
| Oklahoma | 4.5 | 103 | 5.56 (d) | 16.0 (g) | 13.0 (g) | 16.0 (g) |
| Oregon | ... | 118 | (c) | 24.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 6.0 | 135 | (c) | 31.2 (g) | 38.1 (g) | 31.2 (g) |
| Rhode Island | 7.0 | 246 | 3.75 | 30.0 (g) | 30.0 (g) | 30.0 (g) |
| South Carolina | 6.0 | 7 | 2.72 (d) | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| South Dakota | 4.0 | 153 | 3.93(d) | 22.0 (g) | 22.0 (g) | 20.0 g |
| Tennessee | 7.0 | 62 (b) | 4.40 (d) | 20.0 (g) | 17.0(g) | 14.0 (g) |
| Texas | 6.25 | 141 | 2.40 (d) | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| Utah | 4.7 | 69.5 | (c) | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 |
| Vermont | 6.0 | 199 | (c)(d) | 20.0 (g) | 26.0 (g) | 20.0 (g) |
| Virginia | 5.0 (f) | 30 (b) | (c) | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| Washington | 6.5 | 202.5 | (c)(h) | 37.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 |
| West Virginia | 6.0 | 55 | (c) | 32.2 (g) | 32.2 (g) | 32.2 (g) |
| Wisconsin | 5.0 | 177 | 3.25 | 30.9 (g) | 30.9 (g) | 30.9 (g) |
| Wyoming | 4.0 | 60 | (c) | 14.0 (g) | 14.0 (g) | 14.0 (g) |
| Dist. of Columbia | 5.75 | 200 | 1.50 (d) | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXCISE TAX RATES—Continued

(As of January 1, 2009)

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2008 with updates by The Council of State Governments March 2009 from state government Web sites and Center for Disease Control Web site.

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) 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, Florida under 17.259%—\$2.25/gallon, over 55.780%—\$9.53/gallon and 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.

(e) Tax rate may be adjusted annually according to a formula based on balances in the unappropriated general fund and the school foundation fund.

(f) Includes statewide local tax; in California and Virginia, 1.0 percent.

(g) 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.

(h) Sales tax is applied to on-premise sales only.

(i) Plus an additional 27.4 cent sales tax is added to the wholesale price of a tax stamp (total \$1.504).

(x) On July 1, 2009 the new rate of 6.875 percent will go into effect.

TAXES

Table 7.17
FOOD AND DRUG SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS
(As of January 1, 2009)

| State or other jurisdiction | Tax rate (percentage) | Exemptions | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Food (a) | Prescription drugs | Nonprescription drugs |
| Alabama | 4.0 | ... | ★ | ... |
| Alaska | 0.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Arizona | 5.6 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Arkansas | 6.0 | 3% (b) | ★ | ... |
| California (c) | 8.25 (d) | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Colorado | 2.9 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Connecticut | 6.0 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Delaware | 0.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Florida | 6.0 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Georgia | 4.0 | ★(b) | ★ | ... |
| Hawaii | 4.0 | ... | ★ | ... |
| Idaho | 6.0 | ... | ★ | ... |
| Illinois | 6.25 | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Indiana | 7.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Iowa | 6.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Kansas | 5.3 | ... | ★ | ... |
| Kentucky | 6.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Louisiana | 4.0 | ★(b) | ★ | ... |
| Maine | 5.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Maryland | 6.0 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Massachusetts | 5.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Michigan | 6.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Minnesota | 6.875 (e) | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Mississippi | 7.0 | ... | ★ | ... |
| Missouri | 4.225 | 1.23% | ★ | ... |
| Montana | 0.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 5.5 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Nevada | 6.5 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| New Hampshire | 0.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Jersey | 7.0 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| New Mexico | 5.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| New York | 4.0 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| North Carolina | 4.5 | ★(b) | ★ | ... |
| North Dakota | 5.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Ohio | 5.5 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Oklahoma | 4.5 | ... | ★ | ... |
| Oregon | 0.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Pennsylvania | 6.0 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Rhode Island | 7.0 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| South Carolina | 6.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| South Dakota | 4.0 | ... | ★ | ... |
| Tennessee | 7.0 | 5.50% | ★ | ... |
| Texas | 6.25 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Utah | 4.7 | 1.75 (b) | ★ | ... |
| Vermont | 6.0 | ★ | ★ | ★ |
| Virginia | 5.0 (d) | 2.5% (d) | ★ | ★ |
| Washington | 6.5 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| West Virginia | 6.0 | 3% (b) | ★ | ... |
| Wisconsin | 5.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Wyoming | 4.0 | ★ | ★ | ... |
| Dist. of Columbia | 5.75 | ★ | ★ | ★ |

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, January 2008; with updates by The Council of State Governments, March 2009.

Key:

★ — Yes, exempt from tax.

... — Subject to general sales tax.

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Some states tax food, but allow a rebate or income tax credit to compensate poor households. They are: Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, South

Dakota and Wyoming.

(b) Food sales are subject to local sales tax.

(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) Includes statewide local tax of 1.0 percent in California and 1.0 percent in Virginia.

(e) On July 1, 2009 the new rate of 6.875 percent will go into effect.

Table 7.18
STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES, 2009
Local Rates Excluded (as of January 1, 2009, except where noted)

| State or other jurisdiction | Federal deductibility | Marginal rates and tax brackets for single filers (a) | Standard deduction | | Personal exemptions (b) | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Single | Joint | Single | Dependents |
| Alabama (x) | Yes | 2% > \$0 4% > \$500 5% > \$3K (s) | \$2,000 | \$4,000 | \$1,500 | \$300 |
| Alaska | No | None | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Arizona | No | 2.59% > \$0 2.88% > \$10K 3.36% > \$25K 4.24% > \$50K 4.54% > \$150K (s) | \$4,521 (n) | \$9,042 (n) | \$2,100 | \$2,100 |
| Arkansas (x) | No | 1% > \$0 2.5% > \$3,700 3.5% > \$7,400 4.5% > \$11,100 6% > \$18,600 7% > \$31,000 (i), (n), (s) | \$2,000 | \$4,000 | \$23 (c) | \$23 (c) |
| California | No | 1% > \$0 2% > \$7,168 4% > \$16,994 6% > \$26,821 8% > \$37,233 9.3% > \$47,055 10.3% > \$1,000,000 (n), (s) | \$3,692 (n) | \$7,384 (n) | \$99 (c)(n) | \$309 (c)(n) |
| Colorado | No | 4.63% of federal taxable income | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Connecticut | No | 3.0% > \$0 5.0% > \$10,000 (s) | n.a. | n.a. | \$13,000 (d) | \$0 |
| Delaware (x) | No | 2.2% > \$2,000 3.9% > \$5,000 4.8% > \$10,000 5.2% > \$20,000 5.55% > \$25,000 5.95% > \$60,000 (s) | \$3,250 | \$6,500 | \$110 (c) | \$110 (c) |
| Florida | No | none | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Georgia | No | 1% > \$0 2% > \$750 3% > \$2,250 4% > \$3,750 5% > \$5,250 6% > \$7,000 (s) | \$2,300 | \$3,000 | \$2,700 | \$3,000 |
| Hawaii | No | 1.4% > \$0 3.2% > \$2,400 5.5% > \$4,800 6.4% > \$9,600 6.8% > \$14,400 7.2% > \$19,200 7.6% > \$24,000 7.9% > \$36,000 8.25% > \$48,000 (s) | \$2,000 | \$4,000 | \$1,040 | \$1,040 |
| Idaho | No | 1.6% > \$0 3.6% > \$1,237 4.1% > \$2,474 5.1% > \$3,710 6.1% > \$4,987 7.1% > \$6,184 7.4% > \$9,276 7.8% > \$24,736 (n) (s) | \$5,450 (o) | \$10,900 (o) | \$3,500 (o) (e) | \$3,500 (o) (e) |

See footnotes at end of table.

TAXES

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES, 2009—Continued

Local Rates Excluded (as of January 1, 2009, except where noted)

| State or other jurisdiction | Federal deductibility | Marginal rates and tax brackets for single filers (a) | Standard deduction | | Personal exemptions (b) | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Single | Joint | Single | Dependents |
| Illinois | No | 3% of federal adjusted gross income with modification | n.a. | n.a. | \$2,000 | \$2,000 |
| Indiana (x) | No | 3.4% of federal adjusted gross income with modification | n.a. | n.a. | \$1,000 | \$2,500 (g) |
| Iowa (x) | Yes | 0.36% > \$0 0.72% > \$1,407 2.43% > \$2,814 4.5% > \$5,628 6.12% > \$12,663 6.48% > \$21,105 6.8% > \$28,140 7.92% > \$42,210 8.98% > \$63,315 (n), (s) | \$1,780 (n) | \$4,390 (n) | \$40 (c) | \$40 (c) |
| Kansas | No | 3.5% > \$0 6.25% > \$15,000 6.45% > \$30,000 (s) | \$5,450 | \$10,900 | \$2,250 | \$2,250 |
| Kentucky (x) | No | 2% > \$0 3% > \$3,000 4% > \$4,000 5% > \$5,000 5.8% > \$8,000 6% > \$75,000 (s) | \$2,100 (n) | \$2,100 (n) | \$20 (c) | \$20 (c) |
| Louisiana | Yes | 2% > \$0 4% > \$12,500 6% > \$50,000 (s) | n.a. | n.a. | \$4,500 (j) | \$1,000 |
| Maine | No | 2% > \$0 4.5% > \$4,850 7% > \$9,700 8.5% > \$19,450 (n) (s) | \$5,450 (n) | \$9,100 (n) | \$2,850 | \$2,850 |
| Maryland (x) | No | 2% > \$0 3% > \$1,000 4% > \$2,000 4.75% > \$3,000 5% > \$150,000 5.25% > \$300,000 5.5% > \$500,000 6.25% > \$1,000,000 (s) | \$2,000 (k) | \$4,000 (k) | \$3,200 | \$3,200 |
| Massachusetts | No | 5.3% and 12% (w) | n.a. | n.a. | \$4,400 | \$1,000 |
| Michigan (x) | No | 4.35% of federal adjusted gross income with modification | n.a. | n.a. | \$3,500 (o) | \$3,500 (o) (q) |
| Minnesota | No | 5.35% > \$0 7.05% > \$22,730 7.85% > \$74,650 (n), (s) | \$5,450 (o) | \$10,900 (o) | \$3,500 (o) | \$3,500 (o) |
| Mississippi | No | 3% > \$0 4% > \$5,000 5% > \$10,000 (s) | \$2,300 | \$4,600 | \$6,000 | \$1,500 |
| Missouri (x) | Yes (p) | 1.5% > \$0 2% > \$1,000 2.5% > \$2,000 3% > \$3,000 3.5% > \$4,000 4% > \$5,000 4.5% > \$6,000 5% > \$7,000 5.5% > \$8,000 6% > \$9,000 (s) | \$5,450 (o) | \$10,900 (o) | \$2,100 | \$1,200 |

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES, 2009—Continued
Local Rates Excluded (as of January 1, 2009, except where noted)

| State or other jurisdiction | Federal deductibility | Marginal rates and tax brackets for single filers (a) | Standard deduction | | Personal exemptions (b) | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Single | Joint | Single | Dependents |
| Montana | Yes (r) | 1% > \$0 2% > \$2,600 3% > \$4,600 4% > \$7,000 5% > \$9,500 6% > \$12,200 6.9% > \$15,600 (n), (s) | \$4,010 (n) | \$8,020 (n) | \$2,140 (n) | \$2,140 (n) |
| Nebraska | No | 2.56% > \$0 3.57% > \$2,400 5.12% > \$17,500 6.84% > \$27,000 (s) | \$5,450 (n) | \$10,900 (n) | \$106 (c) | \$106 (c) |
| Nevada..... | No | none | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| New Hampshire..... | No | 5% > \$0 (f) | \$2,400 | \$4,800 | n.a. | n.a. |
| New Jersey (x) | No | 1.4% > \$0 1.75% > \$20,000 3.5% > \$35,000 5.525% > \$40,000 6.37% > \$75,000 8.97% > \$500,000 (s) | n.a. | n.a. | \$1,000 | \$1,500 |
| New Mexico..... | No | 1.7% > \$0 3.2% > \$5,500 4.7% > \$11,000 4.9% > \$16,000 (s) | \$5,450 (o) | \$10,900 (o) | \$3,500 (o) | \$3,500 (o) |
| New York (x)..... | No | 4% > \$0 4.5% > \$8,000 5.25% > \$11,000 5.9% > \$13,000 6.85% > \$20,000 (s) | \$7,500 | \$15,000 | n.a. | \$1,000 |
| North Carolina | No | 6% > \$0 7% > \$12,750 7.75% > \$60,000 (s) | \$3,000 | \$6,000 | (l) | (l) |
| North Dakota..... | No | 2.1% > \$0 3.92% > \$32,550 4.34% > \$78,850 5.04% > \$164,550 5.54% > \$357,700 (n), (s) | \$5,450 (o) | \$10,900 (o) | \$3,500 (o) | \$3,500 (o) |
| Ohio (x) | No | 0.587% > \$0 1.174% > \$5,000 2.348% > \$10,000 2.935% > \$15,000 3.521% > \$20,000 4.109% > \$40,000 4.695% > \$80,000 5.451% > \$100,000 5.925% > \$200,000 (s) | n.a. | n.a. | \$1,450 (e) (n) | \$1,450 (e) (n) |
| Oklahoma..... | No | 0.5% > \$0 1% > \$1,000 2% > \$2,500 3% > \$3,750 4% > \$4,900 5% > \$7,200 5.5% > \$8,700 (s) | \$4,250 | \$8,500 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TAXES

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES, 2009—Continued

Local Rates Excluded (as of January 1, 2009, except where noted)

| State or other jurisdiction | Federal deductibility | Marginal rates and tax brackets for single filers (a) | Standard deduction | | Personal exemptions (b) | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | | Single | Joint | Single | Dependents |
| Oregon (x) | Yes (t) | 5% > \$0 7% > \$3,050 9% > \$7,600 (n) (s) | \$1,865 (n) | \$3,735 (n) | \$169 (c)(n) | \$169 (c)(n) |
| Pennsylvania (x) | No | 3.07% > \$0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Rhode Island | No | 3.75% > \$0 7% > \$32,550 7.75% > \$78,850 9% > \$164,550 9.9% > \$357,700 (n) (s) (u) | \$5,450 (o) | \$9,100 | \$3,500 (o) | \$3,500 (o) |
| South Carolina | No | 0% > \$0 3% > \$2,630 4% > \$5,260 5% > \$7,890 6% > \$10,520 7% > \$13,150 (n), (s) | \$5,450 (o) | \$10,900 (o) | \$3,500 (o) | \$3,500 (o) |
| South Dakota | No | none | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Tennessee | No | 6% > \$0 (f) | n.a. | n.a. | \$1,250 | n.a. |
| Texas | No | none | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Utah | No | 5% > \$0 | (v) | (v) | \$2,625 (m) | \$2,625 (m) |
| Vermont | No | 3.6% > \$0 7.2% > \$32,550 8.5% > \$78,850 9% > \$164,550 9.5% > \$357,700 (n), (s) | \$5,450 (o) | \$10,900 (o) | \$3,500 (o) | \$3,500 (o) |
| Virginia | No | 2% > \$0 3% > \$3,000 5% > \$5,000 5.75% > \$17,000 (s) | \$3,000 | \$6,000 | \$930 | \$930 |
| Washington | No | none | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| West Virginia | No | 3% > \$0 4% > \$10,000 4.5% > \$25,000 6% > \$40,000 6.5% > \$60,000 (s) | n.a. | n.a. | \$2,000 | \$2,000 |
| Wisconsin | No | 4.60% > \$0 6.15% > \$9,700 6.50% > \$19,400 6.75% > \$145,460 (n), (s) | \$8,960 (h) | \$16,140 (h) | \$700 | \$700 |
| Wyoming | No | none | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Dist. of Columbia | No | 4% > \$0 6% > \$10,000 8.5% > \$40,000 (s) | \$4,200 | \$4,200 | \$1,750 | \$1,750 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES, 2009—Continued

Local Rates Excluded (as of January 1, 2009, except where noted)

Source: Tax Foundation, based on state tax forms and instructions, January 2009. For the current year and past years back to 2000, see www.taxfoundation.org/taxdata/show/228.html. For additional information contact the Tax Foundation at www.taxfoundation.org or at (202) 464-6200.

Key:

n.a. — Not applicable

(a) Applies to single taxpayers and married people filing separately. Some states increase bracket widths for joint filers. See note(s)

(b) Married joint filers generally receive double the single exemption.

(c) Tax credit.

(d) Maximum equals \$13,500. Value decreases as income increases. There is a \$1,000 reduction in the exemption for every \$1,000 of CT AGI over \$27,000.

(e) Taxpayers receive a \$20 tax credit per exemption in addition to the normal exemption amount. Called the grocery credit in Idaho.

(f) Applies to interest and dividend income only.

(g) \$2,500 exemption is for each dependent child. If the dependent is not the taxpayer's child the exemption is \$1,000.

(h) Deduction phases out to zero for single filers at \$87,500 and joint filers at \$99,736.

(i) Rates apply to regular tax table. A special tax table is available for low income taxpayers that reduces their tax payments.

(j) Standard deduction and personal exemptions are combined: \$4,500 for single and married filing separately; \$9,000 married filing jointly and head of household.

(k) The standard deduction is 15 percent of income with a minimum of \$1,500 and a cap of \$2,000 for single filers, married-filing-separately filers and dependent filers earning more than \$13,333. The standard deduction is capped at \$4,000 for married filing jointly filers, head of households filers and qualifying widowers earning more than \$26,667.

(l) Federal taxable income (AGI less all deductions and exemptions) is the starting point for determining North Carolina taxable income. Filers must make an adjustment on the North Carolina return for the difference in the NC and federal personal exemption. For tax year 2008 single filers with income less than \$60,000 (\$100,000 for married filing jointly) must add \$1,000 to their taxable income. If the filer's income is over the applicable threshold \$1,500 must be added to their taxable income.

(m) Three-quarters of the federal exemption.

(n) Values adjusted for inflation each year.

(o) Deduction or exemption tied to federal tax system. Federal deductions and exemptions are indexed for inflation.

(p) Federal tax deduction limited to \$5,000 or \$10,000.

(q) Additional \$600 exemption per dependent under 18 years old.

(r) Available only if itemizing deductions.

(s) Some states effectively double the bracket widths for joint filers (AL, AZ, CT, HI, ID, KS, LA, ME, NE, NY, OR). CA doubles all bracket widths except the \$1,000,000 bracket. Some states increase, but don't double, all or some bracket widths for joint filers (GA, MN, NM, NC, ND, OK, RI, VT, WI). Some states do not adjust their brackets for joint filers (AR, DE, IA, KY, MS, MO, MT, OH, SC, VA, WV, DC). Of these states, some permit married couples to file separately to avoid a marriage penalty, and some allow joint filers to make an adjustment to reduce their tax after it is calculated. MD decreases some of its bracket widths and increases others. NJ adds a 2.45% rate and doubles some bracket widths.

(t) Deduction limited to no more than \$5,000.

(u) Taxpayers calculate tax under a flat tax system and pay the lesser of the liability. The flat tax applies to all types of income with no exemptions or deductions and treats capital income as wages. The flat tax rates are 7.5 percent for 2007; 7 percent for 2008; 6.5 percent for 2009; 6 percent for 2010; and 5.5 percent for 2011 and beyond.

(v) The standard deduction is taken in the form of a nonrefundable credit of 6% of the federal standard or itemized deduction amount, excluding the deduction for state or local income tax. This credit phases out at 1.3 cents per dollar above \$12,000 of AGI (\$24,000 for married couples). For 2008 the federal standard deduction is \$5,450 for single filers and \$10,900 for joint filers.

(w) Taxpayers have the choice of paying an optional higher rate of 5.85%. The 12% rate applies to short-term capital gains, long- and short-term capital gains on collectibles and pre-1996 installment sales classified as capital gain income for Massachusetts purposes.

(x) Local rates are excluded; 14 states have county or city level income taxes. In each of these states the average rate for all counties and cities, weighted by total personal income within each jurisdiction, is: 0.19% in Ala.; 0.06% in Ark.; 0.16% in Del.; 1.16% in Ind.; 0.3% in Iowa; 0.76% in Ky.; 2.98% in Md.; 0.44% in Mich.; 0.12% in Mo.; 0.09% in N.J.; 1.7% in N.Y.; 1.82% in Ohio; 0.36% in Ore.; and 1.25% in Pa.

TAXES

Table 7.19
RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES
as of January 1, 2009

| <i>State</i> | <i>Tax rates and brackets</i> | <i>Special rates or notes</i> |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Alabama | 6.5% | Federal deductibility |
| Alaska | 1.0% > \$0 2.0 > 10K 3.0 > 20K 4.0 > 30K 5.0 > 40K 6.0 > 50K 7.0 > 60K 8.0 > 70K 9.0 > 80K 9.4 > 90K | 4.5% alternative tax rate on capital gains. Alternative minimum tax equal to 18% of federal alternative minimum tax. |
| Arizona | 6.968% | Minimum tax is \$50. |
| Arkansas | 1.0% > \$0 2.0 > 3K 3.0 > 6K 5.0 > 11K 6.0 > 25K 6.5 > 100K | |
| California | 8.84% | Minimum tax is \$800. 10.84% on financial institutions. The tax rate on S-Corporations is 1.5% (3.5% for financial S-Corporations). A 6.65% AMT is also imposed. |
| Colorado | 4.63% | |
| Connecticut | 7.5% | Pay higher of income tax or tax on capital (3.1 mills per dollar, with a minimum of \$250 and a maximum of \$1,000,000). |
| Delaware | 8.7% | Banking tax: 8.7% on first \$20 million, 6.7% for next \$5 million, 4.7% for next \$5 million, 2.7% for next \$620 million, and 1.7% for amounts greater than \$650 million. A franchise tax is due on the greater of the tax calculated on authorized shares or gross assets (\$35 minimum, \$165,000 maximum). |
| Florida | 5.5% | Taxpayers who owe federal AMT must pay higher of FL corporate income tax or 3.3% alternative minimum rate. |
| Georgia | 6.0% | Financial institutions: 0.25% of Georgia gross receipts. |
| Hawaii | 4.4% > \$0 5.4 > 25K 6.4 > 100K | Banks and financial institutions are taxed at 7.92%. An alternative tax rate on capital gains is imposed at a rate of 4%. |
| Idaho | 7.6% | Minimum tax \$20. |
| Illinois | 7.3% | Includes 2.5% income replacement tax. S-Corporations pay only a 1.5% replacement tax. |
| Indiana | 8.5% | |
| Iowa | 6.0% > \$0 8.0 > 25K 10.0 > 100K 12.0 > 250K | 50% federal deductibility. 7.2% alternative minimum tax. Financial institutions are subject to a 5% franchise tax. |
| Kansas | 4.0% > \$0 7.1 > 50K | The top rate is a result of a 3.1% surtax on income over \$50,000. Corporate franchise tax of 0.09375% in 2008; 0.0625% in 2009; and 0.03125% in 2010 on total net worth for entities of \$1,000,000 or more. Banking privilege tax is 2.25% of total net income plus 2.125% surtax on taxable income over \$25,000. |
| Kentucky | 4.0% > \$0 5.0 > 50K 6.0 > 100K | Corporations must also pay the limited liability entity tax, which is the lesser of 0.095% of gross receipts or 0.75% of gross profits. The tax phases in between \$3 million and \$6 million of gross receipts or profits. Minimum tax \$175. |
| Louisiana | 4.0% > \$0 5.0 > 25K 6.0 > 50K 7.0 > 100K 8.0 > 200K | Federal deductibility. Corporation franchise tax: \$1.50 for each \$1000 up to \$300,000 of capital employed in LA; and \$3 for each \$1000 over \$300,000 (\$10 minimum). |
| Maine | 3.5% > \$0 7.93 > 25K 8.33 > 75K 8.93 > 250K | An AMT is imposed at 5.4%. Banks and financial institutions choose to pay either 1% of income plus 0.008% of assets, or 0.039% of assets only. |
| Maryland | 8.25% | |
| Massachusetts | 9.5% | There is an additional tax of \$2.60 per \$1,000 on taxable tangible property (or net worth allocable to the state, for intangible property corporations); minimum tax of \$456. 10.5% on financial institutions. |
| Michigan | 4.95% | There is an additional modified gross receipts tax (sales minus purchases from other firms) at a rate of 0.8%. The income and gross receipts taxes are subject to a 21.99% surtax on the calculated liability, with the maximum surtax being \$6 million. Banks pay a tax on net worth at a rate of 0.235%. |

See footnotes at end of table.

RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES—Continued

as of January 1, 2009

| <i>State</i> | <i>Tax rates and brackets</i> | <i>Special rates or notes</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Minnesota | 9.8% | 5.8% alternative minimum tax rate. A minimum tax ranging from \$0 to \$5000 is levied based on Minnesota property, payroll and sales. |
| Mississippi | 3.0% > \$0 4.0 > 5K 5.0 >10K | Franchise tax of \$2.50 per \$1,000 of taxable capital, with a minimum tax of \$25 |
| Missouri | 6.25% | Additional franchise tax at 0.0333% of taxable capital. Financial institutions pay a 7% net income tax. 50% of federal tax deductible. |
| Montana | 6.75% | 7% for corporations filing under a water's edge election. Minimum tax is \$50. |
| Nebraska | 5.58% > \$0 7.81 > 100K | Financial institutions: lesser of 0.047% of average deposits or 3.81% of net income before taxes and extraordinary items. |
| Nevada | None | |
| New Hampshire | 8.5% | NH has two corporate taxes: the business profits tax (BPT) and the business enterprise tax (BET). The BPT rate is 8.5% of income for corporations with gross receipts over \$50K. The BET rate is 0.75% on the enterprise value tax base (total compensation paid out, including dividends and interest). The BET is assessed on corporations with gross receipts over \$150K or an enterprise value tax base over \$75K. |
| New Jersey | 6.5% > \$0 7.5 > 50K 9.0 > 100K | Companies with income greater than \$100K pay 9% on all income; companies with income greater than \$50K but less than \$100K pay 7.5% on all income, and companies with income under \$50K pay 6.5%. The minimum tax is \$500. An alternative minimum assessment based on gross receipts or profits applies if greater than corporate franchise tax. 4% surtax applied to tax liability for 2008. Banking and financial institutions are subject to the income tax. |
| New Mexico | 4.8% > \$0 6.4 > 500K 7.6 > 1,000,000 | |
| New York | 7.1% | Businesses pay greatest of regular income tax, 1.5% AMT, 0.178% of capital base, or a fixed dollar minimum tax between \$100 and \$1500. There is an additional 0.09% tax on subsidiary capital. Some banking corporations are subject to a tax of 7.5% of entire net income, or an alternative tax on net income or assets. A surcharge of 17% of the computed tax is imposed on business activity within the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District. |
| North Carolina | 6.9% | The franchise tax rate is \$1.50 per \$1,000 and is applied to the greatest of three different tax bases, with a minimum of \$35. |
| North Dakota | 2.6% > \$0 4.1 > 3K 5.6 > 8K 6.4 > 20K 6.5 > 30K | 7% for financial institutions, with a minimum of \$50. Corporations making a water's-edge election must pay an additional 3.5% tax. |
| Ohio | 5.1% > \$0 8.5 > 50K | A value added-style tax on gross receipts, the commercial activity tax (CAT), was instituted in 2005. It will be phased in through 2010 while the corporate franchise tax (Ohio's income tax) is phased out. From April 2008 through March 2009, the CAT rate is 0.208%. Beginning April 1, 2009 the CAT rate is fully phased in and equals 0.26%. For tax year 2009 companies owe 20% of Corporate Franchise Tax liability. For tax year 2010 and thereafter the corporate franchise tax is fully phased out. |
| Oklahoma | 6.0% | Additional franchise tax of \$1.25 for each \$1,000 of capital invested or used in Oklahoma. |
| Oregon | 6.6% | Minimum tax \$10. Financial institutions are subject to the income tax. |
| Pennsylvania | 9.99% | Imposes a capital stock and foreign franchise tax of 0.189% on taxable income over \$125K. Bank and trust company shares tax is 1.25%. |
| Rhode Island | 9.0% | Greater of 9% of net income apportioned to Rhode Island or a franchise tax on authorized capital stock at the rate of \$2.50 for each \$10,000.00 or fractional part thereof (minimum of \$500). |
| South Carolina | 5.0% | 4.5% for banks; 6% for savings and loans. |
| South Dakota | None | Banks pay 6% on net income. Minimum tax is \$200 per location. |
| Tennessee | 6.5% | Franchise tax of 0.25% of the greater of net worth or real and tangible property (minimum \$100). |
| Texas | None | Texas has a 1% franchise tax which is a gross receipts tax paid by most taxable entities. Qualified entities with \$10 million or less in total revenue pay 0.575%. Qualifying retailers and wholesalers pay 0.5%. Taxable entities with total revenue of \$300,000 or less will owe no tax. Taxable entities with tax due of less than \$1,000 will owe no tax. |
| Utah | 5.0% | Minimum tax \$100. |
| Vermont | 6.0% > \$0 7.0 > 10k 8.5 > 25k | Minimum tax \$250. |
| Virginia | 6.0% | Bank franchise tax is 1.0% of net capital. |

See footnotes at end of table.

TAXES

RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES—Continued as of January 1, 2009

| <i>State</i> | <i>Tax rates and brackets</i> | <i>Special rates or notes</i> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Washington | None | Washington has no income tax but has a gross receipts tax called the business & occupation (B&O) tax which is levied at various rates. The major rates are 0.471% for retail sales, 0.484% for wholesale and manufacturing, and 1.5% for service and other activities. |
| West Virginia | 8.5% | Business franchise tax of 0.55% of taxable capital (minimum of \$50). |
| Wisconsin | 7.9% | |
| Wyoming | None | |
| Dist. of Columbia | 9.975% | Minimum tax is \$100. DC's ballpark fee is levied on gross receipts over \$5 million at varying rates. |

Source: Tax Foundation, based on state tax forms and instructions, January 2009. For the current year and past years back to 2000, see www.taxfoundation.org/taxdata/show/230.html.

Table 7.20
STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 2007
(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 | \$749,785,186 | \$345,363,685 | \$46,799,430 | \$266,355,603 | \$52,977,642 | \$10,728,931 | \$12,160,656 | \$4,901,473 | \$10,256,669 | \$241,097 |
| Alabama | 8,868,314 | 4,390,386 | 477,462 | 3,019,510 | 505,886 | 144,306 | 273,501 | 671 | 56,592 | 0 |
| Alaska | 3,442,930 | 219,776 | 127,226 | 0 | 813,762 | 2,216,253 | 65,780 | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 12,396,587 | 7,338,904 | 402,597 | 3,196,156 | 986,170 | 43,560 | 429,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 7,391,778 | 3,854,708 | 298,309 | 2,168,441 | 362,983 | 21,579 | 633,016 | 0 | 42,433 | 10,309 |
| California | 114,736,981 | 40,433,533 | 7,501,648 | 53,318,287 | 11,157,898 | 15,175 | 2,304,092 | 6,348 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 9,205,912 | 3,450,208 | 343,346 | 4,795,423 | 479,445 | 136,888 | 0 | 602 | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 12,847,554 | 4,963,682 | 362,255 | 6,335,078 | 824,915 | 0 | 0 | 178,380 | 183,244 | 0 |
| Delaware | 2,905,905 | 459,209 | 1,006,434 | 1,025,416 | 302,222 | 0 | 0 | 893 | 110,935 | 796 |
| Florida | 35,738,291 | 27,535,367 | 1,875,317 | 0 | 2,442,516 | 45,870 | 40,518 | 43,397 | 3,755,306 | 0 |
| Georgia | 18,170,913 | 7,744,262 | 497,388 | 8,799,415 | 1,017,187 | 0 | 78,958 | 1,403 | 0 | 32,300 |
| Hawaii | 5,093,842 | 3,227,965 | 156,238 | 1,560,306 | 100,847 | 0 | 0 | 162 | 48,324 | 0 |
| Idaho | 3,536,574 | 1,668,798 | 264,108 | 1,406,462 | 188,229 | 6,649 | 0 | 177 | 0 | 2,151 |
| Illinois | 30,578,017 | 14,310,390 | 2,440,961 | 10,469,797 | 2,936,360 | 354 | 60,397 | 260,123 | 99,635 | 0 |
| Indiana | 14,008,033 | 7,752,229 | 496,368 | 4,613,605 | 987,111 | 1,003 | 5,427 | 150,290 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 6,469,752 | 2,767,626 | 615,343 | 2,666,601 | 325,077 | 0 | 0 | 77,750 | 17,355 | 0 |
| Kansas | 6,893,359 | 3,057,029 | 302,685 | 2,744,934 | 527,427 | 132,281 | 73,383 | 55,620 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 9,895,207 | 4,590,295 | 459,329 | 3,041,535 | 988,065 | 275,313 | 493,623 | 43,578 | 3,469 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 10,863,502 | 5,373,662 | 568,849 | 3,214,163 | 752,773 | 904,164 | 38,757 | 11,134 | 0 | 0 |
| Maine | 3,581,680 | 1,690,705 | 227,273 | 1,358,301 | 183,852 | 0 | 37,241 | 54,820 | 29,488 | 0 |
| Maryland | 15,094,183 | 5,811,886 | 722,214 | 6,679,168 | 782,030 | 0 | 595,373 | 224,322 | 214,347 | 64,843 |
| Massachusetts | 20,666,972 | 5,995,840 | 675,925 | 11,399,649 | 2,106,898 | 0 | 3,382 | 249,597 | 235,681 | 0 |
| Michigan | 23,848,753 | 11,602,093 | 1,375,194 | 6,442,678 | 1,786,213 | 81,874 | 2,322,506 | 712 | 237,483 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 17,780,164 | 7,302,090 | 973,363 | 7,320,854 | 1,183,816 | 34,591 | 674,559 | 107,599 | 261,562 | 11,730 |
| Mississippi | 6,394,513 | 4,098,390 | 395,529 | 1,401,809 | 369,205 | 81,814 | 47,621 | 145 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 10,704,834 | 4,814,498 | 630,431 | 4,834,820 | 390,657 | 58 | 26,397 | 0 | 7,945 | 28 |
| Montana | 2,319,992 | 530,159 | 308,304 | 832,916 | 178,707 | 264,740 | 201,825 | 755 | 0 | 2,586 |
| Nebraska | 4,071,032 | 1,952,603 | 207,013 | 1,650,895 | 213,027 | 2,499 | 2,395 | 27,366 | 15,234 | 0 |
| Nevada | 6,304,753 | 5,126,064 | 801,560 | 0 | 0 | 62,178 | 184,467 | 759 | 129,725 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 2,175,057 | 734,894 | 209,662 | 107,452 | 595,789 | 0 | 385,268 | 377 | 141,605 | 10 |
| New Jersey | 29,106,788 | 11,942,242 | 1,512,520 | 11,539,894 | 2,876,591 | 0 | 3,796 | 586,589 | 645,156 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 5,205,322 | 2,483,021 | 237,561 | 1,149,805 | 425,087 | 843,900 | 57,097 | 0 | 0 | 8,851 |
| New York | 66,161,582 | 19,505,685 | 1,327,930 | 34,579,992 | 5,416,105 | 0 | 0 | 1,053,384 | 1,278,486 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 22,612,798 | 8,866,005 | 1,338,413 | 10,588,951 | 1,565,544 | 1,898 | 0 | 177,543 | 74,444 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 1,782,990 | 808,706 | 127,842 | 316,894 | 136,424 | 391,337 | 1,787 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ohio | 24,810,567 | 11,223,322 | 2,139,072 | 10,031,665 | 1,302,582 | 7,558 | 34,259 | 72,109 | 0 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 8,267,606 | 2,939,995 | 952,971 | 2,774,851 | 561,375 | 942,148 | 0 | 66,650 | 17,218 | 12,398 |
| Oregon | 7,742,862 | 782,874 | 832,937 | 5,595,831 | 405,857 | 12,513 | 21,791 | 79,649 | 11,410 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 30,837,657 | 14,482,543 | 2,847,005 | 9,812,726 | 2,286,527 | 0 | 64,467 | 736,610 | 583,427 | 24,352 |
| Rhode Island | 2,766,046 | 1,356,587 | 94,012 | 1,085,600 | 179,168 | 0 | 1,479 | 35,962 | 13,144 | 94 |
| South Carolina | 8,688,935 | 4,577,312 | 471,080 | 3,239,468 | 311,902 | 0 | 9,561 | 1,560 | 78,252 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 2007 (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..... | 1,257,084 | 1,018,603 | 156,488 | 0 | 76,665 | 4,700 | 0 | 506 | 122 | 0 |
| Tennessee..... | 11,370,768 | 8,355,174 | 1,259,679 | 249,145 | 1,120,422 | 1,604 | 0 | 111,191 | 239,872 | 33,681 |
| Texas..... | 40,314,714 | 31,811,384 | 5,735,796 | 0 | 0 | 2,762,940 | 0 | 4,594 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah..... | 5,889,423 | 2,625,037 | 202,454 | 2,561,001 | 398,894 | 101,539 | 0 | 498 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont..... | 2,558,806 | 844,977 | 116,683 | 581,189 | 83,362 | 0 | 889,022 | 17,806 | 19,855 | 5,912 |
| Virginia..... | 18,571,160 | 6,000,415 | 673,592 | 10,238,776 | 879,575 | 2,006 | 20,676 | 152,864 | 582,309 | 20,947 |
| Washington..... | 17,692,767 | 13,851,911 | 882,114 | 0 | 0 | 48,727 | 1,688,530 | 182,853 | 1,038,632 | 0 |
| West Virginia..... | 4,654,213 | 2,227,596 | 182,098 | 1,360,511 | 539,136 | 328,320 | 4,104 | 199 | 12,249 | 0 |
| Wisconsin..... | 14,482,624 | 6,037,081 | 860,536 | 6,333,633 | 923,359 | 4,960 | 120,103 | 121,113 | 71,730 | 10,109 |
| Wyoming..... | 2,025,090 | 825,964 | 126,316 | 0 | 0 | 803,632 | 266,498 | 2,680 | 0 | 0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009, 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology07.html>.

Table 7.21
STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2007
(In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total | General sales or gross receipts | Selective sales taxes | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Total | Motor fuels | Insurance premiums | Public utilities | Tobacco products | Alcoholic beverages | Amusements | Parti-mutuels | Other | |
| United States | \$345,363,685 | \$235,867,056 | \$109,496,629 | \$36,523,953 | \$15,345,345 | \$10,986,363 | \$15,262,111 | \$5,156,536 | \$5,929,715 | \$296,258 | \$19,996,348 | |
| Alabama | 4,390,386 | 2,278,027 | 2,112,359 | 567,791 | 276,814 | 744,890 | 150,779 | 158,886 | 103 | 2,968 | 210,128 | |
| Alaska | 219,776 | 0 | 219,776 | 39,303 | 55,402 | 4,096 | 70,458 | 35,404 | 2,446 | 0 | 13,027 | |
| Arizona | 7,338,904 | 5,683,866 | 1,655,038 | 768,914 | 440,696 | 23,074 | 358,113 | 63,190 | 619 | 432 | 0 | |
| Arkansas | 3,854,708 | 2,904,401 | 950,307 | 462,056 | 138,612 | 0 | 148,317 | 46,755 | 2,655 | 5,417 | 146,495 | |
| California | 40,433,533 | 32,669,175 | 7,764,358 | 3,432,527 | 2,178,336 | 600,518 | 1,078,536 | 333,789 | 0 | 37,527 | 103,125 | |
| Colorado | 3,450,208 | 2,218,951 | 1,231,257 | 661,832 | 182,111 | 9,750 | 227,662 | 34,394 | 112,536 | 2,972 | 0 | |
| Connecticut | 4,963,682 | 3,030,353 | 1,933,329 | 439,673 | 233,942 | 172,989 | 253,774 | 40,411 | 465,737 | 8,650 | 318,153 | |
| Delaware | 459,209 | 0 | 459,209 | 117,484 | 110,167 | 47,665 | 88,085 | 14,802 | 0 | 147 | 80,859 | |
| Florida | 27,535,367 | 21,748,908 | 5,786,459 | 2,305,859 | 785,875 | 1,043,515 | 454,017 | 653,721 | 0 | 28,098 | 515,374 | |
| Georgia | 7,744,262 | 5,915,521 | 1,828,741 | 1,082,874 | 343,000 | 0 | 242,799 | 160,068 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Hawaii | 3,227,965 | 2,557,644 | 670,321 | 89,729 | 99,079 | 124,017 | 85,779 | 46,034 | 0 | 0 | 225,683 | |
| Idaho | 1,668,798 | 1,277,533 | 391,265 | 231,894 | 85,622 | 2,260 | 55,320 | 7,416 | 0 | 1,931 | 6,822 | |
| Illinois | 14,310,390 | 7,817,291 | 6,493,099 | 1,453,706 | 308,637 | 1,833,624 | 638,846 | 155,680 | 821,860 | 8,515 | 1,272,231 | |
| Indiana | 7,752,229 | 5,423,501 | 2,328,728 | 880,874 | 190,811 | 12,167 | 360,530 | 39,704 | 830,330 | 4,572 | 9,740 | |
| Iowa | 2,767,626 | 1,786,668 | 980,958 | 447,484 | 105,223 | 0 | 135,207 | 14,237 | 276,132 | 2,675 | 0 | |
| Kansas | 3,057,029 | 2,242,025 | 815,004 | 431,394 | 129,841 | 892 | 120,587 | 101,260 | 535 | 2,760 | 27,735 | |
| Kentucky | 4,590,295 | 2,817,636 | 1,772,659 | 570,540 | 148,247 | 52,584 | 177,527 | 102,201 | 190 | 5,833 | 715,537 | |
| Louisiana | 5,373,662 | 3,481,242 | 1,892,420 | 616,636 | 402,298 | 18,635 | 103,296 | 53,881 | 610,163 | 55,506 | 32,005 | |
| Maine | 1,690,705 | 1,054,812 | 635,893 | 231,484 | 85,026 | 24,442 | 158,953 | 20,283 | 20,468 | 3,488 | 91,749 | |
| Maryland | 5,811,886 | 3,447,828 | 2,364,058 | 753,988 | 385,026 | 132,789 | 277,755 | 28,682 | 7,540 | 2,019 | 776,259 | |
| Massachusetts | 5,995,840 | 4,075,549 | 1,920,291 | 676,119 | 397,280 | 0 | 438,074 | 71,728 | 3,805 | 3,859 | 329,426 | |
| Michigan | 11,602,093 | 7,983,098 | 3,618,995 | 1,034,462 | 223,754 | 20,829 | 1,131,712 | 136,483 | 159,363 | 9,168 | 903,224 | |
| Minnesota | 7,302,090 | 4,470,596 | 2,831,494 | 644,172 | 318,179 | 50 | 448,380 | 72,315 | 49,137 | 1,520 | 1,297,741 | |
| Mississippi | 4,098,390 | 3,155,622 | 942,768 | 448,826 | 191,973 | 9,611 | 108,876 | 41,977 | 185,847 | 0 | 8,903 | |
| Missouri | 4,814,498 | 3,272,919 | 1,541,579 | 736,652 | 294,947 | 0 | 108,876 | 31,324 | 339,579 | 0 | 30,201 | |
| Montana | 530,159 | 0 | 530,159 | 210,693 | 63,060 | 40,674 | 91,470 | 25,669 | 60,179 | 136 | 38,278 | |
| Nebraska | 1,952,603 | 1,484,170 | 468,433 | 320,509 | 36,625 | 2,887 | 71,526 | 25,828 | 5,869 | 233 | 4,956 | |
| Nevada | 5,126,064 | 3,212,848 | 1,913,216 | 328,433 | 259,329 | 11,193 | 137,649 | 39,862 | 1,089,065 | 0 | 47,685 | |
| New Hampshire | 734,894 | 0 | 734,894 | 129,182 | 87,346 | 73,494 | 138,511 | 12,519 | 191 | 3,148 | 290,503 | |
| New Jersey | 11,942,242 | 8,345,601 | 3,596,641 | 565,154 | 444,535 | 982,202 | 785,130 | 101,721 | 460,222 | 0 | 257,677 | |
| New Mexico | 2,483,021 | 1,843,613 | 639,408 | 244,617 | 104,215 | 15,988 | 46,082 | 30,014 | 60,588 | 395 | 137,509 | |
| New York | 19,505,685 | 10,879,888 | 8,625,797 | 516,224 | 1,172,298 | 773,876 | 981,861 | 194,222 | 671 | 28,087 | 4,958,558 | |
| North Carolina | 8,866,005 | 5,202,423 | 3,663,582 | 1,608,984 | 487,119 | 372,028 | 241,314 | 246,163 | 15,882 | 0 | 692,092 | |
| North Dakota | 808,706 | 484,341 | 324,365 | 138,813 | 30,168 | 35,475 | 24,236 | 6,447 | 8,927 | 255 | 80,044 | |
| Ohio | 11,223,322 | 7,781,270 | 3,442,052 | 1,719,809 | 449,767 | 172,114 | 996,572 | 91,674 | 0 | 12,116 | 0 | |
| Oklahoma | 2,939,995 | 1,964,098 | 975,897 | 396,991 | 197,026 | 29,969 | 231,428 | 79,694 | 11,096 | 1,834 | 27,859 | |
| Oregon | 782,874 | 0 | 782,874 | 416,964 | 56,167 | 22,071 | 271,101 | 13,889 | 90 | 2,592 | 0 | |
| Pennsylvania | 14,482,543 | 8,661,711 | 5,820,832 | 2,142,989 | 693,984 | 1,299,169 | 1,018,438 | 264,665 | 255,074 | 24,737 | 121,776 | |
| Rhode Island | 1,356,587 | 875,619 | 480,968 | 131,696 | 56,581 | 102,119 | 119,867 | 11,356 | 0 | 2,902 | 56,447 | |
| South Carolina | 4,577,312 | 3,233,632 | 1,343,680 | 533,285 | 123,003 | 39,985 | 31,672 | 147,401 | 38,095 | 0 | 430,239 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2007 — Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

| State | General sales or gross receipts | | Selective sales taxes | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Total | Total | Motor fuels | Insurance premiums | Public utilities | Tobacco products | Alcoholic beverages | Amusements | Part-mutuels | Other |
| South Dakota..... | 1,018,603 | 711,321 | 123,484 | 58,981 | 1,384 | 46,665 | 13,414 | 7,765 | 303 | 55,286 |
| Tennessee..... | 8,355,174 | 6,763,657 | 859,743 | 374,502 | 7,813 | 135,802 | 112,035 | 0 | 0 | 101,622 |
| Texas..... | 31,811,384 | 20,434,675 | 3,075,308 | 1,292,460 | 995,056 | 1,330,589 | 735,650 | 26,390 | 10,919 | 3,910,337 |
| Utah..... | 2,625,037 | 1,953,643 | 382,381 | 123,665 | 30,231 | 62,473 | 35,872 | 0 | 0 | 36,772 |
| Vermont..... | 844,977 | 334,413 | 87,370 | 55,131 | 10,310 | 64,300 | 19,204 | 0 | 0 | 274,249 |
| Virginia..... | 6,000,415 | 3,539,061 | 918,849 | 384,894 | 139,705 | 172,077 | 167,754 | 130 | 0 | 677,945 |
| Washington..... | 13,851,911 | 10,861,327 | 1,128,798 | 391,949 | 444,134 | 444,688 | 253,225 | 76 | 1,994 | 325,720 |
| West Virginia..... | 2,227,596 | 1,129,531 | 349,167 | 111,176 | 152,529 | 111,392 | 9,012 | 0 | 17,352 | 347,437 |
| Wisconsin..... | 6,037,081 | 4,158,611 | 996,200 | 156,765 | 350,583 | 313,645 | 52,205 | 360 | 1,018 | 7,694 |
| Wyoming..... | 825,964 | 698,437 | 72,037 | 23,701 | 2,977 | 24,610 | 2,776 | 0 | 180 | 1,246 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009, 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology07.html>.

Table 7.22
STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2007
(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 | \$46,799,430 | \$19,269,162 | \$13,376,489 | \$8,307,892 | \$2,131,455 | \$1,413,091 | \$481,537 | \$441,698 | \$623,176 | \$754,930 |
| Alabama | 477,462 | 204,831 | 124,694 | 98,831 | 16,163 | 16,903 | 12,477 | 3,563 | 0 | 0 |
| Alaska | 127,226 | 59,848 | 29,845 | 1,405 | 0 | 27,002 | 324 | 1,777 | 0 | 7,025 |
| Arizona | 402,597 | 213,008 | 98,885 | 11,221 | 27,013 | 30,549 | 0 | 9,986 | 26 | 11,909 |
| Arkansas | 298,309 | 131,292 | 92,376 | 22,810 | 14,967 | 20,496 | 7,914 | 1,822 | 445 | 6,187 |
| California | 7,501,648 | 2,621,956 | 4,345,609 | 64,014 | 227,996 | 90,360 | 86,646 | 48,881 | 12,241 | 3,945 |
| Colorado | 343,346 | 204,994 | 35,221 | 8,887 | 10,427 | 76,146 | 0 | 6,097 | 831 | 743 |
| Connecticut | 362,255 | 203,399 | 87,471 | 17,800 | 38,026 | 3,863 | 0 | 6,385 | 40 | 5,271 |
| Delaware | 1,006,434 | 34,783 | 240,730 | 624,210 | 2,665 | 1,049 | 6,987 | 977 | 450 | 94,583 |
| Florida | 1,875,317 | 1,176,282 | 239,006 | 196,157 | 172,643 | 14,750 | 33,519 | 36,846 | 5,048 | 1,066 |
| Georgia | 497,388 | 235,722 | 133,000 | 61,100 | 43,572 | 22,500 | 0 | 1,483 | 0 | 11 |
| Hawaii | 156,238 | 108,314 | 29,519 | 1,478 | 446 | 440 | 14,580 | 0 | 0 | 1,461 |
| Idaho | 264,108 | 125,306 | 56,481 | 2,448 | 6,599 | 33,889 | 34,068 | 1,600 | 359 | 3,358 |
| Illinois | 2,440,961 | 1,473,073 | 645,145 | 201,405 | 67,797 | 36,032 | 0 | 11,387 | 1,306 | 4,816 |
| Indiana | 496,368 | 182,932 | 39,189 | 228,873 | 18,466 | 18,466 | 0 | 10,848 | 4,896 | 4,053 |
| Iowa | 615,343 | 401,265 | 91,931 | 35,742 | 6,864 | 27,076 | 11,543 | 10,499 | 22,053 | 8,370 |
| Kansas | 302,685 | 169,653 | 25,309 | 56,152 | 19,718 | 20,877 | 5,237 | 2,603 | 215 | 2,921 |
| Kentucky | 459,329 | 209,881 | 110,597 | 76,602 | 17,442 | 24,911 | 10,110 | 5,345 | 284 | 4,157 |
| Louisiana | 568,849 | 110,997 | 95,046 | 315,296 | 11,870 | 28,312 | 4,174 | 0 | 0 | 3,154 |
| Maine | 227,273 | 88,093 | 92,414 | 6,639 | 10,637 | 17,119 | 0 | 3,739 | 704 | 7,928 |
| Maryland | 722,214 | 459,907 | 146,027 | 73,779 | 25,559 | 13,708 | 0 | 1,089 | 26 | 2,119 |
| Massachusetts | 675,925 | 300,426 | 162,032 | 25,418 | 82,302 | 5,437 | 0 | 3,118 | 447 | 96,745 |
| Michigan | 1,375,194 | 909,353 | 152,040 | 20,314 | 51,430 | 49,981 | 21,884 | 13,461 | 0 | 156,731 |
| Minnesota | 973,363 | 512,656 | 297,385 | 6,763 | 48,450 | 59,512 | 0 | 1,602 | 1,052 | 45,943 |
| Mississippi | 395,529 | 124,836 | 79,679 | 125,580 | 31,192 | 14,709 | 0 | 2,777 | 5,866 | 10,890 |
| Missouri | 630,431 | 253,464 | 165,609 | 76,570 | 16,992 | 36,570 | 20,191 | 4,199 | 49 | 62,660 |
| Montana | 308,304 | 150,082 | 85,425 | 3,023 | 8,560 | 47,076 | 14 | 1,665 | 4,988 | 7,471 |
| Nebraska | 207,013 | 91,150 | 63,250 | 7,081 | 8,945 | 15,270 | 0 | 282 | 0 | 21,035 |
| Nevada | 801,560 | 170,142 | 433,814 | 72,119 | 15,639 | 9,114 | 0 | 0 | 95,256 | 5,476 |
| New Hampshire | 209,662 | 85,806 | 84,118 | 4,425 | 13,225 | 8,782 | 6,867 | 3,266 | 322 | 2,851 |
| New Jersey | 1,512,520 | 463,133 | 587,255 | 319,622 | 40,273 | 12,527 | 22 | 15,336 | 71,536 | 2,816 |
| New Mexico | 237,561 | 182,821 | 26,537 | 2,586 | 5,076 | 18,400 | 876 | 870 | 324 | 71 |
| New York | 1,327,930 | 817,299 | 149,476 | 71,518 | 157,241 | 40,763 | 19,016 | 58,173 | 67 | 14,377 |
| North Carolina | 1,338,413 | 614,000 | 162,303 | 399,207 | 126,775 | 17,419 | 0 | 14,371 | 0 | 4,338 |
| North Dakota | 127,842 | 57,635 | 50,997 | 0 | 4,008 | 14,626 | 4 | 280 | 292 | 0 |
| Ohio | 2,139,072 | 736,563 | 837,042 | 401,591 | 82,476 | 36,541 | 5,335 | 34,301 | 0 | 5,223 |
| Oklahoma | 952,971 | 608,318 | 202,577 | 49,999 | 13,650 | 20,286 | 29 | 4,843 | 52,207 | 1,062 |
| Oregon | 832,937 | 460,186 | 275,423 | 11,355 | 32,002 | 39,890 | 1,991 | 2,836 | 2,768 | 6,486 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,847,005 | 818,588 | 723,015 | 776,886 | 58,400 | 67,636 | 56,405 | 16,183 | 313,973 | 15,919 |
| Rhode Island | 94,012 | 52,539 | 32,887 | 4,189 | 565 | 1,781 | 0 | 149 | 948 | 954 |
| South Carolina | 471,080 | 171,778 | 141,521 | 67,065 | 52,183 | 17,156 | 0 | 8,629 | 1,494 | 11,254 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2007 — 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..... | 156,488 | 45,417 | 75,011 | 3,101 | 2,478 | 26,437 | 964 | 315 | 92 | 2,673 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,259,679 | 271,080 | 259,037 | 635,002 | 44,811 | 34,108 | 6,799 | 1,066 | 309 | 7,467 |
| Texas..... | 5,735,796 | 1,433,781 | 763,108 | 3,215,219 | 116,929 | 91,384 | 17,481 | 51,375 | 7,945 | 38,574 |
| Utah..... | 202,454 | 105,710 | 36,588 | 5,038 | 22,054 | 26,111 | 0 | 1,842 | 0 | 5,111 |
| Vermont..... | 116,683 | 71,131 | 27,326 | 4,693 | 5,412 | 5,775 | 0 | 375 | 0 | 1,971 |
| Virginia..... | 673,592 | 367,848 | 160,516 | 57,257 | 45,733 | 26,402 | 0 | 11,157 | 116 | 4,563 |
| Washington..... | 882,114 | 459,158 | 220,024 | 24,022 | 61,148 | 32,214 | 16,869 | 11,099 | 13,574 | 44,006 |
| West Virginia..... | 182,098 | 87,715 | 42,282 | 8,691 | 957 | 16,701 | 13,956 | 11,560 | 15 | 221 |
| Wisconsin..... | 860,536 | 365,968 | 302,866 | 16,957 | 31,269 | 71,017 | 65,255 | 1,641 | 612 | 4,951 |
| Wyoming..... | 126,316 | 65,043 | 18,851 | 9,514 | 2,003 | 30,891 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, January 2009. 2007 Survey of State Governmental Finance. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of govern-

mental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology07.html>.

Table 7.23
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME, AND POPULATION, BY STATE AND REGION, 2007–2008

| 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. | | Rank of percent change | | Percent change | | Rank of percent change | | Percent change | |
| | 2007r | 2008p | 2007r | 2008p | 2007–08 | 2007–08 | 2007r | 2008p | 2007–08 | 2007–08 | 2007r | 2008p |
| United States | \$38,615 | \$39,751 | — | — | 100 | 100 | 2.9 | — | \$11,634,332 | \$12,086,534 | 3.9 | — |
| Alabama | 32,419 | 33,643 | 42 | 41 | 84 | 85 | 3.8 | 14 | 149,991 | 158,840 | 4.6 | 13 |
| Alaska | 40,042 | 43,321 | 16 | 7 | 104 | 109 | 8.2 | 2 | 27,273 | 29,731 | 9.0 | 2 |
| Arizona | 32,833 | 33,953 | 41 | 42 | 85 | 83 | 0.4 | 50 | 208,603 | 214,203 | 2.7 | 47 |
| Arkansas | 30,177 | 31,266 | 47 | 47 | 78 | 79 | 3.6 | 19 | 85,418 | 89,277 | 4.5 | 15 |
| California | 41,805 | 42,696 | 7 | 11 | 108 | 107 | 2.1 | 42 | 1,520,755 | 1,569,370 | 3.2 | 38 |
| Colorado | 41,192 | 44,237 | 11 | 13 | 107 | 107 | 2.9 | 30 | 199,483 | 209,321 | 4.9 | 10 |
| Connecticut | 54,981 | 56,248 | 1 | 1 | 142 | 142 | 2.3 | 41 | 191,877 | 196,939 | 2.6 | 48 |
| Delaware | 40,112 | 40,852 | 114 | 16 | 104 | 103 | 1.8 | 44 | 34,575 | 35,667 | 3.2 | 40 |
| Florida | 38,417 | 39,070 | 20 | 21 | 99 | 98 | 1.7 | 45 | 699,176 | 716,089 | 2.4 | 49 |
| Georgia | 33,499 | 33,975 | 37 | 40 | 87 | 85 | 1.4 | 47 | 319,018 | 329,071 | 3.2 | 41 |
| Hawaii | 39,242 | 40,490 | 18 | 17 | 102 | 102 | 3.2 | 26 | 50,125 | 52,159 | 4.1 | 25 |
| Idaho | 31,804 | 32,133 | 43 | 43 | 82 | 81 | 1.0 | 49 | 47,583 | 48,965 | 2.9 | 45 |
| Illinois | 41,012 | 42,397 | 13 | 12 | 106 | 107 | 3.4 | 23 | 526,006 | 546,985 | 4.0 | 30 |
| Indiana | 33,215 | 34,103 | 40 | 39 | 86 | 86 | 2.7 | 37 | 210,448 | 217,487 | 3.3 | 37 |
| Iowa | 34,916 | 36,680 | 31 | 29 | 90 | 92 | 5.1 | 5 | 104,168 | 110,135 | 5.7 | 6 |
| Kansas | 36,525 | 37,978 | 23 | 24 | 95 | 96 | 4.0 | 12 | 101,444 | 106,421 | 4.9 | 11 |
| Kentucky | 30,824 | 31,826 | 45 | 46 | 80 | 80 | 3.3 | 25 | 130,581 | 135,873 | 4.1 | 26 |
| Louisiana | 35,100 | 36,271 | 29 | 30 | 91 | 91 | 3.3 | 24 | 153,504 | 159,983 | 4.2 | 21 |
| Maine | 33,991 | 35,381 | 34 | 33 | 88 | 89 | 4.1 | 9 | 44,711 | 46,578 | 4.2 | 22 |
| Maryland | 46,471 | 48,091 | 5 | 5 | 120 | 121 | 3.5 | 22 | 261,115 | 270,924 | 3.8 | 34 |
| Massachusetts | 48,995 | 50,735 | 3 | 3 | 127 | 128 | 3.6 | 21 | 316,896 | 329,673 | 4.0 | 27 |
| Michigan | 34,423 | 35,299 | 33 | 34 | 89 | 89 | 2.5 | 38 | 345,940 | 353,113 | 2.1 | 50 |
| Minnesota | 41,105 | 42,772 | 12 | 10 | 106 | 108 | 4.1 | 10 | 213,022 | 223,288 | 4.8 | 12 |
| Mississippi | 28,541 | 29,569 | 50 | 50 | 74 | 74 | 3.6 | 20 | 83,368 | 86,891 | 4.2 | 20 |
| Missouri | 33,964 | 35,228 | 35 | 35 | 88 | 89 | 3.7 | 17 | 199,655 | 208,255 | 4.3 | 14 |
| Montana | 33,225 | 34,225 | 39 | 38 | 86 | 86 | 3.1 | 27 | 31,783 | 33,140 | 4.3 | 18 |
| Nebraska | 36,872 | 37,730 | 24 | 25 | 94 | 95 | 3.7 | 15 | 64,360 | 67,288 | 4.5 | 14 |
| Nevada | 39,353 | 40,353 | 16 | 18 | 103 | 102 | 1.3 | 48 | 101,799 | 104,924 | 3.1 | 44 |
| New Hampshire | 41,639 | 42,830 | 9 | 9 | 108 | 108 | 2.9 | 32 | 54,640 | 56,356 | 3.1 | 42 |
| New Jersey | 49,551 | 50,919 | 2 | 2 | 128 | 128 | 2.8 | 33 | 428,425 | 442,116 | 3.2 | 39 |
| New Mexico | 30,706 | 32,091 | 46 | 44 | 80 | 81 | 4.5 | 8 | 60,318 | 63,680 | 5.6 | 8 |
| New York | 46,364 | 48,076 | 6 | 6 | 120 | 121 | 3.7 | 18 | 900,819 | 937,010 | 4.0 | 29 |
| North Carolina | 34,439 | 35,735 | 36 | 36 | 87 | 87 | 2.1 | 43 | 305,022 | 317,613 | 4.1 | 23 |
| North Dakota | 36,082 | 39,321 | 26 | 20 | 93 | 99 | 9.0 | 1 | 23,017 | 25,224 | 9.6 | 1 |
| Ohio | 34,648 | 35,511 | 32 | 32 | 89 | 89 | 3.0 | 28 | 395,614 | 407,874 | 3.1 | 43 |
| Oklahoma | 34,997 | 36,899 | 30 | 28 | 91 | 93 | 5.4 | 4 | 126,273 | 134,400 | 6.4 | 4 |
| Oregon | 35,143 | 35,956 | 28 | 31 | 91 | 90 | 2.3 | 40 | 131,278 | 136,277 | 3.8 | 33 |
| Pennsylvania | 38,793 | 40,265 | 19 | 19 | 100 | 101 | 3.8 | 13 | 481,806 | 501,225 | 4.0 | 28 |
| Rhode Island | 39,829 | 41,008 | 17 | 15 | 103 | 103 | 3.0 | 29 | 41,946 | 43,091 | 2.7 | 46 |
| South Carolina | 31,103 | 31,848 | 44 | 45 | 81 | 80 | 2.5 | 39 | 137,066 | 142,836 | 4.3 | 19 |

See footnotes at end of table.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME, AND POPULATION, BY STATE AND REGION, 2007–2008—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 2007–08 | | Rank of percent change 2007–08 | | Percent change 2007–08 | | Rank of percent change 2007–08 | |
| | 2007r | 2008p | 2007r | 2008p | 2007–08 | 2007r | 2008p | 2007–08 | 2007r | 2008p | 2007–08 | 2007–08 |
| South Dakota..... | 35,760 | 37,375 | 27 | 26 | 93 | 94 | 28,454 | 30,057 | 796 | 804 | 1.1 | 16 |
| Tennessee..... | 33,395 | 34,330 | 38 | 37 | 86 | 86 | 205,350 | 213,359 | 6,149 | 6,215 | 1.1 | 15 |
| Texas..... | 37,083 | 38,575 | 22 | 23 | 96 | 97 | 884,191 | 938,406 | 23,843 | 24,327 | 2.0 | 3 |
| Utah..... | 29,831 | 30,291 | 48 | 49 | 77 | 76 | 79,618 | 82,890 | 2,669 | 2,736 | 2.5 | 1 |
| Vermont..... | 37,483 | 38,880 | 21 | 22 | 97 | 98 | 23,267 | 24,155 | 621 | 621 | 0.1 | 46 |
| Virginia..... | 41,727 | 42,876 | 8 | 8 | 108 | 108 | 321,245 | 333,110 | 7,699 | 7,769 | 0.9 | 20 |
| Washington..... | 41,203 | 42,356 | 10 | 14 | 107 | 107 | 265,738 | 277,397 | 6,450 | 6,549 | 1.5 | 11 |
| West Virginia..... | 29,385 | 30,831 | 49 | 48 | 76 | 76 | 53,181 | 55,941 | 9 | 1,810 | 0.2 | 44 |
| Wisconsin..... | 36,272 | 37,314 | 25 | 27 | 94 | 94 | 203,084 | 209,999 | 3,4 | 5,599 | 5.628 | 37 |
| Wyoming..... | 47,047 | 49,719 | 4 | 4 | 122 | 125 | 24,618 | 26,484 | 523 | 533 | 1.8 | 7 |
| Dist. of Columbia.... | 62,484 | 64,991 | — | — | 162 | 163 | 36,732 | 38,464 | 588 | 592 | 0.7 | — |

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, released March 24, 2009.

Key:

r — revised

p — preliminary

The Impact of Permitted Gambling on States

By William R. Eadington

For the past four decades, states have turned to legalization of various forms of gambling to generate tax revenues or to stimulate economic or tourism development. Legal gaming industries generated more than \$92 billion in gaming revenues in 2007, with about two-thirds of that coming from commercial or tribal casinos. By 2009, lotteries had become nearly ubiquitous in the United States, and casinos are within a few hours drive of virtually every American. Internet gambling, however, is presently prohibited by federal law, and certain forms of gambling, such as sports wagering, are generally prohibited outside Nevada.

The 2007–2009 recession and the financial crisis of 2008 have negatively affected both gaming and tax revenues, as well as the survivability of major private sector gaming companies. Other public policies, such as smoking bans, have also had adverse impacts on gaming revenues in many jurisdictions, and ongoing concerns over the social costs associated with problem and pathological gambling have slowed legalization and liberalization efforts in many states. Nonetheless, the financial difficulties that prevail in 2009 will likely push efforts to expand permitted gambling to the forefront in many jurisdictions.

Gambling in America

In 2007, commercial and government-owned gaming and wagering enterprises in the United States generated gross revenues of more than \$92 billion, representing the total amount of money spent on gaming by customers, or alternatively the total net losses of all players to legal gaming operators. This represented approximately 0.8 percent of aggregate personal income in the United States for that year. In comparison, in 1982, when Americans spent about \$10.2 billion on legal gambling activities, gambling losses were less than 0.4 percent of aggregate personal income. In the past three decades, commercial gaming has been a significant growth industry, one of the largest created primarily by legislative actions, ballot initiatives or court interpretations that have extended legal gambling's franchise both geographically and in terms of what products and services its purveyors can legally offer to the public.

Casino gaming makes up the largest sector of legal gaming offerings in the United States, constituting roughly two-thirds of total gaming revenues, nearly \$60 billion in 2007. Of this amount, more than three-quarters is generated by slot machines and other electronic gaming devices, the most popular instrument for gambling in America. The American

commercial casino industry is composed of private sector casinos, both land-based and riverboat, as well as racetrack casinos, each legal in more than a dozen states (with some overlap). Furthermore, about 230 distinct tribes operated more than 425 government-owned Indian casinos in 28 states in 2007.¹ Tribal casinos generated more than 40 percent of all gaming revenues for casinos in 2007. Traditional lottery games—Lotto, scratch tickets and numbers games—authorized in 42 states and the District of Columbia generated total sales of about \$40 billion in 2008, and retained gross revenues of about \$21 billion after payment of prizes. Gaming devices located outside casinos, including video lottery terminals (in states such as Oregon and South Dakota) and video poker (in Montana, New Mexico and Louisiana) added another \$5 billion in gaming revenues. Other sectors of legal gambling—such as horse racing, dog racing, legal bookmaking, charitable gambling, bingo and card rooms—together account for well under 10 percent of all the gaming revenues generated in the United States. Table A summarizes the revenues by sector for American gaming in 2006 and 2007.²

State Revenues from Gambling

In terms of contributions to the various states, legal gambling industries paid taxes or otherwise contributed approximately \$25 billion to state governments in 2007. The largest share came from lotteries (excluding video lottery terminals at racetrack casinos) at about \$15 billion.³ Lotteries have characteristics of natural monopolies and are explicitly authorized for the purpose of generating revenues for state governments. Casinos, which typically have been authorized more for economic or tourism development than for their fiscal contribution capabilities, or as a means to save the racing industry from economic disintegration, paid approximately \$7.5 billion in taxes in 2007. Since tribal casinos are

Table A
Gross Gaming Revenues by Sector, 2007

| | 2006 (\$millions) | 2007 (\$millions) | Dollar change (\$) | Percent change (%) |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Pari-Mutuels | | | | |
| Horse Totals | \$3,235.3 | \$3,180.9 | \$(54.4) | -1.70% |
| Greyhound Total | 322.6 | 298.3 | (24.3) | -7.50 |
| Jai Alai Total | 21.6 | 20.8 | (0.8) | -3.70 |
| Total Pari-Mutuels | 3,579.5 | 3,500.0 | (79.5) | -2.20 |
| Lotteries | | | | |
| Video Lotteries | 3,592.8 | 3,726.3 | 133.5 | 3.70 |
| Traditional Games | 21,038.6 | 21,053.7 | 15.1 | 0.10 |
| Total Lotteries | 24,631.4 | 24,780.0 | 148.6 | 0.60 |
| Casinos | | | | |
| Nevada/NJ Slot Machines | 12,109.7 | 11,915.3 | (194.4) | -1.60 |
| Nevada/NJ Table Games | 5,408.6 | 5,854.5 | 445.9 | 8.20 |
| Deepwater Cruise Ships | 324.7 | 333.4 | 8.7 | 2.70 |
| Cruises-to-nowhere | 495.5 | 528.7 | 33.2 | 6.70 |
| Riverboats | 11,739.0 | 11,777.1 | 38.1 | 0.30 |
| Other Land-Based Casinos | 2,175.3 | 2,209.0 | 33.7 | 1.50 |
| Other Commercial Gambling | 84.6 | 84.0 | (0.6) | 0.70 |
| Non-Casino Devices | 1,775.2 | 1,704.8 | (70.4) | -4.00 |
| Total Casinos | 34,112.6 | 34,406.9 | 294.3 | 0.90 |
| Legal Bookmaking | | | | |
| Sports Books | 191.5 | 168.4 | (23.1) | -12.10 |
| Horse Books | (0.5) | 0.4 | 0.9 | -180.40 |
| Total Bookmaking | 191.0 | 168.8 | (22.2) | -11.60 |
| Card Rooms | 1,103.5 | 1,180.3 | 76.8 | 7.00 |
| Charitable Bingo | 783.8 | 770.0 | 13.8 | -1.80 |
| Charitable Games | 1,452.9 | 1,450.0 | 2.9 | -0.20 |
| Indian Reservations | | | | |
| Class II | 2,883.7 | 3,171.4 | 287.6 | 10.00 |
| Class III | 22,192.1 | 22,844.7 | 652.7 | 2.90 |
| Total Indian Reservations | 25,075.8 | 26,016.1 | 940.3 | 3.70 |
| Grand Total | 90,930.5 | 92,272.1 | 1,341.6 | 1.50 |

Source: Christiansen Capital Advisors, LLC.

government owned, states do not have the ability to tax them. In a number of states, including Arizona, California, Connecticut, Michigan, New Mexico and Wisconsin, however, tribes share their revenues with the states in exchange for something of “significant economic value,” typically in the form of some degree of exclusivity with respect to offering gambling services in that jurisdiction. For example, the two tribal casinos in Connecticut—Foxwood’s and Mohegan Sun—contributed more than \$400 million to the state in fiscal year 2008 as part of the compact agreements entered into between the tribes and the state in the 1990s. Table B summarizes the tax contribution of casinos and race track casinos to states.⁴

Legal and Illegal Gambling

The dimensions of illegal gambling in America remain difficult to determine, though it is clear that certain segments of the market are likely substantial. “Amusement with prize” gaming machines or other

types of gaming devices can be found in many parts of the country, typically in bars and taverns or service clubs, and are often used for gambling purposes. In some states, governors have cited their presence as a reason to legalize gaming devices outside casinos, a direction that has had only limited acceptance to date within the United States. Sports betting in America is illegal in all states except Nevada, but the ongoing popularity of collegiate and professional sports, especially football and basketball, suggests a vibrant illegal market for such wagering continues. The passage of the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-347) clarified the legal status of Internet gaming companies and companies that facilitate financial transfers involving Internet gambling. Despite the new law, however, Internet gambling within the United States is still estimated as a \$5.7 billion activity.⁵

Over most of its history, legalization of casino gaming by states has generally been encouraged by

Table B
Taxes Paid by Commercial Casinos
and Racetrack Casinos, 2007

2007 Commercial Casino Tax Revenues (in millions)

| | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Colorado | \$115.4 |
| Illinois | 833.9 |
| Indiana | 842.0 |
| Iowa | 314.8 |
| Louisiana | 559.2 |
| Michigan | 365.6 |
| Mississippi | 350.4 |
| Missouri | 417.3 |
| Nevada | 1,034.0 |
| New Jersey | 474.7 |
| South Dakota | 14.9 |
| Total | \$5,322.2 billion |

2007 Racetrack Casino Tax Revenues (in millions)

| | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Delaware | \$216.6 |
| Florida | 101.2 |
| Iowa | 109.9 |
| Louisiana | 68.2 |
| Maine | 20.6 |
| New Mexico | 63.6 |
| New York | 449.9 |
| Oklahoma | 10.2 |
| Pennsylvania* | 461.1 |
| Rhode Island | 283.6 |
| West Virginia | 439.9 |
| Total | \$2,224.8 billion |

Source: American Gaming Association, State regulatory body reports.

*Includes one resort casino without racing.

harsh economic circumstances. Nevada's legislature authorized casinos as an economic measure during the Great Depression in 1931. New Jersey voters authorized casinos for Atlantic City in 1976 as a means to save the dying seaside resort. Riverboat and mining town casino jurisdictions were legalized in eight states by initiative processes or legislative action between 1989 to 1993 in response to the slumping and recession of the national economy, declining local or regional economic conditions, or cross-border competition for gaming customers. Michigan voters authorized three casinos in Detroit in 1996, motivated both by the promise of urban renewal that casinos might bring and cross-border competition from a Canadian casino in the neighboring city of Windsor. In recent years, there have been more and more casinos or "hybrid casinos"—either racetrack casinos or slots-only casinos—authorized with the intent of either contributing to state coffers as in Pennsylvania, saving the horse racing industry as in Iowa, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maine, keeping gaming spending within state borders rather than losing it to neighboring states as in Pennsylva-

nia and Maryland, or contributing to economic and tourist development objectives as in Kansas.

Legalization of lotteries, on the other hand, has been driven by a combination of desire for state revenues and cross-border competition. The bulk of legalization by states occurred in the 1970s and 1980s, but in the past two decades, a number of states, mainly in the South, have authorized lotteries. As of 2009, only seven sparsely populated states have not legalized the lottery.

States have become increasingly aware of the economic rents that can be captured through legalization of casinos and casino-style gaming, and have developed strategies that better allow them to capture economic rents either through high tax rates or competitive bidding processes in the allocation of exclusive casino licenses. The negative economic conditions that have emerged in the U.S. and global economies since 2007, however, have led to some disappointing results of legalization implementation, as the experiences in Kansas in 2008 and Maryland in early 2009 attest.

The primary constraint to further legalization of gambling is typically related to concerns over social costs resulting from the unintended negative consequences associated with problem and pathological gambling that might be incurred with more liberal permitted gaming. Estimates of problem and pathological gambling typically range from 1 percent to 5 percent of the adult population, though there is still only limited research available regarding causality, correlations with legal status of gambling, and the mitigation effects of possible safeguards such as wagering limits, prohibition of credit or bans on advertising.⁶ Furthermore, opponents of legal gambling have been relatively effective in keeping problem gambling as the primary argument against further legalization or liberalization, even if their true motives are religious or aesthetic.⁷

Current Economic Conditions and the Gaming Industries

The effects of the economic recession that began in December 2007 on the gaming industries and on state tax revenues they generate have become increasingly pronounced. Between 2006 and 2007, gross gaming revenues grew only 1.5 percent, from \$90.9 billion to \$92.3 billion. Among the largest gaming jurisdictions, Nevada gaming revenues increased only 1.8 percent between 2006 and 2007, and then declined 9.7 percent between 2007 and 2008. Atlantic City experienced gaming revenue declines of 5.7 percent between 2006 and 2007, and an additional 7.6 per-

cent between 2007 and 2008. Tribal gaming facilities in the United States, which had grown more rapidly than any other gaming sector since the early 1990s, slowed to only 3.7 percent growth in revenues from 2006 to 2007, with strong indications that the sector as a whole experienced negative growth between 2007 and 2008.

The other significant result of the 2007–2009 recession on the gaming sector has been the near-collapse of many of the major casino companies in the United States. Like the financial sector and the automobile industry, gaming companies rapidly found themselves in desperate economic straits, but without much likelihood of government sponsored bailouts. Between October 2007 and February 2009, the market values of the major publicly traded American casino companies—MGM, Las Vegas Sands, Wynn and Boyd—had lost between 85 percent and 98 percent of their market value, with concerns that some or most may ultimately be forced into bankruptcy. All these companies encountered severe difficulties due to debt that had been incurred as a result of expansion projects started under more promising circumstances. For example, in 2005 MGM undertook the largest private sector development project in U.S. history with the roughly \$10 billion CityCenter project in Las Vegas, scheduled to open in late 2009. Las Vegas Sands, owner of the Venetian, was developing a \$12 billion multi-casino hotel project in Macau when the credit crisis and slowdown in business intervened. Other major casino companies, Harrah's and Station Casinos, had similar over-leveraging and debt burden problems that arose from private equity buyouts completed in 2007 and 2008.

Smoking Bans and Casinos, and Lottery Privatization

Partial and complete smoking bans have also adversely affected casino gaming revenues in recent years. As part of a much broader public policy trend, smoking bans have been applied to casinos in a number of jurisdictions over the past decade, and it is likely such bans will continue to proliferate. The impacts of smoking bans on casino revenues have been consistent and dramatic, often bringing about declines in the range of 10 percent to 20 percent over the first two years following adoption.⁸ Because of the mounting evidence of negative health effects associated with secondhand smoke, as well as potential liability issues related to workers who are exposed to tobacco smoke in the workplace, the pressure to extend smoking bans to all casinos is likely to continue.

Finally, it is worth noting the attempts of some states to capitalize future income streams from their lotteries by privatizing lotteries and selling them to private sector entities. Such privatization has been successful in Greece, which sold its lottery to OPAP, SA, and in Australia, which sold to TabCorp, with the result of generating immediate payoffs for governments in search of revenue, and providing a vehicle for private sector growth and development. One U.S. study suggested that states considering privatization in 2007—including Texas, Illinois, Indiana and New Jersey—could expect between \$3 billion and \$13 billion from selling their lotteries, based on the experience of the Greek company OPAP, SA.⁹ Of course, this was before the financial markets collapsed in 2008. Whether such endeavors would be attractive in a post-financial crisis environment is difficult to project.

In summary, the challenging fiscal and economic conditions that prevail in the aftermath of the financial collapse of 2008 and the related recession will likely once again focus the attention of many states on the potential financial benefits that might be derived by further legalization or liberalization of gambling within their borders or over the Internet. Unlike earlier situations, however, the incremental revenues that states might realize by further legalization of gambling may be limited because of the current availability of popular gambling, especially casino-style gaming. Exceptions might be found among the major states that still prohibit casinos, such as Massachusetts, Ohio and Texas.

Notes

¹ Alan Meister, *Indian Gaming Industry Report, 2008–2009*, Casino City Press, (2008).

² Table A can be found in Eugene Martin Christiansen, “The 2007 Gross Annual Wager of the United States,” *Insight: The Journal of the North American Gambling Industry*, Vol. 6, No. 10, (2009).

³ Lucy Dadayan, Nino Giguashvili, and Robert B. Ward, “From a Bonanza to a Blue Chip? Gambling Revenue to the States,” Rockefeller Institute, (June 2008).

⁴ American Gaming Association Web page and state gaming regulatory body Web pages.

⁵ Christiansen, op. cit., 7.

⁶ See, for example, Blaszczyński, A., Ladouceur, R., Nower, L., and Shaffer, H.J., “Informed choice and gambling: Principles for consumer protection,” *Journal of Gambling Business and Economics*, 2(1), (2008) 103–18.

⁷ See, for example, William R. Eadington (2004), “Comment on ‘The costs of addicted gamblers: Should the states initiate mega-lawsuits similar to the tobacco cases?’” in *Managerial and Decision Economics*, Vol. 25, (2004) 191–96.

⁸Richard Thalheimer and Mukhtar M. Ali, “The Demand for Casino Gaming with Special Reference to the Effect of a Smoking Ban,” *Economic Inquiry*, 46(2), (2008) 273–82; and Michael R. Pakko, “Smoke-free law did affect revenue from gaming in Delaware,” Working Paper 2005-028B, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, (2005).

⁹Eugene Martin Christiansen, “What Are Lotteries Worth?,” *Insight: The Journal of the North American Gambling Industry*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (2007); and “How Well Do Privatized Lotteries Perform?,” *Insight: The Journal of the North American Gambling Industry*, Vol. 5, No. 10, (2007).

About the Author

William R. Eadington is professor of economics and director of the Institute for the Study of Gambling and Commercial Gaming at the University of Nevada, Reno. He is an internationally recognized authority on the legalization and regulation of commercial gambling, and has written extensively on issues relating to the economic and social impacts of gaming since the 1970s.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 7.24
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 2007
(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 | \$1,992,826 | \$1,450,636 | \$22,529 | \$519,661 | \$1,634,801 | \$1,423,311 | \$29,031 | \$182,459 | \$937,799 | \$3,917,961 |
| Alabama | 27,536 | 21,287 | 236 | 6,013 | 23,193 | 20,674 | 199 | 2,319 | 7,059 | 43,865 |
| Alaska | 12,478 | 10,336 | 17 | 2,124 | 9,192 | 8,291 | 76 | 825 | 6,553 | 59,081 |
| Arizona | 29,876 | 24,182 | 28 | 5,666 | 28,333 | 25,474 | 31 | 2,828 | 9,546 | 51,214 |
| Arkansas | 18,176 | 14,161 | 0 | 4,015 | 14,949 | 13,762 | 0 | 1,187 | 4,509 | 27,390 |
| California | 299,949 | 189,544 | 5,920 | 104,484 | 233,578 | 198,541 | 5,640 | 29,397 | 114,702 | 579,171 |
| Colorado | 26,881 | 18,481 | 0 | 8,400 | 21,244 | 17,981 | 28 | 3,235 | 14,906 | 64,491 |
| Connecticut | 25,492 | 20,382 | 27 | 5,082 | 22,115 | 19,010 | 318 | 2,787 | 23,836 | 45,219 |
| Delaware | 7,433 | 6,313 | 12 | 1,108 | 6,751 | 6,229 | 89 | 433 | 5,243 | 13,994 |
| Florida | 95,045 | 66,006 | 18 | 29,022 | 72,773 | 65,738 | 86 | 6,949 | 36,332 | 202,274 |
| Georgia | 45,067 | 36,314 | 0 | 8,753 | 41,843 | 37,749 | 42 | 4,053 | 11,370 | 77,655 |
| Hawaii | 11,176 | 9,073 | 0 | 2,103 | 9,848 | 8,970 | 0 | 878 | 5,959 | 19,552 |
| Idaho | 9,095 | 6,409 | 106 | 2,580 | 6,895 | 6,146 | 80 | 670 | 2,813 | 17,415 |
| Illinois | 71,255 | 52,377 | 0 | 18,878 | 59,302 | 51,037 | 0 | 8,265 | 54,535 | 136,240 |
| Indiana | 32,429 | 27,338 | 0 | 5,092 | 28,810 | 26,522 | 37 | 2,250 | 19,180 | 63,338 |
| Iowa | 19,053 | 14,120 | 180 | 4,753 | 15,462 | 13,843 | 123 | 1,496 | 6,727 | 35,280 |
| Kansas | 14,999 | 12,004 | 0 | 2,995 | 13,183 | 11,982 | 0 | 1,202 | 5,671 | 22,064 |
| Kentucky | 25,425 | 20,058 | 0 | 5,367 | 23,680 | 20,863 | 0 | 2,817 | 10,857 | 44,731 |
| Louisiana | 33,286 | 27,411 | 5 | 5,870 | 27,856 | 25,016 | 4 | 2,835 | 14,252 | 59,460 |
| Maine | 9,434 | 7,428 | 0 | 2,006 | 7,936 | 7,263 | 0 | 672 | 5,327 | 20,428 |
| Maryland | 34,848 | 27,374 | 116 | 7,358 | 31,611 | 28,266 | 552 | 2,792 | 19,017 | 63,003 |
| Massachusetts | 49,426 | 38,709 | 172 | 10,545 | 44,048 | 39,432 | 248 | 4,369 | 67,939 | 98,390 |
| Michigan | 63,071 | 48,785 | 743 | 13,543 | 54,745 | 48,040 | 604 | 6,101 | 33,657 | 111,745 |
| Minnesota | 38,745 | 28,476 | 0 | 10,269 | 31,880 | 28,163 | 104 | 3,613 | 8,867 | 64,495 |
| Mississippi | 22,399 | 17,397 | 235 | 4,766 | 18,629 | 16,899 | 191 | 1,539 | 5,858 | 34,702 |
| Missouri | 32,728 | 23,099 | 0 | 9,630 | 25,319 | 22,441 | 0 | 2,877 | 18,716 | 74,552 |
| Montana | 7,129 | 5,192 | 64 | 1,874 | 5,554 | 4,896 | 56 | 602 | 4,650 | 16,435 |
| Nebraska | 9,986 | 8,380 | 0 | 1,606 | 7,830 | 7,431 | 0 | 399 | 2,197 | 14,350 |
| Nevada | 14,184 | 9,734 | 75 | 4,375 | 10,755 | 9,459 | 77 | 1,220 | 4,141 | 27,766 |
| New Hampshire | 7,172 | 5,472 | 439 | 1,261 | 6,226 | 5,382 | 388 | 456 | 7,690 | 13,194 |
| New Jersey | 65,495 | 49,747 | 774 | 14,975 | 56,076 | 44,921 | 2,060 | 9,096 | 51,385 | 111,844 |
| New Mexico | 16,782 | 12,672 | 0 | 4,110 | 14,907 | 13,641 | 16 | 1,250 | 7,323 | 47,611 |
| New York | 178,908 | 130,399 | 7,655 | 40,854 | 151,339 | 124,834 | 12,389 | 14,115 | 110,085 | 347,377 |
| North Carolina | 51,841 | 42,340 | 0 | 9,501 | 44,009 | 39,736 | 151 | 4,122 | 19,246 | 95,292 |
| North Dakota | 4,786 | 3,942 | 0 | 844 | 3,778 | 3,441 | 0 | 336 | 1,792 | 11,135 |
| Ohio | 86,430 | 52,148 | 688 | 33,594 | 66,207 | 53,953 | 431 | 11,824 | 26,065 | 199,957 |
| Oklahoma | 22,330 | 17,234 | 476 | 4,619 | 18,104 | 15,846 | 428 | 1,830 | 8,667 | 38,543 |
| Oregon | 30,587 | 17,011 | 376 | 13,200 | 20,606 | 16,703 | 202 | 3,700 | 11,303 | 79,486 |
| Pennsylvania | 83,385 | 59,386 | 1,349 | 22,649 | 68,293 | 58,496 | 1,332 | 8,465 | 37,125 | 142,731 |
| Rhode Island | 8,418 | 6,279 | 32 | 2,107 | 7,071 | 5,909 | 125 | 1,037 | 8,419 | 16,967 |
| South Carolina | 27,531 | 20,942 | 1,401 | 5,187 | 24,825 | 20,887 | 1,627 | 2,311 | 14,981 | 42,943 |
| South Dakota | 4,920 | 3,293 | 0 | 1,627 | 3,572 | 3,263 | 0 | 308 | 3,232 | 12,948 |
| Tennessee | 29,470 | 24,812 | 0 | 4,658 | 24,993 | 23,330 | 6 | 1,657 | 4,142 | 38,495 |
| Texas | 114,728 | 88,863 | 0 | 25,865 | 90,624 | 80,768 | 0 | 9,856 | 23,909 | 297,038 |
| Utah | 15,864 | 12,463 | 194 | 3,207 | 12,774 | 11,611 | 141 | 1,022 | 5,927 | 31,346 |
| Vermont | 5,437 | 4,786 | 41 | 611 | 4,994 | 4,687 | 66 | 241 | 3,052 | 7,243 |
| Virginia | 47,156 | 35,145 | 502 | 11,508 | 36,774 | 33,652 | 470 | 2,652 | 19,684 | 79,118 |
| Washington | 47,030 | 31,214 | 504 | 15,313 | 37,116 | 31,980 | 479 | 4,657 | 21,059 | 85,562 |
| West Virginia | 11,945 | 10,648 | 70 | 1,227 | 9,767 | 9,290 | 71 | 406 | 5,628 | 12,480 |
| Wisconsin | 40,164 | 26,648 | 0 | 13,516 | 30,896 | 26,801 | 6 | 4,089 | 21,461 | 99,560 |
| Wyoming | 5,845 | 4,820 | 74 | 951 | 4,536 | 4,062 | 59 | 415 | 1,205 | 18,793 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2009. 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on

nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology07.html>.

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.

Table 7.25

NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 2003–2007

| Item | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Revenue total..... | \$1,992,826,296 | \$1,773,012,744 | \$1,637,820,897 | \$1,586,718,729 | \$1,295,658,820 |
| General revenue | 1,450,636,262 | 1,385,181,235 | 1,282,347,838 | 1,194,055,987 | 1,112,349,024 |
| Taxes | 749,785,186 | 710,606,931 | 408,456,380 | 590,413,778 | 548,990,867 |
| Intergovernmental revenue | 430,202,361 | 419,143,477 | 408,456,380 | 394,613,110 | 361,617,049 |
| From Federal Government | 409,751,859 | 397,597,199 | 386,034,095 | 374,693,902 | 343,307,800 |
| Public welfare | 233,432,273 | 222,915,684 | 221,932,568 | 214,528,312 | 196,954,235 |
| Education | 73,399,424 | 73,493,091 | 682,16590 | 64,913,198 | 56,361,735 |
| Highways | 35,186,919 | 33,535,989 | 32,735,017 | 29,606,251 | 29,481,357 |
| Employment security administration | 3,854,284 | 4,733,548 | 4,630,281 | 4,876,406 | 5,026,880 |
| Other | 63,878,959 | 62,918,887 | 58,519,639 | 59,124,638 | 55,483,593 |
| From local government | 20,450,502 | 21,546,278 | 22,422,285 | 19,919,208 | 18,309,249 |
| Charges and miscellaneous revenue | 270,648,715 | 255,430,827 | 225,780,200 | 209,029,099 | 201,741,108 |
| Liquor stores revenue | 5,799,273 | 5,429,820 | 5,212,064 | 4,865,703 | 4,517,992 |
| Utility revenue | 16,729,965 | 15,816,052 | 14,627,471 | 12,954,913 | 12,517,945 |
| Insurance trust revenue..... | 519,660,796 | 366,585,637 | 335,633,524 | 374,842,126 | 166,273,859 |
| Employee retirement..... | 456,789,127 | 300,350,329 | 269,763,309 | 308,949,942 | 110,838,528 |
| Unemployment compensation..... | 34,063,242 | 36,863,504 | 35,242,919 | 38,229,928 | 35,190,504 |
| Worker compensation | 19,412,978 | 21,514,198 | 23,018,659 | 21,757,876 | 16,122,680 |
| Other..... | 9,395,449 | 7,857,606 | 7,608,637 | 5,904,380 | 4,122,147 |
| Expenditure and debt redemption..... | 1,732,595,151 | 1,647,861,131 | 1,551,947,283 | 1,497,114,170 | 1,426,714,871 |
| Debt redemption | 97,793,975 | 96,285,125 | 81,484,825 | 90,938,903 | 67,666,492 |
| Expenditure total | 1,634,801,176 | 1,551,576,006 | 1,470,462,458 | 1,406,175,267 | 1,359,048,379 |
| General expenditure | 1,423,311,388 | 1,347,150,647 | 91,532,787 | 1,209,435,776 | 1,163,968,202 |
| Education..... | 514,923,754 | 481,877,471 | 455,104,018 | 429,340,569 | 411,093,625 |
| Intergovernmental expenditure | 298,883,069 | 279,403,028 | 263,155,197 | 248,356,196 | 240,408,489 |
| State institutions of higher education | 180,483,441 | 170,053,080 | 152,556,732 | 152,783,448 | 145,941,224 |
| Other education | 334,440,313 | 311,824,391 | 276,158,620 | 276,557,121 | 265,152,401 |
| Public welfare..... | 393,142,174 | 376,762,874 | 368,806,663 | 339,408,778 | 314,406,504 |
| Intergovernmental expenditure | 56,945,447 | 53,891,394 | 51,512,090 | 47,440,301 | 49,301,258 |
| Cash assistance, categorical program | 6,406,925 | 9,833,025 | 10,343,253 | 9,924,609 | 9,487,944 |
| Cash assistance, other..... | 4,100,539 | 2,660,348 | 2,474,923 | 2,358,980 | 1,993,148 |
| Other public welfare | 382,634,710 | 364,269,501 | 331,289,629 | 279,851,755 | 302,925,412 |
| Highways..... | 103,166,635 | 99,518,879 | 90,273,738 | 86,165,985 | 85,726,099 |
| Intergovernmental expenditure | 14,844,331 | 15,230,034 | 14,486,020 | 13,972,060 | 13,271,218 |
| Regular state highway facilities | 95,809,797 | 92,641,261 | 83,854,936 | 78,751,658 | 78,142,687 |
| State toll highways/facilities | 7,356,838 | 6,877,618 | 6,418,802 | 7,414,327 | 7,583,412 |
| Health and hospitals..... | 106,098,820 | 95,920,791 | 92,060,367 | 90,600,268 | 88,615,522 |
| Hospitals | 48,284,647 | 44,799,566 | 43,103,003 | 40,349,143 | 38,394,884 |
| Health..... | 57,814,173 | 51,121,225 | 48,957,364 | 50,251,125 | 50,220,638 |
| Natural resources | 21,981,075 | 20,034,067 | 18,360,179 | 18,651,542 | 18,576,793 |
| Corrections | 46,490,177 | 42,720,103 | 40,689,366 | 39,313,812 | 39,187,839 |
| Financial administration | 22,449,589 | 21,666,571 | 22,811,548 | 21,386,771 | 20,805,632 |
| Employment security administration | 3,964,905 | 4,608,709 | 4,377,732 | 4,673,666 | 5,258,083 |
| Police protection | 12,875,855 | 12,232,958 | 11,362,668 | 9,471,421 | 11,144,395 |
| Interest on general debt..... | 40,812,038 | 37,808,472 | 34,362,180 | 32,953,170 | 31,294,763 |
| Veterans' services | 1,030,506 | 953,623 | 1,349,107 | 1,503,741 | 1,016,563 |
| Utility expenditure | 24,367,151 | 24,904,119 | 22,785,073 | 21,676,258 | 22,404,931 |
| Insurance trust expenditure | 182,458,527 | 175,182,982 | 167,974,677 | 171,139,160 | 168,978,731 |
| Employee retirement..... | 135,759,777 | 127,492,686 | 118,332,771 | 111,375,680 | 103,048,619 |
| Unemployment compensation..... | 28,854,007 | 28,008,860 | 29,776,222 | 43,173,792 | 51,410,604 |
| Other..... | 17,844,743 | 19,681,436 | 19,865,684 | 16,589,688 | 14,519,508 |
| Total expenditure by character and object..... | 1,634,801,176 | 1,551,576,006 | 1,470,462,458 | 1,406,175,267 | 1,359,048,379 |
| Direct expenditure..... | 1,177,424,507 | 1,122,651,290 | 1,066,995,248 | 1,016,469,065 | 976,851,809 |
| Current operation..... | 810,498,421 | 774,651,394 | 738,068,643 | 691,651,637 | 656,989,385 |
| Capital outlay | 110,302,205 | 101,452,960 | 94,550,657 | 90,950,079 | 91,942,748 |
| Construction | 90,728,130 | 83,857,561 | 72,609,708 | 73,372,464 | 72,374,446 |
| Other capital outlay..... | 19,574,075 | 17,595,399 | 21,940,949 | 17,577,615 | 19,568,302 |
| Assistance and subsidies..... | 31,362,708 | 31,644,069 | 30,307,592 | 28,104,471 | 25,900,969 |
| Interest on debt | 42,802,646 | 39,719,885 | 36,093,679 | 34,623,718 | 33,039,976 |
| Insurance benefits and repayments..... | 182,458,527 | 175,182,982 | 167,974,677 | 171,139,160 | 168,978,731 |
| Intergovernmental expenditure | 457,376,669 | 428,924,716 | 403,467,210 | 389,706,202 | 382,196,570 |
| Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year | 3,917,961,292 | 3,436,442,021 | 3,144,241,774 | 2,930,126,017 | 2,594,215,994 |
| Insurance trust | 91,745,190 | 2,491,498,005 | 2,305,723,853 | 2,142,907,100 | 1,859,116,896 |
| Unemployment fund balance | 39,795,912 | 35,053,864 | 27,595,746 | 23,794,035 | 28,795,978 |
| Debt offsets | 422,501,416 | 386,862,630 | 349,347,741 | 328,219,839 | 315,588,433 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009. 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain

no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology07.html>.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 7.26
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2007

| State | Total general revenue (a) | Sales and gross receipts | | | | | Licenses | | Individual income | Corporation net income | Intergovernmental revenue | Charges and miscellaneous general revenue |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | Total | Total (b) | General | Motor fuels | Total (b) | Motor vehicle | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | \$1,450,636,262 | \$749,785,186 | \$345,363,685 | \$235,867,056 | \$36,523,953 | \$46,799,430 | \$19,269,162 | \$266,355,603 | \$52,977,642 | \$430,202,361 | \$270,648,715 | |
| Alabama | 21,287,228 | 8,868,314 | 4,390,386 | 2,278,027 | 567,791 | 477,462 | 204,831 | 3,019,510 | 505,886 | 7,732,269 | 4,686,645 | |
| Alaska | 10,336,331 | 3,442,930 | 219,776 | 0 | 39,303 | 127,226 | 59,848 | 0 | 813,762 | 2,288,253 | 4,605,148 | |
| Arizona | 24,181,785 | 12,396,587 | 7,338,904 | 5,683,866 | 768,914 | 402,597 | 213,008 | 3,196,156 | 986,170 | 8,122,068 | 3,663,130 | |
| Arkansas | 14,161,006 | 7,391,778 | 3,854,708 | 2,904,401 | 462,056 | 298,309 | 131,292 | 2,168,441 | 362,983 | 4,286,094 | 2,483,134 | |
| California | 189,543,916 | 114,736,981 | 40,433,533 | 32,669,175 | 3,432,527 | 7,501,648 | 2,621,956 | 53,318,287 | 11,157,898 | 49,889,749 | 24,917,186 | |
| Colorado | 18,481,180 | 9,205,912 | 3,450,208 | 2,218,951 | 661,832 | 343,346 | 204,994 | 4,795,423 | 479,445 | 4,732,975 | 4,542,293 | |
| Connecticut | 20,382,270 | 12,847,554 | 4,963,682 | 3,030,353 | 439,673 | 362,255 | 203,399 | 6,335,078 | 362,255 | 4,167,175 | 3,367,541 | |
| Delaware | 6,312,846 | 2,905,905 | 459,209 | 0 | 117,484 | 1,006,434 | 34,783 | 1,025,416 | 302,222 | 1,241,741 | 2,165,200 | |
| Florida | 66,005,588 | 35,738,291 | 27,535,367 | 21,748,908 | 2,305,859 | 1,875,317 | 1,176,282 | 0 | 2,442,516 | 19,239,807 | 11,027,490 | |
| Georgia | 36,313,631 | 18,170,913 | 7,744,262 | 5,915,521 | 1,082,874 | 497,388 | 235,722 | 8,799,415 | 1,017,187 | 13,005,370 | 5,137,348 | |
| Hawaii | 9,073,319 | 5,093,842 | 3,227,965 | 2,557,644 | 89,729 | 156,238 | 108,314 | 1,560,306 | 100,847 | 2,063,945 | 1,915,532 | |
| Idaho | 6,409,015 | 3,536,574 | 1,668,798 | 1,277,533 | 231,894 | 264,108 | 125,306 | 1,406,462 | 188,229 | 1,842,758 | 1,029,683 | |
| Illinois | 52,377,362 | 30,578,017 | 14,310,390 | 9,817,291 | 1,453,706 | 2,440,961 | 1,473,073 | 10,469,797 | 2,936,360 | 14,234,320 | 7,565,025 | |
| Indiana | 27,337,514 | 14,008,033 | 7,752,229 | 5,423,501 | 880,874 | 496,368 | 182,932 | 4,615,605 | 987,111 | 7,941,998 | 5,387,483 | |
| Iowa | 14,119,773 | 6,469,752 | 2,767,626 | 1,786,668 | 447,484 | 615,343 | 401,265 | 2,666,601 | 325,077 | 4,378,744 | 3,271,277 | |
| Kansas | 12,003,844 | 6,893,359 | 3,057,029 | 2,242,025 | 431,394 | 302,685 | 169,653 | 2,744,934 | 527,427 | 3,156,389 | 1,954,096 | |
| Kentucky | 20,058,096 | 9,895,207 | 4,590,295 | 2,817,636 | 570,540 | 459,329 | 209,881 | 3,041,535 | 988,065 | 6,338,156 | 3,824,733 | |
| Louisiana | 27,411,283 | 10,863,502 | 5,373,662 | 3,481,242 | 616,636 | 568,849 | 110,997 | 3,214,163 | 752,773 | 12,417,474 | 4,130,307 | |
| Maine | 7,428,346 | 3,581,680 | 1,690,705 | 1,054,812 | 231,484 | 227,273 | 88,093 | 1,358,301 | 183,852 | 2,393,954 | 1,452,712 | |
| Maryland | 27,374,133 | 15,094,183 | 5,811,886 | 3,447,828 | 753,988 | 722,214 | 459,907 | 6,679,168 | 782,030 | 7,199,413 | 5,080,537 | |
| Massachusetts | 38,708,809 | 20,666,972 | 5,995,840 | 4,075,549 | 676,119 | 675,925 | 300,426 | 11,399,649 | 2,106,898 | 9,617,501 | 8,424,336 | |
| Michigan | 48,784,813 | 23,848,753 | 11,602,093 | 7,983,098 | 1,034,462 | 1,375,194 | 909,353 | 6,442,678 | 1,786,213 | 13,083,153 | 11,852,907 | |
| Minnesota | 28,476,103 | 17,780,164 | 7,302,090 | 4,470,596 | 644,172 | 973,363 | 512,656 | 7,230,854 | 1,183,816 | 6,680,661 | 4,015,278 | |
| Mississippi | 17,397,998 | 6,394,513 | 3,155,622 | 2,155,622 | 448,826 | 395,529 | 124,836 | 1,401,809 | 369,205 | 9,103,302 | 1,899,583 | |
| Missouri | 23,098,517 | 10,704,834 | 4,484,998 | 3,272,919 | 736,652 | 630,431 | 253,464 | 4,834,820 | 390,657 | 8,005,044 | 4,388,639 | |
| Montana | 5,191,640 | 2,319,992 | 530,159 | 0 | 210,693 | 308,304 | 150,082 | 832,916 | 178,707 | 1,813,956 | 1,057,692 | |
| Nebraska | 8,380,410 | 4,071,032 | 1,952,603 | 1,484,170 | 320,509 | 207,013 | 91,150 | 1,650,895 | 213,027 | 2,532,557 | 1,776,821 | |
| Nevada | 9,733,699 | 6,304,753 | 3,126,064 | 3,121,848 | 328,433 | 801,560 | 170,142 | 0 | 0 | 2,091,256 | 1,337,690 | |
| New Hampshire | 5,471,722 | 2,175,057 | 734,894 | 0 | 129,182 | 209,662 | 85,806 | 107,452 | 595,789 | 1,775,088 | 1,521,577 | |
| New Jersey | 49,746,594 | 29,106,788 | 11,942,242 | 8,345,601 | 565,154 | 1,512,520 | 463,133 | 11,539,894 | 2,876,591 | 11,462,648 | 9,177,158 | |
| New Mexico | 12,672,012 | 5,205,322 | 2,483,021 | 1,843,613 | 244,617 | 237,561 | 182,821 | 1,149,805 | 425,087 | 4,219,834 | 3,246,856 | |
| New York | 130,399,016 | 63,161,582 | 19,505,685 | 10,879,888 | 516,224 | 1,327,930 | 817,299 | 34,579,992 | 5,416,105 | 47,324,109 | 19,913,325 | |
| North Carolina | 42,340,472 | 22,612,798 | 8,866,005 | 5,202,423 | 1,608,984 | 1,338,413 | 614,000 | 10,588,951 | 1,565,544 | 13,231,264 | 6,496,410 | |
| North Dakota | 3,942,336 | 1,782,990 | 808,706 | 484,341 | 138,813 | 127,842 | 57,635 | 316,894 | 136,424 | 1,227,870 | 931,476 | |
| Ohio | 52,147,780 | 24,810,567 | 11,223,322 | 7,781,270 | 1,719,809 | 2,139,072 | 736,563 | 10,031,665 | 1,502,582 | 16,691,614 | 10,645,599 | |
| Oklahoma | 17,234,417 | 8,267,606 | 2,939,995 | 1,964,098 | 396,991 | 952,971 | 608,318 | 2,774,851 | 561,375 | 5,406,356 | 3,560,455 | |
| Oregon | 17,010,752 | 7,742,862 | 782,874 | 0 | 416,964 | 832,937 | 460,186 | 5,595,831 | 405,857 | 4,653,941 | 4,613,949 | |
| Pennsylvania | 59,386,391 | 30,837,657 | 14,482,587 | 8,661,711 | 1,142,999 | 2,847,005 | 818,588 | 9,812,726 | 2,286,527 | 16,323,614 | 12,225,120 | |
| Rhode Island | 6,279,168 | 2,766,046 | 1,356,587 | 875,619 | 131,696 | 94,012 | 52,539 | 1,085,600 | 179,168 | 2,086,752 | 1,426,370 | |
| South Carolina | 20,942,385 | 8,688,935 | 4,577,312 | 3,233,632 | 533,285 | 471,080 | 171,778 | 3,239,468 | 311,902 | 7,097,636 | 5,155,814 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2007 — Continued

| State | Total general revenue (a) | Sales and gross receipts | | | | | Licenses | | | Individual income | Corporation net income | Intergovernmental revenue | Charges and miscellaneous general revenue |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | Total | Total (b) | | Motor fuels | Motor vehicle | Total (b) | | | | | | |
| | | | General | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota..... | 3,293,293 | 1,257,084 | 1,018,603 | 711,321 | 123,484 | 45,417 | 156,488 | 45,417 | 0 | 76,665 | 1,276,075 | 760,134 | |
| Tennessee..... | 24,811,808 | 11,370,768 | 8,355,174 | 6,763,657 | 859,743 | 271,080 | 1,259,679 | 271,080 | 249,145 | 1,120,422 | 8,341,938 | 5,099,102 | |
| Texas..... | 88,863,456 | 40,314,714 | 31,811,384 | 20,434,675 | 3,075,308 | 1,433,781 | 5,735,796 | 1,433,781 | 0 | 0 | 28,277,613 | 20,271,129 | |
| Utah..... | 12,463,416 | 5,889,423 | 2,625,037 | 1,953,643 | 382,381 | 105,710 | 202,454 | 105,710 | 2,561,001 | 398,894 | 3,076,320 | 3,497,673 | |
| Vermont..... | 4,785,531 | 2,558,806 | 844,977 | 334,413 | 87,370 | 71,131 | 116,683 | 71,131 | 581,189 | 83,362 | 1,379,970 | 846,755 | |
| Virginia..... | 35,145,300 | 18,571,160 | 6,000,415 | 3,539,061 | 918,849 | 367,848 | 673,592 | 367,848 | 10,238,776 | 879,575 | 6,883,654 | 9,690,486 | |
| Washington..... | 31,213,802 | 17,692,767 | 13,851,911 | 10,861,327 | 1,128,798 | 459,158 | 882,114 | 459,158 | 0 | 0 | 7,892,810 | 5,628,225 | |
| West Virginia..... | 10,648,164 | 4,654,213 | 2,227,596 | 1,129,531 | 349,167 | 87,715 | 182,098 | 87,715 | 1,360,511 | 539,136 | 3,256,627 | 2,737,324 | |
| Wisconsin..... | 26,648,132 | 14,482,624 | 6,037,081 | 4,158,611 | 996,200 | 365,968 | 860,536 | 365,968 | 6,333,633 | 923,359 | 6,769,288 | 5,396,220 | |
| Wyoming..... | 4,820,460 | 2,025,090 | 825,964 | 698,437 | 72,037 | 65,043 | 126,316 | 65,043 | 0 | 0 | 1,947,258 | 848,112 | |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009, 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology07.html>.

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.

Table 7.27
STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2007 (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Direct expenditures | | | | Capital outlay | | | | Insurance benefits and repayments | Exhibit: Total salaries and wages |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Intergovernmental expenditures | Total | Current operation | Total | Construction | Other | Assistance and subsidies | Interest on debt | | |
| United States | \$457,376,669 | \$1,177,424,307 | \$810,498,421 | \$110,302,205 | \$90,728,130 | \$19,574,075 | \$31,362,708 | \$42,802,646 | \$182,458,527 | \$215,876,248 |
| Alabama | 6,088,940 | 17,103,567 | 12,220,463 | 1,871,280 | 1,538,186 | 333,094 | 409,178 | 283,593 | 2,319,053 | 3,795,023 |
| Alaska | 1,365,793 | 7,825,951 | 5,530,107 | 959,289 | 771,734 | 187,555 | 182,754 | 328,541 | 825,260 | 1,449,862 |
| Arizona | 9,860,543 | 18,472,298 | 13,380,387 | 1,313,852 | 1,019,907 | 293,945 | 480,745 | 469,133 | 2,828,181 | 3,152,977 |
| Arkansas | 4,300,048 | 10,648,518 | 8,128,452 | 919,377 | 825,385 | 93,992 | 239,278 | 174,807 | 1,186,690 | 1,749,690 |
| California | 9,241,560 | 141,162,412 | 94,215,741 | 8,857,338 | 7,294,511 | 1,562,827 | 2,907,776 | 5,784,317 | 29,397,246 | 25,414,823 |
| Colorado | 6,000,582 | 15,243,400 | 10,005,070 | 1,069,262 | 935,820 | 133,380 | 210,204 | 723,526 | 3,235,338 | 3,255,396 |
| Connecticut | 3,831,974 | 18,283,216 | 12,311,151 | 1,653,862 | 1,429,522 | 224,342 | 388,033 | 1,142,993 | 2,787,177 | 4,088,537 |
| Delaware | 1,194,559 | 5,556,893 | 4,184,189 | 577,189 | 419,705 | 157,484 | 111,453 | 250,588 | 433,474 | 2,162,325 |
| Florida | 19,680,891 | 53,092,159 | 36,361,614 | 6,732,984 | 5,334,817 | 1,398,167 | 1,888,470 | 1,159,925 | 6,949,166 | 8,268,077 |
| Georgia | 10,515,856 | 31,327,496 | 20,390,323 | 5,501,850 | 5,280,029 | 221,821 | 830,496 | 552,214 | 4,052,613 | 4,292,075 |
| Hawaii | 138,054 | 9,710,156 | 7,634,781 | 639,902 | 486,121 | 153,781 | 98,982 | 458,350 | 878,141 | 2,372,147 |
| Idaho | 1,931,829 | 4,963,490 | 3,485,759 | 561,201 | 475,669 | 85,532 | 116,064 | 130,573 | 669,893 | 983,367 |
| Illinois | 14,259,666 | 45,042,555 | 29,686,739 | 3,695,239 | 3,277,612 | 417,627 | 1,118,125 | 2,277,114 | 8,265,338 | 8,099,483 |
| Indiana | 8,178,674 | 20,630,912 | 14,914,519 | 1,906,332 | 1,599,232 | 307,100 | 694,551 | 865,678 | 2,249,832 | 3,695,037 |
| Iowa | 3,892,136 | 11,569,630 | 7,977,492 | 1,292,035 | 1,064,333 | 227,702 | 464,646 | 339,556 | 1,495,901 | 2,137,369 |
| Kansas | 3,869,984 | 9,313,452 | 6,582,271 | 1,058,528 | 917,594 | 140,934 | 171,658 | 299,060 | 1,201,935 | 2,965,227 |
| Kentucky | 4,469,153 | 19,211,266 | 13,304,538 | 1,916,163 | 1,619,760 | 296,403 | 698,908 | 474,495 | 2,817,162 | 3,532,348 |
| Louisiana | 6,262,247 | 21,593,684 | 15,396,317 | 1,947,983 | 1,627,361 | 320,622 | 561,968 | 852,184 | 2,835,232 | 3,807,032 |
| Maine | 1,276,381 | 6,659,292 | 5,141,624 | 362,318 | 284,851 | 77,467 | 244,921 | 238,030 | 672,399 | 741,360 |
| Maryland | 7,568,283 | 24,042,265 | 17,171,780 | 2,104,467 | 1,364,629 | 739,838 | 1,091,802 | 881,751 | 2,792,465 | 4,512,655 |
| Massachusetts | 9,364,680 | 34,683,744 | 23,753,330 | 2,447,945 | 2,181,880 | 266,065 | 662,936 | 3,450,712 | 4,368,821 | 4,782,098 |
| Michigan | 19,423,935 | 35,321,420 | 24,902,318 | 1,971,018 | 1,509,506 | 461,512 | 1,150,139 | 1,196,808 | 6,101,137 | 5,594,998 |
| Minnesota | 10,686,237 | 21,194,241 | 14,855,123 | 1,449,984 | 1,119,606 | 330,378 | 784,705 | 491,432 | 3,612,997 | 4,619,074 |
| Mississippi | 5,086,220 | 13,542,419 | 10,093,179 | 1,500,204 | 1,303,439 | 196,765 | 183,551 | 226,874 | 1,538,611 | 2,063,464 |
| Missouri | 5,626,071 | 19,692,615 | 13,641,255 | 1,689,175 | 1,433,841 | 255,334 | 435,697 | 1,049,234 | 2,877,254 | 3,470,202 |
| Montana | 1,175,674 | 4,378,570 | 2,865,098 | 622,143 | 576,103 | 46,040 | 99,584 | 189,635 | 602,110 | 830,166 |
| Nebraska | 1,793,817 | 6,035,767 | 4,687,774 | 696,360 | 620,772 | 75,588 | 166,229 | 86,687 | 398,717 | 1,978,616 |
| Nevada | 3,826,539 | 6,928,787 | 4,391,712 | 965,809 | 871,632 | 94,177 | 157,558 | 193,670 | 1,220,038 | 1,553,557 |
| New Hampshire | 1,408,445 | 4,817,676 | 3,466,957 | 408,815 | 314,436 | 91,379 | 123,974 | 364,436 | 456,494 | 897,160 |
| New Jersey | 10,667,575 | 45,408,590 | 29,361,123 | 4,073,455 | 3,321,185 | 752,266 | 942,007 | 1,936,088 | 9,095,827 | 8,784,646 |
| New Mexico | 4,144,807 | 10,762,253 | 7,922,191 | 1,016,784 | 875,118 | 141,666 | 237,591 | 335,295 | 1,250,392 | 2,049,143 |
| New York | 50,525,675 | 100,813,316 | 70,215,442 | 10,269,777 | 7,505,947 | 2,763,830 | 1,427,044 | 4,785,608 | 14,115,445 | 16,094,566 |
| North Carolina | 12,646,039 | 31,363,254 | 23,101,400 | 3,215,202 | 2,462,334 | 752,868 | 317,556 | 606,787 | 4,122,309 | 7,549,959 |
| North Dakota | 741,535 | 3,035,988 | 2,083,147 | 414,737 | 384,270 | 30,467 | 60,205 | 141,551 | 336,348 | 757,505 |
| Ohio | 17,755,241 | 48,451,897 | 29,490,697 | 3,819,803 | 3,416,572 | 403,231 | 1,922,679 | 1,395,173 | 11,823,545 | 7,502,351 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2007 (In thousands of dollars)—Continued

| State | Intergovernmental expenditures | Direct expenditures | | | | | | Insurance benefits and repayments | Interest on debt | Exhibit: Total salaries and wages |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Total | Current operation | Capital outlay | | | Assistance and subsidies | | | |
| | | | | Total | Construction | Other | | | | |
| Oklahoma | 4,067,276 | 14,036,992 | 10,042,003 | 1,380,559 | 1,025,407 | 355,152 | 288,671 | 496,214 | 1,829,545 | 2,939,901 |
| Oregon | 5,047,346 | 15,558,251 | 9,657,585 | 1,305,315 | 1,030,600 | 274,715 | 386,890 | 508,642 | 3,699,819 | 3,608,556 |
| Pennsylvania | 15,189,027 | 53,103,719 | 36,045,335 | 5,035,059 | 4,469,754 | 565,305 | 1,785,701 | 1,772,811 | 8,464,813 | 7,856,097 |
| Rhode Island | 1,009,313 | 6,062,083 | 4,131,213 | 390,998 | 337,164 | 53,834 | 125,455 | 377,458 | 1,036,959 | 1,083,955 |
| South Carolina | 4,870,680 | 19,953,948 | 14,216,031 | 1,829,973 | 1,354,058 | 475,915 | 861,432 | 735,705 | 2,310,807 | 3,360,557 |
| South Dakota | 652,117 | 2,919,624 | 1,959,292 | 469,307 | 423,074 | 46,233 | 61,159 | 121,534 | 308,332 | 789,124 |
| Tennessee | 6,161,614 | 18,831,014 | 14,091,929 | 1,727,797 | 1,617,971 | 109,826 | 1,147,708 | 206,511 | 1,657,069 | 3,653,960 |
| Texas | 21,915,924 | 68,707,824 | 47,432,209 | 8,631,940 | 6,853,604 | 1,778,336 | 1,743,694 | 1,043,989 | 9,855,992 | 13,203,180 |
| Utah | 2,601,367 | 10,172,829 | 7,361,819 | 1,140,723 | 914,719 | 226,004 | 373,507 | 274,292 | 1,022,488 | 2,289,095 |
| Vermont | 1,415,922 | 3,577,938 | 2,761,752 | 294,121 | 260,520 | 33,601 | 121,286 | 159,856 | 240,923 | 703,493 |
| Virginia | 10,438,607 | 26,335,435 | 19,362,185 | 2,315,170 | 1,718,385 | 596,785 | 1,184,514 | 821,973 | 2,651,593 | 5,795,140 |
| Washington | 8,644,100 | 28,472,077 | 18,849,406 | 3,044,145 | 2,396,930 | 647,215 | 980,953 | 940,373 | 4,657,200 | 5,775,895 |
| West Virginia | 2,074,429 | 7,692,543 | 6,005,588 | 943,538 | 813,973 | 129,565 | 161,837 | 175,633 | 405,947 | 1,380,391 |
| Wisconsin | 9,744,914 | 21,151,049 | 13,689,876 | 1,891,883 | 1,676,741 | 215,142 | 508,765 | 971,438 | 4,089,087 | 3,860,864 |
| Wyoming | 1,570,347 | 2,966,026 | 2,038,135 | 402,925 | 371,751 | 31,174 | 49,669 | 59,799 | 415,498 | 573,725 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009, 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology/07.html>.

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

Table 7.28

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2007 (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 | \$1,423,311,388 | \$514,923,754 | \$393,142,174 | \$103,166,635 | \$48,284,647 | \$21,981,075 | \$57,814,173 | \$46,490,177 | \$22,449,589 | \$3,964,905 | \$12,875,855 |
| Alabama | 20,674,219 | 9,350,536 | 4,768,598 | 1,358,627 | 1,622,375 | 277,607 | 643,313 | 514,385 | 210,766 | 79,285 | 167,962 |
| Alaska | 8,290,628 | 1,985,407 | 1,478,593 | 1,203,249 | 1,021,913 | 273,914 | 242,726 | 237,144 | 211,973 | 31,231 | 78,978 |
| Arizona | 25,473,702 | 9,160,086 | 7,249,710 | 1,968,139 | 70,490 | 336,109 | 1,450,493 | 946,922 | 367,210 | 44,486 | 252,728 |
| Arkansas | 13,761,962 | 6,023,402 | 3,624,917 | 897,313 | 742,881 | 221,573 | 238,276 | 331,717 | 337,220 | 50,975 | 70,632 |
| California | 198,541,221 | 72,804,824 | 56,306,480 | 9,122,677 | 6,245,491 | 4,864,214 | 11,494,714 | 8,093,209 | 3,739,039 | 342,246 | 1,450,630 |
| Colorado | 17,980,929 | 7,646,922 | 4,271,325 | 1,085,183 | 394,763 | 272,789 | 758,113 | 895,827 | 463,390 | 54,138 | 114,975 |
| Connecticut | 19,009,516 | 5,339,202 | 5,136,934 | 742,087 | 1,297,077 | 103,206 | 839,811 | 668,179 | 390,387 | 81,597 | 205,351 |
| Delaware | 6,239,345 | 2,140,583 | 1,324,814 | 408,068 | 63,217 | 112,614 | 374,705 | 265,937 | 112,614 | 13,792 | 104,878 |
| Florida | 65,738,088 | 22,249,987 | 17,340,927 | 6,855,857 | 697,587 | 2,215,080 | 3,305,874 | 2,542,387 | 1,238,939 | 72,420 | 462,320 |
| Georgia | 37,748,738 | 15,580,870 | 9,685,127 | 5,009,405 | 730,547 | 463,217 | 1,150,842 | 1,465,496 | 416,294 | 99,221 | 267,801 |
| Hawaii | 8,969,744 | 3,239,562 | 1,494,003 | 306,179 | 454,936 | 142,296 | 611,503 | 197,273 | 112,467 | 51,367 | 15,661 |
| Idaho | 6,145,614 | 2,506,932 | 1,485,151 | 632,101 | 43,860 | 189,751 | 139,552 | 210,333 | 156,658 | 34,547 | 47,038 |
| Illinois | 51,036,882 | 15,353,554 | 15,565,800 | 4,695,631 | 953,052 | 300,115 | 2,255,034 | 1,209,228 | 591,413 | 108,298 | 452,122 |
| Indiana | 26,522,496 | 10,317,966 | 6,823,359 | 1,689,200 | 247,022 | 288,238 | 587,329 | 632,737 | 299,329 | 110,679 | 229,609 |
| Iowa | 13,842,578 | 5,353,934 | 3,612,004 | 1,445,447 | 1,021,701 | 255,776 | 229,321 | 259,104 | 189,022 | 35,051 | 94,776 |
| Kansas | 11,981,501 | 5,329,513 | 2,970,898 | 1,240,990 | 296,477 | 200,618 | 179,841 | 317,649 | 162,339 | 22,647 | 108,582 |
| Kentucky | 20,863,257 | 7,963,410 | 5,827,463 | 2,138,616 | 1,007,977 | 361,199 | 577,490 | 471,523 | 262,813 | 52,103 | 191,395 |
| Louisiana | 25,016,388 | 7,708,209 | 4,918,292 | 1,656,383 | 843,838 | 483,495 | 588,283 | 651,468 | 287,211 | 58,296 | 316,352 |
| Maine | 7,263,274 | 1,977,451 | 2,442,219 | 497,630 | 54,830 | 176,617 | 476,005 | 130,051 | 128,479 | 11,294 | 71,324 |
| Maryland | 28,266,243 | 9,705,518 | 6,847,770 | 2,396,270 | 494,736 | 519,805 | 1,890,053 | 1,376,322 | 545,922 | 50,734 | 419,201 |
| Massachusetts | 39,431,782 | 10,657,235 | 12,195,223 | 1,735,159 | 512,551 | 336,316 | 960,808 | 1,209,443 | 550,058 | 55,084 | 567,989 |
| Michigan | 48,040,183 | 21,420,912 | 12,690,079 | 2,808,637 | 2,055,355 | 299,768 | 1,090,937 | 1,801,658 | 487,094 | 185,330 | 327,884 |
| Minnesota | 28,163,216 | 11,654,016 | 8,415,365 | 1,861,145 | 327,807 | 482,422 | 599,726 | 535,237 | 239,962 | 73,418 | 327,884 |
| Mississippi | 16,899,143 | 5,116,749 | 4,175,865 | 1,494,109 | 860,626 | 277,718 | 354,827 | 326,751 | 83,209 | 23,623 | 115,294 |
| Missouri | 22,441,427 | 7,964,401 | 5,804,854 | 2,172,262 | 1,210,980 | 339,545 | 1,077,855 | 669,121 | 203,665 | 18,992 | 198,852 |
| Montana | 4,896,244 | 1,688,003 | 837,857 | 599,237 | 42,590 | 234,061 | 289,725 | 146,574 | 213,151 | 14,343 | 40,448 |
| Nebraska | 7,430,867 | 2,661,012 | 2,024,945 | 557,579 | 225,283 | 186,188 | 426,557 | 212,598 | 93,388 | 40,360 | 80,482 |
| Nevada | 9,458,516 | 3,924,517 | 1,641,032 | 810,196 | 240,770 | 140,048 | 263,325 | 294,380 | 110,119 | 41,696 | 96,649 |
| New Hampshire | 5,381,944 | 1,942,448 | 1,445,654 | 438,894 | 56,244 | 63,123 | 143,143 | 110,297 | 79,698 | 28,030 | 49,463 |
| New Jersey | 44,920,677 | 14,863,769 | 11,895,707 | 2,615,630 | 1,957,266 | 537,755 | 1,311,145 | 1,489,950 | 702,533 | 156,364 | 525,964 |
| New Mexico | 13,640,543 | 4,844,691 | 3,115,453 | 996,883 | 734,720 | 213,460 | 447,156 | 341,179 | 180,233 | 18,133 | 168,929 |
| New York | 124,834,333 | 37,086,748 | 46,614,760 | 4,250,420 | 4,599,507 | 499,438 | 6,747,721 | 3,126,699 | 2,103,010 | 304,363 | 906,539 |
| North Carolina | 39,735,713 | 16,547,989 | 10,972,023 | 2,998,418 | 1,371,677 | 593,500 | 1,536,226 | 1,271,328 | 344,027 | 160,514 | 593,039 |
| North Dakota | 3,441,175 | 1,245,407 | 706,358 | 446,733 | 15,044 | 152,590 | 63,730 | 54,283 | 72,433 | 7,498 | 23,737 |
| Ohio | 53,953,051 | 19,699,442 | 16,352,684 | 3,479,916 | 1,958,958 | 381,157 | 2,537,498 | 1,335,897 | 1,283,558 | 262,288 | 221,605 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2007 (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..... | 15,846,257 | 6,438,290 | 4,432,291 | 1,285,952 | 167,555 | 204,439 | 704,210 | 586,836 | 217,405 | 43,000 | 145,801 |
| Oregon..... | 16,703,334 | 6,076,628 | 3,854,060 | 1,524,387 | 1,002,426 | 392,433 | 415,065 | 697,622 | 549,492 | 43,217 | 228,593 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 58,496,337 | 18,257,623 | 19,146,526 | 5,983,144 | 2,523,454 | 622,515 | 1,779,089 | 1,720,374 | 954,451 | 185,002 | 719,268 |
| Rhode Island..... | 5,909,356 | 1,660,195 | 2,079,486 | 263,915 | 93,996 | 43,561 | 162,119 | 178,364 | 158,186 | 34,038 | 60,470 |
| South Carolina..... | 20,887,140 | 7,462,708 | 5,404,269 | 1,125,851 | 1,309,736 | 259,490 | 970,251 | 470,894 | 745,175 | 59,974 | 196,501 |
| South Dakota..... | 3,263,409 | 1,005,279 | 759,061 | 521,948 | 55,287 | 122,972 | 116,675 | 103,166 | 84,737 | 19,324 | 29,632 |
| Tennessee..... | 23,329,875 | 7,860,649 | 8,067,623 | 1,913,472 | 393,670 | 282,659 | 1,207,745 | 769,362 | 296,002 | 124,539 | 140,725 |
| Texas..... | 80,767,756 | 34,408,665 | 20,646,360 | 8,133,944 | 3,288,025 | 941,465 | 2,232,519 | 3,302,304 | 584,846 | 178,934 | 611,716 |
| Utah..... | 11,610,881 | 5,230,850 | 2,113,615 | 829,412 | 767,175 | 176,761 | 344,488 | 310,334 | 261,527 | 17,865 | 116,946 |
| Vermont..... | 4,686,834 | 2,153,209 | 1,202,700 | 332,316 | 18,162 | 70,337 | 149,948 | 114,748 | 50,642 | 17,169 | 77,135 |
| Virginia..... | 33,652,244 | 13,185,813 | 6,982,641 | 2,633,577 | 2,541,320 | 225,791 | 944,144 | 1,425,372 | 460,107 | 152,406 | 661,221 |
| Washington..... | 31,979,762 | 13,027,431 | 6,982,213 | 2,764,159 | 1,598,218 | 799,327 | 1,709,620 | 1,090,342 | 382,762 | 154,634 | 311,756 |
| West Virginia..... | 9,289,844 | 3,572,629 | 2,405,778 | 972,049 | 88,713 | 178,911 | 307,646 | 233,639 | 265,538 | 21,305 | 61,691 |
| Wisconsin..... | 26,801,374 | 10,176,419 | 6,393,090 | 1,859,187 | 951,128 | 595,231 | 661,206 | 1,027,163 | 266,347 | 88,812 | 125,814 |
| Wyoming..... | 4,061,846 | 1,352,159 | 610,218 | 409,052 | 1,697 | 269,861 | 225,791 | 117,171 | 72,652 | 30,653 | 38,315 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009, 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling

error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/survey methodology07.html>.

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

Table 7.29

STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 2007

(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 | \$937,799,233 | \$930,400,925 | \$7,398,308 | \$507,899,509 |
| Alabama | 7,059,343 | 7,027,968 | 31,375 | 5,053,681 |
| Alaska | 6,553,080 | 6,433,354 | 119,726 | 2,064,896 |
| Arizona | 9,546,428 | 9,505,723 | 40,705 | 5,692,824 |
| Arkansas | 4,508,511 | 4,499,668 | 8,843 | 1,965,614 |
| California | 114,701,797 | 114,696,797 | 5,000 | 83,399,547 |
| Colorado | 14,905,758 | 14,540,286 | 365,472 | 2,806,445 |
| Connecticut | 23,836,187 | 23,822,905 | 13,282 | 12,677,820 |
| Delaware | 5,242,613 | 5,242,613 | 0 | 2,541,687 |
| Florida | 36,331,829 | 36,292,049 | 39,780 | 32,446,550 |
| Georgia | 11,370,040 | 11,325,040 | 45,000 | 8,832,823 |
| Hawaii | 5,959,064 | 5,959,064 | 0 | 4,904,054 |
| Idaho | 2,812,655 | 2,804,156 | 8,499 | 387,882 |
| Illinois | 54,535,159 | 54,523,542 | 11,617 | 26,049,778 |
| Indiana | 19,180,194 | 19,149,361 | 30,833 | 2,900,958 |
| Iowa | 6,727,065 | 6,727,065 | 0 | 1,687,450 |
| Kansas | 5,671,144 | 5,635,261 | 35,883 | 3,606,991 |
| Kentucky | 10,857,128 | 10,854,027 | 3,101 | 4,553,596 |
| Louisiana | 14,251,968 | 14,242,932 | 9,036 | 7,040,413 |
| Maine | 5,326,692 | 5,323,202 | 3,490 | 984,713 |
| Maryland | 19,017,465 | 18,647,277 | 370,188 | 7,617,516 |
| Massachusetts | 67,938,742 | 67,891,312 | 47,430 | 34,061,688 |
| Michigan | 33,657,214 | 33,490,564 | 166,650 | 15,065,067 |
| Minnesota | 8,866,611 | 8,661,096 | 205,515 | 4,223,398 |
| Mississippi | 5,858,340 | 5,786,890 | 71,450 | 4,351,483 |
| Missouri | 18,715,821 | 18,691,235 | 24,586 | 4,209,609 |
| Montana | 4,649,819 | 4,647,532 | 2,287 | 975,985 |
| Nebraska | 2,196,880 | 2,195,675 | 1,205 | 320,425 |
| Nevada | 4,140,910 | 4,140,910 | 0 | 3,026,155 |
| New Hampshire | 7,690,409 | 7,683,244 | 7,165 | 1,822,404 |
| New Jersey | 51,384,806 | 51,355,354 | 29,452 | 31,855,414 |
| New Mexico | 7,323,101 | 7,251,094 | 72,007 | 3,004,411 |
| New York | 110,084,829 | 109,707,411 | 377,418 | 67,659,537 |
| North Carolina | 19,245,613 | 18,973,199 | 272,414 | 10,770,268 |
| North Dakota | 1,792,485 | 1,791,884 | 601 | 710,620 |
| Ohio | 26,065,238 | 25,874,819 | 190,419 | 16,060,457 |
| Oklahoma | 8,667,100 | 8,658,963 | 8,137 | 4,715,556 |
| Oregon | 11,303,477 | 11,303,477 | 0 | 8,142,365 |
| Pennsylvania | 37,125,118 | 34,182,180 | 2,942,938 | 14,313,010 |
| Rhode Island | 8,418,744 | 8,414,425 | 4,319 | 3,318,022 |
| South Carolina | 14,981,290 | 14,781,718 | 199,572 | 12,608,841 |
| South Dakota | 3,232,457 | 3,230,049 | 2,408 | 559,183 |
| Tennessee | 4,141,541 | 3,815,796 | 325,745 | 1,908,711 |
| Texas | 23,909,021 | 22,825,263 | 1,083,758 | 12,439,007 |
| Utah | 5,926,589 | 5,897,242 | 29,347 | 1,853,404 |
| Vermont | 3,052,469 | 2,979,168 | 73,301 | 760,514 |
| Virginia | 19,683,529 | 19,565,175 | 118,354 | 7,982,390 |
| Washington | 21,058,558 | 21,058,558 | 0 | 12,982,130 |
| West Virginia | 5,628,065 | 5,628,065 | 0 | 2,275,780 |
| Wisconsin | 21,461,270 | 21,461,270 | 0 | 8,619,611 |
| Wyoming | 1,205,067 | 1,205,067 | 0 | 88,826 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009. 2007 Survey of State Government Finances. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results

do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/survey methodology07.html>.

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

Key:

(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

Table 7.30
NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE-RETIREMENT SYSTEMS
BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2006–07

| State and type of government | Number of systems | Membership | | | Total beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| | | Total | Active members | Inactive members | |
| United States | 2,547 | 18,583,270 | 14,422,883 | 4,160,387 | 7,463,567 |
| State..... | 218 | 16,768,128 | 12,800,553 | 3,967,575 | 6,353,414 |
| Local..... | 2,329 | 1,815,142 | 1,622,330 | 192,812 | 1,110,153 |
| County | 158 | 558,381 | 483,444 | 74,937 | 266,080 |
| Municipality | 1,660 | 1,095,976 | 993,601 | 102,375 | 751,835 |
| Township..... | 394 | 40,842 | 37,098 | 3,744 | 22,471 |
| Special District | 106 | 49,643 | 46,102 | 3,541 | 26,597 |
| School District..... | 11 | 70,300 | 62,085 | 8,215 | 43,170 |
| Alabama | 11 | 267,414 | 239,708 | 27,706 | 106,983 |
| Alaska | 5 | 53,344 | 45,301 | 8,043 | 42,928 |
| Arizona | 6 | 482,799 | 269,873 | 212,926 | 105,396 |
| Arkansas | 36 | 158,054 | 132,279 | 25,775 | 52,383 |
| California | 59 | 2,265,816 | 1,760,512 | 505,304 | 1,014,149 |
| Colorado | 60 | 359,720 | 217,518 | 142,202 | 97,780 |
| Connecticut | 61 | 148,072 | 135,312 | 12,760 | 88,613 |
| Delaware | 6 | 45,672 | 44,287 | 1,385 | 23,656 |
| Florida | 162 | 731,311 | 646,127 | 85,184 | 296,032 |
| Georgia | 31 | 590,260 | 386,287 | 203,973 | 144,343 |
| Hawaii..... | 1 | 70,805 | 65,251 | 5,554 | 33,118 |
| Idaho..... | 4 | 75,535 | 65,857 | 9,678 | 29,745 |
| Illinois..... | 370 | 951,332 | 628,060 | 323,272 | 379,988 |
| Indiana..... | 71 | 278,895 | 229,461 | 49,434 | 106,713 |
| Iowa | 9 | 232,804 | 170,162 | 62,642 | 89,384 |
| Kansas | 7 | 184,271 | 146,411 | 37,860 | 67,924 |
| Kentucky | 21 | 320,238 | 225,461 | 94,777 | 119,667 |
| Louisiana | 34 | 293,955 | 219,142 | 74,813 | 141,381 |
| Maine..... | 1 | 59,912 | 52,060 | 7,852 | 33,586 |
| Maryland | 13 | 292,394 | 237,124 | 55,270 | 140,707 |
| Massachusetts..... | 100 | 375,611 | 314,309 | 61,302 | 181,665 |
| Michigan..... | 138 | 448,984 | 416,292 | 32,692 | 293,370 |
| Minnesota | 89 | 509,719 | 296,449 | 213,270 | 155,456 |
| Mississippi | 4 | 286,856 | 163,617 | 123,239 | 73,708 |
| Missouri..... | 62 | 325,278 | 272,372 | 52,906 | 136,030 |
| Montana | 9 | 72,384 | 51,644 | 20,740 | 30,088 |
| Nebraska..... | 13 | 85,275 | 62,557 | 22,718 | 22,158 |
| Nevada | 2 | 114,759 | 103,755 | 11,004 | 35,748 |
| New Hampshire..... | 4 | 57,169 | 52,363 | 4,806 | 21,903 |
| New Jersey..... | 10 | 532,455 | 468,966 | 63,489 | 230,399 |
| New Mexico | 5 | 152,364 | 119,182 | 33,182 | 52,784 |
| New York | 10 | 1,323,517 | 1,183,660 | 139,857 | 750,709 |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 582,236 | 497,672 | 84,564 | 194,783 |
| North Dakota..... | 12 | 34,388 | 29,746 | 4,642 | 13,240 |
| Ohio | 6 | 1,178,884 | 695,321 | 483,563 | 373,484 |
| Oklahoma | 12 | 178,655 | 158,049 | 20,606 | 85,224 |
| Oregon | 2 | 218,720 | 166,161 | 52,559 | 106,061 |
| Pennsylvania | 903 | 571,606 | 486,779 | 84,827 | 333,873 |
| Rhode Island | 13 | 47,669 | 40,729 | 6,940 | 27,995 |
| South Carolina | 6 | 371,627 | 209,571 | 162,056 | 108,013 |
| South Dakota..... | 4 | 52,403 | 38,348 | 14,055 | 19,261 |
| Tennessee | 14 | 272,143 | 243,252 | 28,891 | 119,585 |
| Texas | 48 | 1,504,044 | 1,296,009 | 208,035 | 443,937 |
| Utah | 6 | 129,983 | 99,589 | 30,394 | 38,796 |
| Vermont..... | 5 | 33,701 | 26,018 | 7,683 | 11,264 |
| Virginia..... | 14 | 426,063 | 387,230 | 38,833 | 160,034 |
| Washington..... | 24 | 303,191 | 260,713 | 42,478 | 130,269 |
| West Virginia..... | 41 | 51,013 | 37,526 | 13,487 | 22,159 |
| Wisconsin..... | 3 | 425,392 | 280,115 | 145,277 | 155,227 |
| Wyoming..... | 6 | 42,006 | 36,922 | 5,084 | 18,788 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 6 | 12,572 | 11,774 | 798 | 3,080 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009. 2007 Census of Governments, Survey of Public Employee-Retirement Systems. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table

come from a census of state governments and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/retire07.html>. Created: December 9, 2008; Last Revised: December 9, 2008.

RETIREMENT

Table 7.31

FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2007 (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 |
| United States..... | \$486,784,479 | \$29,086,809 | \$56,445,347 | \$29,995,352 | \$44,449,995 | \$401,252,323 | \$148,356,597 | \$131,201,708 | \$4,558,069 | \$12,596,820 |
| Alabama | 6,458,577 | 486,902 | 830,756 | 694,589 | 136,167 | 5,140,919 | 2,137,511 | 2,038,886 | 69,618 | 29,007 |
| Alaska | 2,060,509 | 109,783 | 318,220 | 116,391 | 201,829 | 1,632,506 | 749,590 | 711,756 | 11,698 | 26,136 |
| Arizona | 4,923,196 | 904,127 | 850,035 | 174,957 | 675,078 | 3,169,034 | 2,308,107 | 2,111,213 | 103,381 | 93,513 |
| Arkansas | 3,939,639 | 132,162 | 577,137 | 212,227 | 364,910 | 3,230,340 | 1,087,262 | 896,204 | 8,592 | 182,466 |
| California | 94,885,102 | 5,610,882 | 9,863,495 | 3,917,436 | 5,946,059 | 79,410,725 | 19,334,880 | 18,385,789 | 378,629 | 570,462 |
| Colorado | 7,411,563 | 532,092 | 723,686 | 240,532 | 483,154 | 6,155,785 | 2,988,797 | 2,354,816 | 161,478 | 472,503 |
| Connecticut | 5,569,129 | 315,451 | 1,133,937 | 1,088,407 | 45,530 | 4,119,741 | 2,439,778 | 2,224,321 | 0 | 215,457 |
| Delaware | 1,146,452 | 42,856 | 142,110 | 133,381 | 8,729 | 961,486 | 360,379 | 331,966 | 3,164 | 25,249 |
| Florida | 24,530,537 | 25,891 | 3,037,686 | 671,356 | 2,366,330 | 21,466,960 | 5,453,502 | 4,127,516 | 1,099,147 | 226,839 |
| Georgia | 8,962,428 | 581,526 | 1,247,764 | 965,680 | 282,084 | 7,133,138 | 3,471,017 | 3,308,662 | 65,069 | 97,286 |
| Hawaii | 2,292,138 | 144,659 | 465,494 | 358,431 | 107,063 | 1,681,985 | 811,454 | 761,005 | 3,498 | 46,951 |
| Idaho | 2,270,166 | 159,886 | 259,822 | 85,964 | 173,858 | 1,850,458 | 493,312 | 439,263 | 0 | 54,049 |
| Illinois | 17,875,637 | 1,610,402 | 2,115,774 | 1,397,083 | 718,691 | 14,149,461 | 6,860,084 | 6,396,933 | 156,362 | 306,789 |
| Indiana | 5,527,409 | 315,343 | 1,165,545 | 1,006,853 | 158,692 | 4,046,521 | 1,752,415 | 1,449,118 | 64,674 | 238,623 |
| Iowa | 4,492,461 | 246,883 | 411,131 | 84,038 | 327,093 | 3,834,447 | 1,351,103 | 1,129,878 | 39,242 | 181,983 |
| Kansas | 2,963,637 | 250,546 | 398,818 | 278,688 | 120,130 | 2,314,273 | 1,055,544 | 970,272 | 46,129 | 39,143 |
| Kentucky | 5,439,528 | 572,943 | 737,694 | 515,034 | 222,660 | 4,128,891 | 2,488,935 | 2,312,017 | 40,063 | 136,855 |
| Louisiana | 6,746,643 | 629,501 | 1,502,933 | 1,238,148 | 264,785 | 4,614,209 | 2,768,653 | 2,491,663 | 126,547 | 150,443 |
| Maine | 2,200,122 | 155,061 | 323,377 | 323,377 | 0 | 1,721,684 | 757,036 | 541,388 | 21,939 | 193,709 |
| Maryland | 7,193,361 | 319,274 | 854,654 | 764,265 | 90,389 | 6,019,433 | 2,098,360 | 1,984,830 | 16,021 | 97,509 |
| Massachusetts..... | 9,888,656 | 1,133,683 | 1,153,070 | 1,020,623 | 132,447 | 7,601,903 | 3,034,786 | 2,866,093 | 15,878 | 152,815 |
| Michigan | 12,201,577 | 440,194 | 1,330,752 | 238,687 | 1,092,065 | 10,430,631 | 5,002,698 | 4,193,899 | 40,180 | 768,619 |
| Minnesota | 9,444,171 | 618,962 | 684,568 | 152,217 | 532,351 | 8,140,641 | 3,161,692 | 2,815,950 | 50,774 | 294,968 |
| Mississippi | 4,848,360 | 394,444 | 634,645 | 230,449 | 404,196 | 3,819,271 | 1,761,079 | 1,347,473 | 72,617 | 340,989 |
| Missouri | 9,477,815 | 598,814 | 1,133,128 | 462,961 | 670,167 | 7,745,873 | 2,779,269 | 2,365,241 | 59,549 | 354,479 |
| Montana | 1,587,212 | 140,258 | 168,016 | 70,063 | 97,953 | 1,278,938 | 440,737 | 392,283 | 21,167 | 27,287 |
| Nebraska | 1,508,931 | 128,952 | 156,427 | 45,709 | 110,718 | 1,223,552 | 349,225 | 278,988 | 35,908 | 34,329 |
| Nevada | 4,138,965 | 128,892 | 1,046,813 | 161,845 | 884,968 | 2,963,260 | 955,889 | 929,778 | 17,456 | 8,655 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,233,035 | 272,987 | 121,612 | 47,459 | 74,153 | 838,436 | 450,928 | 347,678 | 34,080 | 69,170 |
| New Jersey | 14,687,129 | 1,450,135 | 2,232,900 | 2,185,677 | 47,223 | 11,004,094 | 6,723,265 | 6,564,256 | 119,814 | 39,195 |
| New Mexico | 4,316,742 | 374,134 | 526,642 | 345,718 | 180,924 | 3,415,966 | 1,173,513 | 1,073,828 | 62,205 | 37,480 |
| New York | 37,775,006 | 434,147 | 3,956,820 | 2,194,217 | 1,762,603 | 33,384,039 | 11,940,504 | 10,043,573 | 65,953 | 1,830,978 |
| North Carolina | 8,960,870 | 1,038,072 | 627,283 | 386,143 | 241,140 | 7,295,515 | 3,573,434 | 3,294,081 | 141,168 | 138,185 |
| North Dakota | 696,347 | 43,245 | 65,477 | 16,181 | 49,296 | 587,625 | 198,798 | 160,208 | 8,500 | 30,090 |
| Ohio | 31,119,514 | 2,586,331 | 3,631,942 | 1,849,829 | 1,782,113 | 24,901,241 | 9,064,880 | 8,425,686 | 413,459 | 225,735 |
| Oklahoma | 4,549,294 | 398,877 | 935,569 | 520,375 | 415,194 | 3,214,848 | 1,599,985 | 1,392,554 | 71,431 | 136,000 |
| Oregon | 11,789,523 | 13,681 | 598,399 | 116,529 | 481,870 | 11,177,443 | 3,240,778 | 2,574,589 | 41,223 | 624,966 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 20,429,540 | 1,189,428 | 877,398 | 545,979 | 331,419 | 18,362,714 | 6,925,014 | 6,041,151 | 44,630 | 839,233 |
| Rhode Island | 1,937,552 | 176,598 | 333,177 | 214,917 | 118,260 | 1,427,777 | 757,932 | 647,678 | 10,557 | 99,697 |
| South Carolina..... | 5,060,348 | 578,019 | 769,167 | 271,856 | 497,311 | 3,713,162 | 1,848,672 | 1,704,010 | 89,825 | 54,837 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,627,209 | 86,933 | 85,362 | 28,941 | 56,421 | 1,454,914 | 288,410 | 256,250 | 28,777 | 3,383 |
| Tennessee | 4,842,330 | 232,746 | 794,428 | 562,729 | 231,699 | 3,815,156 | 1,296,996 | 1,230,431 | 36,344 | 30,221 |
| Texas | 25,587,831 | 2,774,172 | 3,088,374 | 1,860,559 | 1,227,815 | 19,725,285 | 10,349,260 | 8,128,708 | 475,849 | 1,744,703 |
| Utah | 3,144,839 | 44,518 | 533,860 | 533,860 | 0 | 2,566,461 | 784,603 | 709,799 | 5,228 | 69,576 |
| Vermont..... | 630,194 | 49,110 | 85,174 | 85,174 | 0 | 495,910 | 185,142 | 155,075 | 3,704 | 26,363 |
| Virginia | 11,499,472 | 29,489 | 1,804,558 | 470,845 | 1,333,713 | 9,665,425 | 2,571,811 | 2,219,350 | 89,716 | 262,745 |
| Washington | 12,062,079 | 427,768 | 638,385 | 637,881 | 504 | 10,995,926 | 2,742,364 | 2,342,467 | 39,200 | 360,697 |
| West Virginia | 818,920 | 52,239 | 121,183 | 87,179 | 34,004 | 645,498 | 230,854 | 217,540 | 9,217 | 4,097 |
| Wisconsin | 13,168,419 | 22,209 | 1,265,338 | 368,020 | 897,318 | 11,880,872 | 3,875,102 | 3,264,200 | 25,100 | 585,802 |
| Wyoming | 864,365 | 81,602 | 84,812 | 15,893 | 68,919 | 697,951 | 281,258 | 251,395 | 13,309 | 16,554 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009. 2007 Census of Governments, Survey of Public Employee-Retirement Systems. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from

public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of state governments and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/retire07.html>. Created: December 9, 2008; Last Revised: December 9, 2008.

Table 7.32

**NATIONAL SUMMARY OF FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS:
SELECTED YEARS, 2003–2007**

| | Amount (in millions of dollars) | | | | Percentage distribution | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2006–07 | 2005–06 | 2004–05 | 2003–04 | 2006–07 | 2005–06 | 2004–05 | 2003–04 |
| Total Receipts | 580,451,170 | 392,754,067 | 351,454,866 | 407,335,732 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Employee contributions | 34,054,270 | 32,688,995 | 31,324,625 | 30,785,801 | 5.87 | 8.32 | 8.91 | 7.56 |
| Government contributions | 72,913,582 | 64,421,776 | 59,197,693 | 60,995,984 | 12.56 | 16.40 | 16.84 | 14.97 |
| From State Government | 30,608,843 | 26,364,650 | 24,050,633 | 31,159,060 | 5.27 | 6.71 | 6.84 | 7.65 |
| From Local Government | 42,304,739 | 38,057,126 | 35,147,060 | 29,836,924 | 7.29 | 9.69 | 10.00 | 7.32 |
| Earnings on investments | 473,483,318 | 295,643,296 | 260,932,548 | 315,553,947 | 81.57 | 75.27 | 74.24 | 77.47 |
| Total Payments | 182,972,467 | 166,325,971 | 155,325,508 | 145,449,071 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Benefits paid | 162,715,716 | 152,071,780 | 141,341,189 | 133,106,842 | 88.93 | 91.43 | 91.00 | 91.51 |
| Withdrawals | 5,233,579 | 4,107,721 | 3,777,732 | 4,430,593 | 2.86 | 2.47 | 2.43 | 3.05 |
| Other payments | 15,023,172 | 10,146,470 | 10,206,587 | 7,911,636 | 8.21 | 6.10 | 6.57 | 5.44 |
| Total cash and investment holdings at end of fiscal year | 3,377,382,371 | 2,912,494,412 | 2,657,525,869 | 2,495,352,487 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Cash and short-term investments | 118,027,997 | 92,891,182 | 89,741,655 | 84,811,257 | 3.49 | 3.19 | 3.38 | 3.40 |
| Total Securities | 2,911,338,315 | 2,564,247,428 | 2,355,561,132 | 2,213,581,060 | 86.20 | 88.04 | 88.64 | 88.71 |
| Government securities | 264,970,849 | 244,881,577 | 231,482,987 | 223,412,871 | 7.85 | 8.41 | 8.71 | 8.95 |
| Federal government | 263,034,370 | 242,996,381 | 229,937,493 | 215,159,724 | 7.79 | 8.34 | 8.65 | 8.62 |
| United States Treasury | 160,245,054 | 148,981,749 | 169,551,462 | 134,943,113 | 4.74 | 5.12 | 6.38 | 5.41 |
| Federal agency | 102,789,316 | 94,014,632 | 60,386,031 | 80,216,611 | 3.04 | 3.23 | 2.27 | 3.21 |
| State and local government | 1,936,479 | 1,885,196 | 1,545,494 | 8,253,147 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.33 |
| Nongovernment securities | 2,646,367,466 | 2,319,365,851 | 2,124,078,145 | 1,990,168,189 | 78.36 | 79.64 | 79.93 | 79.75 |
| Corporate bonds | 448,533,332 | 411,366,986 | 390,101,290 | 421,340,923 | 13.28 | 14.12 | 14.68 | 16.89 |
| Corporate stocks | 1,231,684,279 | 1,126,012,368 | 1,033,302,329 | 930,524,635 | 36.47 | 38.66 | 38.88 | 37.29 |
| Mortgages | 13,080,308 | 13,254,459 | 11,674,518 | 17,754,616 | 0.39 | 0.46 | 0.44 | 0.71 |
| Funds held in trust | 79,665,260 | 91,171,541 | 79,922,026 | 52,227,528 | 2.36 | 3.13 | 3.01 | 2.09 |
| Foreign and international | 518,304,128 | 437,928,142 | 375,064,878 | 311,642,945 | 15.35 | 15.04 | 14.11 | 12.49 |
| Other nongovernmental | 355,100,159 | 239,632,355 | 234,013,104 | 256,677,542 | 10.51 | 8.23 | 8.81 | 10.29 |
| Other investments | 348,016,059 | 255,355,802 | 212,223,082 | 196,960,170 | 10.30 | 8.77 | 7.99 | 7.89 |
| Real property | 99,158,659 | 66,783,925 | 41,978,140 | 43,715,769 | 2.94 | 2.29 | 1.58 | 1.75 |
| Miscellaneous investments | 248,857,400 | 188,571,877 | 170,244,942 | 153,244,401 | 7.37 | 6.47 | 6.41 | 6.14 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, March 2009. 2007 Census of Governments, Survey of Public Employee-Retirement Systems. Data users who create their own estimates using data from this report should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. The data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table

come from a census of state governments and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found at <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/retire07.html>. Created: December 9, 2008; Last Revised: December 9, 2008.

Chapter Eight

STATE MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

The National Performance Management Advisory Commission, An Oregon Perspective

By Sen. Richard Devlin and Michael J. Mucha

Performance management is more important than ever during tough times as officials strive to deliver better results with reduced resources. To help governments implement effective performance management systems, the National Performance Management Advisory Commission is developing a national framework for performance management.

Few qualities are more important for public sector organizations than having the public's confidence. Governments are entrusted with public funds and are responsible for carrying out vital services at all levels—federal, state and local. Performance measurement is essential to demonstrate and communicate the effectiveness of these services to stakeholders. In this capacity, performance measurement acts as a tool for objectively assessing output efficiency and outcome effectiveness.

Oregon has a long history of focusing on performance. In 1989, Oregon became the first state to articulate a 20-year strategic vision—Oregon Shines. Updated in 1997, Oregon Shines II recognizes how economic, social and environmental factors are inter-related and sets three high-level goals for the state:

- Quality jobs for all Oregonians;
- Engaged, caring and safe communities; and
- Healthy and sustainable environment.

Linked to these high-level goals are more than 90 Oregon Benchmarks—societal-level performance metrics that provide data on the current condition of the economy, education, civic engagement, social support, public safety, community development and the environment.

In 2001, the Oregon legislature set a statutory requirement that all state agencies develop performance measures and that they be linked to Oregon Benchmarks. State agencies are expected to report performance results during budget development and publish annual performance reports on their agency Web sites. A recent study published in the *Journal of Government Financial Management* concluded that “quality performance reporting is limited to a few departments scattered across the states, and only one state (Oregon) has consistently good reports in the four state departments reviewed.”¹ But like many state and local governments, Oregon has learned over time that tracking and reporting performance

measurement data by itself ignores the great opportunity government has to use performance management to improve services.

Performance management implies an organized approach to determining priorities, setting outcome goals and actively using performance data to allocate resources, manage programs and services, and evaluate results. Performance management goes beyond simply reporting on operations to creating a culture focused on improving services and meeting stakeholder expectations.

Oregon state government is working to transform its performance reporting system into a performance management system. This requires the use of metric-based information to drive the assessment of performance so the link between actions and results can be identified allowing successful programs to continue and less successful programs to be improved. To accomplish this task, the executive and legislative branch budget offices are working with agencies to increase the value of performance measurement and management for budgeting and agency management. Not all performance measures are appropriate for all situations. For example, some measures may help answer the question “Are we doing things right?” Those measures can be used to increase an agency's efficiency at delivering services. Other measures may be used to answer the question “Are we doing the right work?” Those can lead to improvements in aligning services to the agency's core mission and reducing or eliminating services that do not result in valued outcomes. Recognizing the many potential uses of performance measurement information has helped entice state government agencies to take ownership of performance data and a greater interest in pursuing performance management to improve rather than just to report.

These experiences are not unique to Oregon. Most states are now addressing the issue of how to improve efficiency and effectiveness of services through per-

formance management. To address common challenges, representatives of 11 leading public interest associations² created the National Performance Management Advisory Commission to develop common language and provide a conceptual framework for public sector performance management. The framework is intended to assist governments in designing new performance measurement and management systems and offer practical strategies for successfully implementing and sustaining performance management efforts. Members of the commission have been working to establish an overall framework for performance management that:

- Creates a list of value-based principles that apply to all applications of performance management;
- Defines public sector performance management using a common language that allows the more rapid advancement of the field;
- Identifies performance measurement and management best practices and highlights specific examples within government where these practices are used; and
- Emphasizes the value of evidence-based and data-driven decision-making in effectively delivering government services.

The framework being developed by the commission will reflect the issues and challenges associated with committing to develop, implement and sustain performance management systems from a broad range of perspectives, including elected and appointed officials and program and operational managers. To be effective, the framework must be flexible and adaptable to the unique and diverse environments found throughout state and local governments. Similarly, all successful applications of performance management share a few essential components, such as the development of a shared vision, commitment from all stakeholders and strong leadership.

Shared Vision

Defining a shared vision is a complex process of working to align key stakeholders and getting them focused on achieving desired future results. This can often be a challenging task in government. The motivation to take on this effort often requires a catalyst. For example, one Oregon legislator took the initiative to request that the Oregon Judicial Department lead an effort to engage the courts, human services and nonprofit service providers to develop shared outcome measures related to child welfare. This collective group agreed to focus on the shared objective

of ensuring children in foster care have permanency in their living situations as quickly as possible. To measure this, the group used an indicator that combined two composite numbers:

- timeliness and permanency of reunification of children discharged from foster care, and
- timeliness of foster-care-related adoptions.

As a result of this effort, several government agencies and nonprofit service providers now look more closely at how their individual performance contributes to this higher level outcome and what they might do separately or jointly to improve performance results.

Commitment

Agreeing to a shared vision sets the direction for change; however, sustaining change over time requires commitment because it can take many years of focused improvements before sufficient organizational processes and behaviors take root and lead to shifts in an organization's culture. Commitment from top-level executives is essential, but not the complete solution. It is not enough for state legislators to promote performance management by setting the expectations that state agencies focus on measuring performance outcomes; they also must be willing to buy into and invest in the business practices and data resources required to do the job. State agencies cannot just pay lip service to performance reporting and meet minimum requirements; agencies also need to focus more on measurable results and embrace tools and changes that improve business process efficiency. And, since state agencies funnel billions of dollars to local entities, performance management practices need to engage on-the-ground service providers to focus their efforts on attaining results and not just delivering services.

Oregon's successful performance measurement system can largely be attributed to sustained commitment. Over the last 20 years, leadership has vacillated somewhat between the governor's office, the legislature and key agency leaders; however, commitment to performance measurement remains strong. This commitment has enabled Oregon to become a leader in performance reporting. But it will take more time for its performance management processes to reach this standard.

Leadership

A final factor in successful application of performance management is effective leadership. Leaders drive efforts to achieve a shared vision and garner commitment. One of the most challenging dynam-

ics governments face is the revolving door of elected officials, which often results in agency leadership adjustments. Changes in leadership often can bring changes to priorities and commitments, but the system of managing resources to achieve those priorities should be sustained. A rigorous performance management system can be adapted to new desired outcomes as its focus is largely about ensuring effective processes for collecting, tracking, analyzing and evaluating performance.

To the extent that performance management can be institutionalized, its chance of surviving leadership changes increases. For example, the 2008 Oregon legislature passed Senate Bill 1099, which forms a committee on performance excellence with participants from private industry, government and unions. The committee's role is to help promote performance management and continuous improvement in state government and to make recommendations to the legislature on actions and potential investments that will enhance state government performance. This committee is comprised of representatives from the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. This structural design sends a strong message that responsibility for performance management is shared across all branches of state government.

Conclusion

Governments throughout the country are facing trying economic times and some may believe this is the wrong time to focus on performance management. Performance management will never have all the answers and, burdened by the task at hand, there will be pressure to abandon the tenets of performance management to deliver more expedient solutions. During times of economic downturn, governments are forced to make tough decisions about what to fund and what to cut, while at the same time constituents are demanding more and more from government. It is precisely during these times that an effective performance management system becomes an asset. Thus, the National Performance Management Advisory Commission's work could not have come at a more critical time. Meeting the challenge for most governments will require more than simply improving efficiency to make funds go further. It will require a framework that assists governments to design appropriate performance management systems that allow effective communication of expectations to all stakeholders, create linkages between planning documents and results, and encourage a process for making decisions based on data to improve services and most effectively deliver results.

Notes

¹ Ken A. Smith, Rita Hartung Cheng, Ola M. Smith and Ottalee Schiffel, "Performance Reporting by State Agencies: Bridging the Gap between Current Practice and GASB Suggested Criteria," *Journal of Government Financial Management*, Vol. 57, No. 2, 42–47, Summer 2008. <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1081443>.

² Sponsor organizations making up the commission include: Association of School Business Officials International (ASBO); National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO); The Council of State Governments (CSG); Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA); International City/County Management Association (ICMA); National Association of Counties (NACo); National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers (NASACT); National Center for State Courts (NCSC); National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL); National League of Cities (NLC); and U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM).

About the Authors

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GMAP: Government Management Accountability and Performance in Action

By Larisa Benson and Christopher Stanley

Since its implementation in 2005, Washington's Government Management Accountability and Performance (GMAP) program has become an invaluable tool to Washington Gov. Chris Gregoire in measuring and improving the performance of state agencies.

In these difficult economic times, citizens demand change and a government that is better and faster than ever at providing the services they need. The focus of the Government Management Accountability and Performance program—better known as GMAP—has been just that. By measuring results and delivering practical, useful tools and solutions, the program is driving accountability and helping make Washington state government better.

Washington's Strong Foundation in Open Government

Over the past 35 years, Washington state has been a model for open government. The Open Public Meetings Act of 1975 and Television Washington transformed the operation of government at both the state and local levels by providing increased access to public policy discussions and action. More recent programs such as Priorities of Government and GMAP, as well as increased public engagement, dramatically increased the practice of performance-based budgeting and managing for results that Washington residents depend on.

In January 2005, Gov. Chris Gregoire created GMAP, which was modeled after Baltimore's *Citi-Stat*, New York's *CompStat* and Virginia Performs. Like the others, GMAP's mission is to improve government performance.

In June 2005, the first live, open-to-the-public GMAP accountability discussion centered on how the state protects Washington's most vulnerable children and adults.

Shining the Management Spotlight on Important Issues

Gregoire, her leadership team and state agency leaders review performance reports in regular public forums to evaluate progress toward meeting performance objectives. They engage in candid conversations about what is and is not working, and who will take specific actions to improve results. Adam

Wilson, a local newspaper reporter, said, "you can actually watch the governor direct government."¹

How Does GMAP Work?

GMAP is a multidisciplinary approach to performance improvement in the public sector. GMAP provides the support, services and tools agencies need to determine whether government programs provide value to residents and are effectively implemented.

The Centerpiece of GMAP

GMAP performance reports are regular, open-to-the-public meetings with the governor, her executive management team and agency directors. During the meetings, the governor reviews the past quarter's progress toward achieving results that align with her priorities. More than 30 state agencies participate in performance reports to the governor. In addition, Gregoire's 2005 executive order creating GMAP requires all state agencies to engage in similar management conversations at the agency level.

The GMAP approach is to make critical decisions on the spot, remove bureaucratic obstacles and redirect resources as necessary to achieve goals. The tenor of the dialogue is forthright and challenging. Ideally, the governor and her management team base decisions on the best available performance information coupled with the expertise of agency leaders and staff.

How are GMAP Reports Organized and Prepared?

GMAP reports focus on one of six priority policy areas: Health Care, Public Safety, Transportation, Vulnerable Children and Adults, Economic Vitality, and Government Efficiency. This approach has several advantages for state government. It emphasizes how the agencies are jointly responsible for the state's performance in high priority areas in which residents expect results and accountability. It helps break down communication barriers between agencies because they are jointly responsible for creating

and participating in performance reports. Combining the work of several agencies by policy area also makes the reports more accessible and easier to understand for the state's residents. The average resident cares more about the results achieved in cleaning up the Puget Sound than about the division of responsibility between the Puget Sound Action Team, the Department of Ecology, the Department of Health and a host of other agencies and offices.

Each priority area has a measurement team that consists of the lead GMAP analyst, the governor's budget and policy analysts, and program staff from each agency. Each team meets to prepare and analyze the data in the report. The reports are used by the governor and leadership team as a guide for management discussions. Performance reports have three essential ingredients:

- A chart or table showing data for each performance measure,
- Analysis of the data written by the agency and the GMAP analyst, and
- An action plan to improve performance. Action plans detail *who* will do *what* by *when*.

Performance Reporting 'Live' with the Governor

The governor and her management team meet with agency directors to review the reports. They ask specific questions, ask for more information to better understand agency performance (like breaking down information into regions to understand gaps in performance on a regional level), suggest new solutions to issues, and direct agency leaders on the next steps to achieve results. Follow-up is central to these reports. After each report, GMAP sends agency directors a follow-up memo capturing action items so agencies can report back on progress before the next report.

Although other states and local governments have developed performance measurement systems, GMAP is unique because:

1. It produces high-level results that cut across multiple agencies.
2. GMAP reports include policy and management measures. Policy measures relate to high-level objectives, such as preventing child abuse. Management measures, such as overtime, are tracked across agencies.
3. Performance reports are reviewed live with agency directors and these meetings are open to the public.

4. GMAP initiated a widespread, lasting effort to change the culture of state government. Although every agency doesn't participate in performance reports with the governor, every agency is required to have an internal GMAP program. And GMAP staff provides technical assistance, tools and training on performance measures, data analysis, setting targets and communicating with data.

5. One of GMAP's most important innovations is an annual citizen engagement tour to validate that Washington is focused on the results that are most important to the state's residents and the performance measures used are meaningful to them.

Bob Behn, chairman of the leadership strategies program at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, said, "There are 48 states that aren't having this conversation. It's remarkably more efficient than doing nothing at all."²

Working with Agencies to Improve Performance

These reports also provide opportunities for GMAP to provide services and technical assistance to agencies to improve performance. Several activities fall under this umbrella, including performance audit coordination and assistance, research on best practices and new measures, process improvement consulting, observation and review of agency internal performance reports, quality assessment coordination and assistance, and training and education to build technical expertise in agencies.

Previous performance efforts in Washington state addressed only one aspect of performance management, such as customer service or budgeting. Improvement in just one area does not necessarily lead to better government. GMAP's innovation is merging these powerful management tools into a comprehensive framework that state agencies use to achieve results. The seven elements of this management framework are:

1. Plan strategically.
2. Prioritize the allocation of resources.
3. Manage people by connecting individual progress to organizational goals.
4. Analyze data and monitor progress.
5. Respond with decisions and action.
6. Improve business processes.
7. Communicate results and listen to customers and citizens.

Figure A: Data View Dashboard**1. Safety**

| Measure | Target | Actual | Status | Agency | Notes |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 1.1 Number of fatalities on state routes and interstates | 0 | 211 | ● | WTSC | Compared to 252 fatalities as of November 24, 2007; 2008 data are preliminary and thus subject to change as further information becomes available. Target zero by 2030 on all roads. |
| 1.2 Number of serious injuries on state routes and interstates | | 470 | ● | WSDOT, WSP, WTSC, DOL | Data reflects Jan.–June 2008. Serious injuries on state highways and interstates have decreased by 13% between 2002–2007. |

2. Preservation

| Measure | Target | Actual | Status | Agency | Notes |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| 2.1 Percent of state highway pavement in fair or better condition | 90% | 93% | ● | WSDOT | Data reflected through 2007. WSDOT maintains over 18,000 lane miles of state highway pavements, 100% of which is inspected annually. |
| 2.2 Percent of state bridges in fair or better condition | 97% | 97% | ● | WSDOT | Data reflected through 2007. WSDOT manages over 3,140 vehicular bridge structures, which at a minimum, are inspected every two years. |
| 2.3 Percent of targets met for state highway maintenance levels | | 53% | ◆ | WSDOT | During 2007, 17 of the 32 Maintenance Accountability Process activity targets were achieved. Rising highway inventories and increased costs of doing business pose challenges for the Maintenance Program. |

3. Mobility

| Measure | Target | Actual | Status | Agency | Notes |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------|--------|--|
| 3.1 Percent reduction in travel times before and after mobility improvements | | | | WSDOT | In response to a Governor's request, WSDOT is collecting comprehensive data on travel time results, though this information is not yet available on a statewide basis. A sample of 21 projects studied to date shows a 10% reduction in travel time. |
| 3.2 Average time to clear incidents longer than 90 minutes on key highway segments | 155 min. | 154 min. | ● | WSP | This data is the annualized average for the three quarters of 2008 to date and is just below the GMAP target of 155 minutes. YTD the goal is being met. |
| 3.3 Number of commute trips taken while driving alone | 42,000 trips | 26,037 trips | ● | WSDOT | Data as of Sept. 2007. Measure includes two state trip reduction programs focused on reducing drive alone trips: the Commute Trip Reduction and the Growth and Transportation Efficiency Center programs. Establish GTEC target by 2009. |

4. Environment

| Measure | Target | Actual | Status | Agency | Notes |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| 4.1 Cumulative number of WSDOT fish passage barrier improvements constructed | | 218 | | WSDOT | Data includes all barriers removed 1991–2007. 218 completed projects have created a potential 467 miles of fish habitat. |

5. Stewardship

| Measure | Target | Actual | Status | Agency | Notes |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| 5.1 Percent of capital projects completed on time and within budget | 90% | 78% | ◆ | WSDOT | As a whole, WSDOT has successfully delivered 167 Nickel and TPA projects on target with the \$1.8 billion legislative budget (program). Data reflects individual projects completed through Sept. 2008. |

Source: <http://performance.wa.gov/Transportation>, as of December 2008.

Key: ●—Good, within expected parameters. ◆—Problem, probably needs attention.

Getting Results that Washington Residents Can Count On

GMAP produces concrete results. Among them:

- A decrease in the percent of children who are re-abused. Social workers now respond to reports of suspected child abuse within 24 hours 95 percent of the time, up from 65 percent in 2004. As a result, repeat instances of child abuse have declined by more than 25 percent.
- A decrease in traffic fatalities. The state's highways are safer than they've ever been in state history, despite more people driving on the roads. In 2007, fatalities per vehicle mile travelled hit an all-time low of 1 per 100 million.
- A savings of more than \$46 million through consolidated purchasing of common prescription drugs for state-sponsored health care programs.

The use of data, performance measures and sound management tools is changing how Washington governs, and that change is being noticed. In 2007, GMAP was awarded one of eight annual Innovations Awards from The Council of State Governments. More recently, GMAP was the first recipient of CSG's Governance Transformation Award. Earlier this year, the citizen engagement aspect was also named as a Top 50 program by Harvard's Kennedy School.

What Comes Next?

As both the national and state economic situations darken, the accountability and performance work that Washington state is doing has never been more important. Through the data-based performance reports, agency and state leaders can easily see which programs are performing at or above par and which are not. Although GMAP has done quite a bit so far, there are many challenges and new opportunities that lie ahead.

Building New Technology to Evaluate Performance

When GMAP was launched, performance reports were completed in PowerPoint. Each slide was individually crafted by agencies without a consistent look and feel. Rather than navigating through the report by referring to a particular measure, the operative phrase was "what slide is that?" Today, GMAP is using a new Web-based reporting tool known as DataView. Not only does this tool include a dashboard that gives the governor and her leadership team a quick snapshot of agency performance, but it also improves performance reports in several ways:

- It is easier to read and navigate through various layers of information;
- The connection between strategic goals and day-to-day operations is clearer;
- Deeper analysis is still available to help tell the story behind the numbers; and
- There is a more consistent look and feel, standardized for all agencies.

Emerging Trends and Issues in Accountability and Transparency

Demands for increased accountability and transparency are not unique to Washington state. Other state governments have implemented similar initiatives, such as Virginia Performs and Maryland's StateStat program. We borrowed generously from their experience and expertise in developing our program. Launching an accountability or transparency initiative isn't easy; there are several challenges that will likely arise:

- Concerns about calling attention publicly to the problems state government faces.
- Resistance to the possibility that the state's work can't be measured.
- Lack of measurement expertise and analytic capacity in state agencies, and,
- Lack of technological capability to collect, store, retrieve, and analyze data.

In Washington state, we're putting more performance information than ever online for residents to access. The Transportation Improvement Board has a real-time dashboard, the Office of Financial Management posts the strategic plans of every state agency, and the Department of Social and Health Services has a Web page dedicated to its own *internal* GMAP forums. Agency Web sites are more customer-focused and service-oriented, and by using "plain talk" principles, we're translating official documents into simple language that everyone can understand clearly.

In the words of the late Dr. Keon Chi of CSG, "GMAP represents a mix of good management tools that are being successfully implemented across Washington state government. Many states are watching GMAP and the results it has achieved in critical areas such as jobs and child safety and are working to implement similar programs in their own states."³

Notes

¹Jonathan Walters, “VISUAL EFFECTS: Using graphics to present performance data can help make the case for policy or budget changes,” *Governing* magazine, (October 2007).

²Adam Wilson, “Government Accountability: Gregoire, Rossi Debate Plan’s Merits,” *The Olympian*, (October 29, 2008).

³Office of Gov. Chris Gregoire, “Innovations in Washington State Government Yield Results Citizens Can Count On,” *Washington State Governor’s Office*, (November 15, 2007).

About the Authors

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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 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 resources 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—have identified work force planning as a priority in state government human resource management. 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 completing a detailed analysis of the work force, developing aggressive recruitment and retention strategies, 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 in its recruiting efforts with the program, *Recruiting Tomorrow's Leaders Today*. The program includes videos broadcast on the state Web site and 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 engineers. Some states, such as South Carolina, offer bonuses to employees who refer a successful candidate for "hard-to fill" health care positions. Wyo-

ming 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 and 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 they could likely 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. Not only is training vital for any organization to keep its employees current, it also allows employees 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 retiring 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—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 resources management and is expected 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, which typically include budgeting and financial components, along with procurement.

Whether states use an independent human resources information system or one that's part of an Enterprise Resource Planning System, 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 2009 Survey, 10 states were in the process of getting a new Enterprise Resource Planning System. Two states were formulating the business case, three were seeking funding for the effort, three were in the design or blueprinting phase of the project, and two were preparing to implement the systems.

Online application and tracking systems have taken off in a big way. According to the NASPE 2008 HR Technology survey, at least 29 states have online application and tracking systems. States indicate these systems are attracting higher quality applicants and are allowing them to fill open positions more quickly.

Other automated human resources functions include training/learning management, performance evaluation, leave request and approval, time and attendance, computerized testing, competency management and online position descriptions. Training

and learning management and time attendance are the most frequently used functions.

Human Resources Operation Structure

The organizational structure states use to 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. Most 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 is more efficient, particularly for smaller agencies that may not have the funding, manpower or expertise to efficiently conduct this type of work. More states are expected to move to this model during tougher economic times.

Strategic Human Resources Measures

As with 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 used in evaluation of agency heads 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.

Alternative Work Schedules

Much was made of Utah's pilot effort in August 2008 to implement mandatory four-day work weeks for most state government employees. On Monday through Thursday of each week, state government offices are open for 10 hours and are closed on Fridays. Implemented at a time of \$4 plus per gallon gasoline and an increased focus on "green" issues, the state hoped to reduced commuting time for employees, thus saving on gas, as well as its own energy costs, by having state government-owned buildings shut down for three days (Friday-Sunday) instead of two.

While energy savings is a big focus of the program, it was also a program developed to allow employees a better work-life balance, by having an extra day to spend with friends and family.

While Utah was certainly a pioneer in implementing a mandatory four-day work week, most states do offer some type of alternative work schedule for their employees, but it's not mandatory. These alternative work schedules may be the "4/10s" like Utah, "9/9s" (nine, nine-hour days, with the 10th day off), or allowing employees to set their own work schedule, such as coming in early and leaving earlier in the afternoon. Other options may include offering telecommuting.

Human resources directors encourage agency managers and supervisors to allow employees to utilize alternative work schedules and telecommuting if at all possible. These options can be used as rewards and incentives. In addition, it's something a younger work force, which states want and need to attract, may expect.

Challenges Ahead

The current economic conditions have caused states to look at a number of options, many of which may exacerbate current problems. Many states have implemented or are considering furloughs, hiring freezes, salary cuts, reductions in force (layoffs), early retirement incentives and buyouts. State government human resources professionals encourage agencies to keep their work force planning goals in

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mind when implementing these personnel actions. Most state systems reward seniority in many instances, but it's also important to consider special skill sets that are currently needed and those that will be needed in the future.

States will be challenged in the years ahead with baby boomer retirements, an aging work force and a multigenerational work force. But with strategic planning, increased use of technology, organizational efficiencies and demonstrated accountability, states will be up to the task to handle these challenges.

About the Author

Leslie Scott is the association director for the National Association of State Personnel Executives. Before 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 bachelor's degree in corporate and organizational communication from Western Kentucky University.

Table 8.1
SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 1953–2007

| 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 | 976 | 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 | 2,990 | 945 | 2,046 | 6,328.6 | 2,433.7 | 3,884.9 | 1,935 | 2,155 | 1,834 |
| 1986..... | 4,068 | 1,800 | 2,267 | 3,437 | 1,256 | 2,181 | 6,801.4 | 2,583.4 | 4,226.9 | 2,052 | 2,263 | 1,956 |
| 1987..... | 4,115 | 1,804 | 2,310 | 3,491 | 1,264 | 2,227 | 7,297.8 | 2,758.3 | 4,539.5 | 2,161 | 2,396 | 2,056 |
| 1988..... | 4,236 | 1,854 | 2,381 | 3,606 | 1,309 | 2,297 | 7,842.3 | 2,928.6 | 4,913.7 | 2,260 | 2,490 | 2,158 |
| 1989..... | 4,365 | 1,925 | 2,440 | 3,709 | 1,360 | 2,349 | 8,443.1 | 3,175.0 | 5,268.1 | 2,372 | 2,627 | 2,259 |
| 1990..... | 4,503 | 1,984 | 2,519 | 3,840 | 1,418 | 2,432 | 9,083.0 | 3,426.0 | 5,657.0 | 2,472 | 2,732 | 2,359 |
| 1991..... | 4,521 | 1,999 | 2,522 | 3,829 | 1,375 | 2,454 | 9,437.0 | 3,550.0 | 5,887.0 | 2,479 | 2,530 | 2,433 |
| 1992..... | 4,595 | 2,050 | 2,545 | 3,856 | 1,384 | 2,472 | 9,828.0 | 3,774.0 | 6,054.0 | 2,562 | 2,607 | 2,521 |
| 1993..... | 4,673 | 2,112 | 2,562 | 3,891 | 1,436 | 2,455 | 10,288.2 | 3,999.3 | 6,288.9 | 2,722 | 3,034 | 2,578 |
| 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 |
| 2007 (March)..... | 5,200 | 2,538 | 2,663 | 4,307 | 1,740 | 2,566 | 17,788.7 | 7,418.9 | 10,369.9 | 4,276 | 4,670 | 4,063 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2009, 2007 Census of Government Employment. For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apest107.html>. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

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 8.2
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY FUNCTION: MARCH 2007

| 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 | 19,386 | 5,200 | 14,186 | \$64,156,490 | \$17,788,745 | \$46,367,745 | \$4,030 |
| Education: | | | | | | | |
| Higher education | 2,940 | 2,375 | 565 | 8,228,499 | 6,820,621 | 1,407,878 | 4,698 |
| Instructional personnel only | 1,045 | 768 | 277 | 3,820,842 | 3,063,472 | 757,370 | 6,361 |
| Elementary/Secondary schools | 7,875 | 64 | 7,812 | 24,493,925 | 229,078 | 24,264,847 | 3,722 |
| Instructional personnel only | 5,310 | 46 | 5,265 | 19,218,110 | 191,308 | 19,026,802 | 4,181 |
| Libraries | 189 | 1 | 188 | 392,286 | 1,790 | 390,496 | 3,350 |
| Other Education | 99 | 99 | 0 | 369,194 | 369,194 | 0 | 4,087 |
| Selected functions: | | | | | | | |
| Streets and Highways | 558 | 241 | 316 | 2,054,398 | 958,970 | 1,095,428 | 3,844 |
| Public Welfare | 543 | 240 | 303 | 1,800,578 | 812,720 | 987,858 | 3,516 |
| Hospitals | 1,078 | 444 | 634 | 3,984,522 | 1,666,480 | 2,318,042 | 4,039 |
| Police protection | 997 | 109 | 889 | 4,404,193 | 512,653 | 3,891,540 | 4,812 |
| Police Officers | 715 | 68 | 647 | 3,550,171 | 367,683 | 3,182,488 | 5,174 |
| Fire protection | 417 | 0 | 417 | 1,748,644 | 0 | 1,748,644 | 5,352 |
| Firefighters only | 383 | 0 | 383 | 1,629,120 | 0 | 1,629,120 | 5,423 |
| Natural Resources | 204 | 159 | 45 | 702,741 | 561,998 | 140,743 | 3,957 |
| Correction | 743 | 475 | 268 | 2,810,039 | 1,808,401 | 1,001,639 | 3,858 |
| Social Insurance | 82 | 81 | 0 | 312,531 | 310,299 | 2,232 | 3,966 |
| Financial Admin. | 432 | 177 | 254 | 1,580,316 | 692,228 | 888,088 | 4,028 |
| Judicial and Legal | 448 | 178 | 271 | 1,897,645 | 823,435 | 1,074,210 | 4,520 |
| Other Government Admin. | 424 | 62 | 362 | 1,130,760 | 236,315 | 894,445 | 4,131 |
| Utilities | 514 | 39 | 476 | 2,237,002 | 203,817 | 2,033,185 | 4,585 |
| State Liquor stores | 9 | 9 | 0 | 22,302 | 22,302 | 0 | 3,080 |
| Other and unallocable | 1,835 | 448 | 1,386 | 5,986,913 | 1,758,444 | 4,228,468 | 3,929 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2009. 2007 Census of Government Employment. For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apecstl07.html>.

Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Table 8.3
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: MARCH 2007

| State or other jurisdiction | All employees (full-time and part-time) | | | Full-time equivalent employment | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| | Total | State | Local | Total | State | Local |
| United States | 19,385,969 | 5,200,347 | 14,185,622 | 16,453,570 | 4,306,623 | 12,146,947 |
| Alabama | 320,500 | 106,494 | 214,006 | 284,680 | 88,617 | 196,063 |
| Alaska | 61,483 | 29,197 | 32,286 | 52,173 | 25,653 | 26,520 |
| Arizona | 352,500 | 85,197 | 267,303 | 300,564 | 68,224 | 232,340 |
| Arkansas | 187,503 | 67,681 | 119,822 | 165,666 | 59,386 | 106,280 |
| California | 2,228,966 | 479,594 | 1,749,372 | 1,835,452 | 387,168 | 1,448,284 |
| Colorado | 320,836 | 89,361 | 231,475 | 262,424 | 67,784 | 194,640 |
| Connecticut | 225,827 | 75,194 | 150,633 | 187,545 | 61,823 | 125,722 |
| Delaware | 59,606 | 31,223 | 28,383 | 51,612 | 26,148 | 25,464 |
| Florida | 1,023,033 | 216,390 | 806,643 | 890,834 | 188,772 | 702,062 |
| Georgia | 584,924 | 153,234 | 431,690 | 519,684 | 126,420 | 393,264 |
| Hawaii | 85,631 | 70,409 | 15,222 | 71,503 | 57,210 | 14,293 |
| Idaho | 101,128 | 28,413 | 72,715 | 80,585 | 22,190 | 58,395 |
| Illinois | 789,388 | 152,021 | 637,367 | 645,306 | 125,015 | 520,291 |
| Indiana | 405,039 | 113,574 | 291,465 | 339,787 | 89,558 | 250,229 |
| Iowa | 228,477 | 65,744 | 162,733 | 182,356 | 53,427 | 128,929 |
| Kansas | 234,006 | 56,311 | 177,695 | 187,953 | 45,098 | 142,855 |
| Kentucky | 284,815 | 98,665 | 186,150 | 246,837 | 80,307 | 166,530 |
| Louisiana | 296,612 | 99,296 | 197,316 | 264,622 | 84,593 | 180,029 |
| Maine | 96,816 | 28,900 | 67,916 | 76,382 | 22,870 | 53,512 |
| Maryland | 337,253 | 95,475 | 241,778 | 300,723 | 90,333 | 210,390 |
| Massachusetts | 392,184 | 116,026 | 276,158 | 334,715 | 96,109 | 238,606 |
| Michigan | 624,535 | 182,654 | 441,881 | 493,466 | 144,807 | 348,659 |
| Minnesota | 355,662 | 94,788 | 260,874 | 280,783 | 78,266 | 202,517 |
| Mississippi | 213,410 | 64,354 | 149,056 | 189,188 | 55,824 | 133,364 |
| Missouri | 384,840 | 105,664 | 279,176 | 327,622 | 89,532 | 238,090 |
| Montana | 72,290 | 26,337 | 45,953 | 55,982 | 20,017 | 35,965 |
| Nebraska | 139,462 | 37,995 | 101,467 | 113,600 | 32,465 | 81,135 |
| Nevada | 132,118 | 35,619 | 96,499 | 110,317 | 28,506 | 81,811 |
| New Hampshire | 88,105 | 25,241 | 62,864 | 72,175 | 19,588 | 52,587 |
| New Jersey | 590,055 | 177,973 | 412,082 | 513,111 | 155,685 | 357,426 |
| New Mexico | 149,717 | 59,842 | 89,875 | 133,660 | 52,255 | 81,405 |
| New York | 1,391,699 | 285,062 | 1,106,637 | 1,232,744 | 253,354 | 979,390 |
| North Carolina | 629,279 | 166,591 | 462,688 | 542,180 | 142,985 | 399,195 |
| North Dakota | 62,445 | 24,228 | 38,217 | 41,431 | 17,918 | 23,513 |
| Ohio | 739,727 | 189,679 | 550,048 | 613,581 | 143,206 | 470,375 |
| Oklahoma | 249,907 | 86,213 | 163,694 | 215,723 | 69,961 | 145,762 |
| Oregon | 237,147 | 73,386 | 163,761 | 190,197 | 59,619 | 130,578 |
| Pennsylvania | 694,350 | 191,548 | 502,802 | 594,225 | 160,177 | 434,048 |
| Rhode Island | 62,157 | 24,918 | 37,239 | 53,798 | 20,435 | 33,363 |
| South Carolina | 285,416 | 87,402 | 198,014 | 254,272 | 76,213 | 178,059 |
| South Dakota | 58,721 | 16,748 | 41,973 | 43,421 | 13,897 | 29,524 |
| Tennessee | 366,049 | 101,799 | 264,250 | 324,520 | 84,875 | 239,645 |
| Texas | 1,492,766 | 334,378 | 1,158,388 | 1,344,442 | 290,451 | 1,053,991 |
| Utah | 174,230 | 66,001 | 108,229 | 132,073 | 51,001 | 81,072 |
| Vermont | 48,185 | 16,347 | 31,838 | 39,792 | 14,759 | 25,033 |
| Virginia | 517,305 | 155,445 | 361,860 | 441,928 | 124,536 | 317,392 |
| Washington | 415,557 | 152,737 | 262,820 | 340,052 | 119,970 | 220,082 |
| West Virginia | 116,184 | 45,513 | 70,671 | 101,073 | 38,060 | 63,013 |
| Wisconsin | 372,090 | 98,587 | 273,503 | 281,645 | 68,714 | 212,931 |
| Wyoming | 57,164 | 14,899 | 42,265 | 48,050 | 12,842 | 35,208 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 48,870 | 0 | 48,870 | 47,116 | 0 | 47,116 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2009. 2007 Census of Government Employment. For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apestl07.html>. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the

U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 8.4
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS
OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: MARCH 2007

| 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 | \$59,170,995 | \$16,146,025 | \$43,024,970 | 27 | 73 | \$4,030 | \$3,910 | \$4,159 |
| Alabama | 857,097 | 298,097 | 559,000 | 35 | 65 | 3,246 | 3,266 | 3,226 |
| Alaska | 212,917 | 107,947 | 104,970 | 51 | 49 | 4,504 | 4,235 | 4,732 |
| Arizona | 1,084,364 | 230,539 | 853,825 | 21 | 79 | 4,059 | 3,662 | 4,496 |
| Arkansas | 458,593 | 179,747 | 278,846 | 39 | 61 | 2,963 | 3,045 | 2,854 |
| California | 8,569,119 | 1,901,011 | 6,668,107 | 22 | 78 | 5,454 | 5,214 | 5,656 |
| Colorado | 920,899 | 249,407 | 671,492 | 27 | 73 | 4,059 | 3,819 | 4,313 |
| Connecticut | 788,852 | 275,698 | 513,155 | 35 | 65 | 4,750 | 4,590 | 4,968 |
| Delaware | 181,932 | 93,905 | 88,027 | 52 | 48 | 3,996 | 4,442 | 3,677 |
| Florida | 3,080,989 | 639,747 | 2,441,241 | 21 | 79 | 3,787 | 3,521 | 4,003 |
| Georgia | 1,602,864 | 401,415 | 1,201,449 | 25 | 75 | 3,338 | 3,446 | 3,200 |
| Hawaii | 266,385 | 204,193 | 62,193 | 77 | 23 | 4,084 | 3,941 | 4,210 |
| Idaho | 234,207 | 73,179 | 161,028 | 31 | 69 | 3,320 | 3,051 | 3,612 |
| Illinois | 2,401,350 | 506,505 | 1,894,845 | 21 | 79 | 4,210 | 3,998 | 4,467 |
| Indiana | 1,027,363 | 288,120 | 739,243 | 28 | 72 | 3,432 | 3,532 | 3,299 |
| Iowa | 573,791 | 205,436 | 368,355 | 36 | 64 | 3,765 | 3,564 | 4,026 |
| Kansas | 549,995 | 148,002 | 401,993 | 27 | 73 | 3,292 | 3,264 | 3,327 |
| Kentucky | 695,218 | 261,315 | 433,903 | 38 | 62 | 3,047 | 2,925 | 3,238 |
| Louisiana | 772,474 | 284,240 | 488,233 | 37 | 63 | 3,138 | 3,056 | 3,216 |
| Maine | 228,657 | 79,508 | 149,150 | 35 | 65 | 3,403 | 3,207 | 3,683 |
| Maryland | 1,217,595 | 363,910 | 853,685 | 30 | 70 | 4,526 | 4,654 | 4,389 |
| Massachusetts | 1,342,956 | 402,542 | 940,414 | 30 | 70 | 4,487 | 4,293 | 4,701 |
| Michigan | 1,776,982 | 554,353 | 1,222,629 | 31 | 69 | 4,317 | 4,421 | 4,173 |
| Minnesota | 995,420 | 311,542 | 683,878 | 31 | 69 | 4,255 | 4,156 | 4,375 |
| Mississippi | 510,542 | 165,623 | 344,919 | 32 | 68 | 2,899 | 2,858 | 2,946 |
| Missouri | 939,182 | 255,697 | 683,485 | 27 | 73 | 3,173 | 3,155 | 3,193 |
| Montana | 158,260 | 64,606 | 93,654 | 41 | 59 | 3,318 | 3,289 | 3,348 |
| Nebraska | 351,650 | 95,654 | 255,996 | 27 | 73 | 3,510 | 3,349 | 3,681 |
| Nevada | 460,276 | 117,986 | 342,290 | 26 | 74 | 4,671 | 4,053 | 5,183 |
| New Hampshire | 226,077 | 65,140 | 160,937 | 29 | 71 | 3,658 | 3,522 | 3,857 |
| New Jersey | 2,385,455 | 770,878 | 1,614,577 | 32 | 68 | 5,054 | 5,179 | 4,913 |
| New Mexico | 384,902 | 161,949 | 222,954 | 42 | 58 | 3,182 | 3,097 | 3,277 |
| New York | 5,359,301 | 1,161,865 | 4,197,436 | 22 | 78 | 4,773 | 4,684 | 4,843 |
| North Carolina | 1,673,320 | 474,145 | 1,199,175 | 28 | 72 | 3,424 | 3,371 | 3,483 |
| North Dakota | 119,256 | 49,766 | 69,490 | 42 | 58 | 3,482 | 3,716 | 3,220 |
| Ohio | 2,099,888 | 531,297 | 1,568,591 | 25 | 75 | 3,903 | 3,892 | 3,915 |
| Oklahoma | 615,573 | 223,552 | 392,021 | 36 | 64 | 3,081 | 2,960 | 3,235 |
| Oregon | 649,293 | 213,316 | 435,977 | 33 | 67 | 4,031 | 3,817 | 4,218 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,101,017 | 585,472 | 1,515,545 | 28 | 72 | 3,953 | 4,106 | 3,778 |
| Rhode Island | 226,750 | 88,756 | 137,993 | 39 | 61 | 4,592 | 4,718 | 4,466 |
| South Carolina | 750,378 | 237,491 | 512,887 | 32 | 68 | 3,160 | 3,201 | 3,115 |
| South Dakota | 119,526 | 42,991 | 76,535 | 36 | 64 | 3,104 | 3,053 | 3,170 |
| Tennessee | 986,691 | 269,220 | 717,471 | 27 | 73 | 3,272 | 3,209 | 3,332 |
| Texas | 4,255,196 | 1,004,129 | 3,251,067 | 24 | 76 | 3,400 | 3,317 | 3,517 |
| Utah | 406,207 | 166,886 | 239,320 | 41 | 59 | 3,726 | 3,774 | 3,672 |
| Vermont | 130,290 | 57,368 | 72,922 | 44 | 56 | 3,698 | 3,503 | 4,018 |
| Virginia | 1,498,831 | 431,961 | 1,066,870 | 29 | 71 | 3,786 | 3,737 | 3,849 |
| Washington | 1,301,487 | 443,041 | 858,447 | 34 | 66 | 4,647 | 4,617 | 4,667 |
| West Virginia | 283,340 | 110,953 | 172,387 | 39 | 61 | 3,035 | 3,286 | 2,726 |
| Wisconsin | 959,195 | 253,259 | 705,936 | 26 | 74 | 4,048 | 4,062 | 4,028 |
| Wyoming | 149,702 | 42,669 | 107,033 | 29 | 71 | 3,602 | 3,706 | 3,514 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 229,393 | 0 | 229,393 | 0 | 100 | 5,174 | 4,443 | 5,379 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2009, 2007 Census of Government Employment. For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apexst107.html>. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the

U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation. Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 8.5
STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT) FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,
BY STATE: MARCH 2007

| State | Selected functions | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | Education | | | Financial and other governmental administration | | | | | | | Judicial and legal administration |
| | All functions | Higher education (a) | Other education (b) | Highways | Public welfare | Hospitals | Corrections | Police protection | Natural resources | | |
| United States | 4,306,623 | 1,596,652 | 143,570 | 236,758 | 235,305 | 417,113 | 470,464 | 106,595 | 145,114 | 229,066 | 173,021 |
| Alabama | 88,617 | 37,864 | 3,218 | 4,572 | 4,530 | 11,717 | 4,975 | 1,560 | 2,227 | 3,236 | 3,553 |
| Alaska | 25,653 | 5,256 | 3,401 | 3,065 | 1,809 | 229 | 1,791 | 403 | 2,394 | 1,805 | 1,362 |
| Arizona | 68,224 | 28,273 | 3,380 | 2,733 | 5,939 | 708 | 8,954 | 2,002 | 2,985 | 4,267 | 2,379 |
| Arkansas | 59,386 | 23,277 | 1,476 | 3,540 | 3,698 | 5,718 | 5,112 | 1,193 | 1,944 | 2,677 | 1,482 |
| California | 387,168 | 143,157 | 4,197 | 20,816 | 3,745 | 39,829 | 55,710 | 13,283 | 14,022 | 26,046 | 4,710 |
| Colorado | 67,784 | 35,953 | 1,339 | 3,124 | 2,114 | 5,273 | 6,833 | 1,181 | 1,462 | 2,615 | 3,884 |
| Connecticut | 61,823 | 17,915 | 2,857 | 3,028 | 2,460 | 9,427 | 7,556 | 2,102 | 863 | 4,269 | 4,776 |
| Delaware | 26,148 | 7,692 | 358 | 1,568 | 1,648 | 1,910 | 2,857 | 1,021 | 521 | 1,173 | 1,706 |
| Florida | 188,772 | 56,564 | 3,381 | 7,343 | 9,358 | 3,761 | 29,084 | 4,441 | 9,876 | 9,192 | 20,685 |
| Georgia | 126,420 | 51,243 | 3,249 | 5,918 | 9,169 | 7,124 | 19,819 | 2,036 | 4,432 | 5,536 | 3,629 |
| Hawaii | 57,210 | 8,884 | 26,718 | 845 | 941 | 4,309 | 2,362 | 0 | 1,145 | 1,475 | 2,413 |
| Idaho | 22,190 | 7,961 | 509 | 1,593 | 1,659 | 798 | 1,892 | 487 | 2,076 | 1,609 | 459 |
| Illinois | 125,015 | 54,003 | 2,089 | 6,392 | 9,792 | 10,486 | 12,064 | 3,953 | 3,562 | 7,864 | 2,594 |
| Indiana | 89,558 | 54,783 | 1,195 | 4,365 | 4,550 | 2,554 | 7,340 | 1,882 | 2,773 | 3,592 | 1,333 |
| Iowa | 53,427 | 25,215 | 1,120 | 2,423 | 3,050 | 7,359 | 3,213 | 964 | 1,925 | 1,746 | 2,361 |
| Kansas | 45,098 | 19,918 | 677 | 3,452 | 2,464 | 3,162 | 3,596 | 1,149 | 846 | 2,639 | 2,138 |
| Kentucky | 80,307 | 33,000 | 2,726 | 4,575 | 6,679 | 4,897 | 4,128 | 2,390 | 3,965 | 3,908 | 5,355 |
| Louisiana | 84,593 | 27,353 | 4,718 | 4,910 | 5,182 | 13,873 | 7,189 | 1,727 | 4,521 | 4,759 | 1,484 |
| Maine | 22,870 | 7,074 | 324 | 2,431 | 3,184 | 637 | 1,302 | 536 | 1,140 | 1,935 | 760 |
| Maryland | 90,333 | 26,321 | 2,253 | 4,702 | 6,828 | 4,931 | 12,169 | 2,394 | 1,780 | 5,072 | 4,952 |
| Massachusetts | 96,109 | 30,217 | 1,180 | 3,656 | 6,895 | 7,553 | 5,968 | 6,388 | 1,431 | 5,794 | 9,931 |
| Michigan | 144,807 | 70,493 | 2,348 | 2,974 | 10,196 | 17,873 | 17,014 | 2,730 | 4,553 | 6,082 | 1,541 |
| Minnesota | 78,266 | 36,190 | 3,760 | 4,424 | 2,980 | 5,186 | 4,112 | 976 | 3,055 | 3,700 | 3,440 |
| Mississippi | 55,824 | 19,080 | 1,546 | 3,233 | 2,449 | 12,151 | 3,547 | 1,235 | 3,226 | 1,630 | 677 |
| Missouri | 89,532 | 28,482 | 1,736 | 6,583 | 7,888 | 11,621 | 12,435 | 2,338 | 2,549 | 4,305 | 3,481 |
| Montana | 20,017 | 7,033 | 364 | 2,174 | 1,630 | 599 | 1,189 | 420 | 1,489 | 1,615 | 670 |
| Nebraska | 32,465 | 12,388 | 552 | 2,161 | 2,599 | 4,068 | 2,877 | 776 | 2,173 | 1,082 | 748 |
| Nevada | 28,506 | 10,569 | 133 | 1,749 | 1,594 | 1,384 | 3,786 | 796 | 986 | 2,792 | 647 |
| New Hampshire | 19,588 | 6,626 | 320 | 1,828 | 1,511 | 768 | 1,358 | 448 | 406 | 1,307 | 944 |
| New Jersey | 155,685 | 31,318 | 22,761 | 7,230 | 9,323 | 18,529 | 10,170 | 4,592 | 2,421 | 7,982 | 14,462 |
| New Mexico | 52,255 | 19,165 | 1,207 | 2,571 | 1,938 | 10,407 | 3,971 | 690 | 1,128 | 2,249 | 3,070 |
| New York | 253,354 | 50,865 | 4,641 | 12,792 | 6,472 | 45,376 | 34,368 | 6,423 | 3,537 | 17,199 | 20,425 |
| North Carolina | 142,985 | 53,912 | 3,011 | 11,144 | 2,092 | 17,430 | 21,441 | 3,797 | 4,266 | 5,107 | 6,609 |
| North Dakota | 17,918 | 7,956 | 285 | 1,093 | 472 | 963 | 700 | 190 | 1,670 | 964 | 531 |
| Ohio | 143,206 | 69,256 | 2,629 | 7,221 | 2,980 | 15,469 | 16,725 | 2,711 | 2,968 | 9,129 | 2,748 |
| Oklahoma | 69,961 | 29,111 | 1,983 | 2,972 | 6,636 | 2,797 | 5,758 | 1,887 | 1,946 | 2,602 | 2,780 |
| Oregon | 59,619 | 19,708 | 752 | 3,742 | 6,685 | 5,386 | 5,094 | 1,285 | 2,694 | 5,391 | 3,110 |
| Pennsylvania | 160,177 | 56,679 | 4,477 | 13,379 | 12,045 | 11,850 | 17,336 | 6,419 | 6,278 | 11,460 | 3,006 |
| Rhode Island | 20,435 | 5,617 | 1,105 | 775 | 1,612 | 1,108 | 1,737 | 310 | 498 | 1,620 | 1,228 |
| South Carolina | 76,213 | 28,575 | 2,654 | 4,779 | 4,327 | 7,515 | 7,809 | 2,054 | 2,111 | 4,106 | 701 |
| South Dakota | 13,897 | 5,183 | 405 | 997 | 1,080 | 953 | 890 | 298 | 862 | 766 | 588 |
| Tennessee | 84,875 | 32,840 | 2,131 | 4,382 | 8,212 | 7,607 | 7,159 | 2,014 | 4,040 | 4,431 | 2,363 |
| Texas | 290,451 | 110,581 | 4,878 | 16,024 | 23,272 | 33,998 | 45,075 | 4,210 | 10,460 | 12,207 | 5,530 |
| Utah | 51,001 | 23,432 | 1,164 | 1,636 | 3,062 | 6,951 | 3,257 | 809 | 1,279 | 2,917 | 1,598 |
| Vermont | 14,759 | 4,728 | 604 | 1,073 | 1,316 | 219 | 1,203 | 636 | 635 | 1,318 | 635 |
| Virginia | 124,536 | 51,955 | 2,977 | 8,968 | 2,449 | 15,046 | 14,500 | 3,157 | 2,890 | 4,976 | 3,643 |
| Washington | 119,970 | 53,025 | 2,086 | 7,490 | 9,414 | 9,859 | 8,854 | 2,131 | 5,318 | 4,366 | 1,949 |
| West Virginia | 38,060 | 12,384 | 1,389 | 4,978 | 3,256 | 1,614 | 3,301 | 1,007 | 2,340 | 2,206 | 1,404 |
| Wisconsin | 68,714 | 33,997 | 1,075 | 1,502 | 1,385 | 3,360 | 9,864 | 885 | 2,472 | 3,602 | 2,028 |
| Wyoming | 12,842 | 3,581 | 232 | 1,833 | 736 | 771 | 1,020 | 279 | 974 | 746 | 519 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2009. 2007 Census of Government Employment. For information on nonsampling error and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apesst107.html>. Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Key:

- (a) Includes instructional and other personnel.
 (b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary schools.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Table 8.6
STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,
BY STATE: MARCH 2007
(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 | \$17,788,745 | \$6,820,621 | \$598,272 | \$958,970 | \$812,720 | \$1,666,480 | \$1,808,401 | \$512,653 | \$561,998 | \$928,543 | \$823,435 |
| Alabama | 324,869 | 152,293 | 11,205 | 14,000 | 13,176 | 42,441 | 14,188 | 6,070 | 7,956 | 12,028 | 14,940 |
| Alaska | 114,168 | 24,323 | 12,576 | 14,799 | 6,659 | 1,046 | 8,013 | 2,115 | 10,400 | 8,143 | 6,682 |
| Arizona | 259,357 | 119,673 | 11,105 | 9,886 | 17,066 | 2,485 | 29,647 | 9,090 | 12,633 | 14,940 | 10,129 |
| Arkansas | 191,039 | 81,621 | 4,622 | 11,466 | 10,057 | 18,179 | 13,166 | 3,828 | 5,610 | 8,465 | 4,644 |
| California | 2,118,773 | 752,252 | 19,531 | 137,971 | 16,710 | 231,778 | 343,367 | 72,486 | 69,796 | 116,665 | 27,521 |
| Colorado | 301,751 | 164,780 | 5,589 | 13,753 | 9,157 | 19,654 | 27,627 | 5,741 | 7,163 | 11,634 | 18,004 |
| Connecticut | 308,094 | 87,941 | 14,767 | 14,855 | 11,058 | 50,613 | 37,339 | 11,163 | 4,215 | 20,303 | 22,389 |
| Delaware | 105,524 | 34,083 | 1,910 | 5,166 | 5,675 | 6,320 | 11,640 | 5,860 | 1,862 | 4,234 | 7,624 |
| Florida | 691,312 | 251,236 | 11,162 | 29,320 | 28,048 | 11,350 | 88,425 | 16,715 | 31,181 | 34,226 | 83,165 |
| Georgia | 441,675 | 212,194 | 12,917 | 17,674 | 25,351 | 18,803 | 51,983 | 7,190 | 13,543 | 20,479 | 17,001 |
| Hawaii | 224,849 | 41,176 | 96,443 | 3,645 | 3,434 | 17,527 | 10,633 | 0 | 4,861 | 5,561 | 10,495 |
| Idaho | 83,182 | 29,586 | 2,006 | 5,365 | 5,318 | 2,310 | 6,818 | 1,803 | 8,080 | 6,392 | 3,380 |
| Illinois | 556,184 | 210,031 | 10,106 | 38,620 | 44,607 | 47,682 | 56,211 | 21,909 | 13,516 | 37,009 | 19,720 |
| Indiana | 317,085 | 203,582 | 4,145 | 13,163 | 13,137 | 7,483 | 21,225 | 6,802 | 8,624 | 13,105 | 8,234 |
| Iowa | 239,303 | 109,255 | 5,098 | 10,454 | 12,194 | 38,644 | 13,597 | 4,812 | 8,429 | 7,450 | 11,182 |
| Kansas | 163,014 | 81,169 | 2,497 | 10,943 | 7,062 | 9,077 | 10,529 | 4,621 | 3,020 | 8,651 | 7,996 |
| Kentucky | 282,497 | 127,204 | 10,587 | 14,800 | 19,999 | 17,691 | 11,066 | 8,903 | 11,727 | 15,740 | 17,627 |
| Louisiana | 300,929 | 107,589 | 17,067 | 11,170 | 16,672 | 45,517 | 23,902 | 7,982 | 15,985 | 17,404 | 5,522 |
| Maine | 87,022 | 27,410 | 1,159 | 8,885 | 10,717 | 2,480 | 5,225 | 2,550 | 4,519 | 7,005 | 3,382 |
| Maryland | 391,121 | 124,534 | 10,132 | 19,391 | 25,205 | 18,156 | 48,619 | 11,178 | 7,568 | 22,324 | 24,653 |
| Massachusetts | 450,309 | 138,287 | 6,043 | 18,738 | 32,179 | 29,980 | 27,024 | 33,076 | 7,215 | 26,602 | 48,405 |
| Michigan | 627,824 | 309,858 | 9,261 | 13,851 | 44,718 | 64,948 | 77,692 | 11,144 | 19,654 | 27,925 | 10,158 |
| Minnesota | 352,923 | 170,273 | 17,560 | 19,762 | 10,515 | 20,554 | 16,468 | 4,316 | 13,059 | 15,988 | 16,528 |
| Mississippi | 176,865 | 67,596 | 4,626 | 8,675 | 5,786 | 34,549 | 11,505 | 3,958 | 8,897 | 5,696 | 3,622 |
| Missouri | 277,544 | 102,890 | 5,176 | 22,794 | 19,424 | 32,564 | 30,489 | 9,041 | 7,573 | 13,890 | 9,665 |
| Montana | 72,476 | 27,178 | 1,275 | 8,503 | 5,250 | 1,850 | 3,837 | 1,489 | 5,202 | 5,137 | 2,696 |
| Nebraska | 105,466 | 41,240 | 2,108 | 6,954 | 7,139 | 12,587 | 8,568 | 3,052 | 6,274 | 3,656 | 3,262 |
| Nevada | 128,939 | 47,976 | 647 | 7,633 | 6,051 | 6,374 | 17,398 | 4,454 | 4,479 | 11,690 | 4,014 |
| New Hampshire | 74,983 | 28,529 | 1,162 | 6,412 | 4,931 | 2,665 | 5,363 | 2,061 | 1,546 | 4,839 | 3,582 |
| New Jersey | 811,663 | 181,751 | 127,888 | 35,201 | 42,809 | 77,712 | 55,469 | 29,419 | 12,649 | 36,134 | 75,365 |
| New Mexico | 179,110 | 61,105 | 4,337 | 8,291 | 5,509 | 37,343 | 13,445 | 3,539 | 4,507 | 8,504 | 11,558 |
| New York | 1,225,581 | 228,934 | 20,925 | 58,179 | 27,963 | 198,641 | 161,510 | 47,254 | 17,063 | 74,555 | 122,002 |
| North Carolina | 520,115 | 209,228 | 11,576 | 35,713 | 8,112 | 60,657 | 64,510 | 15,322 | 14,295 | 19,066 | 28,052 |
| North Dakota | 58,489 | 26,712 | 927 | 3,640 | 1,373 | 2,653 | 1,982 | 700 | 4,714 | 3,530 | 2,090 |
| Ohio | 597,896 | 276,966 | 12,092 | 30,596 | 14,734 | 65,512 | 65,782 | 12,696 | 10,848 | 42,175 | 14,191 |
| Oklahoma | 243,246 | 106,555 | 6,820 | 9,218 | 19,257 | 8,270 | 18,553 | 8,066 | 6,151 | 9,313 | 11,761 |
| Oregon | 238,803 | 83,360 | 2,901 | 15,773 | 23,282 | 22,648 | 19,106 | 5,460 | 9,925 | 20,096 | 12,250 |
| Pennsylvania | 656,086 | 257,034 | 18,813 | 46,139 | 43,918 | 38,688 | 66,677 | 32,607 | 27,043 | 43,325 | 15,749 |
| Rhode Island | 94,855 | 24,144 | 4,753 | 3,415 | 7,822 | 4,518 | 8,660 | 1,891 | 2,460 | 7,483 | 6,264 |
| South Carolina | 252,164 | 106,714 | 9,278 | 13,834 | 11,609 | 17,356 | 21,434 | 7,215 | 6,487 | 13,599 | 3,262 |
| South Dakota | 46,524 | 19,240 | 1,266 | 3,146 | 3,008 | 2,638 | 2,386 | 1,095 | 2,737 | 2,701 | 2,225 |
| Tennessee | 290,746 | 119,916 | 7,200 | 12,718 | 25,381 | 23,650 | 19,852 | 7,203 | 14,225 | 16,977 | 11,429 |
| Texas | 1,099,482 | 480,822 | 18,530 | 55,142 | 66,180 | 144,230 | 117,153 | 15,807 | 42,958 | 45,557 | 26,296 |
| Utah | 193,191 | 96,073 | 4,046 | 6,097 | 9,707 | 24,412 | 10,398 | 3,027 | 4,464 | 11,830 | 6,260 |
| Vermont | 60,864 | 19,678 | 2,525 | 4,678 | 5,226 | 748 | 4,659 | 3,204 | 2,809 | 4,878 | 2,790 |
| Virginia | 486,559 | 219,718 | 12,600 | 36,403 | 9,363 | 53,293 | 42,569 | 13,572 | 12,020 | 19,190 | 16,034 |
| Washington | 503,731 | 219,851 | 8,575 | 34,783 | 34,466 | 48,651 | 33,194 | 12,362 | 22,040 | 18,146 | 9,564 |
| West Virginia | 119,944 | 47,111 | 4,780 | 14,002 | 7,761 | 3,780 | 7,374 | 3,572 | 7,327 | 6,469 | 5,424 |
| Wisconsin | 295,616 | 147,431 | 5,015 | 7,096 | 5,442 | 13,612 | 38,987 | 3,914 | 9,384 | 14,844 | 12,383 |
| Wyoming | 45,002 | 12,517 | 940 | 6,257 | 2,503 | 2,161 | 3,138 | 1,318 | 3,305 | 2,991 | 2,262 |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, March 2009.
2007 Census of Government Employment. For information on nonsampling error
and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apcsst107.html>. Data users
who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census
Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Key:

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

(b) Includes instructional and other personnel in elementary and secondary
schools.

Demographic Trends for State Policymakers

By Ron Crouch

The U.S. is undergoing a major demographic revolution that will have major public policy implications across regions and states and within regions and states. Our population is aging, we are becoming more diverse, dramatic migration patterns are occurring and social indicators reveal major challenges ahead.

Emerging Demographic Trends and Policy Issues for States

As we approach the second decade of the 21st century, states are confronted with serious challenges as well as potential opportunities. It's not just the United States. The world is experiencing a longevity revolution and an aging population that will change all the current rules. Growing diversity in the U.S. must be viewed as an asset to be nurtured, along with investments in education, training and economic well-being. The U.S. is becoming more uneven across regions and states as well as across economic classes as the economy creates more losers and fewer winners. The role of "government as a necessary good" needs to be better understood and communicated to the citizenry.

The Aging of the World and the U.S.

The world's population is projected to grow from 6.7 billion people to 9.4 billion people in 2050, according to the International Data Base, U.S. Census Bureau. The projected 50 percent increase in the world's population will put a strain on global resources, especially if other countries approach the consumption levels of the U.S. However, the mistaken thinking is that world population growth is entirely due to fertility, when the reality is that two-thirds of world population growth is due to increased longevity of the current population. A number of demographers predict that world total fertility rates will fall below the replacement rate of 2.1 children by 2050 resulting in a declining world population of children and youth after 2050. These trends are much more dramatic in the developed countries with a number of countries already having more deaths than births and experiencing population decline.

New Age Cohort Realities for the U.S.

As a developed nation, the U.S. is experiencing these demographic trends. Census Bureau state population projections for 2000 to 2010 indicate 88.4 percent of the population growth in the U.S. will be in the

mature adult population—69.3 percent in the group ages 45 to 64, and 19.1 percent for those over 65. Table A details age cohort changes by region and by state between 2000 and 2010.

Census Bureau population projections for the future from 2010 to 2020, however, indicate 63.3 percent of population growth in the U.S. will be in the mature adult population—9.8 percent in ages 45 to 64, and 53.5 percent for those over 65. Table B details age cohort changes by region and by state for 2010 to 2020.

The U.S. already has a 2005 total fertility rate of 2.05, meaning an average of 2.05 children would be born to a woman over her lifetime. But that's below replacement rate, according to the 2007 National Vital Statistics Report. In 2005, 36 of the 50 states had a fertility rate below the replacement rate including all states East of the Mississippi River except for Georgia with a total fertility rate of 2.14. Those numbers mean basically that these states would all be experiencing population decline without domestic in-migration or foreign immigration.

Additional data tables including region and state data mentioned but not included in this overview article can be found at the Kentucky State Data Center homepage, <http://ksdc.louisville.edu>, under presentations in the world and U.S. trends handout. There are additional handouts for selected states and sub-state regions.

The growth of the U.S. population from 2000 to 2010 was primarily due to the baby boomers, ages 45 to 64, with a much smaller growth in the U.S. population in the group of people over age 65. There was a baby bust between 1930 and 1945 so the younger old, between age 65 and age 80, is growing much more slowly than the mature adult baby boomers.

All that to say that the real aging of the U.S. is just beginning. From 2010 to 2020 the majority of the total population growth, 53.5 percent, in the U.S. will be people over age 65. Census population projections for the Northeast from 2010 to 2020 are that all growth will be those over age 65. This will also

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table A
PROJECTIONS: POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE: 2000–2010

| State or other jurisdiction | 2000–2010 Change | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | <18 | | 18–24 | | 25–44 | | 45–64 | | 65+ | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| United States..... | 2,137,699 | 3.0% | 3,337,182 | 12.3% | -2,272,902 | -2.7% | 19,059,736 | 30.8% | 5,251,960 | 15.0% |
| Northeast | -538,186 | -4.1 | 606,677 | 12.8 | -1,430,075 | -8.8 | 3,019,105 | 24.8 | 533,280 | 7.2 |
| Connecticut..... | -27,680 | -3.3 | 56,511 | 20.8 | -103,297 | -10.0 | 200,953 | 25.5 | 45,438 | 9.7 |
| Maine..... | -32,006 | -10.6 | 9,612 | 9.3 | -21,861 | -5.9 | 97,590 | 30.9 | 28,876 | 15.7 |
| Massachusetts..... | -16,211 | -1.1 | 90,856 | 15.7 | -220,092 | -11.1 | 397,388 | 28.0 | 48,403 | 5.6 |
| New Hampshire..... | -5,398 | -1.7 | 19,291 | 18.7 | -9,548 | -2.5 | 114,576 | 39.0 | 30,853 | 20.9 |
| New Jersey..... | 666 | 0.0 | 102,069 | 15.1 | -150,867 | -5.7 | 533,564 | 27.9 | 118,449 | 10.6 |
| New York..... | -269,231 | -5.7 | 209,159 | 11.8 | -578,869 | -9.9 | 902,853 | 21.3 | 203,303 | 8.3 |
| Pennsylvania..... | -174,626 | -6.0 | 96,970 | 8.9 | -314,951 | -9.0 | 658,970 | 23.2 | 37,070 | 1.9 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,451 | -0.6 | 12,834 | 12.0 | -19,927 | -6.4 | 69,019 | 29.9 | 4,956 | 3.3 |
| Vermont..... | -15,151 | -10.3 | 9,375 | 16.6 | -10,663 | -6.0 | 44,192 | 29.3 | 15,932 | 20.6 |
| Midwest..... | -410,161 | -2.5 | 271,992 | 4.4 | -1,041,685 | -5.5 | 3,559,812 | 25.0 | 618,699 | 7.5 |
| Illinois..... | -48,545 | -1.5 | 58,874 | 4.9 | -223,190 | -5.9 | 609,624 | 22.9 | 100,838 | 6.7 |
| Indiana..... | 21,789 | 1.4 | 5,675 | 0.9 | -83,921 | -4.7 | 309,652 | 23.0 | 58,459 | 7.8 |
| Iowa..... | -22,582 | -3.1 | -22,458 | -7.5 | -34,623 | -4.3 | 149,572 | 23.0 | 13,674 | 3.1 |
| Kansas..... | -13,997 | -2.0 | 215 | 0.1 | -40,760 | -5.3 | 152,508 | 26.6 | 19,086 | 5.4 |
| Michigan..... | -108,709 | -4.2 | 81,133 | 8.7 | -151,475 | -5.1 | 553,817 | 24.8 | 115,473 | 9.5 |
| Minnesota..... | 3,069 | 0.2 | 65,027 | 13.8 | -5,849 | -0.4 | 362,747 | 33.9 | 76,163 | 12.8 |
| Missouri..... | -16,298 | -1.1 | 37,157 | 6.9 | -88,014 | -5.4 | 327,756 | 26.2 | 66,266 | 8.8 |
| Nebraska..... | -3,986 | -0.9 | -4,983 | -2.9 | -37,352 | -7.7 | 92,937 | 25.3 | 11,118 | 4.8 |
| North Dakota..... | -18,885 | -11.7 | -4,202 | -5.7 | -20,396 | -11.7 | 35,276 | 25.4 | 2,630 | 2.8 |
| Ohio..... | -143,908 | -5.0 | 37,402 | 3.5 | -295,811 | -8.9 | 546,134 | 21.2 | 79,224 | 5.3 |
| South Dakota..... | -8,497 | -4.2 | -5,026 | -6.5 | -10,462 | -5.1 | 49,212 | 30.8 | 6,328 | 5.9 |
| Wisconsin..... | -49,612 | -3.6 | 23,178 | 4.5 | -49,832 | -3.2 | 370,577 | 31.1 | 69,440 | 9.9 |
| South..... | 2,199,349 | 8.6 | 1,244,379 | 12.7 | -89,224 | -0.3 | 7,582,207 | 34.2 | 2,410,083 | 19.4 |
| Alabama..... | -31,238 | -2.8 | -17,278 | -3.9 | -106,245 | -8.2 | 234,900 | 23.1 | 69,091 | 11.9 |
| Arkansas..... | 22,287 | 3.3 | -1,328 | -0.5 | -15,815 | -2.1 | 158,362 | 26.1 | 38,133 | 10.2 |
| Delaware..... | 7,621 | 3.9 | 5,198 | 6.9 | -8,457 | -3.6 | 73,134 | 41.7 | 23,246 | 22.9 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | -928 | -0.8 | -7,024 | -9.7 | -18,476 | -9.8 | -6,984 | -5.6 | -8,862 | -12.7 |
| Florida..... | 439,783 | 12.1 | 348,857 | 26.2 | 66,608 | 1.5 | 1,802,965 | 49.7 | 611,100 | 21.8 |
| Georgia..... | 333,152 | 15.4 | 138,143 | 16.5 | 95,682 | 3.6 | 640,101 | 36.8 | 195,549 | 24.9 |
| Kentucky..... | 7,489 | 0.8 | -1,350 | -0.3 | -71,194 | -5.9 | 235,725 | 25.4 | 52,678 | 10.4 |
| Louisiana..... | -48,297 | -4.0 | -9,965 | -2.1 | -92,336 | -7.1 | 228,890 | 23.7 | 65,411 | 12.7 |
| Maryland..... | 50,122 | 3.7 | 154,169 | 34.2 | -57,321 | -3.4 | 342,834 | 28.0 | 118,680 | 19.8 |
| Mississippi..... | -15,737 | -2.0 | -28,882 | -9.3 | -37,547 | -4.7 | 173,418 | 28.5 | 35,502 | 10.3 |
| North Carolina..... | 304,791 | 15.5 | 155,504 | 19.3 | 7,864 | 0.3 | 636,235 | 35.2 | 192,116 | 19.8 |
| Oklahoma..... | 2,713 | 0.3 | -7,718 | -2.2 | -60,734 | -6.2 | 167,585 | 21.8 | 39,016 | 8.6 |
| South Carolina..... | 26,708 | 2.6 | 32,029 | 7.9 | -47,272 | -4.0 | 302,900 | 32.8 | 120,327 | 24.8 |
| Tennessee..... | 80,394 | 5.7 | 48,661 | 8.9 | -66,462 | -3.9 | 353,264 | 26.8 | 125,712 | 17.9 |
| Texas..... | 898,649 | 15.3 | 305,579 | 13.9 | 428,143 | 6.6 | 1,649,846 | 39.2 | 514,851 | 24.8 |
| Virginia..... | 141,922 | 8.2 | 155,398 | 22.9 | -75,480 | -3.4 | 507,864 | 31.1 | 202,026 | 25.5 |
| West Virginia..... | -20,082 | -5.0 | -25,614 | -14.9 | -30,182 | -6.0 | 81,168 | 17.8 | 15,507 | 5.6 |
| West..... | 886,697 | 5.2 | 1,214,134 | 19.2 | 288,082 | 1.5 | 4,898,612 | 36.6 | 1,689,898 | 24.4 |
| Alaska..... | -6,734 | -3.5 | 24,518 | 42.8 | -15,673 | -7.7 | 44,217 | 31.7 | 20,849 | 58.4 |
| Arizona..... | 321,517 | 23.5 | 142,614 | 27.7 | 180,920 | 12.0 | 607,527 | 56.8 | 254,171 | 38.1 |
| California..... | 247,149 | 2.7 | 771,813 | 22.9 | -65,425 | -0.6 | 2,444,899 | 35.2 | 797,050 | 22.2 |
| Colorado..... | 87,788 | 8.0 | 56,880 | 13.2 | -25,339 | -18.0 | 309,618 | 32.5 | 101,346 | 24.4 |
| Hawaii..... | 20,496 | 6.9 | 26,526 | 23.1 | -26,999 | -7.5 | 78,650 | 28.3 | 30,464 | 19.0 |
| Idaho..... | 31,207 | 8.5 | -1,327 | -1.0 | 54,565 | 15.1 | 103,393 | 37.2 | 35,500 | 24.3 |
| Montana..... | -17,750 | -7.7 | -2,523 | -2.9 | -4,235 | -1.7 | 66,899 | 30.4 | 24,012 | 19.9 |
| Nevada..... | 153,286 | 30.0 | 62,287 | 34.7 | 90,378 | 14.4 | 275,631 | 60.0 | 110,692 | 50.6 |
| New Mexico..... | -29,169 | -5.7 | 14,663 | 8.3 | -38,996 | -7.6 | 147,939 | 36.6 | 66,742 | 31.4 |
| Oregon..... | 16,640 | 2.0 | 23,445 | 7.2 | 63,260 | 6.3 | 210,101 | 25.9 | 56,151 | 12.8 |
| Utah..... | 100,287 | 14.0 | -9,349 | -2.9 | 86,418 | 13.8 | 139,912 | 36.8 | 44,576 | 23.4 |
| Washington..... | -25,420 | -1.7 | 108,995 | 19.5 | -3,769 | -0.2 | 434,656 | 32.4 | 133,380 | 20.1 |
| Wyoming..... | -12,600 | -9.8 | -4,408 | -8.8 | -7,023 | -5.1 | 35,170 | 29.6 | 14,965 | 25.9 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005.

be true for many individual Northeast region states. In the Western region, 42 percent of total population growth will be those over age 65, the smallest of the four regions, but still significant.

All regions and states are aging. The U.S. median age is projected to increase from age 35.3 in 2000 to age 38 in 2020—ranging from age 36.8 to age 39.6 in the Northeast, from age 35.6 to age 38.3 in the Midwest, from age 35.3 to age 38 in the South and from age 33.8 to age 36.5 in the West.

The good news is that people are living longer. The bad news is that people are living longer. This can be seen using the quarters of life analogy, where the first quarter is ages 0 to 24, the second quarter is ages 25 to 49, the third quarter is ages 50 to 74 and the fourth quarter is ages 75 to 100. A growing percentage of people are living into their fourth quarter and a few may even go into overtime—over age 100. What does it mean for people to start work late in their first quarter of life and retire before halftime?

As longevity becomes the driving force of demographic changes over the next few decades, states will need to reconsider the retirement age for employees. In addition, states may need to develop retirement strategies that allow phased retirement that require employees to work longer but reduce their work hours in the third quarter of life. There will also be implications for state Medicaid programs where the cost per aging recipient is much greater than young recipients. States will also need to cope with long-term care cost since Medicaid currently pays for the majority of long-term care in the U.S. Another problem for Medicaid is this: As the baby boomers start turning age 65 in 2011, those with limited or no Social Security and Medicare coverage, will automatically qualify for Medicaid and Supplemental Security Income.

The Younger Work Force

The difference between perception and reality is that reality changes. Many times our incorrect perceptions rather than reality drive public policy. Many states are concerned about their younger adult work force, ages 25 to 44, leaving. The reality is that the younger adult population in 42 states is projected to decline between 2000 and 2010; however, the major reason is not that they are leaving but that they were never there in the first place. The baby boom cohort of 1946 to 1964 is the largest population cohort in the U.S. They keep getting 10 years older every decade. It has also grown due to immigration of foreign born residents in the same age cohort.

Age cohorts are considered over time, not across time. If you want to know how many 25- to 34-year-

olds you should have, you do not compare those ages 25 to 34 across time, for example, 1990 compared to 2000. You look at the 1990 population ages 15 to 24 and compare it over time with the 2000 population ages 25 to 34 when those same people are 10 years older. Several years ago, a report said Michigan had lost 212,000 younger adults, ages 25 to 34, and public policies were being developed to encourage them to return to Michigan. If you actually looked at the ages 15 to 24 cohort in 1990 compared to those ages 25 to 34 in 2000 in Michigan, you do find a loss of 40,000 but you will have a hard time bringing back the other 172,000 that were never there in the first place. The largest age cohort, those born between 1955 and 1964—the younger baby boomers—just got 10 years older and turned ages 35 to 44 in 2000.

These are questions states should consider: What does it mean for most states that their younger adult work force, ages 25 to 44, is projected to decline? Is it important to retain the mature work force for a longer period? How do states handle transfer of knowledge across work force age cohorts?

Diversity as an Opportunity for the U.S., Regions and States

The Census Bureau projects that the population in the U.S. in 2042 will have no majority population. All groups—American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black, Hispanic, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic White, and Two or More Races—will be minority populations. This will be the case in 2024 for the child and youth population as the younger age cohort the more diverse they are. In 2000, 69.1 percent of the U.S. population was Non-Hispanic White, 12.5 percent was Hispanic, 12.3 percent was Black, and 3.6 percent was Asian. When broken down by age in 2000 for those over age 85, Non-Hispanic Whites made up 86.7 percent of the U.S. population but dropped to 58.4 percent for those under age 5. A number of states, primarily in the Southwest, already have no majority populations.

Between the 1990 and 2000 Census, the Asian and Pacific Islander population in the United States grew by 52.2 percent; the Black population grew by 16.2 percent; the Hispanic population grew by 57.9 percent; and the Non-Hispanic White population grew by 3.4 percent. These trends varied dramatically by state. Immigration has been a major factor for Asian and Hispanic growth. As the Hispanic population increases, however, the native born Hispanic population is becoming the major driver of Hispanic population growth. Hispanic women now account

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table B
PROJECTIONS: POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE: 2010–2020

| State or other jurisdiction | 2010–2020 Change | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|
| | <18 | | 18–24 | | 25–44 | | 45–64 | | 65+ | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| United States..... | 5,868,295 | 7.9% | -1,142,135 | -3.7% | 5,114,111 | 6.2% | 2,640,516 | 3.3% | 14,388,178 | 35.8% |
| Northeast | 72,548 | 0.6 | -623,171 | -11.6 | 267,648 | 1.8 | -359,512 | -2.4 | 1,992,745 | 25.2 |
| Connecticut | 2,337 | 0.3 | -29,514 | -9.0 | 30,545 | 3.3 | -32,128 | -3.2 | 126,920 | 24.6 |
| Maine | -797 | -0.3 | -23,590 | -20.8 | 11,723 | 3.4 | -17,517 | -4.2 | 81,712 | 38.5 |
| Massachusetts | 9,314 | 0.6 | -52,708 | -7.9 | 6,111 | 0.3 | -7,864 | -0.4 | 251,252 | 27.7 |
| New Hampshire..... | 25,700 | 8.4 | -13,685 | -11.2 | 45,552 | 12.3 | -1,409 | -0.3 | 83,033 | 46.4 |
| New Jersey..... | 50,140 | 2.4 | -45,786 | -5.9 | 50,394 | 2.0 | 67,697 | 2.8 | 320,959 | 26.1 |
| New York..... | -45,836 | -1.0 | -268,781 | -13.6 | 13,477 | 0.3 | -163,977 | -3.2 | 598,365 | 22.6 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 23,485 | 0.9 | -161,175 | -13.5 | 75,416 | 2.4 | -181,742 | -5.2 | 446,883 | 22.8 |
| Rhode Island..... | 4,738 | 1.9 | -15,466 | -12.9 | 15,741 | 5.4 | -8,049 | -2.7 | 40,614 | 25.8 |
| Vermont | 3,467 | 2.6 | -12,466 | -18.9 | 18,689 | 11.3 | -14,523 | -7.4 | 43,007 | 46.0 |
| Midwest..... | 285,506 | 1.8 | -481,304 | -7.4 | 277,577 | 1.5 | -440,111 | -2.5 | 2,422,074 | 27.3 |
| Illinois..... | 58,864 | 1.8 | -84,885 | -6.7 | -2,818 | -0.1 | -39,236 | -1.2 | 387,901 | 24.2 |
| Indiana..... | 38,803 | 2.4 | -2,682 | -0.4 | 18,415 | 1.1 | -28,084 | -1.7 | 208,417 | 25.7 |
| Iowa..... | -13,687 | -1.9 | -20,642 | -7.5 | -17,959 | -2.3 | -43,776 | -5.5 | 106,653 | 23.7 |
| Kansas..... | 14,903 | 2.1 | -17,148 | -6.2 | 12,900 | 1.8 | -30,163 | -4.1 | 104,604 | 27.9 |
| Michigan..... | -7,794 | -0.3 | -100,048 | -9.9 | 46,591 | 1.7 | -48,424 | -1.7 | 376,985 | 28.2 |
| Minnesota..... | 126,261 | 9.8 | -32,096 | -6.0 | 130,039 | 8.7 | 16,408 | 1.1 | 239,521 | 35.7 |
| Missouri..... | 49,178 | 3.5 | -35,183 | -6.1 | 67,616 | 4.4 | -29,233 | -1.9 | 225,426 | 27.4 |
| Nebraska..... | 12,356 | 2.8 | -8,739 | -5.2 | -9,797 | -2.2 | -25,820 | -5.6 | 65,681 | 27.0 |
| North Dakota..... | -4,335 | -3.1 | -11,632 | -16.9 | -336 | -0.2 | -18,123 | -10.4 | 27,915 | 28.7 |
| Ohio..... | -40,915 | -1.5 | -102,770 | -9.4 | -15,565 | -0.5 | -164,356 | -5.3 | 391,483 | 24.7 |
| South Dakota..... | 3,060 | -1.6 | -7,683 | -10.6 | -2,412 | -1.2 | -11,364 | -5.4 | 33,939 | 29.7 |
| Wisconsin..... | 48,812 | 3.7 | -57,796 | -10.6 | 50,903 | 3.3 | -17,940 | -1.1 | 253,549 | 32.8 |
| South..... | 3,292,253 | 11.9 | 224,611 | 2.0 | 2,227,891 | 7.4 | 2,244,477 | 7.6 | 5,997,973 | 40.4 |
| Alabama..... | -5,845 | -0.5 | -14,566 | -3.4 | -34,353 | -2.9 | -6,369 | -0.5 | 193,718 | 29.9 |
| Arkansas..... | 35,110 | 5.0 | 5,328 | 2.0 | 4,749 | 0.6 | 21,117 | 2.8 | 118,876 | 28.8 |
| Delaware..... | 13,115 | 6.5 | -5,138 | -6.4 | 2,219 | 1.0 | 17,522 | 7.0 | 51,149 | 40.9 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | -918 | -0.8 | -16,872 | -25.7 | -13,020 | -7.6 | -18,934 | -16.0 | 499 | 0.8 |
| Florida..... | 801,488 | 19.6 | 37,899 | 2.3 | 688,879 | 14.9 | 938,408 | 17.3 | 1,688,160 | 49.4 |
| Georgia..... | 334,877 | 13.4 | 74,630 | 7.6 | 141,810 | 5.2 | 274,257 | 11.5 | 429,099 | 43.7 |
| Kentucky..... | 4,969 | 0.5 | -5,037 | -1.3 | -10,677 | -0.9 | -2,211 | -0.2 | 172,270 | 30.9 |
| Louisiana..... | 1,274 | 0.1 | -40,108 | -8.6 | 13,572 | 1.1 | -49,385 | -4.1 | 181,128 | 31.1 |
| Maryland..... | 179,767 | 12.8 | -41,815 | -6.9 | 215,540 | 13.4 | -5,009 | -0.3 | 244,173 | 34.0 |
| Mississippi..... | -22,396 | -2.9 | -14,623 | -5.2 | -28,823 | -3.7 | 19,077 | 2.4 | 120,165 | 31.7 |
| North Carolina..... | 356,565 | 15.7 | 97,125 | 10.1 | 167,577 | 6.7 | 284,785 | 11.6 | 457,414 | 39.4 |
| Oklahoma..... | 38,970 | 4.4 | -6,478 | -1.9 | 9,064 | 1.0 | -27,800 | -3.0 | 130,418 | 26.3 |
| South Carolina..... | 49,035 | 4.7 | -10,625 | -2.4 | 27,715 | 2.4 | 49,158 | 4.0 | 260,590 | 43.0 |
| Tennessee..... | 128,297 | 8.7 | 21,162 | 3.5 | 54,018 | 3.3 | 54,301 | 3.2 | 292,040 | 35.2 |
| Texas..... | 1,182,859 | 17.4 | 153,748 | 6.1 | 819,426 | 11.9 | 661,544 | 11.3 | 1,168,431 | 45.2 |
| Virginia..... | 219,727 | 11.7 | 4,178 | 0.5 | 206,284 | 9.5 | 66,740 | 3.1 | 410,221 | 41.3 |
| West Virginia..... | -24,641 | -6.4 | -14,197 | -9.7 | -36,089 | -7.7 | -32,724 | -6.1 | 79,622 | 27.2 |
| West..... | 2,217,988 | 12.4 | -262,271 | -3.5 | 2,340,995 | 11.8 | 1,195,662 | 6.5 | 3,975,386 | 46.2 |
| Alaska..... | 34,643 | 18.8 | -11,639 | -14.2 | 38,006 | 20.2 | -20,538 | -11.2 | 39,840 | 70.5 |
| Arizona..... | 439,916 | 26.1 | 81,110 | 12.4 | 307,412 | 18.2 | 392,017 | 23.4 | 598,612 | 64.9 |
| California..... | 917,130 | 9.7 | -346,025 | -8.4 | 1,254,676 | 11.8 | 507,410 | 5.4 | 1,806,418 | 41.1 |
| Colorado..... | 138,884 | 11.7 | 7,079 | 1.5 | 66,091 | 4.8 | 1,775 | 0.1 | 233,484 | 45.1 |
| Hawaii..... | 22,874 | 7.2 | -16,560 | -11.7 | 19,371 | 5.8 | -27,448 | -7.7 | 73,462 | 38.4 |
| Idaho..... | 48,183 | 12.0 | 4,706 | 3.4 | 53,185 | 12.8 | 29,945 | 7.9 | 88,023 | 48.5 |
| Montana..... | 5,738 | 2.7 | -13,362 | -16.1 | 11,901 | 4.9 | -16,962 | -5.9 | 66,822 | 46.1 |
| Nevada..... | 191,676 | 28.8 | 43,514 | 18.0 | 109,121 | 15.2 | 215,942 | 29.4 | 201,499 | 61.1 |
| New Mexico..... | 9,310 | 1.9 | -36,171 | -18.8 | 4,084 | 0.9 | -13,830 | -2.5 | 140,723 | 50.4 |
| Oregon..... | 117,336 | 13.6 | 3,702 | 1.1 | 121,374 | 11.4 | 16,447 | 1.6 | 210,538 | 42.6 |
| Utah..... | 101,134 | 12.3 | 49,645 | 16.1 | 62,565 | 8.8 | 75,440 | 14.5 | 106,297 | 45.3 |
| Washington..... | 194,925 | 13.1 | -20,307 | -3.0 | 292,749 | 16.2 | 50,135 | 2.8 | 372,671 | 46.8 |
| Wyoming..... | -3,761 | -3.2 | -7,963 | -17.5 | 460 | 0.3 | -14,671 | -9.5 | 36,997 | 50.9 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005.

for one-fourth of all births in the U.S., and Hispanic women have the only fertility rate, 2.7, above the replacement rate in the U.S. The fertility rate for Asian women is 1.7, for Black women, 2.0, and for Non-Hispanic White women, 1.8—all below the replacement rate. Although the Asian population is growing at a rate nearly as fast as the Hispanic population, albeit from a smaller base, the fertility rate for Asian women is below replacement so all Asian growth is due to immigration.

Non-Hispanic White Population Growing

Only two developed countries in the world today are experiencing population growth: the U.S. and Canada. That's mainly because the two countries are "settler" nations that allow significant immigration. The 15 countries of the European Union are 30 percent below replacement. As mentioned earlier, world population is growing significantly because of longevity, not fertility. Most countries around the world are approaching a fertility rate of replacement level only or below the replacement level. This is certainly true of North America, Central America and South America. Mexico's population of children and youth is projected to be moving downward as the fertility rate falls below the replacement level.

Many states in the coming decade will experience significant declines in their Non-Hispanic White population and only increases in diversity and immigration will allow them to have stable population numbers. Growth in and of itself may be viewed as a problem, but an aging population will need a younger population to support it. Some states already have an inverted pyramid shaped population where older age cohorts are larger than younger population cohorts and will face a population decline over time. In Kansas, for instance, all population growth is due to Hispanic immigration or children born to Hispanic women. Most states now have inverted Non-Hispanic White populations.

Consider this: Los Angeles County with a 2007 population of 9,878,554 has a population greater than 42 states. In the 2007 American Community Survey Census, 58.4 percent of the population over age 85 in Los Angeles County is Non-Hispanic White and 19.3 percent Hispanic, but only 17.1 percent of the child population under age 5 is Non-Hispanic White while 63.2 percent is Hispanic. The 2007 per capita income for Non-Hispanic Whites in Los Angeles County is \$42,332; for Hispanics, it's \$13,890. In Los Angeles County, 42.5 percent of Non-Hispanic Whites over age 25 have a college degree, compared to 8.7 percent of Hispanics in that same age group.

This data is evidence that all states need to ensure equal educational funding across all public school districts.

Will the U.S. have a battle between an aging Non-Hispanic White population concerned about retirement, health care, and taxes and a growing minority population interested in education, training, jobs and affordable housing? Bureau of Economic Analysis transfer payment data shows that welfare and food stamps are small state expenditures compared to the retirement and health care cost of an aging population. So how do states educate their populations about economic realities?

Beyond race and Hispanic origin, 36.9 percent of children are now born to unmarried mothers, from a high of 50.8 percent in New Mexico to a low of 17.7 percent in Utah. These percentages are up significantly and continuing to grow from the single digits of the 1970s. The major predictor of an unmarried mother is a poorly educated woman in her 20s. Only 13 percent of unmarried births are to teens under age 18, and 60 percent are to women in their 20s. New Census data indicates that one-half of all births now in the U.S. to women in their 20s are unmarried births. New 2005–2007 Census American Community Survey data indicates that the number of children in poverty is increasing, and as county population size goes down, child poverty goes up. Smaller more rural counties have higher poverty rates and greater growth in child poverty than larger more urban counties.

Regional Demographic Realities and the Issue of Migration/Immigration

Census Bureau projections indicate movement of the population from the Northeast and Midwest to the South and West. Table C shows population estimates for the regions and states, which indicate between 2000 and 2008 the Northeast had internal/domestic outmigration of 2,447,750 people and the Midwest had internal/domestic outmigration of 1,607,600 people, while the South had 89 percent of internal/domestic in-migration of 3,609,854 people with 11 percent of internal/domestic in-migration of 445,496 being in the West. The growth in the West is primarily due to international immigration of 2,685,286 people.

Without international immigration, many states, particularly in the Northeast, would have experienced declining populations between 2000 and 2008. The other factor in growth or decline is natural increase/decrease. But those shifts may require a national dialogue to determine, for instance, what has created the

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table C
CUMULATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND STATES: APRIL 1, 2000 TO JULY 1, 2008

| Geographic area | Total population change (a) | Natural increases | | | Net migration | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Total | Births | Deaths | Total | Net international migration | Net internal migration |
| United States..... | 22,635,122 | 14,124,166 | 34,126,003 | 20,001,837 | 8,114,516 | 8,114,516 | N.A. |
| Northeast..... | 1,329,982 | 1,687,413 | 5,606,717 | 3,919,304 | -687,008 | 1,760,742 | -2,447,750 |
| Connecticut..... | 95,648 | 108,503 | 349,142 | 240,639 | 5,127 | 102,954 | -97,827 |
| Maine..... | 41,534 | 12,652 | 115,128 | 102,476 | 34,624 | 5,371 | 29,253 |
| Massachusetts..... | 148,854 | 199,512 | 654,936 | 455,424 | -84,830 | 212,930 | -297,760 |
| New Hampshire..... | 80,024 | 39,684 | 121,931 | 82,247 | 46,235 | 14,241 | 31,994 |
| New Jersey..... | 268,301 | 343,965 | 933,185 | 589,220 | -53,930 | 384,687 | -438,617 |
| New York..... | 513,481 | 803,680 | 2,072,765 | 1,269,085 | -698,895 | 876,969 | -1,575,864 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 167,227 | 143,390 | 1,202,038 | 1,058,648 | 77,383 | 133,564 | -56,181 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2,469 | 24,100 | 103,887 | 79,787 | -16,268 | 24,945 | -41,213 |
| Vermont..... | 12,444 | 11,927 | 53,705 | 41,778 | 3,546 | 5,081 | -1,535 |
| Midwest..... | 2,166,241 | 2,677,922 | 7,390,395 | 4,712,473 | -536,305 | 1,071,295 | -1,607,600 |
| Illinois..... | 481,903 | 644,967 | 1,505,709 | 860,742 | -159,182 | 425,893 | -585,075 |
| Indiana..... | 296,270 | 264,562 | 721,567 | 457,005 | 53,231 | 70,998 | -17,767 |
| Iowa..... | 76,174 | 96,250 | 322,292 | 226,042 | -13,010 | 36,665 | -49,675 |
| Kansas..... | 113,318 | 130,828 | 330,717 | 199,889 | -21,213 | 46,742 | -67,955 |
| Michigan..... | 64,930 | 366,566 | 1,076,193 | 709,627 | -315,621 | 157,174 | -472,795 |
| Minnesota..... | 300,901 | 270,607 | 581,309 | 310,702 | 48,311 | 90,111 | -41,800 |
| Missouri..... | 314,927 | 199,168 | 647,107 | 447,939 | 90,674 | 52,563 | 38,111 |
| Nebraska..... | 72,166 | 90,323 | 214,642 | 124,319 | -11,435 | 27,560 | -38,995 |
| North Dakota..... | -714 | 20,460 | 67,788 | 47,328 | -17,787 | 3,323 | -21,110 |
| Ohio..... | 132,750 | 353,444 | 1,245,352 | 891,908 | -249,542 | 96,251 | -345,793 |
| South Dakota..... | 49,357 | 36,903 | 93,397 | 56,494 | 9,694 | 4,592 | 5,102 |
| Wisconsin..... | 264,259 | 203,844 | 584,322 | 380,478 | 49,575 | 59,423 | -9,848 |
| South..... | 11,482,701 | 5,148,467 | 12,684,109 | 7,535,642 | 6,207,047 | 2,597,193 | 3,609,854 |
| Alabama..... | 214,545 | 121,054 | 502,457 | 381,403 | 104,991 | 31,180 | 73,811 |
| Arkansas..... | 182,004 | 93,223 | 321,462 | 228,239 | 96,503 | 27,399 | 69,104 |
| Delaware..... | 89,497 | 36,658 | 94,756 | 58,098 | 56,652 | 14,270 | 42,382 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 19,780 | 19,284 | 65,262 | 45,978 | -19,173 | 26,071 | -45,244 |
| Florida..... | 2,345,527 | 405,457 | 1,807,546 | 1,402,089 | 1,973,423 | 694,850 | 1,278,573 |
| Georgia..... | 1,498,932 | 605,129 | 1,152,539 | 547,410 | 785,691 | 243,788 | 541,903 |
| Kentucky..... | 226,961 | 130,645 | 461,118 | 330,473 | 105,235 | 31,392 | 73,843 |
| Louisiana..... | -58,172 | 185,540 | 529,099 | 343,559 | -302,162 | 23,233 | -325,395 |
| Maryland..... | 337,081 | 256,285 | 618,156 | 361,871 | 51,063 | 137,096 | -86,033 |
| Mississippi..... | 93,952 | 126,304 | 359,230 | 232,926 | -17,028 | 10,717 | -27,745 |
| North Carolina..... | 1,175,914 | 412,906 | 1,015,065 | 602,159 | 783,382 | 192,099 | 591,283 |
| Oklahoma..... | 191,721 | 139,048 | 429,240 | 290,192 | 63,268 | 42,897 | 20,371 |
| South Carolina..... | 467,991 | 157,981 | 474,308 | 316,327 | 317,782 | 41,786 | 275,996 |
| Tennessee..... | 525,618 | 198,506 | 666,266 | 467,760 | 306,693 | 61,962 | 244,731 |
| Texas..... | 3,475,163 | 1,884,947 | 3,165,880 | 1,280,933 | 1,563,694 | 851,909 | 711,785 |
| Virginia..... | 690,064 | 376,015 | 850,119 | 474,104 | 321,605 | 162,200 | 159,405 |
| West Virginia..... | 6,123 | -515 | 171,606 | 172,121 | 15,428 | 4,344 | 11,084 |
| West..... | 7,656,198 | 4,610,364 | 8,444,782 | 3,834,418 | 3,130,782 | 2,685,286 | 445,496 |
| Alaska..... | 59,362 | 60,994 | 86,062 | 25,068 | -5,469 | 4,418 | -9,887 |
| Arizona..... | 1,369,573 | 418,871 | 777,821 | 358,950 | 934,622 | 216,347 | 718,275 |
| California..... | 2,885,016 | 2,549,081 | 4,498,700 | 1,949,619 | 446,991 | 1,825,697 | -1,378,706 |
| Colorado..... | 637,441 | 333,902 | 572,317 | 238,415 | 311,974 | 142,990 | 168,984 |
| Hawaii..... | 76,660 | 76,747 | 149,871 | 73,124 | 5,035 | 31,317 | -26,282 |
| Idaho..... | 229,861 | 101,210 | 185,668 | 84,458 | 131,362 | 17,780 | 113,582 |
| Montana..... | 65,250 | 27,986 | 96,154 | 68,168 | 38,505 | 2,178 | 36,327 |
| Nevada..... | 601,910 | 145,812 | 291,976 | 146,164 | 463,706 | 85,475 | 378,231 |
| New Mexico..... | 165,315 | 114,583 | 235,551 | 120,968 | 59,499 | 34,375 | 25,124 |
| Oregon..... | 368,623 | 135,914 | 386,610 | 250,696 | 251,213 | 92,394 | 158,819 |
| Utah..... | 503,220 | 315,269 | 424,054 | 108,785 | 110,952 | 63,855 | 47,097 |
| Washington..... | 655,081 | 306,025 | 682,387 | 376,362 | 365,045 | 166,335 | 198,710 |
| Wyoming..... | 38,886 | 23,970 | 57,611 | 33,641 | 17,347 | 2,125 | 15,222 |

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, (NST-EST2008-04),
Table 4, Release Date: December 22, 2008.

Note: The April 1, 2000 Population Estimates base reflects changes to the
Census 2000 population from the Count Question Resolution program and
geographic program revisions.

Key:

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Total population change includes residual—see “State and County
Terms & Definitions.”

internal/domestic migration to the South. Air conditioning may have helped to open up the lower South by providing more livable conditions in the heat of summer, but there could be other factors at play. One may be the economics of lower wages and nonunion environments attracting companies to the region.

Inside the Numbers in the States

The U.S. and the world are going through a major transformation. Recently, the world's population became 50 percent urban/50 percent rural, and forecasts are for this trend to accelerate to 70 percent urban by 2050. The U.S. is seeing major shifts within states as well as between states. An analysis of county data in Nebraska, for example, indicated that only two of the state's counties experienced nearly all the state's growth, according to the 2007 Census population estimates. New York has 62 counties, but 47 have internal/domestic population outmigration. Kansas has 105 counties and 84 are losing population. Alabama has 67 counties and 43 have internal/domestic population outmigration. Within states, large numbers of counties have a natural decrease where the number of deaths exceeds the number of births. In this regard, states face some difficult questions with no easy answers. For instance: Do states need to stabilize rural counties? Do states need to put their resources into their growth counties and cities?

About the Author

Ron Crouch is director of the Kentucky State Data Center located at the University of Louisville. His background is in analyzing data and developing information in ways that enhance understanding and utilization. He is a graduate of the University of Louisville with a major in sociology, holds a master's degree in sociology from U of L, a master's in Social Work from U of L, and an M.B.A. from Bellarmine University in Louisville. He did doctoral work in sociology at the University of Kentucky.

Chapter Nine

SELECTED STATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

A New Direction in Washington and Making Smarter Investments in Tough Economic Times

By Beverly Bell

Economic uncertainty in January 2008 evolved into a full-blown recession by the year's end, impacting everything in its wake, from state budgets to mortgages and from college endowments to car loans. American consumers dealt with rising food costs, plummeting home values and jobs cuts while riding a rollercoaster of fluctuating gas prices. The downturn has meant the loss of sales, income and property taxes, which could have serious ramifications for important state government functions such as emergency management and homeland security. Complicating the fiscal challenges is the first transition of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to a new administration. This has led to a debate over the continued placement of the Federal Emergency Management Agency within Homeland Security. Yet even as that discussion ensues, the most destructive hurricane to hit U.S. soil since 2005—Ike—and the November 2008 terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India, serve as reminders that an all-hazards approach to emergency preparedness and experienced leadership are the real answers to threats, whether they are natural or man-made.

Introduction

The United States once again learned of nature's destructive force when Texas was hit in September 2008 by Hurricane Ike, a Category 2 storm that resulted in dozens of deaths, millions of homes without power and an estimated \$30 billion in damages. This was preceded by hurricanes Gustav and Dolly, which struck Louisiana and Texas, and Tropical Storm Faye, which caused extensive flooding in Florida.

There were other natural disasters, including an earthquake in Oregon, tornadoes in Virginia and Alabama, wildfires in California, relentless snowfalls in the Northeast and record-breaking flooding throughout Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and other areas of the Midwest.

A different storm hit as the Dow Jones Industrial Average lost approximately 34 percent of its value in 2008 and the country fell into a recession. It's estimated that 44 states are facing budget shortfalls in either 2009 and/or 2010.¹ The repercussions for state emergency management and homeland security are very serious for two main reasons. First, these agencies could be confronted with budget cuts. Secondly, most receive federal grants that require a state match. The Emergency Management Performance Grant program, for example, is a core state emergency management funding mechanism. As the only source of federal money directed to state and local governments for planning, training, exercises and personnel for all-hazards emergency preparedness, it requires a 50-50 match. If states aren't able to provide the

match, they will lose critical dollars. Investments made thus far in terrorism-preparedness programs, response equipment, planning efforts and training could be jeopardized without adequate money to sustain them.

With a new president, questions persist as to the direction of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In the last months of the previous administration, there appeared to be a push to create and secure legacy systems within the Department of Homeland Security and FEMA. The more important issue for states is being engaged in the strategy and development of such systems from the beginning. This makes for better use and allocation of public money. It also helps ensure that new programs are practical, realistic and have state and local buy-in.

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 residents 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

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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/Staff

There is no one organizational structure for a state emergency management agency—most states design it based on their specific needs. In 13 states,² 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 12 states, it is within the governor's office. It should be noted that in seven of the 10 states with the most disaster declarations since 1953, the emergency management director reports directly to the governor.³

Regardless of agencies' organizational structure for daily operations, emergency management ranks high among governors' priorities. In 28 states, the emergency management director is appointed by the governor. The position is appointed by the adjutant general in 11 states and by the secretary of public safety in eight states.

The 2009 fiscal year state operating budgets for these agencies range from a low of \$50,000 in Guam to a high of more than \$46 million in California for a total of \$294.3 million. This represents a nominal increase of less than four percent from the previous year's total budget, which was \$284.3 million. In fact, only 23 responding states saw their emergency

management budgets grow, while 20 states have fewer financial resources. Current budgets average \$5,886,944 with a median of \$3.4 million. In comparison, fiscal year 2008 operating budgets averaged \$5,363,214 with a median of \$3 million.

Despite state budgets inching up only slightly, total staffing increased by more than 11 percent. State emergency management full-time equivalents stand at 5,217, up from 4,688 the previous year. It should be noted that the current number represents several states that combine their emergency management/homeland security personnel.

The state emergency management agency continues to benefit from knowledgeable leadership. Thirty directors have 12 years or more experience in the field. Compared to last year when 35 directors had been in the director position specifically for three years or less, only 27 directors have that level of experience. As their tenure extends, directors face an increased likelihood of experiencing a presidential-declared disaster. Last year, 15 directors had not had such a declaration. The number has now fallen to nine.

Of course, like many state government positions, emergency management directors are politically appointed and their length of service is affected by newly elected governors or shifting political landscapes. The aging U.S. work force and retirements have also affected 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 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 residents, businesses and governments for the next emergency or large-scale disaster.

Who takes on this responsibility varies from state to state. Sixteen states have established a unique position of homeland security adviser. In nine states, either the emergency management director or a combined emergency management/homeland security director is the primary point of contact. Eight states

**Table A: State Emergency Management: Agency Structure,
Budget and Staffing**

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Position appointed</i> | <i>Appointed/ selected by</i> | <i>Organizational structure</i> | <i>Agency operating budget FY 2009</i> | <i>Full-time employee positions</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Alabama | ★ | G | Governor's Office | \$3,600,000 | 100 |
| Alaska | ★ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 3,180,300 | 62 (c) |
| Arizona | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 1,433,000 | 62 |
| Arkansas | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 2,593,474 | 82 |
| California | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 46,278,000 | 526 |
| Colorado | ★ | ED | Department of Local Affairs | 600,000 | 25 |
| Connecticut | ... | HSEMC | Governor's Office | 4,000,000 | 85 (c) |
| Delaware | | | (a) | | |
| Florida | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 15,382,543 | 138 |
| Georgia | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 3,213,000 | 97 |
| Hawaii | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 1,500,000 | 105 |
| Idaho | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 1,490,000 | 66 |
| Illinois | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 34,016,300 | 259 |
| Indiana | ★ | G | Department of Homeland Security | 15,000,000 | 275 (b) |
| Iowa | ★ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 2,271,581 | 54 |
| Kansas | ★ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 1,421,712 | 33 |
| Kentucky | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 2,400,000 | 60 |
| Louisiana | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 12,084,833 | 394 |
| Maine | ★ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 1,232,000 | 24 |
| Maryland | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 2,500,000 | 69 |
| Massachusetts | ★ | G | Public Safety | 4,000,000 | 94 |
| Michigan | ★ | G | State Police | 3,155,600 | 85 |
| Minnesota | ★ | PSS | Public Safety | 5,268,620 | 65.25 (c) |
| Mississippi | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 6,000,000 | 243 |
| Missouri | ★ | G | Public Safety | 2,700,000 | 73.5 |
| Montana | ... | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 831,544 | 23 |
| Nebraska | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 1,558,020 | 36 |
| Nevada | ★ | PSS | Public Safety | 705,000 | 29 |
| New Hampshire | ★ | G | Public Safety | 4,500,000 | 48 |
| New Jersey | ★ | G | State Police | 6,000,000 | 359 |
| New Mexico | ★ | G | Independent Cabinet Agency | 3,740,000 | 90 |
| New York | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 12,500,000 | 119 |
| North Carolina | ★ | G | Public Safety | 6,992,532 | 178 |
| North Dakota | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 4,400,000 | 56 |
| Ohio | ★ | PSS | Public Safety | 5,591,534 | 91 |
| Oklahoma | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 1,200,000 | 32 |
| Oregon | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 2,721,165 | 44 |
| Pennsylvania | ★ | G | Governor's Office | 6,753,000 | 168 |
| Rhode Island | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 725,000 | 35 |
| South Carolina | ★ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 2,200,000 | 73 |
| South Dakota | ★ | PSS | Public Safety | 653,464 | 19 |
| Tennessee | ★ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 3,600,000 | 102 |
| Texas | ... | PSS | Public Safety | 18,500,000 | 178 |
| Utah | ★ | PSS | Public Safety | 1,014,300 | 59 |
| Vermont | ★ | PSS | Public Safety | 1,913,000 | 22 |
| Virginia | ★ | G | Public Safety | 9,777,688 | 138 |
| Washington | ★ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 4,300,000 | 98 |
| West Virginia | ★ | G | Public Safety | 6,200,000 | 54 |
| Wisconsin | ★ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 7,500,000 | 46 |
| Wyoming | | | (a) | | |
| Dist. of Columbia | ★ | M | Stand-Alone/Cabinet Agency | 4,700,000 | 50 |
| Guam | ... | G | Department of Homeland Security | 50,000 | 12 |

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, January 2009.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

G — Governor

ADJ — Adjutant General

ED — Executive Director, Dept. of Local Affairs

M — Mayor

HSEMC — Homeland Security/Emergency Management Commissioner

PSS — Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner/Director

(a) Not a member of NEMA, and therefore is not represented in the survey data.

(b) Includes homeland security, emergency management and other positions.

(c) Includes both homeland security and emergency management positions.

have the adjutant general serving in this capacity. Eight public safety secretaries/commissioners are in this role.

Many states are also modifying the structure of their homeland security office, moving the day-to-day operations from their actual homeland security department. Only four states house the daily functions in a homeland security agency or office, a drop from nine last year. The biggest shift has been toward emergency management where 12 states now oversee daily operations, up from six. Ten states run it out of the governor's office while seven have it in the adjutant general/military affairs department. Eleven states keep the homeland security function in their public safety department. Six states have other structures in place.

Funding for these state homeland security offices is changing as well. In 2008, 36 states received 60 percent or more of the homeland security funding from federal money. This compares to 39 in 2007 and 46 in 2006. Of the 36 states, 18 operate with 100 percent federal funding, which is the same as last year and down from 22 in 2006. 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 is 1,620, down from the previous year's total of 1,811.

Taking Advantage of Opportunities in a Recession

Despite the country's financial challenges, opportunities do exist for state emergency management and homeland security. Infrastructure investment is a priority for the new administration in Washington. Infrastructure typically includes dams and bridges. In addition to the tragic loss of life, these types of infrastructure failures can destroy housing, businesses and farming operations. They can interrupt commerce for extended periods and make transportation nearly impossible. Shoring up existing facilities—and when warranted, building new ones—can avoid these types of incidents or at least, mitigate future disasters.

Transportation is also a part of infrastructure. Road improvements can help facilitate better traffic flow during mass evacuations for disasters and

emergencies. In addition, making better use of existing mass transit and augmenting it could reduce global warming, which some suggest is contributing to the ever rising number of disasters. This increase is documented by Federal Emergency Management Agency data, which shows that federal disaster declarations have been going up since 1980. In that decade, there was an average of 23.7 declarations per year. The number rose to 46 per year in the 1990s, nearly double the amount in the previous decade. From 2000 through 2008, there have been more than 55 per year.

Another opportunity lies in the stagnant new home construction. Officials can consider strengthening building code requirements and providing sufficient enforcement. The lull also allows communities to re-evaluate the wisdom of building residential housing in areas highly susceptible to repeated natural disasters such as hurricanes, wildfires and mudslides. Repetitive events that devastate these at-risk locations result in higher insurance claims, lost jobs, millions of cubic yards in debris clean-up, increased housing costs and, most importantly, fatalities. All these losses can be greatly reduced if government and business leaders can focus on the long-term good rather than short-term financial gains.

Sticking with What Works

Mitigation

Investment in mitigation—those activities that reduce or eliminate the degree of risk to human life and property—has proven time after time that it pays off. A 2005 report published by the Multihazard Mitigation Council found that every \$1 of federal funds spent on mitigation grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency leads to an average of \$3.65 in avoided post-disaster relief costs and increased federal tax revenues.⁴

Despite these findings, state mitigation spending has seen a decline for a decade. The initial drop could have been attributed to a 2003 fiscal year reduction in the funding formula when Congress cut state hazard mitigation funds from 15 percent to 7.5 percent of disaster costs. Reform legislation a few years later eliminated the 7.5 percent restriction, but the cap had already done its damage. It forced states to reduce the amount they spent on critically needed mitigation programs, suspend buy-out assistance programs for flooded communities, eliminate projects altogether and redistribute money that previously had been targeted to mitigation.

Beyond the savings of nearly \$4 in post-disaster spending for every \$1 in mitigation, this money

Table B: Homeland Security Structures

| State or other jurisdiction | State homeland security advisor | | Homeland security organizations | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | Designated homeland security advisor | Operates under authority of | Day-to-day operations under | Full-time employee positions |
| Alabama | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | SS | Homeland Security Department | 14 |
| Alaska | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | SS | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 62 (c) |
| Arizona | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | SS | Homeland Security Department | 15 |
| Arkansas | Emergency Management Director | GA | Emergency Management | 6 |
| California | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | EAO | Governor's Office | 82 |
| Colorado | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | EAO | Governor's Office | 12 |
| Connecticut | Commissioner of HS/EM | SS | Governor's Office | 85 (c) |
| Delaware | (a)..... | | | |
| Florida | Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement | SS | Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement | 73 |
| Georgia | Emergency Management Director | EAO | Emergency Management | 13 |
| Hawaii | Adj. General/Director of Civil Defense | GA | Emergency Management | 8 |
| Idaho | Adjutant General | EAO | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 10 |
| Illinois | Emergency Management Director | GA | Emergency Management | 4.5 |
| Indiana | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | SS | Homeland Security Department | 275 (b) |
| Iowa | Lieutenant Governor | GA | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 13 |
| Kansas | Adjutant General | SS | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 2 |
| Kentucky | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | GA | Governor's Office | 22 |
| Louisiana | Homeland Security/ Emergency Management Director | SS | Governor's Office | 10 |
| Maine | Adjutant General | GA | Emergency Management | 4 |
| Maryland | Special Assistant to Governor | EAO | Governor's Office | 2 |
| Massachusetts | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | EAO | Public Safety | 12 |
| Michigan | Special Assistant to Governor | EAO | State Police | 15 |
| Minnesota | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | EAO | Emergency Management/Homeland Security | 62.25 (c) |
| Mississippi | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | EAO | Public Safety | 18 |
| Missouri | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | EAO | Public Safety | 25 |
| Montana | Adjutant General | GA | Emergency Management | 3 |
| Nebraska | Lieutenant Governor | SS | Emergency Management | 8 |
| Nevada | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | GA | Governor's Office | 3 |
| New Hampshire | Homeland Security/ Emergency Management Director | SS | Public Safety | 1 |
| New Jersey | Special Assistant to Governor | EAO | Attorney General | 135 |
| New Mexico | Homeland Security/ Emergency Management Director | SS | Emergency Management/Homeland Security | 90 |
| New York | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | GA | Homeland Security Department | 184 |
| North Carolina | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | GA | Emergency Management | 11 |
| North Dakota | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | EAO | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 6 |
| Ohio | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | GA | Public Safety | 23 |
| Oklahoma | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | SS | Public Safety | 19 |
| Oregon | Adjutant General | GA | Emergency Management | n/a |
| Pennsylvania | Emergency Management Director | EAO | Emergency Management | 6 |
| Rhode Island | Adjutant General | GA | Emergency Management | 3 |
| South Carolina | State Police Superintendent/Director/ Commander | SS | State Police | 10 |
| South Dakota | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | GA | Public Safety | 3 |
| Tennessee | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | EAO | Public Safety | 28 |
| Texas | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | EAO | Governor's Office | 6 |
| Utah | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | SS | Public Safety | 110 |
| Vermont | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | EAO | Public Safety | 8 |
| Virginia | Special Assistant to Governor | SS | Governor's Office | 8 |
| Washington | Adjutant General | EAO | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 26 |
| West Virginia | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | GA | Public Safety | 11 |
| Wisconsin | Adjutant General | EAO | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 0 |
| Wyoming | (a)..... | | | |
| Dist. of Columbia | Homeland Security/ Emergency Management Director | SS | Emergency Management | 47 |
| Guam | Homeland Security Advisor/Director | EAO | Governor's Office | 23 |

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, January 2009.

Key:

GA — Governor's Verbal Authority

EAO — Executive/Administrative Order

SS — State Statute

(a) Not a member of NEMA, and therefore is not represented in the survey data.

(b) Includes homeland security, emergency management and other positions.

(c) Includes homeland security and emergency management positions.

could be redirected to other projects. At a time when financial resources are being stretched to their limits, mitigation investment is a proven approach in making dollars work harder and smarter.

Mutual Aid

Mutual aid agreements, which allow support across lines of jurisdictions when a disaster occurs, continue to show why they're so important. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact played a crucial role in the aftermath of hurricanes Katrina and Rita. The state-to-state agreement 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.

Now, states are moving to the next level of mutual aid, developing intrastate agreements, which are geared toward a local jurisdiction, such as a city or county, rather than a state. Forty-five states now either have intrastate agreements in place or have proposed compacts. This is a 67 percent increase from 2003 when there were only 27 such states. In tough economic times and diminishing budgets, it's impossible for a city to purchase everything that might be required for a disaster or emergency. Shared equipment and personnel available through mutual aid can bridge the gap between demand and supply.

In addition, there is growing interest in international mutual aid. Twelve states have agreements with bordering countries. Since disasters don't respect political boundaries, these agreements are essential for prompt response and recovery efforts.

Persistent Worries

In a recent survey⁵ of states on natural and human-related emergencies, several common concerns were cited. These included interoperability, effective large-scale evacuations, mass sheltering in the event of a major disaster, the public's responsibility for preparedness and sustaining current programs and personnel.

Achieving interoperability—the ability of various emergency responders to talk to each other through both voice and data systems—is not easily solved. The proliferation of systems, the cost, the difficulty in defining common communication standards—all these factors contribute to the slow progress toward true interoperability.

Personal preparedness responsibility lags as citizens rely too heavily on government to rescue them when a disaster strikes. States believe that adequate public resources must be in place to manage a disaster, but individuals have to take a larger, more proactive role in protecting themselves, their families

and their property. The challenges of evacuations, sheltering and adequate, sustained funding continue to confront all states. The financial burden takes the shape of not only greater restrictions on federal grants, but also shifting more of the grant management and administration costs back to the states.

Beyond these problems are other related issues, such as the proper role of the military in disaster response. States are adamant about governors retaining control of their National Guard troops, yet there are increasing discussions about armed forces assuming more authority in a disaster. Another question involves the next generation of qualified emergency managers and the loss of institutional knowledge as current state directors retire or move into the private sector.

Notes

¹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, December 2008.

² This data is based on an annual NEMA survey of state emergency management directors. There were a total of 50 responses which included 48 states, the District of Columbia and Guam. The term "state" throughout the text refers to all respondents.

³ *Declared Disasters by Year or State*; Federal Emergency Management Agency.

⁴ *Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves: An Independent Study to Assess the Future Savings from Mitigation Activities*, Multihazard Mitigation Council, 2005.

⁵ *Innovative Programs in Funding State Homeland Security Needs*, Southern Legislative Conference, November 2008.

About the Author

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Early College High Schools: A Promising Approach for Underserved Youth

By Jennifer Dounay Zinth

Early college high schools provide low-income, minority and other at-risk youth the opportunity to earn a high school diploma and as much as two years' postsecondary credit within five years of high school entry. While many programs are still relatively new, emerging research suggests that students in early college programs perform better than their peers, as measured by attendance rates, enrollment in college-track mathematics courses, state assessment scores and other indicators. A small but growing number of states have enacted state-level policies to provide the unique funding mechanisms and supports that maximize student success in early college high schools.

For numerous reasons, the role of high schools—and, by extension, transitions to postsecondary—has proved to be one of the key education policy issues of this decade. Emerging from this focus on improving high school graduation and college entry rates is the concept of early college high schools, a relatively new but promising policy approach to integrating high school and the first years of postsecondary education to improve student outcomes, particularly among traditionally underserved students.

Early college high schools are not to be confused with similar longstanding efforts, such as dual/concurrent programs and middle college high schools. Dual/concurrent enrollment programs were first adopted by states in the 1980s and 1990s to expand access to and set state policy parameters for what the most gifted high school students had already been doing for decades—taking college-level courses before high school graduation. Dual/concurrent programs are typically geared toward middle- to high-achieving students, and allow students to pick and choose college courses that are taken either at the college campus, at the high school, or, more recently, online.

State policies typically reflect that dual/concurrent enrollment programs are designed to serve a somewhat select student population. In 20 states, students must be high school juniors or seniors; in 25 states, dual/concurrent enrollment students must meet eligibility criteria set by the postsecondary institution—for example, scores on placement exams. In many states, students must demonstrate academic aptitude with a minimum grade point average, completion of certain high school courses, scores on high school assessments, a written recommendation from a high school staff member, or a combination thereof before entering the program. But those criteria often blocked participation in dual/concurrent enrollment programs

by students with college potential who were not well-served by their local schools or whose academic achievement reflects their disengagement from the traditional high school structure.¹

By contrast, middle college high schools, or middle colleges, were first created in the 1970s as programs to serve students with academic and social challenges. As Janet Lieberman, the creator of the middle college concept, describes in a 2004 publication, a middle college is a small high school with a maximum enrollment of 450 students located on a college campus, with strong student support programs offering peer and group counseling on a daily basis. Absent are the 50-minute class period, the class bell and other traditional hallmarks of the high school experience; students are treated as college students and interact with both high school and postsecondary faculty.²

The strong high school completion and postsecondary continuation rates of middle college students—and the fact that some 11th and 12th grade middle college students had already completed high school graduation requirements and were academically and emotionally prepared to enroll in postsecondary courses—encouraged program leaders to seek and obtain a grant to develop a new “early college” concept. Lieberman notes that, unlike the middle college model, the early college approach stresses the importance of deeper collaboration between high school and postsecondary partners, and offers an articulated high school/college curriculum such that, five years after entering a program in ninth grade, students may earn a high school diploma along with technical certification, an associate’s degree or enough credits to enter a four-year postsecondary institution as a junior. But similar to middle colleges, the target student population is traditionally underserved youth, schools are small and programs offer strong academic and

other supports to help prepare students for college-level academic and social expectations.³

More than 160 early college high schools have opened since the beginning of this decade, largely through partnerships between individual high schools or districts and community colleges or four-year institutions. These programs have seen impressive results to date, documented by the American Institutes for Research and SRI International. True to the aim of early college high schools, students in early colleges were more likely than their peers in the local school district to be at-risk, either minority (67 percent vs. 61 percent, on average) or low-income (60 percent vs. 58 percent, on average), according to recent research from the two organizations.⁴ Forty-four percent of the students in a spring 2007 survey were the first generation in their family to attend college.⁵ Yet the average daily attendance rate at early colleges in the 2005–2006 school year was 94 percent, one percentile higher than the national average for elementary and secondary education. The AIR/SRI data on early colleges also backs up earlier research that taking mathematics courses correlates with higher high school graduation rates, college entry and completion. From the 2003–2004 school year to the 2006–2007 school year, 96 percent of ninth grade early college students in the nine schools with ninth grade transcript data were enrolled in Algebra I or higher, as opposed to 84 percent in the national sample. Thirty-eight percent of early college ninth graders were enrolled in geometry, while just 20 percent of the national sample was enrolled in the course.⁶

The AIR/SRI findings also indicate students in early college high schools are outperforming their peers in local school districts on state proficiency assessments. In the 2006–2007 school year, an average 82 percent of early college students scored proficient or above on their state’s English language arts/reading assessment, as opposed to 72 percent of students in the local school district; for mathematics, an average 68 percent of students in early colleges scored proficient or above, compared to 59 percent in the local school district. And while few early college high schools have been in operation long enough to produce a cohort of high school graduates, the average estimated on-time graduation rate during the 2006–2007 school year for these longer established schools in the AIR/SRI study was 70 percent, exceeding the estimated on-time graduation rates for the states and districts in which these schools were located, as well as national on-time graduation rate estimates.⁷

Many early college high schools are established through local partnerships between a high school or

district and a two- or four-year postsecondary partner, and are governed by dual/concurrent enrollment, charter school or other types of state-level policies. But these policies may not meet the needs of early college programs. Early college staff in select states told AIR/SRI researchers in interviews that state policies, in addition to local district/institution agreements, can contribute to the success of early college programs in providing the right supports (financial and otherwise) for early colleges.

In recent years, a small but growing number of states have enacted legislation and state board rules to address the unique structure and needs of early college high schools. These state programs go by various names—“Fast College Fast Jobs” in Colorado, “Cooperative Innovative High Schools” in North Carolina and Tennessee, although the program is commonly known as “Learn and Earn” in North Carolina, while Michigan uses early college and middle college interchangeably. All make clear that these are five-year high school programs geared toward traditionally underserved students, allowing youth to concurrently earn a high school diploma and up to two years of postsecondary credit.

In 2008, the Education Commission of the States completed a 50-state evaluation of legislation and state board rules to identify policies specific to these five-year high school programs. Six states—Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas—all have policies distinct from dual/concurrent, charter school or other types of policies designed to govern early college high schools. Some states, like Indiana, have policies that reference early college high schools but set limited policies to govern such programs. Other states, such as Ohio, have established a network of early college high schools but do not appear to have legislation or rules specifically designed to govern these programs.

An Education Commission of the States analysis of these policies revealed a potential set of model state policies to support early college high schools. These policies tend to fall into six general categories:

- Access and support for students and families;
- Program quality;
- Finance and facilities;
- Alignment of high school/postsecondary for optimal success;
- Program accountability and evaluation; and
- A catch-all “Other” category. A description of policies grouped into these categories and sample state legislation and rules follows.

Access and Support

Various state policy components ensure early college programs cast a broad net for potential students and provide students and families the supports they may need to maximize student success. Because students may enroll in early college programs in ninth grade, getting the word out to parents and students in the middle grades is essential. Legislation in North Carolina and Tennessee requires early colleges to develop methods to identify potential students in the middle grades. Colorado and Texas address underserved families' potential lack-of-connectedness in the school community by requiring school districts to notify *all* students and parents—those in target high schools in Colorado—of the availability of early college programs.

Parents who did not attend college are typically less equipped to support their child through the college entry experience. States have taken different approaches to confront this reality. Michigan requires an individualized education plan for every student in a state grant-supported health sciences early college. Texas requires early colleges to provide academic mentoring. North Carolina and Tennessee specify that “consistent counseling, advising and parent conferencing” must be provided, while Colorado directs early college offerings to include regularly scheduled counseling and other appropriate support services throughout the five years of the program.

State policies also stress the importance of parental involvement in general. Tennessee and North Carolina programs must emphasize parental involvement; in these two states, applications for K–12 and postsecondary partners to develop early colleges must indicate the process the program will use to ensure parental involvement.

Instructional and Curricula Quality with Strategic Vision

A model state policy recognizes preparing underserved youth for postsecondary instruction—and providing postsecondary content to this unique student population—requires special pedagogical approaches. Again, state policies target this issue in different ways. Early college programs in North Carolina and Tennessee must “encourage the use of different and innovative teaching methods” and offer “flexible, customized” instruction. Program applications must indicate the qualifications instructors must meet. Postsecondary partners in Texas early colleges must select staff who either are faculty members or meet equivalent expectations. Those teaching postsecondary-level courses in early colleges must be

supervised and evaluated in the same manner as regular postsecondary faculty.

Model state early college policies also ensure quality of curricula. North Carolina and Tennessee pre-collegiate course offerings must be aligned to state academic standards. Texas and Pennsylvania note that postsecondary-level courses offered by early colleges must be the same as those provided to traditional postsecondary students. Michigan programs receiving state health sciences grants must incorporate language arts, math and science instruction into health sciences courses.

States should also seek to ensure that postsecondary-level coursework prepares students for jobs in high-demand, high-wage positions. Michigan programs emphasize health sciences and must provide students the opportunity to participate in clinical rotations. North Carolina and Tennessee early colleges may be co-sponsored by a private business or organization or the county board of commissioners, and must lead to advanced learning or careers in teaching, engineering or health sciences. Where applicable, programs must prepare students to pass employer tests.

Finance and Facilities

State policies should recognize that fully funding K–12 and postsecondary institutions in early college partnerships is not double-dipping. Rather, early colleges should be seen as a smart investment: They (ideally) reduce or eliminate the need for remediation when graduates enter postsecondary education; they reduce K–12 and postsecondary staff salary demands and maximize facility use, because most students have simultaneously earned high school and college credit; and they increase state coffers when early college and college graduates pay more taxes and are not dependent upon public aid. Alternatively, state policies that do not grant districts and postsecondary institutions the same levels of funding for early college students and traditional high school or postsecondary students may disincentivize districts and institutions from entering into early college partnerships. Education Commission of the States analysis found four states—Colorado, Michigan, Tennessee and Texas—fund traditional high school/postsecondary students and early college students equally. Likewise, given that low-income students, a target population of early colleges, will be less able to pay tuition costs, state policy should provide that early college students do not pay tuition or fees.

Nontraditional funding streams may defray early college program expenses. North Carolina and Ten-

nessee, for example, allow programs that partner with a private business/organization or the county board of commissioners to accept funds from a county board of commissioners that is not a founding program partner, and are in fact encouraged to seek funding from sources beyond local, state and federal appropriations.

Alignment of High School/Postsecondary for Optimal Success

Early colleges do not achieve their potential when postsecondary credit awarded by the postsecondary partner is not recognized by an institution to which the student transfers after completing the early college program. Two states—Colorado and North Carolina—have developed articulation agreements to ensure all public two- and four-year postsecondary institutions in the state grant credit for students who have achieved a “C” or higher in early college courses.

Some state policies also provide financial supports to minimize the college debt early college graduates incur when transferring into a postsecondary institution as a junior. North Carolina’s EARN grant program provides awards up to \$4,000 a year for two years to North Carolina residents who are U.S. citizens and who meet family income and other qualifications. Students don’t have to participate in a Learn and Earn early college program to qualify, but Learn and Earn graduates who have earned two years of college through an early college program may graduate from a four-year institution in the state with little or no debt.

Program Accountability and Evaluation

Most states with early college policies require programs to meet accountability criteria and/or undergo program evaluation. Accountability approaches include requiring programs to meet accountability criteria jointly established by state-level K–12 and postsecondary administering agencies (North Carolina and Tennessee); requiring programs to apply for re-approval on an annual basis (Texas); and requiring programs to submit to an explicit evaluation process (North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas). Legislation in North Carolina and Tennessee sets forth the indicators to measure early college programs’ success, including high school completion rates, certification/two-year degree completion rates, admission to four-year institutions, postgraduation employment in study-related fields, and employer satisfaction with program graduates. Tennessee legislation also directs the state-level consortium oversee-

ing early college programs to establish best practices and lessons learned from successful programs.

“Other” State Policy Components

Policymakers seeking to develop effective state policies to support early college high school offerings may also wish to consider developing online early college curricula. Through a 2007 legislative appropriation, North Carolina has developed “Learn and Earn Online,” which provides participating high schools across the state access to early college courses in a variety of subjects. As of fall 2008, 325 North Carolina high schools offered access to Learn and Earn Online, with more high schools expected to join in spring 2009.

Early colleges can also benefit when state policy identifies a state-level entity responsible for providing technical assistance to district and postsecondary partners as they develop and implement early college programs. Tennessee legislation, for example, identifies the consortium overseeing early college programs—in practice, the Tennessee P-16 Council—as the entity to provide technical assistance to districts and postsecondary institutions, and specifies that one avenue for assistance must be replicating or adapting a successful program designed elsewhere.

Admittedly, research makes clear that not every early college program attains the same high rates of student success. Yet early colleges do appear to be a promising approach to increasing achievement, graduation rates and college coursetaking among low-income, minority and first-generation college students. As the Education Commission of the States analysis makes clear, state policy can play a crucial role in ensuring access, setting rigorous expectations for curriculum and instruction, providing incentive funding to K–12 and postsecondary partners, and establishing accountability and evaluation systems to maximize the success of students in early college high school programs.

Notes

¹ Jennifer Dounay, Education Commission of the States, Dual Enrollment database, last updated December 4, 2008, http://www.ecs.org/html/educationissues/HighSchool/highschooldb1_intro.asp?topic=de.

² Janet E. Lieberman, *The Early College High School Concept: Requisites for Success, Prepared for Jobs for the Future*, (June 2004), <http://www.earlycolleges.org/Downloads/ECHSConcept.pdf>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ 2003–2007 *Early College High School Initiative Evaluation: Emerging Patterns and Relationships*, American Institutes for Research and SRI International for the Bill

and Melinda Gates Foundation, May 2008, http://www.gatesfoundation.org/learning/Documents/ECHSI_Evaluation_2003-07.pdf.

⁵ Jamie Shkolnik and Joel Knudson, PowerPoint presentation, *Credit Where Credit Is Due: An Examination of College Course-Taking at Early College High Schools*, paper presented at AERA New York City, March 24, 2008.

⁶ 2003–2007 Early College High School Initiative Evaluation: *Emerging Patterns and Relationships*.

⁷ Ibid.

About the Author

Jennifer Dounay Zinth is a senior policy analyst with the Education Commission of the States (ECS). Since 2005, she has led the ECS High School Policy Center, which provides state policy information, analysis and research findings on a number of issues related to high schools, transitions to postsecondary, and P-16/P-20 alignment.

EDUCATION

Table 9.1
NUMBER AND TYPES OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS,
BY STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2006–07

| State or other jurisdiction | Total number of schools | Type of school | | | | Charter | Magnet | Title I (a) | Title I schoolwide |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | Regular | Special education | Vocational education | Alternative education | | | | |
| Reporting states (b)... | 97,793 | 88,589 | 1,956 | 1,240 | 6,638 | 4,132 | N.R. | 58,021 | 37,269 |
| Alabama..... | 1,583 | 1,395 | 31 | 69 | 88 | n/a | 34 | 869 | 778 |
| Alaska..... | 503 | 452 | 1 | 1 | 49 | 23 | 13 | 279 | 121 |
| Arizona..... | 2,061 | 1,857 | 9 | 118 | 77 | 468 | n/a | 1,168 | 700 |
| Arkansas..... | 1,114 | 1,080 | 0 | 24 | 10 | 19 | 38 | 830 | 664 |
| California..... | 10,038 | 8,741 | 127 | 0 | 1,170 | 693 | n/a | 7,357 | 6,082 |
| Colorado..... | 1,736 | 1,639 | 8 | 5 | 84 | 135 | 21 | 607 | 367 |
| Connecticut..... | 1,114 | 1,022 | 37 | 17 | 38 | 16 | 40 | 462 | 134 |
| Delaware..... | 234 | 178 | 18 | 6 | 32 | 17 | 17 | 204 | 119 |
| Florida..... | 3,952 | 3,281 | 130 | 46 | 495 | 366 | 296 | 2,398 | 2,155 |
| Georgia..... | 2,463 | 2,163 | 90 | 0 | 210 | 55 | 61 | 1,191 | 985 |
| Hawaii..... | 286 | 282 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 28 | n/a | 193 | 170 |
| Idaho..... | 726 | 614 | 10 | 11 | 91 | 30 | n/a | 495 | 198 |
| Illinois..... | 4,392 | 4,063 | 116 | 50 | 163 | 34 | 343 | 3,017 | 1,260 |
| Indiana..... | 1,969 | 1,878 | 41 | 28 | 22 | 37 | 25 | 797 | 200 |
| Iowa..... | 1,509 | 1,427 | 10 | 0 | 72 | 8 | n/a | 943 | 199 |
| Kansas..... | 1,423 | 1,415 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 30 | 1,009 | 684 |
| Kentucky..... | 1,534 | 1,241 | 10 | 126 | 157 | n/a | 43 | 1,075 | 966 |
| Louisiana..... | 1,447 | 1,259 | 43 | 7 | 138 | 42 | 77 | 1,229 | 1,184 |
| Maine..... | 671 | 642 | 2 | 27 | 0 | n/a | 1 | 548 | 311 |
| Maryland..... | 1,445 | 1,312 | 45 | 24 | 64 | 23 | 79 | 370 | 317 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,879 | 1,845 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 59 | n/a | 1,043 | 472 |
| Michigan..... | 4,133 | 3,536 | 238 | 56 | 303 | 279 | 420 | 2,250 | 1,043 |
| Minnesota..... | 2,655 | 1,641 | 300 | 12 | 712 | 155 | 63 | 921 | 264 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,062 | 909 | 0 | 89 | 64 | 1 | 17 | 689 | 689 |
| Missouri..... | 2,384 | 2,259 | 14 | 61 | 50 | 18 | 11 | 1,132 | 381 |
| Montana..... | 831 | 825 | 2 | 0 | 4 | n/a | n/a | 673 | 356 |
| Nebraska..... | 1,166 | 1,135 | 31 | 0 | 0 | n/a | N.A. | 495 | 210 |
| Nevada..... | 590 | 548 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 22 | 18 | n/a | n/a |
| New Hampshire..... | 482 | 482 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | n/a | 233 | 35 |
| New Jersey..... | 2,470 | 2,339 | 77 | 54 | 0 | 53 | N.A. | 1,328 | 346 |
| New Mexico..... | 838 | 808 | 4 | 0 | 26 | 60 | 3 | 846 | 434 |
| New York..... | 4,708 | 4,412 | 153 | 30 | 113 | 93 | 196 | 3,224 | 1,517 |
| North Carolina..... | 2,470 | 2,344 | 30 | 9 | 87 | 93 | 121 | 1,127 | 939 |
| North Dakota..... | 534 | 497 | 31 | 6 | 0 | n/a | n/a | 388 | 74 |
| Ohio..... | 3,972 | 3,849 | 40 | 75 | 8 | 305 | n/a | 2,769 | 1,695 |
| Oklahoma..... | 1,794 | 1,785 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 16 | n/a | 1,189 | 953 |
| Oregon..... | 1,284 | 1,242 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 70 | 6 | 600 | 350 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 3,286 | 3,199 | 2 | 85 | 0 | 119 | 53 | 2,303 | 611 |
| Rhode Island..... | 336 | 304 | 3 | 12 | 17 | 11 | N.A. | 236 | 114 |
| South Carolina..... | 1,175 | 1,153 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 29 | 34 | 498 | 498 |
| South Dakota..... | 736 | 720 | 3 | 0 | 13 | n/a | n/a | 343 | 157 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,709 | 1,645 | 14 | 22 | 28 | 12 | 31 | 1,258 | 1,183 |
| Texas..... | 8,630 | 7,234 | 0 | 0 | 1,396 | 400 | n/a | 5,451 | 5,127 |
| Utah..... | 1,001 | 817 | 58 | 8 | 118 | 54 | 18 | 243 | 219 |
| Vermont..... | 330 | 314 | 0 | 15 | 1 | n/a | n/a | 215 | 130 |
| Virginia..... | 2,202 | 1,867 | 58 | 51 | 226 | 3 | 148 | 739 | 341 |
| Washington..... | 2,305 | 1,898 | 115 | 13 | 279 | n/a | N.A. | 1,251 | 557 |
| West Virginia..... | 766 | 701 | 7 | 31 | 27 | n/a | n/a | 379 | 357 |
| Wisconsin..... | 2,237 | 2,150 | 8 | 3 | 76 | 188 | 5 | 1,100 | 377 |
| Wyoming..... | 383 | 355 | 5 | 0 | 23 | 3 | n/a | 188 | 74 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 235 | 205 | 14 | 1 | 11 | 59 | 4 | 181 | 172 |
| DoDDS: | | | | | | | | | |
| DoDs Overseas (c)... | 140 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| DDESS: | | | | | | | | | |
| DoDs Domestic (c) .. | 68 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Bureau of Indian Ed. .. | 186 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | 179 | 179 |
| American Samoa | 31 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Guam..... | 36 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| No. Mariana Islands . | 30 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 1 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Puerto Rico..... | 1,515 | 1,456 | 25 | 26 | 8 | n/a | N.A. | 1,496 | 1,389 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands.... | 34 | 32 | 0 | 1 | 1 | n/a | n/a | 34 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS,
BY STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2006–07—Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2006–07, 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.

N.R. — Reporting standards not met. Information about whether or not a school was a magnet school was missing for 18.2 percent of schools in the 50 states and District of Columbia.

(a) Number of Title I eligible schools includes those with and without schoolwide Title I programs.

(b) Data were missing in one or more states for the number of students and the number of students enrolled in vocational education, magnet, Title I, or Title I schoolwide program schools. A reporting states total is shown if data for any item in the table were missing 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) DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense dependents schools (overseas) and the Department of Defense dependents schools (domestic), respectively.

EDUCATION

Table 9.2
TOTAL STUDENT MEMBERSHIP, STUDENT/TEACHER RATIO, AND NUMBER OF STAFF FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS:
SCHOOL YEAR 2006–07

| State or other jurisdiction | Total number of students (a) | Type of school | | | | | Charter | Magnet | Title I (b) | Title I schoolwide |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | Regular | Special education | Vocational education | Alternative education | | | | | |
| Reporting states (c)..... | 49,065,594 | 48,175,384 | 177,872 | 196,127 | 516,211 | 1,157,359 | N.R. | | 27,927,097 | 18,715,682 |
| Alabama | 743,469 | 740,076 | 1,636 | 64 | 1,693 | n/a | 18,256 | | 410,484 | 358,613 |
| Alaska | 132,608 | 119,975 | 55 | n/a | 12,578 | 4,643 | 4,162 | | 43,523 | 24,842 |
| Arizona | 476,132 | 1,046,200 | 644 | 5,374 | 12,864 | 93,881 | n/a | | 627,190 | 416,079 |
| Arkansas | 476,132 | 474,469 | n/a | 320 | 1,343 | 4,300 | 23,030 | | 325,539 | 250,342 |
| California | 6,274,813 | 6,096,664 | 27,381 | n/a | 150,768 | 231,004 | n/a | | 4,689,896 | 3,860,856 |
| Colorado | 793,269 | 778,639 | 611 | 765 | 13,254 | 52,332 | 7,601 | | 208,140 | 138,075 |
| Connecticut | 574,516 | 557,702 | 3,714 | 10,012 | 3,088 | 3,577 | 16,225 | | 214,765 | 65,880 |
| Delaware | 122,254 | 113,270 | 1,608 | 6,183 | 1,193 | 7,576 | 12,306 | | 122,254 | 58,156 |
| Florida | 2,671,513 | 2,613,679 | 11,430 | 2,580 | 40,851 | 99,474 | 345,169 | | 1,711,343 | 1,418,890 |
| Georgia | 1,629,157 | 1,622,293 | 1,274 | n/a | 5,590 | 23,612 | 57,169 | | 751,855 | 607,361 |
| Hawaii | 180,720 | 18,450 | 99 | n/a | 171 | 6,350 | n/a | | 111,505 | 92,734 |
| Idaho | 267,447 | 262,440 | 105 | 0 | 4,902 | 9,543 | n/a | | 179,857 | 76,751 |
| Illinois | 2,118,276 | 2,101,340 | 5,670 | 0 | 11,266 | 20,948 | 235,462 | | 1,472,981 | 689,496 |
| Indiana | 1,044,486 | 1,041,579 | 476 | n/a | 2,431 | 9,028 | 12,389 | | 335,376 | 82,107 |
| Iowa | 481,688 | 476,271 | 1,018 | n/a | 4,399 | 699 | n/a | | 274,069 | 68,669 |
| Kansas | 459,879 | 459,702 | 177 | n/a | n/a | 2,287 | 12,721 | | 313,413 | 68,669 |
| Kentucky | n/a | 638,623 | 656 | n/a | 7,355 | 39,179 | 525,321 | | 457,874 | 457,874 |
| Louisiana | 675,716 | 653,678 | 1,416 | n/a | 20,622 | 17,532 | 45,955 | | 590,661 | 556,838 |
| Maine | n/a | 193,950 | 36 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 125 | | 151,497 | 73,261 |
| Maryland | 851,640 | 833,077 | 5,354 | 8,318 | 4,891 | 5,071 | 71,390 | | 159,386 | 134,946 |
| Massachusetts..... | 968,661 | 941,469 | 0 | 27,192 | n/a | 23,500 | n/a | | 487,277 | 209,611 |
| Michigan | 1,713,777 | 1,655,548 | 22,324 | 2,416 | 33,489 | 98,462 | 192,801 | | 934,872 | 426,713 |
| Minnesota | 840,565 | 808,665 | 13,179 | 1 | 18,720 | 23,701 | 29,276 | | 322,513 | 82,547 |
| Mississippi | 495,026 | 495,026 | n/a | 0 | 0 | 363 | 4,313 | | 338,379 | 338,379 |
| Missouri | 920,353 | 916,646 | 440 | 1,894 | 1,373 | 6,116 | 7,146 | | 378,966 | 125,640 |
| Montana | 144,418 | 144,258 | 62 | n/a | 98 | n/a | n/a | | 114,895 | 51,563 |
| Nebraska | 287,580 | 286,748 | 832 | n/a | n/a | n/a | N.A. | | 102,305 | 50,168 |
| Nevada | 423,184 | 417,771 | n/a | 1,795 | 3,618 | 5,879 | 24,462 | | n/a | n/a |
| New Hampshire..... | 203,551 | 203,551 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 324 | n/a | | 78,300 | 10,308 |
| New Jersey | 1,387,123 | 1,354,386 | 9,286 | 23,451 | n/a | 15,800 | N.A. | | 700,054 | 192,222 |
| New Mexico | 326,676 | 322,315 | 804 | n/a | 3,557 | 9,744 | 171 | | 199,478 | 151,858 |
| New York | 2,808,117 | 2,711,921 | 45,822 | 39,171 | 11,203 | 26,273 | 121,007 | | 1,783,397 | 924,874 |
| North Carolina..... | 1,444,215 | 1,433,856 | 2,360 | 141 | 7,858 | 28,453 | 87,690 | | 546,717 | 440,125 |
| North Dakota | 96,670 | 96,670 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | 52,062 | 11,730 |
| Ohio | 1,832,100 | 1,827,278 | 3,717 | 1,039 | 66 | 75,692 | n/a | | 1,184,670 | 679,216 |
| Oklahoma | 639,009 | 637,643 | 241 | n/a | 1,125 | 4,649 | n/a | | 392,013 | 300,738 |
| Oregon | 555,013 | 549,726 | 129 | n/a | 5,158 | 9,390 | 1,401 | | 217,807 | 132,851 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,846,420 | 1,788,859 | n/a | 57,561 | n/a | 57,976 | 27,843 | | 1,208,569 | 349,441 |
| Rhode Island | 149,925 | 145,494 | 180 | 1,783 | 2,468 | 2,812 | N.A. | | 122,374 | 52,249 |
| South Carolina | 703,119 | 703,119 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 5,112 | 26,804 | | 242,418 | 242,418 |
| South Dakota | 121,158 | 121,158 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | | 54,912 | 22,770 |
| Tennessee | 978,368 | 971,988 | 1,455 | 3,352 | 1,573 | 2,262 | 16,857 | | 66,830 | 616,429 |
| Texas | 4,597,733 | 4,521,527 | n/a | n/a | 76,206 | 102,585 | n/a | | 2,969,493 | 2,792,184 |
| Utah | 523,594 | 513,283 | 4,421 | 185 | 5,705 | 19,098 | 5,403 | | 102,349 | 92,802 |
| Vermont | 93,217 | 93,198 | n/a | n/a | 19 | n/a | n/a | | 51,966 | 30,952 |
| Virginia | 1,220,365 | 1,217,947 | 273 | 0 | 2,145 | 236 | 142,406 | | 322,313 | 146,771 |
| Washington | 1,026,774 | 988,598 | 4,086 | 298 | 33,792 | n/a | N.A. | | 531,775 | 227,234 |
| West Virginia | 281,074 | 280,080 | 248 | 14 | 732 | n/a | 104,736 | | n/a | 97,941 |
| Wisconsin | 876,588 | 871,751 | 92 | 384 | 4,361 | 29,639 | 1,839 | | 396,965 | 144,229 |
| Wyoming | 85,193 | 83,884 | 68 | n/a | 1,241 | 242 | n/a | | 37,725 | 15,649 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 72,743 | 66,944 | 1,520 | 1,834 | 2,445 | 15,194 | 1,709 | | 59,912 | 55,884 |
| DoDDS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| DoDs Overseas (d)..... | 60,891 | 60,891 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a |
| DDESS: | | | | | | | | | | |
| DoDs Domestic (d) | 26,631 | 26,631 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a |
| Bureau of Indian Education | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a |
| American Samoa | 16,427 | 16,191 | 49 | 187 | 0 | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a |
| Guam | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a |
| No. Mariana Islands | 11,695 | 11,666 | 0 | 0 | 29 | n/a | n/a | | n/a | n/a |
| Puerto Rico | 544,138 | 526,125 | 1,991 | 16,022 | 0 | n/a | N.A. | | 542,720 | 496,640 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | n/a | 16,251 | 0 | n/a | 63 | n/a | n/a | | 16,314 | 0.0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TOTAL STUDENT MEMBERSHIP, STUDENT/TEACHER RATIO, AND NUMBER OF STAFF FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS: SCHOOL YEAR 2006–07—Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2006–07, Version 1a.

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.

N.R. — Reporting standards not met. Information about whether or not a school was a magnet school was missing for 18.2 percent of schools in the 50 states and District of Columbia.

(a) Individual state total number of students are included only if the state reports data for regular, special education, vocational education, and alterna-

tive school types.

(b) Number of Title I eligible schools includes those with or without schoolwide Title I programs.

(b) Data were missing in one or more states for the number of students and the number of vocational education, magnet, Title I, or Title I schoolwide program schools. A reporting states total is shown if data for any item in the table were missing 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) 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 Education | 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.

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.

EDUCATION

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 2006

| State or other jurisdiction | Revenues (in thousands of dollars) | | | | Percentage distribution | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Local (a) | State | Federal | Local (a) | State | Federal |
| United States (b) | \$520,643,954 | \$230,939,051 | \$242,151,076 | \$47,553,827 | 44.4 | 46.5 | 9.1 |
| Alabama..... | 6,345,033 | 2,040,115 | 3,547,078 | 758,840 | 32.5 | 55.9 | 12.0 |
| Alaska..... | 1,712,601 | 416,227 | 1,005,181 | 291,193 | 24.3 | 58.7 | 17.0 |
| Arizona..... | 8,833,520 | 3,520,951 | 4,272,320 | 1,040,249 | 39.9 | 48.4 | 11.8 |
| Arkansas..... | 4,282,506 | 1,364,486 | 2,432,920 | 485,100 | 31.9 | 56.8 | 11.3 |
| California..... | 63,785,872 | 19,048,880 | 37,847,078 | 6,889,913 | 29.9 | 59.3 | 10.8 |
| Colorado..... | 7,269,475 | 3,648,933 | 3,089,571 | 530,970 | 50.2 | 42.5 | 7.3 |
| Connecticut..... | 8,711,814 | 4,942,541 | 33,351,644 | 417,629 | 56.7 | 38.5 | 4.8 |
| Delaware..... | 1,533,399 | 436,604 | 969,854 | 126,940 | 28.5 | 63.2 | 8.3 |
| Florida..... | 24,816,807 | 12,518,858 | 9,795,679 | 2,502,270 | 50.4 | 39.5 | 10.1 |
| Georgia..... | 16,117,459 | 7,474,154 | 7,155,591 | 1,487,715 | 46.4 | 44.4 | 9.2 |
| Hawaii (c)..... | 2,703,718 | 48,403 | 2,431,735 | 223,580 | 1.8 | 89.9 | 8.3 |
| Idaho..... | 1,909,489 | 629,337 | 1,073,734 | 206,418 | 33.0 | 56.2 | 10.8 |
| Illinois..... | 22,344,947 | 13,858,385 | 6,619,663 | 1,866,900 | 62.0 | 29.6 | 8.4 |
| Indiana..... | 11,211,313 | 4,935,499 | 5,504,585 | 771,230 | 44.0 | 49.1 | 6.9 |
| Iowa..... | 4,734,934 | 2,169,503 | 2,158,230 | 407,201 | 45.8 | 45.6 | 8.6 |
| Kansas..... | 4,934,817 | 1,798,263 | 2,692,219 | 444,335 | 36.4 | 54.6 | 9.0 |
| Kentucky..... | 5,909,930 | 1,835,133 | 3,383,793 | 691,004 | 31.1 | 57.3 | 11.7 |
| Louisiana..... | 6,760,714 | 2,576,922 | 2,933,287 | 1,250,505 | 38.1 | 43.4 | 18.5 |
| Maine..... | 2,372,152 | 1,133,513 | 1,004,899 | 233,741 | 47.8 | 42.4 | 9.9 |
| Maryland..... | 10,680,716 | 5,828,189 | 4,189,323 | 663,204 | 54.6 | 39.2 | 6.2 |
| Massachusetts..... | 13,850,962 | 6,571,045 | 6,570,612 | 772,305 | 47.4 | 47.0 | 5.6 |
| Michigan..... | 18,978,793 | 6,158,717 | 11,259,666 | 1,560,410 | 32.5 | 59.3 | 8.2 |
| Minnesota..... | 9,191,384 | 2,052,372 | 6,543,838 | 595,175 | 22.3 | 71.2 | 6.5 |
| Mississippi..... | 4,132,345 | 1,166,890 | 2,108,727 | 856,727 | 28.2 | 51.0 | 20.7 |
| Missouri..... | 8,908,447 | 5,131,324 | 2,982,806 | 794,318 | 57.6 | 33.5 | 8.9 |
| Montana..... | 1,372,561 | 546,073 | 633,923 | 192,565 | 39.8 | 46.2 | 14.0 |
| Nebraska..... | 2,972,026 | 1,728,024 | 946,683 | 297,318 | 58.1 | 31.9 | 10.0 |
| Nevada..... | 3,696,968 | 2,474,464 | 958,743 | 263,761 | 66.9 | 25.9 | 7.1 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2,363,964 | 1,307,123 | 926,256 | 130,585 | 55.3 | 39.2 | 5.5 |
| New Jersey..... | 22,799,624 | 12,155,282 | 9,642,530 | 1,001,813 | 53.3 | 42.3 | 4.4 |
| New Mexico..... | 3,148,752 | 451,153 | 2,241,203 | 456,396 | 14.3 | 71.2 | 14.5 |
| New York..... | 46,776,452 | 23,533,105 | 19,859,481 | 3,383,866 | 50.3 | 42.5 | 7.2 |
| North Carolina..... | 11,137,110 | 2,971,285 | 6,966,133 | 1,199,692 | 26.7 | 62.5 | 10.8 |
| North Dakota..... | 958,109 | 459,781 | 347,093 | 151,235 | 48.0 | 36.2 | 15.8 |
| Ohio..... | 21,106,426 | 10,285,836 | 9,217,115 | 1,603,474 | 48.7 | 43.7 | 7.6 |
| Oklahoma..... | 4,859,546 | 1,618,449 | 2,591,377 | 649,719 | 33.3 | 53.3 | 13.4 |
| Oregon..... | 5,427,586 | 2,160,833 | 2,737,046 | 529,706 | 39.8 | 50.4 | 9.8 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 22,683,987 | 12,815,649 | 8,028,829 | 11,839,508 | 56.5 | 35.4 | 8.1 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2,047,019 | 1,049,791 | 840,435 | 156,794 | 51.3 | 41.1 | 7.7 |
| South Carolina..... | 6,706,259 | 2,990,559 | 3,033,281 | 682,419 | 44.6 | 45.2 | 10.2 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,094,021 | 551,962 | 361,531 | 180,528 | 50.5 | 33.0 | 16.5 |
| Tennessee..... | 7,307,380 | 3,385,282 | 3,105,334 | 816,764 | 46.3 | 42.5 | 11.2 |
| Texas..... | 39,691,436 | 21,496,767 | 13,421,855 | 4,772,813 | 54.2 | 33.8 | 12.0 |
| Utah..... | 3,441,688 | 1,214,036 | 1,897,355 | 330,297 | 35.3 | 55.1 | 9.6 |
| Vermont..... | 1,348,836 | 92,275 | 1,154,694 | 101,868 | 6.8 | 85.6 | 7.6 |
| Virginia..... | 12,922,017 | 6,942,601 | 5,112,423 | 866,993 | 53.7 | 39.6 | 6.7 |
| Washington..... | 9,759,939 | 2,948,407 | 5,933,610 | 877,922 | 30.2 | 60.8 | 9.0 |
| West Virginia..... | 2,910,905 | 821,067 | 1,739,376 | 350,462 | 28.2 | 59.8 | 12.0 |
| Wisconsin..... | 9,726,952 | 4,053,773 | 5,086,692 | 586,486 | 41.7 | 52.3 | 6.0 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,149,155 | 525,837 | 507,043 | 116,274 | 45.8 | 44.1 | 10.1 |
| Dist. of Columbia (c) .. | 1,201,091 | 1,054,392 | n.a. | 146,698 | 87.8 | n.a. | 12.2 |
| American Samoa..... | 86,082 | 89 | 15,856 | 70,136 | 0.1 | 18.4 | 81.5 |
| Guam..... | 207,709 | 154,679 | n.a. | 53,030 | 75.0 | n.a. | 26.0 |
| No. Marianas Islands... | 66,905 | 322 | 37,210 | 29,372 | 0.5 | 55.6 | 43.9 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 2,917,236 | 133 | 1,984,178 | 932,924 | 0 | 68.0 | 32.0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 193,291 | 152,997 | n.a. | 40,924 | 79.2 | n.a. | 20.8 |

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2006, 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) 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 FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: FISCAL YEAR 2006

| State or other jurisdiction | Expenditures (in thousands of dollars) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total | Current for elementary/ secondary education (a) | Facilities acquisitions and construction | Replacement equipment | Other programs (b) | Interest on debt |
| United States (c) | \$528,734,539 (d)(e) | \$449,594,924 (d) | \$51,201,787 | \$6,173,512 (d)(e) | \$7,417,761(d)(e) | \$ 14,346,556(d) |
| Alabama..... | 6,607,382 | 5,699,076 | 604,657 | 64,084 | 112,922 | 126,642 |
| Alaska | 1,812,119 | 1,529,645 | 221,691 | 15,268 | 7,673 | 37,842 |
| Arizona | 8,529,997 (e) | 7,130,341 | 849,085 | 281,300(e) | 49,015(e) | 220,257 |
| Arkansas..... | 4,424,593 | 3,808,011 | 416,664 | 79,202 | 24,995 | 95,721 |
| California | 65,854,208 | 53,436,103 | 9,741,869 | 235,834(d) | 1,043,342 | 1,397,060 |
| Colorado | 7,781,436 | 6,368,289 | 881,673 | 147,091 | 63,862 | 320,522 |
| Connecticut | 8,892,083 (e) | 7,517,025 | 1,001,825 | 86,612(d)(e) | 140,272(e) | 146,349 |
| Delaware..... | 1,684,615 | 1,405,465 | 224,117 | 8,760 (d) | 16,160(d) | 30,113 |
| Florida | 26,827,338 | 20,897,327 | 4,617,106 | 237,340 | 468,287 | 607,278 |
| Georgia | 15,875,012 | 13,739,263 | 1,754,496 | 175,499 | 36,210 | 169,544 |
| Hawaii (f)..... | 2,026,154 | 1,805,521 | 37,514 | 38,451 | 59,457 | 85,211 |
| Idaho | 1,928,348 | 1,694,827 | 161,131 | 30,567 | 4,519 | 37,303 |
| Illinois | 21,954,250 | 19,244,908 | 1,547,282 | 465,806 | 152,670 | 543,585 |
| Indiana..... | 10,713,543 (d) | 9,241,986 | 815,910 | 156,105 | 63,064 | 436,478 (d) |
| Iowa | 4,735,943 | 4,039,389 | 505,627 | 91,206 | 31,684 | 68,036 |
| Kansas..... | 4,506,242 | 4,039,417 | 159,941 | 167,017 | 4,485 | 135,381 |
| Kentucky..... | 6,095,728 | 5,213,620 | 552,605 | 121,942 | 80,655 | 126,907 |
| Louisiana..... | 6,188,015 | 5,554,278 | 355,390 | 104,766 | 68,602 | 104,980 |
| Maine | 2,299,359 | 2,119,408 | 79,713 | 30,154 | 24,121 | 45,963 |
| Maryland..... | 10,518,434 | 9,381,613 | 899,322 | 94,294 | 24,322 | 118,882 |
| Massachusetts..... | 13,757,817 | 12,210,581 | 1,170,963 | 29,399 | 59,408 | 287,467 |
| Michigan..... | 19,878,934 | 16,681,981 | 1,771,377 | 221,848 | 351,300 | 852,428 |
| Minnesota..... | 9,531,590 | 7,686,638 | 949,970 | 135,479 | 359,612 | 399,891 |
| Mississippi..... | 3,983,753 | 3,550,261 | 127,561 | 113,931(d) | 32,942 | 69,059 |
| Missouri..... | 8,783,995 | 7,592,485 | 560,596 | 198,588 | 168,899 | 263,426 |
| Montana..... | 1,376,246 | 1,254,360 | 80,846 | 20,648 | 7,208 | 13,185 |
| Nebraska..... | 2,974,472 | 2,672,629 | 173,466 | 67,950 (d) | 5,125 (d) | 55,274 |
| Nevada..... | 3,940,869 | 2,959,728 | 677,668 | 75,854 | 17,141 | 210,478 |
| New Hampshire | 2,396,313 | 2,139,113 | 174,616 | 26,978 | 6,343 | 49,263 |
| New Jersey..... | 23,353,204 | 20,869,993 | 1,831,918 | 100,623(d) | 205,034(d) | 345,636 |
| New Mexico | 3,171,892 | 2,729,707 | 351,990 | 23,554 | 28,615 | 38,026 |
| New York | 46,269,766 | 41,149,457 | 1,824,655 | 369,212 | 1,678,175 | 1,248,257 |
| North Carolina | 12,133,667 | 10,476,056 | 1,152,944 | 87,487 | 49,326 | 367,854 |
| North Dakota | 968,112 | 857,774 | 66,992 | 25,976 | 6,262 | 11,108 |
| Ohio..... | 20,902,539 | 17,829,599 | 1,802,947 | 362,928 | 429,510 | 477,556 |
| Oklahoma..... | 4,852,418 | 4,406,002 | 317,416 | 72,510 | 13,487 | 43,003 |
| Oregon | 5,337,287 | 4,773,751 | 278,009 | 41,223 | 18,486 | 225,819 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 23,026,118 | 19,631,006 | 1,783,079 | 253,050 | 531,743 | 827,241 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2,046,113 | 1,934,429 | 17,985 | 12,531 | 49,253 | 31,941 |
| South Carolina..... | 6,990,040 | 5,696,629 | 902,499 | 78,624 | 70,282 | 242,006 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,058,470 | 948,671 | 50,743 | 35,528 | 3,138 | 20,390 |
| Tennessee..... | 7,439,050 (d) | 6,681,456 (d) | 437,803 | 114,467 | 53,328 | 151,996 |
| Texas | 42,152,918 | 33,851,773 | 5,781,724 | 388,727 | 303,929 | 1,826,766 |
| Utah | 3,457,129 | 2,778,236 | 451,752 | 60,064 | 86,803 | 80,274 |
| Vermont..... | 1,314,627 | 1,237,442 | 39,039 | 19,909 | 4,145 | 14,091 |
| Virginia..... | 13,185,745 | 11,470,735 | 1,025,388 | 273,364 | 67,595 | 348,663 |
| Washington | 10,051,241(d) | 8,239,716 (d) | 1,335,392 | 92,662 | 47,349 | 336,123 |
| West Virginia..... | 2,749,151 | 2,651,491 | 18,275 | 31,811(d) | 36,574 | 11,000 |
| Wisconsin..... | 10,131,019 | 8,745,195 | 379,541 | 132,007 | 233,505 | 640,770 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,140,656 | 965,350 | 131,701 | 36,512 | 3,583 | 3,512 |
| Dist. of Columbia (f) | 1,214,589 | 1,057,166 | 105,335 | 38,770 (d) | 13,318 | 0 |
| American Samoa | 67,460 | 58,539 | 3,571 | 958 | 4,392 | 0 |
| Guam..... | 214,020 | 210,119 | 0 | 3,293 | 0 | 607 |
| No. Marianas Islands.... | 59,817 | 57,694 | 1,328 | 288 | 507 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 3,282,288 | 3,082,295 | 22,622 | 67,472 | 96,459 | 13,440 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 161,374 | 146,872 | 11,650 | 1,095 | 1,757 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

EDUCATION

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: FISCAL YEAR 2006

—Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2006, Version 1a.

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Includes instruction, instruction-related, support services, and other elementary/secondary current expenditures, but excludes expenditures on capital outlay, other programs, and interest on long-term debt.

(b) Includes 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 and/or to distribute state direct support expenditures.

(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**CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY FUNCTION AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2006**

| State or other jurisdiction | Current expenditures (in thousands of dollars) (a) | | | | | Percentage distribution | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---|-----------------|--------|------|
| | Total (a) | Instruction and instruction related (b) | Student support (c) | Admin. | Ops. | Instruction and instruction related (a) | Student support | Admin. | Ops. |
| United States (d) | \$449,594,924 (e) | \$296,104,516 (e) | \$23,356,971 (e) | \$48,663,020 | \$81,470,417 (e) | 65.9 | 5.2 | 10.8 | 18.1 |
| Alabama..... | 5,699,076 | 3,613,356,971 | 293,235 | 620,053 | 1,172,346 | 63.4 | 5.1 | 10.9 | 20.6 |
| Alaska..... | 1,529,645 | 957,744 | 96,524 | 170,363 | 305,013 | 62.6 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 19.9 |
| Arizona..... | 7,130,341 | 4,586,419 (e) | 400,463 (e) | 753,420 (e) | 1,390,040 (e) | 64.3 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 19.5 |
| Arkansas..... | 3,808,011 | 2,534,474 (e) | 174,344 (e) | 410,107 (e) | 689,087 (e) | 66.6 | 4.6 | 10.8 | 18.1 |
| California..... | 53,436,103 | 35,850,215 (e) | 2,458,675 (e) | 6,403,792 (e) | 8,723,420 (e) | 67.1 | 4.6 | 12.0 | 16.3 |
| Colorado..... | 6,368,289 | 3,907,295 | 289,312 | 127,383 | 1,054,299 | 61.4 | 4.4 | 17.7 | 16.6 |
| Connecticut..... | 7,517,025 | 5,003,775 (e) | 452,267 (e) | 739,244 (e) | 1,321,739 (e) | 66.6 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 17.6 |
| Delaware..... | 1,405,465 | 866,591 | 67,087 | 185,253 | 286,534 | 61.7 | 4.8 | 13.2 | 20.4 |
| Florida..... | 20,897,327 | 13,764,969 (e) | 984,592 (e) | 1,943,735 (e) | 4,204,030 (e) | 65.9 | 4.7 | 9.3 | 20.1 |
| Georgia..... | 13,739,263 | 9,348,593 (e) | 654,685 (e) | 1,448,155 (e) | 2,287,331 (e) | 68.0 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 16.7 |
| Hawaii (f)..... | 1,805,521 | 1,143,214 | 216,531 | 185,222 | 260,554 | 63.3 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 14.4 |
| Idaho..... | 1,694,827 | 1,117,513 (e) | 94,777 (e) | 166,178 (e) | 316,359 (e) | 65.9 | 5.6 | 9.8 | 18.7 |
| Illinois..... | 19,244,908 | 12,223,957 (e) | 1,218,203 (e) | 2,295,142 (e) | 3,507,606 (e) | 63.5 | 6.3 | 11.9 | 18.2 |
| Indiana..... | 9,241,986 | 5,843,838 (e) | 407,131 (e) | 1,076,875 (e) | 1,914,142 (e) | 63.2 | 4.4 | 11.7 | 20.7 |
| Iowa..... | 4,039,389 | 2,605,837 | 239,001 | 481,318 | 713,223 | 64.5 | 5.9 | 11.9 | 17.7 |
| Kansas..... | 4,039,417 | 2,605,113 | 227,655 | 467,277 | 739,373 | 64.5 | 5.6 | 11.6 | 18.3 |
| Kentucky..... | 5,213,620 | 3,392,033 | 214,671 | 519,407 | 1,087,509 | 65.1 | 4.1 | 10.0 | 20.9 |
| Louisiana..... | 5,554,278 | 3,516,871 (e) | 226,554 (e) | 565,732 (e) | 1,243,121 (e) | 63.3 | 4.1 | 10.2 | 22.4 |
| Maine..... | 2,119,408 | 1,467,136 (e) | 78,432 (e) | 194,004 (e) | 379,837 | 69.2 | 3.7 | 9.2 | 17.9 |
| Maryland..... | 9,381,613 | 6,250,392 (e) | 391,342 (e) | 985,038 (e) | 1,754,841 | 66.6 | 4.2 | 10.5 | 18.7 |
| Massachusetts..... | 12,210,613 | 8,530,548 (e) | 670,672 (e) | 1,050,219 (e) | 1,959,142 (e) | 69.9 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 16.0 |
| Michigan..... | 16,681,981 | 10,269,636 | 1,210,229 | 2,124,960 | 3,077,156 | 61.6 | 7.3 | 12.7 | 18.4 |
| Minnesota..... | 7,686,638 | 5,034,226 (e) | 205,659 (e) | 806,166 (e) | 1,370,587 (e) | 69.0 | 2.7 | 10.5 | 17.8 |
| Mississippi..... | 3,550,261 | 2,267,086 (e) | 160,537 (e) | 368,694 (e) | 753,944 (e) | 63.9 | 4.5 | 10.4 | 21.2 |
| Missouri..... | 7,592,485 | 497,406 | 357,737 | 797,335 | 1,490,008 | 65.2 | 4.7 | 10.5 | 19.6 |
| Montana..... | 1,254,360 | 807,561 | 67,429 | 137,969 | 241,400 | 64.4 | 5.4 | 11.0 | 19.2 |
| Nebraska..... | 2,672,629 | 1,783,853 | 111,972 | 289,967 | 486,836 | 66.7 | 4.2 | 10.8 | 18.2 |
| Nevada..... | 2,959,728 | 1,890,821 | 111,762 | 447,929 | 509,216 | 63.9 | 3.8 | 15.1 | 17.2 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2,139,113 | 1,446,317 | 146,729 | 207,774 | 338,292 | 67.6 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 15.8 |
| New Jersey..... | 20,869,993 | 13,016,486 | 1,882,174 | 2,027,580 | 3,943,753 | 62.4 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 18.9 |
| New Mexico..... | 2,729,707 | 1,662,234 | 263,342 | 300,906 | 503,225 | 60.9 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 18.4 |
| New York..... | 41,149,457 | 29,622,407 (e) | 1,317,736 (e) | 3,453,769 (e) | 6,755,545 (e) | 72.0 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 16.4 |
| North Carolina..... | 10,476,457 | 6,899,740 | 568,446 | 1,166,570 | 1,841,300 | 65.9 | 5.4 | 11.1 | 17.6 |
| North Dakota..... | 857,774 | 546,554 | 34,285 | 97,632 | 179,304 | 63.7 | 4.0 | 11.4 | 20.9 |
| Ohio..... | 17,829,599 | 11,360,796 | 1,066,791 | 2,328,375 | 3,073,637 | 63.7 | 6.0 | 13.1 | 17.2 |
| Oklahoma..... | 4,406,002 | 2,673,852 | 285,058 | 495,383 | 951,709 | 60.7 | 6.5 | 11.2 | 21.6 |
| Oregon..... | 4,773,751 | 2,992,083 | 337,295 | 659,225 | 785,148 | 62.7 | 7.1 | 13.8 | 16.4 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 19,631,429 | 12,803,055 | 952,558 | 2,150,984 | 3,724,409 | 65.2 | 4.9 | 11.0 | 19.0 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,934,429 | 1,257,095 (e) | 230,464 (e) | 163,631 (e) | 283,239 (e) | 65.0 | 11.9 | 8.5 | 14.6 |
| South Carolina..... | 5,696,629 | 3,699,189 | 391,163 | 566,770 | 1,039,507 | 64.9 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 18.2 |
| South Dakota..... | 948,671 | 590,657 | 52,232 | 116,229 | 189,554 | 62.3 | 5.5 | 12.3 | 20.0 |
| Tennessee..... | 6,681,456 (e) | 4,668,182 (e) | 227,033 | 608,069 | 1,178,172 | 69.9 | 3.4 | 9.1 | 17.6 |
| Texas..... | 33,851,773 | 21,998,997 (e) | 1,643,051 (e) | 3,596,031 (e) | 6,613,695 (e) | 65.0 | 4.9 | 10.6 | 19.5 |
| Utah..... | 2,778,236 | 1,885,924 | 102,818 | 260,881 | 528,613 | 67.9 | 3.7 | 9.4 | 19.0 |
| Vermont..... | 1,237,442 | 833,389 | 91,604 | 139,560 | 172,889 | 67.3 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 14.0 |
| Virginia..... | 11,470,735 | 7,761,049 | 548,473 | 1,015,378 | 2,145,836 | 67.7 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 18.7 |
| Washington..... | 8,239,716 (e) | 5,262,132 (e) | 524,785 | 949,096 | 1,503,703 | 63.9 | 6.4 | 11.5 | 18.2 |
| West Virginia..... | 2,651,491 | 1,690,818 (e) | 94,580 (e) | 252,323 (e) | 613,770 (e) | 63.8 | 3.6 | 9.5 | 23.1 |
| Wisconsin..... | 8,745,195 | 5,782,750 | 399,759 | 1,105,744 | 1,456,943 | 66.1 | 4.6 | 12.6 | 16.7 |
| Wyoming..... | 965,350 | 624,347 | 56,760 | 109,246 | 174,996 | 64.7 | 5.9 | 11.3 | 18.1 |
| Dist. of Columbia (f) . | 1,057,166 | 625,904 | 66,358 | 130,926 | 233,979 | 59.2 | 6.3 | 12.4 | 22.1 |
| American Samoa..... | 58,539 | 36,784 | 2,328 | 4,261 | 15,166 | 62.8 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 25.9 |
| Guam..... | 210,119 | 125,846 (e) | 22,951 | 22,555 | 38,767 | 60 | 11 | 11 | 19 |
| No. Marianas Islands.. | 57,694 | 47,079(e) | 1,064(e) | 2,658(e) | 6,893(e) | 81.6 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 12.0 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 3,082,295 | 2,190,152 | 153,625 | 104,333 | 634,185 | 71.1 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 20.6 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands.... | 146,872 | 99,432 | 8,922 | 18,622 | 19,896 | 67.7 | 6.1 | 12.7 | 13.5 |

See footnotes at end of table.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY FUNCTION AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2006— Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2006, 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 current expenditures for classroom instruction(including teach-

ers and teaching assistants), libraries, in-service teacher training, curriculum development, student assessment and instruction technology.

(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) Value affected by redistribution of reported expenditure values to correct for missing data items, and/or to distribute site direct support expenditures.

(f) Both the District of Columbia and Hawaii have only one school district each; therefore, neither is comparable to other states.

Table 9.7**CURRENT INSTRUCTION AND INSTRUCTION-RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY OBJECT AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2006**

| <i>Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures (in thousands of dollars)(a)</i> | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Salaries</i> | <i>Employee benefits</i> | <i>Purchased services</i> | <i>Tuition to out-of-state and private schools</i> | <i>Supplies</i> | <i>Other</i> |
| United States (b)..... | \$296,104,516 (c) | \$199,910,397 (c) | \$62,930,989 (c) | \$13,046,741 (c) | \$4,168,859 (c) | \$14,652,214 (c) | \$1,395,317 (c) |
| Alabama..... | 3,613,442 | 2,335,209 | 837,940 | 125,267 | 2,900 | 296,752 | 15,374 |
| Alaska..... | 957,744 | 594,296 | 239,391 | 63,076 | 0 | 51,753 | 9,228 |
| Arizona..... | 4,586,418 (c) | 3,551,676 (c) | 663,018 (c) | 173,724 (c) | 6,053 | 164,494 (c) | 27,454 (c) |
| Arkansas..... | 2,534,474 (c) | 1,733,179 (c) | 443,175 (c) | 100,560 (c) | 8,078 | 229,213 (c) | 20,269 (c) |
| California..... | 35,850,215 (c) | 23,763,975 (c) | 7,556,588 (c) | 1,895,694 (c) | 693,885 | 1,934,524 (c) | 5,550 (c) |
| Colorado..... | 3,907,295 | 2,756,003 | 616,493 | 131,448 | 49,377 | 288,309 | 65,665 |
| Connecticut..... | 5,003,775 (c) | 3,244,338 (c) | 1,156,015 (c) | 171,881 | 284,136 | 137,808 (c) | 9,596 (c) |
| Delaware..... | 866,591 | 550,805 | 236,452 | 20,147 | 6,777 | 42,972 | 9,439 |
| Florida..... | 13,764,969 (c) | 8,931,468 (c) | 2,459,697 (c) | 1,533,867 (c) | 666 | 725,330 (c) | 113,940 (c) |
| Georgia..... | 9,348,593 (c) | 6,554,537 (c) | 1,092,885 (c) | 247,041 (c) | 4,983 | 558,444 (c) | 54,702 (c) |
| Hawaii (d)..... | 1,143,214 | 732,009 | 259,508 | 59,130 | 4,553 | 63,733 | 24,282 |
| Idaho..... | 1,117,513 (c) | 765,320 (c) | 245,399 (c) | 45,768 (c) | 606 | 59,680 (c) | 740 (c) |
| Illinois..... | 12,223,957 (c) | 8,688,110 (c) | 2,301,040 (c) | 507,091 (c) | 220,610 | 489,250 (c) | 17,856 (c) |
| Indiana..... | 5,843,838 (c) | 3,662,501 (c) | 1,812,142 (c) | 114,689 (c) | 21 | 219,417 (c) | 35,067 (c) |
| Iowa..... | 2,605,837 | 1,846,871 | 554,720 | 66,982 | 19,795 | 114,110 | 3,358 |
| Kansas..... | 2,605,113 | 1,903,592 | 428,991 | 90,910 | 1,861 | 162,435 | 17,324 |
| Kentucky..... | 3,392,033 | 2,392,563 | 757,620 | 75,150 | 232 | 143,045 | 23,423 |
| Louisiana..... | 3,516,871 (c) | 2,365,097 (c) | 849,524 (c) | 63,122 (c) | 958 | 214,971 (c) | 23,199 (c) |
| Maine..... | 1,467,136 (c) | 934,941 | 339,724 (c) | 63,131 | 74,580 | 46,758 | 8,003 |
| Maryland..... | 6,250,392 (c) | 4,155,790 | 1,449,597 (c) | 168,672 | 237,608 | 237,319 | 11,407 |
| Massachusetts..... | 8,530,548 (c) | 5,309,789 | 2,151,900 (c) | 63,642 | 737,354 | 240,712 | 27,152 |
| Michigan..... | 10,269,636 | 6,404,262 | 2,933,838 | 567,430 | 0 | 336,026 | 28,080 |
| Minnesota..... | 5,304,226 (c) | 3,687,553 (c) | 1,086,298 (c) | 251,240 (c) | 51,405 | 211,713 | 16,017 |
| Mississippi..... | 2,267,086 (c) | 1,584,772 (c) | 446,853 (c) | 74,921 (c) | 4,331 | 145,066 (c) | 11,144 (c) |
| Missouri..... | 4,947,406 | 3,472,261 | 831,214 | 197,598 (c) | 9,572 | 407,763 | 28,998 (c) |
| Montana..... | 807,561 | 530,596 | 148,095 | 56,750 | 536 | 68,465 | 3,118 |
| Nebraska..... | 1,783,853 | 1,220,922 | 400,275 | 66,042 | 15,083 | 65,934 | 15,598 |
| Nevada..... | 1,890,821 | 1,201,311 | 409,337 | 51,548 | 879 | 145,388 | 82,358 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,446,317 | 917,966 | 319,150 | 46,098 | 112,072 | 47,261 | 3,141 |
| New Jersey..... | 13,016,486 | 8,457,085 | 3,007,868 | 395,976 | 549,944 | 478,811 | 126,802 |
| New Mexico..... | 1,662,234 | 1,116,388 | 327,089 | 86,334 | 0 | 124,255 | 8,168 |
| New York..... | 29,622,407 (c) | 19,461,937 (c) | 7,517,909 (c) | 1,453,853 (c) | 251,214 | 933,469 (c) | 4,024 (c) |
| North Carolina..... | 6,899,740 | 5,064,850 | 1,169,200 | 216,223 | 0 | 442,156 | 7,311 |
| North Dakota..... | 546,554 | 387,719 | 106,123 | 20,014 | 1,914 | 27,127 | 3,656 |
| Ohio..... | 11,360,796 | 7,534,970 | 2,465,451 | 606,165 | 137,904 | 463,610 | 152,698 |
| Oklahoma..... | 2,673,852 | 1,891,332 | 487,010 | 57,653 | 0 | 224,147 | 13,711 |
| Oregon..... | 2,992,083 | 1,812,015 | 821,684 | 141,192 | 21,691 | 179,936 | 15,565 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 12,803,055 | 8,328,823 | 2,814,801 | 865,830 | 222,164 | 549,197 | 22,240 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,257,095 (c) | 828,442 (c) | 305,471 (c) | 24,938 (c) | 68,901 | 26,893 (c) | 2,451 (c) |
| South Carolina..... | 3,669,189 | 2,594,045 | 707,475 | 156,533 | 440 | 211,640 | 29,056 |
| South Dakota..... | 590,657 | 395,215 | 108,250 | 30,202 | 6,203 | 49,230 | 1,556 |
| Tennessee..... | 4,668,182 (c) | 3,210,744 | 856,532 | 129,090 | 260 (c) | 453,461 | 18,095 |
| Texas..... | 21,998,997 (c) | 16,666,996 (c) | 2,629,856 (c) | 927,639 (c) | 53,356 | 1,507,959 (c) | 213,191 (c) |
| Utah..... | 1,885,924 | 1,233,293 | 501,726 | 44,229 | 344 | 101,220 | 5,112 |
| Vermont..... | 833,924 | 522,449 | 175,337 | 50,965 | 56,114 | 26,181 | 2,344 |
| Virginia..... | 7,761,049 | 547,481 | 1,632,588 | 234,277 | 5,368 | 408,426 | 4,909 |
| Washington..... | 5,262,132 (c) | 3,703,581 | 1,016,678 | 266,519 | 9,630 | 228,263 | 37,462 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,690,818 (c) | 1,023,870 (c) | 525,323 (c) | 44,421 (c) | 708 | 96,217 (c) | 279 (c) |
| Wisconsin..... | 5,782,750 | 3,621,765 | 1,701,343 | 119,438 | 92,407 | 233,812 | 13,986 |
| Wyoming..... | 624,347 | 405,556 | 143,457 | 32,684 | 684 | 40,747 | 1,220 |
| Dist. of Columbia(d)... | 625,904 (c) | 382,399 (c) | 46,639 (c) | 49,950 (c) | 140,103 | 6,812 (c) | 0 (c) |
| American Samoa..... | 36,784 | 21,342 | 4,126 | 6,556 | 0 | 3,009 | 1,751 |
| Guam..... | 125,846 (c) | 92,958 | 22,977 | 2,140 | 0 | 7,424 (c) | 347 |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 47,079 (c) | 32,431 (c) | 8,755 (c) | 4,330 (c) | 0 | 1,538 (c) | 26 (c) |
| Puerto Rico..... | 2,190,152 | 1,763,778 | 266,163 | 17,850 | 0 | 84,223 | 58,138 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 99,432 | 77,115 | 20,498 | 225 | 0 | 1,544 | 49 |

See footnotes at end of table.

EDUCATION

CURRENT INSTRUCTION AND INSTRUCTION-RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY OBJECT AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2006—Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2006, 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, and/or to distribute state direct support expenditures.

(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: 2005–2006 AND 2006–2007

| State or other jurisdiction | Public 4-year | | | | Private 4-year | | | | Public 2-year tuition only (in-state) | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | 2005–2006 | | 2006–2007 (a) | | 2005–2006 | | 2006–2007 (a) | | 2005–2006 | | 2006–2007 | |
| | Total | Tuition (in-state) | Total | Tuition (in-state) | Total | Tuition | Total | Tuition | Total | Tuition | Total | Tuition only (in-state) |
| United States | \$12,108 | \$5,351 | \$12,805 | \$5,685 | \$3,872 | \$3,248 | \$27,317 | \$19,292 | \$28,896 | \$20,492 | \$3,792 | \$1,935 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 14,658 | 6,709 | 15,457 | 7,151 | 4,426 | 3,880 | 36,026 | 26,183 | 38,036 | 27,702 | 4,635 | 2,536 |
| Delaware | 14,326 | 7,074 | 15,201 | 7,471 | 4,567 | 3,217 | 18,176 | 10,819 | 18,965 | 11,609 | 3,915 | 2,364 |
| Maine | 12,568 | 6,027 | 12,865 | 6,557 | 3,555 | 2,753 | 29,550 | 21,508 | 30,983 | 22,631 | 4,091 | 3,058 |
| Massachusetts | 14,651 | 7,290 | 15,199 | 7,629 | 4,433 | 3,136 | 37,282 | 27,335 | 39,500 | 29,002 | 5,881 | 2,925 |
| New Hampshire | 15,479 | 8,458 | 16,582 | 9,003 | 4,704 | 2,875 | 31,154 | 22,534 | 33,143 | 24,098 | 5,261 | 2,925 |
| New Jersey | 17,708 | 8,649 | 18,721 | 9,333 | 5,969 | 3,418 | 31,335 | 22,114 | 33,228 | 23,473 | 5,294 | 2,712 |
| New York | 13,275 | 4,987 | 13,683 | 5,022 | 5,175 | 3,486 | 32,478 | 22,900 | 34,297 | 24,396 | 5,822 | 3,181 |
| Pennsylvania | 15,464 | 8,710 | 16,263 | 9,092 | 4,035 | 3,137 | 31,963 | 23,450 | 33,953 | 25,094 | 4,876 | 2,976 |
| Rhode Island | 14,315 | 6,316 | 14,999 | 6,698 | 4,527 | 3,174 | 33,101 | 24,140 | 35,844 | 25,444 | 6,145 | 2,470 |
| Vermont | 16,571 | 9,279 | 17,280 | 9,783 | 4,786 | 2,711 | 29,072 | 21,273 | 30,978 | 22,679 | 4,441 | 3,857 |
| Regional average | 14,902 | 7,350 | 15,625 | 7,774 | 4,618 | 3,239 | 31,014 | 22,226 | 32,893 | 23,613 | 5,160 | 3,181 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 13,976 | 7,158 | 15,373 | 8,038 | 3,786 | 3,550 | 27,875 | 19,406 | 29,041 | 20,181 | 5,018 | 2,252 |
| Indiana | 12,388 | 5,892 | 13,413 | 6,284 | 3,712 | 3,147 | 27,582 | 20,851 | 29,295 | 22,060 | 3,574 | 2,731 |
| Iowa | 12,329 | 5,619 | 12,578 | 6,019 | 3,245 | 3,314 | 23,444 | 17,513 | 24,685 | 18,462 | 2,897 | 3,325 |
| Kansas | 9,980 | 4,560 | 10,696 | 4,966 | 2,789 | 2,941 | 20,741 | 15,044 | 21,856 | 16,016 | 2,637 | 3,204 |
| Michigan | 13,693 | 6,938 | 14,519 | 7,504 | 3,665 | 3,349 | 19,732 | 13,303 | 20,776 | 13,988 | 3,482 | 1,938 |
| Minnesota | 12,777 | 6,912 | 13,719 | 7,392 | 3,321 | 3,006 | 27,314 | 20,519 | 28,863 | 21,697 | 3,673 | 3,493 |
| Nebraska | 11,826 | 4,880 | 11,138 | 5,181 | 3,182 | 2,776 | 21,017 | 15,234 | 22,420 | 16,366 | 3,085 | 1,999 |
| North Dakota | 9,829 | 5,038 | 10,626 | 5,471 | 2,155 | 3,000 | 13,533 | 9,376 | 14,330 | 9,898 | 1,946 | 3,084 |
| Ohio | 16,032 | 8,457 | 16,919 | 9,010 | 4,498 | 3,411 | 26,906 | 19,901 | 28,502 | 21,127 | 3,766 | 3,609 |
| South Dakota | 9,493 | 4,908 | 10,018 | 5,077 | 2,241 | 2,700 | 18,930 | 13,686 | 19,552 | 14,214 | 2,571 | 2,767 |
| Wisconsin | 10,560 | 5,672 | 11,235 | 6,048 | 3,137 | 2,051 | 25,656 | 19,083 | 27,231 | 20,252 | 3,536 | 2,965 |
| Regional average | 12,080 | 6,003 | 12,749 | 6,454 | 3,248 | 3,022 | 22,975 | 16,720 | 24,233 | 17,660 | 3,279 | 2,732 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 9,625 | 4,578 | 10,699 | 4,712 | 2,913 | 3,074 | 18,520 | 12,426 | 19,483 | 13,144 | 3,186 | 2,764 |
| Arkansas | 9,192 | 4,643 | 9,779 | 4,937 | 2,714 | 2,127 | 18,122 | 12,691 | 19,244 | 13,396 | 2,769 | 1,780 |
| Florida | 10,141 | 2,941 | 10,455 | 3,050 | 4,224 | 3,171 | 24,985 | 17,503 | 26,641 | 18,443 | 4,637 | 1,844 |
| Georgia | 10,062 | 3,632 | 10,399 | 3,851 | 4,090 | 2,458 | 26,081 | 18,120 | 27,448 | 19,246 | 4,711 | 1,645 |
| Kentucky | 10,663 | 5,136 | 11,885 | 5,821 | 3,226 | 2,838 | 20,674 | 13,764 | 21,044 | 14,739 | 3,249 | 2,404 |
| Louisiana | 8,506 | 3,679 | 9,077 | 3,778 | 2,929 | 2,371 | 17,207 | 11,264 | 18,693 | 11,923 | 3,765 | 3,005 |
| Maryland | 14,793 | 7,045 | 15,253 | 7,106 | 4,596 | 3,551 | 32,617 | 23,934 | 34,388 | 25,503 | 3,553 | 2,483 |
| Mississippi | 9,461 | 4,177 | 10,040 | 4,457 | 2,991 | 2,591 | 17,112 | 11,839 | 17,791 | 12,300 | 2,888 | 1,660 |
| Missouri | 11,861 | 5,831 | 12,588 | 6,320 | 3,750 | 2,517 | 22,441 | 15,718 | 23,525 | 16,539 | 3,351 | 2,284 |
| North Carolina | 9,675 | 3,631 | 10,467 | 4,038 | 3,570 | 2,859 | 26,411 | 19,166 | 27,735 | 20,410 | 3,828 | 1,295 |
| Oklahoma | 9,404 | 3,806 | 9,825 | 4,176 | 2,937 | 2,712 | 20,113 | 14,033 | 21,480 | 15,161 | 3,045 | 2,111 |
| South Carolina | 13,145 | 7,337 | 14,205 | 7,914 | 3,819 | 2,472 | 22,170 | 16,165 | 23,566 | 17,219 | 3,106 | 2,932 |
| Tennessee | 9,936 | 4,765 | 10,528 | 5,009 | 2,973 | 2,546 | 23,039 | 16,552 | 24,517 | 17,576 | 3,768 | 2,395 |
| Texas | 10,973 | 4,666 | 11,827 | 5,144 | 3,522 | 3,191 | 23,440 | 16,809 | 25,295 | 18,285 | 3,702 | 1,273 |
| Virginia | 12,279 | 5,912 | 13,134 | 6,447 | 3,636 | 3,051 | 23,823 | 17,185 | 25,024 | 18,143 | 3,496 | 2,049 |
| West Virginia | 9,992 | 3,816 | 10,552 | 4,063 | 3,313 | 3,175 | 20,002 | 13,856 | 20,995 | 14,570 | 3,087 | 2,509 |
| Regional average | 10,608 | 4,725 | 11,295 | 5,051 | 3,451 | 2,794 | 22,297 | 15,689 | 23,554 | 16,662 | 3,632 | 2,076 |

See footnotes at end of table.

AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AND ROOM AND BOARD RATES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 2005–2006 AND 2006–2007—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Public 4-year | | | | Private 4-year | | | | Public 2-year tuition only (in-state) | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------|
| | 2005–2006 | | 2006–2007 (a) | | 2005–2006 | | 2006–2007 (a) | | 2005–2006 | | 2006–2007 | |
| | Total | Tuition (in-state) | Total | Tuition (in-state) | Total | Tuition | Total | Tuition | Total | Tuition | Room | Board |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 10,620 | 4,054 | 11,364 | 4,422 | 21,651 | 14,891 | 23,465 | 16,134 | 3,281 | 4,049 | 2,353 | 2,756 |
| Arizona..... | 11,480 | 4,426 | 11,978 | 4,669 | 18,734 | 11,397 | 20,248 | 12,484 | 4,237 | 3,527 | 1,344 | 1,456 |
| California..... | 13,685 | 4,408 | 14,358 | 4,452 | 31,266 | 21,691 | 33,108 | 23,175 | 5,581 | 4,352 | 718 | 674 |
| Colorado..... | 11,569 | 4,465 | 12,060 | 4,634 | 27,779 | 18,493 | 29,427 | 19,336 | 5,682 | 4,409 | 1,991 | 2,037 |
| Hawaii..... | 9,042 | 3,226 | 11,050 | 3,930 | 19,437 | 10,344 | 20,236 | 10,738 | 4,156 | 5,342 | 1,226 | 1,395 |
| Idaho..... | 8,982 | 3,919 | 9,529 | 4,155 | 11,614 | 5,490 | 12,014 | 5,813 | 2,518 | 3,683 | 1,891 | 2,005 |
| Montana..... | 10,613 | 4,952 | 11,292 | 5,378 | 18,093 | 12,937 | 20,057 | 13,935 | 2,586 | 2,537 | 2,721 | 2,814 |
| Nevada..... | 10,856 | 2,671 | 11,604 | 2,844 | 20,691 | 12,622 | 23,011 | 13,522 | 4,592 | 4,867 | 1,635 | 1,695 |
| New Mexico..... | 9,579 | 3,701 | 9,963 | 3,943 | 20,006 | 13,256 | 22,078 | 14,640 | 3,747 | 3,691 | 1,179 | 1,245 |
| Oregon..... | 12,720 | 5,348 | 13,198 | 5,598 | 27,945 | 20,844 | 29,603 | 22,031 | 3,835 | 3,737 | 2,635 | 2,834 |
| Utah..... | 8,745 | 3,445 | 9,044 | 3,757 | 11,275 | 5,249 | 11,415 | 5,550 | 2,918 | 2,947 | 2,224 | 2,339 |
| Washington..... | 12,384 | 5,250 | 13,150 | 5,636 | 27,280 | 20,110 | 29,107 | 21,504 | 4,065 | 3,538 | 2,554 | 2,671 |
| Wyoming..... | 8,946 | 2,874 | 9,627 | 2,951 | ... | 9,450 | ... | 10,500 | ... | ... | 1,772 | 1,817 |
| Regional average..... | 10,709 | 4,057 | 11,401 | 4,336 | 21,314 | 13,598 | 22,814 | 14,566 | 3,933 | 3,890 | 1,865 | 1,980 |
| without California..... | 10,461 | 4,028 | 11,155 | 4,326 | 20,410 | 12,924 | 21,878 | 13,849 | 3,783 | 3,848 | 1,960 | 2,089 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | ... | 2,070 | ... | 2,670 | 32,556 | 22,748 | 34,282 | 23,971 | 6,560 | 3,751 | ... | ... |

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2005–06 and 2006–07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2005, Fall 2006, Spring 2006. (This table was prepared July 2007.)

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

(a) Preliminary data based on fall 2005 enrollment.

(b) Tuition includes required fees.

Table 9.9
DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS AND BRANCHES, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION, 2006–2007

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | All public institutions | Public 4-year | | | | | Private 4-year | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|-----|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | Total | Doctoral (a) | Master's | | | Total | Doctoral (a) | Baccalaureate | | | | | |
| | | | | | (b) | (c) | Other (d) | | | (b) | (c) | Other (d) | | | |
| United States (e) | 4,314 | 1,688 | 643 | 165 | 275 | 104 | 99 | 1,045 | 2,626 | 1,986 | 93 | 364 | 532 | 997 | 640 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 45 | 22 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| Delaware..... | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Maine..... | 30 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Massachusetts..... | 122 | 31 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 91 | 83 | 9 | 15 | 21 | 38 | 8 |
| New Hampshire..... | 28 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| New Jersey..... | 59 | 33 | 14 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 26 | 25 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| New York..... | 307 | 78 | 43 | 6 | 20 | 7 | 10 | 35 | 229 | 179 | 16 | 33 | 34 | 96 | 50 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 263 | 65 | 44 | 4 | 17 | 20 | 3 | 21 | 198 | 108 | 6 | 28 | 34 | 40 | 90 |
| Rhode Island..... | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Vermont..... | 25 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 17 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Regional total | 903 | 270 | 148 | 66 | 39 | 21 | 122 | 633 | 472 | 42 | 101 | 118 | 211 | 161 | |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 175 | 60 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 115 | 100 | 6 | 16 | 19 | 59 | 15 |
| Indiana..... | 105 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 76 | 53 | 1 | 8 | 20 | 24 | 23 |
| Iowa..... | 65 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 46 | 44 | 0 | 4 | 22 | 18 | 2 |
| Kansas..... | 59 | 34 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 25 | 25 | 22 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| Michigan..... | 105 | 45 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 60 | 56 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 30 | 4 |
| Minnesota..... | 109 | 42 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 31 | 67 | 60 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 39 | 7 |
| Nebraska..... | 42 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 23 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 4 |
| North Dakota..... | 22 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Ohio..... | 205 | 61 | 29 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 32 | 144 | 78 | 3 | 15 | 25 | 35 | 66 |
| South Dakota..... | 24 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Wisconsin..... | 70 | 31 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 39 | 36 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 3 |
| Regional total | 981 | 362 | 128 | 40 | 52 | 17 | 19 | 234 | 619 | 490 | 15 | 81 | 148 | 246 | 129 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 65 | 39 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 26 | 23 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Arkansas..... | 49 | 33 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 16 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| Florida..... | 174 | 40 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 134 | 101 | 4 | 20 | 26 | 51 | 33 |
| Georgia..... | 134 | 74 | 22 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 5 | 52 | 60 | 47 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 25 | 13 |
| Kentucky..... | 71 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 47 | 33 | 0 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 14 |
| Louisiana..... | 86 | 55 | 17 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 38 | 31 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 18 |
| Maryland..... | 58 | 29 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 29 | 25 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| Massachusetts..... | 41 | 26 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Mississippi..... | 129 | 33 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 96 | 72 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 44 | 24 |
| Missouri..... | 130 | 75 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 59 | 55 | 51 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 17 | 4 |
| North Carolina..... | 57 | 29 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 28 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Oklahoma..... | 65 | 33 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 32 | 27 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| South Carolina..... | 99 | 22 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 77 | 57 | 1 | 11 | 16 | 29 | 20 |
| Tennessee..... | 214 | 109 | 45 | 12 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 64 | 105 | 65 | 4 | 14 | 20 | 27 | 40 |
| Texas..... | 110 | 39 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 71 | 55 | 0 | 8 | 18 | 29 | 16 |
| Virginia..... | 42 | 22 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 10 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,524 | 682 | 251 | 67 | 113 | 32 | 39 | 431 | 842 | 626 | 18 | 106 | 209 | 293 | 216 |

See footnotes at end of table.

DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS AND BRANCHES, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION, 2006–2007 — Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Public 4-year | | | | | Private 4-year | | | | | Private 2-year | |
|---|------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | All public institutions | Total | Doctoral (a) | Master's Baccalaureate (b) | Other (d) | Public 2-year | All private institutions | Total | Doctoral (a) | Master's Baccalaureate (b) | | Other (d) |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Arizona..... | 77 | 27 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 50 | 35 | 6 | 1 | 15 |
| California..... | 412 | 147 | 35 | 10 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 112 | 265 | 196 | 30 | 26 | 69 |
| Colorado..... | 80 | 27 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 53 | 35 | 6 | 3 | 18 |
| Hawaii..... | 23 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Idaho..... | 14 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Montana..... | 23 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Nevada..... | 23 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| New Mexico..... | 42 | 28 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 14 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Oregon..... | 61 | 26 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 35 | 31 | 6 | 10 | 4 |
| Utah..... | 34 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Washington..... | 79 | 43 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 36 | 32 | 0 | 11 | 4 |
| Wyoming..... | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Regional total..... | 886 | 367 | 109 | 36 | 43 | 16 | 14 | 258 | 519 | 385 | 72 | 56 | 134 |
| Regional total without California..... | 474 | 220 | 74 | 26 | 22 | 14 | 12 | 146 | 254 | 189 | 2 | 42 | 65 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 15 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| U.S. Service Schools..... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| American Samoa..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fed. States of Micronesia..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northern Marianas..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau..... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico..... | 75 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 58 | 44 | 7 | 19 | 14 |
| Virgin Islands..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2006-07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2006. (This table was prepared July 2007.)

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.

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.

State Safety Net Programs

By Sheila R. Zedlewski

States bear enormous responsibility for administering the nation's safety net programs. They are the first responders when unemployed workers apply for unemployment benefits, food assistance and welfare. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 expanded some safety net support, temporarily filling in some of the benefit gaps.

Safety Net Programs' Response to the Economic Downturn

States administer three key safety net programs designed to shore up income during an economic downturn: Unemployment Insurance, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (known as SNAP, formerly called food stamps), and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (called TANF). Unemployment insurance provides temporary benefits to eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own. SNAP provides eligible low-income, low-asset families an electronic benefit card to purchase groceries. TANF provides cash and job search assistance to parents of dependent children with very low incomes and limited resources.

Other aspects of states' safety nets provide essential non-cash services to low-income families. States administer the Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (commonly known as SCHIP) that insures more than 50 million people. They staff employment offices that help workers find jobs and sometimes train for new positions. They also help many low-income working families pay for child care. Many states also administer a General Assistance Program that provides cash benefits or vouchers that primarily help adults without children get by in an emergency.¹ All of the services together form a complex system with diverse eligibility rules and administrative structures.²

Much attention has focused on the three main income supports in the safety net during this recession. As families lose employment, states struggle to determine benefit eligibility fairly and efficiently and maintain program integrity. The discussion below describes how the primary income support programs have performed during the first year of this severe economic downturn.

Unemployment Insurance

Over the past two decades only about four in 10 unemployed workers received unemployment benefits, and only about two in 10 low-income (income below 200 percent of the federal poverty line) unem-

ployed workers received benefits.³ Eligibility for unemployment insurance requires workers to have sufficient wages and work hours in the 12-month period before being unemployed. Traditionally the eligibility period excludes the three months immediately before unemployment, although 19 states have recently adopted rules that allow consideration of higher earnings in the most recent three month period.

Workers file claims of eligibility usually through telephone or Internet contact with the state unemployment office. Former employers must verify that the unemployment spell was due to a layoff and not the fault of the worker. Workers that qualify must file weekly or biweekly claims and show evidence of active job search in order to continue benefits.

Most states limit the maximum length of unemployment insurance benefits to 26 weeks. In periods of high unemployment such as the 2008 recession, the federal government typically provides additional weeks of unemployment insurance coverage. During 2008, Congress enacted a 13-week extension in June and a 7-week extension in November (with 13 more weeks for workers in high-unemployment states). These extensions pushed the total weeks of unemployment insurance up to 46 weeks and 59 weeks for workers in high unemployment states.

Workers qualified for \$295 per week on average in 2008 (about 70 percent of the federal poverty line for a family of four).⁴ The amount is based on prior weekly earnings in covered work subject to a cap that varies by state. Regular unemployment insurance benefits are financed through an employer tax on wages that goes into a trust fund held by the U.S. Treasury. When trust fund balances get low, states must borrow from the federal government to continue paying benefits. While the cost of extended benefits typically is shared equally by states and the federal government, the emergency extended benefits are financed entirely by the federal government.

As the unemployment rate has risen, states have struggled to keep up with claims. Initial unemployment insurance claims across the U.S. increased by

42.3 percent in the 2008 fiscal year (Table A). Claims increased by more than 80 percent in 7 states (Alabama, Arizona, Hawaii, Louisiana, South Dakota, Texas and Utah). Many states saw their unemployment rates climb by 3 to nearly 5 percentage points during 2008.⁵ Federal guidelines require timely processing of claims and appeals. This can be a challenging responsibility especially since more than one quarter of applicants has their rights to benefits challenged by former employers.⁶

While unemployment insurance plays an important role in providing safety net protection, it fails to cover the majority of unemployed workers. Many workers do not qualify because they do not meet the base period eligibility requirements due to part-time or short-tenured jobs. Some no longer qualify because their unemployment spells outlasted the period of benefit eligibility. Others do not qualify because they left their job for personal reasons such as the lack of child care, domestic violence or illness or they were fired due to misconduct or unexcused absences from work. Recent legislative proposals would provide incentive payments to states for adopting alternative base periods, compensation to otherwise eligible workers seeking part-time work and to those who leave jobs due to domestic violence, disability or illness of a family member.⁷ These ideas are included in the recovery legislation as discussed below.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP/food stamps)⁸

Households with incomes near the poverty line and limited assets can qualify for SNAP. In 2008 the maximum SNAP benefit was an estimated \$540 per month for a family of four (30 percent of the federal poverty threshold), providing a significant boost to family income. Over the last several years, many states have modernized their programs by taking advantage of new provisions that allow households to complete their initial eligibility assessment electronically, exclude the value of a vehicle in determining eligibility, and simplify the recertification process.⁹ Many states also have reached out to families to explain the program and encourage participation. As a result, SNAP/food stamp participation rates (the number of enrolled households relative to the estimated number of eligible households) have increased from 54 percent to 67 percent between 2002 and 2006.¹⁰

SNAP caseloads also have increased as the economy deteriorated and more families qualified for new or higher benefits. At the end of the 2008 fiscal year, 12.7 million households received SNAP, an

8 percent increase since the 2007 fiscal year (Table A). Enrollment trends varied across the states. For example, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana and Nevada saw caseloads increase at double the national rate.

The federal government pays for all SNAP benefits and one-half the cost of administering the program. Several studies show that SNAP benefits stimulate states' economies, generating about \$1.7 in economic activity for each \$1 in benefits.¹¹

States will have a difficult time keeping up with the demand for SNAP benefits as the recession continues. SNAP benefits are an entitlement for U.S. citizens and many legal immigrants except that benefits for able-bodied adults without dependents are time limited unless they live in high unemployment states awarded waivers from this provision. Caseloads likely will continue to grow as the recession continues. Some families will remain with low incomes and benefit eligibility for longer periods of time, more families will become eligible for benefits as they lose their jobs, and more may choose to participate as they see few other alternatives. Administrative systems will be challenged to process new applications, review recertifications and maintain the integrity of the program.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Reforms to welfare enacted in the mid-1990s have significantly curtailed the role that TANF has played in this recession so far. Reforms eliminated the individual entitlement to welfare and require states to meet strict work-participation rates for their caseloads. Despite the significant increase in unemployment, TANF caseloads declined by 3.4 percent between 2007 and 2008 (Table A). Individual state experiences varied. For example, TANF caseloads declined by 20 percent or more in Colorado, Illinois and Oklahoma and increased in 11 states (California, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin).

The variation in state caseload experience reflects diversity in state economies as well as state TANF policies. Some of the states with caseload increases experienced substantial increases in unemployment. (For example, unemployment rose by more than 3 percentage points in California, Florida and Nevada, three of the states with caseload increases.) However, the unemployment rate in Massachusetts, the state with the largest caseload increase, rose by just 2.6 percentage points. TANF policies that can also affect caseload trends include time limits, sanction and diversion policies. All else equal, states without

time limits will see more upward pressure on caseloads when families find it more difficult to leave the rolls for employment.

It is likely that TANF caseloads will increase overall in 2009 or later if the recession deepens, and more families lose jobs and remain unemployed for an extended period of time. While the maximum TANF benefit for a family of three averaged only around \$430 per month in 2008 (30 percent of the federal poverty threshold), many families affected by the recession will have no other source of cash income. (As noted earlier, only one in five low-income unemployed families qualified for unemployment insurance benefits in 2006.) Increased caseloads likely will strain state TANF programs. The program is funded through a fixed block grant from the federal government and maintenance of effort money from the state. TANF has a \$2 billion contingency fund that states can tap into when unemployment is high, but the fund requires states to pay for one-half the cost of additional benefits. When state budgets are strained, it can be difficult if not impossible to meet this requirement.

States will face some difficult choices in their TANF programs. TANF rules designed to increase work such as earned income disregards and diversion policies that require up-front job search before enrollment are unlikely to bear fruit when unemployment is rising. Most parents that turn to welfare for assistance have multiple barriers to work such as mental and physical health disabilities, limited work experience and limited educations.¹² These individuals have a difficult time finding work when the economy is strong and likely will find a tougher road ahead. States may need to shift a larger share of TANF resources to cash assistance and away from social services for low-income families.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Increases Supports

The 2009 economic stimulus package enacted some significant expansions of these safety net programs. The expansions took effect in February 2009 and will phase out by the end of 2010. The expansions increase the administrative burden on state programs at least in the short term. Some of the benefit expansions are accompanied by additional administrative funds for the states.

This package extended the unemployment insurance emergency benefit program through Dec. 31, 2009. The emergency program, enacted in 2008 and discussed above, provides up to 33 weeks of extended unemployment benefits to work-

ers exhausting their regular benefits. The bill also increases weekly unemployment benefits by \$25 through 2009. The recovery legislation also offers one-time grants to encourage states to enact reforms that would increase unemployment insurance coverage among low-wage, part time and other jobless workers. As discussed earlier, such provisions would increase the share of unemployed workers that could qualify for benefits. The provisions would need to be financed in the longer run, presumably through an increase in the employer wage tax. The legislation includes \$500 million to help states to offset the cost of administering program expansions.

The ARRA provides a one-time increase in SNAP benefits of about 13.6 percent, and the increase phases out over two years. It also suspends time limits on eligibility for jobless adults without dependents through the 2010 fiscal year. The legislation also includes about \$290 million for increases in states' administrative costs. These funds will be distributed based on relative caseload size and increases over the prior 12 months.

The economic recovery legislation also creates a temporary TANF Emergency Contingency Fund through the 2010 fiscal year capped at \$5 billion.¹³ The additional funds will go to states with increased costs for basic assistance, expanded subsidized employment programs, and short-term, non-recurrent aid to families. States with increased costs in these areas (relative to 2007 and 2008) will receive federal funding to cover 80 percent of the increase in expenditures. States must pay the other 20 percent by increasing their own spending or by cutting TANF-related funding from other areas such as child care. Also, recovery legislation prevents states' work participation rates from increasing during the recession.

Conclusions and Implications

States' safety nets will be challenged as the recession continues. State caseworkers will be delivering benefits to more families and for longer periods of time. States will need to finance some of the increased costs using their own funds. State economies, however, benefit when unemployed families have enough money to pay for the basics. Unemployed workers that qualify for unemployment insurance have a better chance to get by, especially if they enroll in SNAP to augment their unemployment benefit. Unemployed workers that do not qualify for unemployment insurance face a much more difficult challenge. Some will be eligible for TANF cash assistance but benefits are much lower than unemployment insurance.

The economic recovery legislation will help states

Table A: Trends in State Safety Net Caseloads

| State or other jurisdiction | Unemployment insurance— first payments | | SNAP households (a) | | TANF families (b) | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Oct. 2008 | Percent change from Oct. 2007 | FY2008 | Percent change from FY2007 | FY2008 | Percent change from FY2007 |
| U.S. Totals | 821,240 | 42.3% | 12,728,248 | 8.0% | 1,702,810 | -3.4% |
| Alabama | 12,815 | 80.9 | 231,740 | 4.9 | 17,736 | -3.9 |
| Alaska | 1,992 | -41.0 | 21,976 | 3.1 | 3,058 | -5.8 |
| Arizona | 11,943 | 83.8 | 258,517 | 16.3 | 36,249 | 0.0 |
| Arkansas | 12,224 | 56.1 | 157,871 | -0.1 | 8,513 | -1.0 |
| California | 119,823 | 45.2 | 914,161 | 10.5 | 486,066 | 3.0 |
| Colorado | 8,315 | 60.0 | 109,405 | 2.3 | 8,816 | -19.7 |
| Connecticut | 11,713 | 51.7 | 120,573 | 6.5 | 19,091 | -8.7 |
| Delaware | 2,479 | 38.8 | 32,512 | 11.7 | 4,372 | 6.2 |
| Florida | 53,291 | 57.8 | 745,847 | 18.8 | 48,702 | 1.8 |
| Georgia | 30,452 | 61.9 | 417,427 | 7.8 | 22,158 | -10.9 |
| Hawaii | 3,915 | 98.8 | 48,824 | 7.6 | 6,452 | 1.6 |
| Idaho | 4,570 | 59.5 | 40,835 | 13.5 | 1,492 | -7.8 |
| Illinois | 31,947 | 13.9 | 595,832 | 4.7 | 19,846 | -34.7 |
| Indiana | 18,354 | 14.8 | 267,802 | 5.5 | 41,047 | -1.1 |
| Iowa | 7,220 | 36.1 | 116,899 | 8.1 | 19,059 | -5.0 |
| Kansas | 5,887 | 34.5 | 85,784 | 3.5 | 12,496 | -15.3 |
| Kentucky | 11,778 | 19.8 | 283,752 | 6.4 | 29,144 | -3.1 |
| Louisiana | 10,350 | 83.4 | 324,887 | 22.1 | 10,465 | -4.8 |
| Maine | 2,412 | 34.4 | 86,459 | 5.7 | 12,311 | -2.1 |
| Maryland | 12,066 | 44.4 | 167,174 | 13.6 | 19,994 | 2.3 |
| Massachusetts | 18,397 | 35.6 | 266,430 | 11.1 | 56,621 | 25.6 |
| Michigan | 36,231 | 29.3 | 590,930 | 6.3 | 66,554 | -9.1 |
| Minnesota | 9,505 | 33.5 | 140,423 | 6.6 | 23,057 | -13.1 |
| Mississippi | 5,736 | 39.1 | 188,498 | 5.4 | 11,268 | -2.9 |
| Missouri | 12,372 | 20.3 | 314,012 | 4.2 | 37,607 | -5.0 |
| Montana | 2,115 | 49.2 | 35,494 | 1.9 | 3,122 | -2.2 |
| Nebraska | 2,661 | 28.0 | 52,082 | 0.5 | 7,548 | -1.2 |
| Nevada | 11,402 | 64.2 | 67,380 | 18.2 | 7,194 | 7.3 |
| New Hampshire | 2,469 | 50.2 | 31,244 | 8.3 | 4,463 | -13.4 |
| New Jersey | 29,554 | 28.5 | 210,867 | 6.1 | 33,468 | -4.6 |
| New Mexico | 3,113 | 41.6 | 95,769 | 4.0 | 12,983 | -7.8 |
| New York | 42,399 | 29.1 | 1,036,676 | 8.9 | 153,817 | -3.8 |
| North Carolina | 29,865 | 59.4 | 419,127 | 7.2 | 24,124 | -6.8 |
| North Dakota | 424 | 28.9 | 21,825 | 7.0 | 2,023 | -3.1 |
| Ohio | 24,537 | 31.6 | 526,800 | 6.9 | 80,796 | 3.1 |
| Oklahoma | 4,432 | 46.1 | 176,483 | 0.1 | 8,198 | -55.9 |
| Oregon | 15,963 | 39.6 | 243,257 | 7.4 | 20,536 | 10.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 41,490 | 34.3 | 558,939 | 5.4 | 52,102 | -18.5 |
| Rhode Island | 2,915 | 18.0 | 41,548 | 13.4 | 8,310 | -1.3 |
| South Carolina | 14,147 | 44.5 | 255,702 | 9.6 | 14,933 | -3.8 |
| South Dakota | 516 | 86.3 | 26,189 | 5.8 | 2,848 | -1.1 |
| Tennessee | 15,594 | 51.9 | 410,458 | 5.9 | 53,831 | -13.6 |
| Texas | 49,260 | 95.5 | 994,786 | 5.0 | 53,536 | -14.5 |
| Utah | 3,665 | 82.5 | 53,715 | 5.8 | 5,025 | -4.1 |
| Vermont | 1,648 | 50.5 | 27,642 | 6.1 | 3,620 | -18.8 |
| Virginia | 12,228 | 51.0 | 5,036 | 5.8 | 31,141 | -1.7 |
| Washington | 18,955 | 53.3 | 292,515 | 7.3 | 52,759 | 2.6 |
| West Virginia | 2,704 | 10.0 | 124,183 | 3.4 | 8,681 | -11.7 |
| Wisconsin | 20,084 | 24.3 | 180,792 | 11.5 | 17,656 | 1.6 |
| Wyoming | 972 | 49.5 | 9,564 | 0.7 | 266 | -1.4 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 1,842 | 25.0 | 47,721 | 5.7 | 5,375 | -13.0 |

Source: TANF caseload data are from the Department of Health and Human Services, DHHS (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data-reports/caseload/caseload_current.htm). SNAP caseload data are from Food and Nutrition Service (<http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/snapmain.htm>). The Unemployment Insurance First Payments data are from Employment and Training Administration (<http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/finance.asp>).

Key:

(a) SNAP caseloads are the average monthly number of households participating in the Food Stamps/SNAP Program.

(b) TANF caseloads are the average monthly number of families receiving assistance under the TANF program and the State Separate Programs (SSP-MOE).

by extending unemployment insurance benefits, increasing SNAP, and offering additional TANF dollars. States still will need to help families find new jobs. Their employment service offices are likely to be stretched to their limits. Those states that benefit from new infrastructure investments in the recovery legislation should be able to direct some of the unemployed into the newly created jobs. However, many unemployed workers, especially those that turn to TANF assistance, will not have the skills required for these jobs. It will be important for states to offer education and training services to more unemployed adults, and the recovery legislation offers states more money to train dislocated workers for jobs in high growth and emerging industry sectors. In the most optimistic scenario, many low-wage workers that experience unemployment will emerge with new skills and good prospects for employment in the longer run.

Notes

¹In 2006 (the latest data available), 25 states had General Assistance Programs that provided cash payments to disabled, elderly and unemployable individuals and 7 other states provided vouchers to pay for some basic needs. Some states also provide GA to families with children that do not qualify for other assistance; a handful provides assistance to able-bodied adults without children. See Sheila Zedlewski and Brendan Hill, Urban Institute unpublished memorandum dated December 21, 2006.

²Sheila Zedlewski, Gina Adams, Lisa Dubay and Genevieve Kenney provide a discussion of the organization of safety net programs, including their incentives and behavioral effects in "Is There a System Supporting Low-Income Working Families?" (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, February 2006).

³See Margaret Simms and Daniel Kuehn, "Unemployment Insurance during a Recession," (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, December 2008).

⁴The National Employment Law Center (NELP), "Responding to Recession: Strengthen State UI Programs (January 2009).

⁵"Regional and State Employment and Unemployment," Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm.

⁶Commentary from Wayne Vroman, the Urban Institute in "More Employers Fighting Unemployment Benefits," *The Washington Post*, February 12, 2009.

⁷See Margaret Simms, "Weathering Job Loss," *The New Safety Net* (July 2008), Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute for a summary of these provisions.

⁸The 2008 Farm Bill changed the name of the Food Stamp Program to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to reduce the stigma associated with the former program.

⁹See Kenneth Finegold, "Food Stamps, Federalism and Working Families," *Perspectives on Low-Income Working Families*, (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, September 2008).

¹⁰See "Reaching Those in Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2006," Office of Research and Analysis, (Washington, D.C.: USDA, November 2008).

¹¹See Mark Zandi, "The Economic Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act," *Moody's Economy.com*, January 21, 2009.

¹²Pamela Loprest and Sheila Zedlewski report that 80 percent of TANF parents had at least one barrier to work in 2002 in *The Changing Role of Welfare in the Lives of Low-Income Families with Children, Assessing the New Federalism Occasional Paper Number 73*, (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, August 2006).

¹³While the appropriation is capped at \$5 billion total for two years, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that this amount is double what states will draw down. Sharon Parrott and Liz Schott provide an overview of the TANF provisions in the Economic Recovery Act in "Overview of the TANF Provisions in the Economic Recovery Act" (Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, February 2009).

About the Author

Sheila Zedlewski is the director of the Income and Benefits Policy Center at the Urban Institute, a nonpartisan think tank in Washington, D.C. Her recent work focuses on improvements to safety net programs and poverty measurement. She has written extensively about the TANF program with a focus on families unable to move from welfare to work.

HEALTH

Table 9.10

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS BY STATE FOR ALL PEOPLE, BY REGION: 2007 (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Covered and not covered by health insurance during the year | | | |
|---|---------|---|---------|-------------|---------|
| | | Covered | Percent | Not covered | Percent |
| United States | 299,106 | 253,449 | 84.7 | 45,657 | 15.3 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 3,476 | 3,150 | 90.6 | 326 | 9.4 |
| Delaware..... | 863 | 3,150 | 90.6 | 326 | 9.4 |
| Maine..... | 1,313 | 1,197 | 91.2 | 115 | 8.8 |
| Massachusetts..... | 6,340 | 6,000 | 94.6 | 340 | 5.4 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,314 | 1,177 | 89.5 | 137 | 10.5 |
| New Jersey..... | 8,556 | 7,208 | 84.2 | 1,348 | 15.8 |
| New York..... | 19,062 | 16,543 | 86.8 | 2,519 | 13.2 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 12,313 | 11,138 | 90.5 | 1,176 | 9.5 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,044 | 931 | 89.2 | 113 | 10.8 |
| Vermont..... | 614 | 545 | 88.8 | 69 | (a) |
| Regional total..... | 54,895 | 51,039 | 88.3 | 6,469 | 11.7 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 12,688 | 10,988 | 86.6 | 1,700 | 13.4 |
| Indiana..... | 6,263 | 5,546 | 88.6 | 717 | 11.4 |
| Iowa..... | 2,970 | 2,695 | 90.7 | 275 | 9.3 |
| Kansas..... | 2,722 | 2,376 | 87.3 | 345 | 12.7 |
| Michigan..... | 9,927 | 8,776 | 88.4 | 1,151 | 11.6 |
| Minnesota..... | 5,190 | 4,758 | 91.7 | 433 | 8.3 |
| Nebraska..... | 1,753 | 1,522 | 86.8 | 232 | 13.2 |
| North Dakota..... | 615 | 553 | 90.0 | 61 | (a) |
| Ohio..... | 11,300 | 9,979 | 88.3 | 1,322 | 11.7 |
| South Dakota..... | 788 | 708 | 89.9 | 80 | 10.1 |
| Wisconsin..... | 5,473 | 5,023 | 91.8 | 451 | 8.2 |
| Regional total..... | 59,689 | 52,924 | 88.6 | 6,767 | 11.4 |
| Southern Region | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 4,570 | 4,021 | 88.0 | 549 | 12.0 |
| Arkansas..... | 2,805 | 2,354 | 83.9 | 451 | 16.1 |
| Florida..... | 18,074 | 14,426 | 79.8 | 3,648 | 20.2 |
| Georgia..... | 9,493 | 7,831 | 82.5 | 1,662 | 17.5 |
| Kentucky..... | 4,207 | 3,637 | 86.4 | 570 | 13.6 |
| Louisiana..... | 4,197 | 3,421 | 81.5 | 776 | 18.5 |
| Maryland..... | 5,565 | 4,804 | 86.3 | 762 | 13.7 |
| Mississippi..... | 2,903 | 2,358 | 81.2 | 545 | 18.8 |
| Missouri..... | 5,791 | 5,062 | 87.4 | 729 | 12.6 |
| North Carolina..... | 9,183 | 7,673 | 83.6 | 1,510 | 16.4 |
| Oklahoma..... | 3,551 | 2,920 | 82.2 | 631 | 17.8 |
| South Carolina..... | 4,384 | 3,664 | 83.6 | 721 | 16.4 |
| Tennessee..... | 6,150 | 5,268 | 85.6 | 883 | 14.4 |
| Texas..... | 23,704 | 17,742 | 74.8 | 5,962 | 25.2 |
| Virginia..... | 7,684 | 6,548 | 85.2 | 1,135 | 14.8 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,795 | 1,541 | 85.9 | 254 | 14.1 |
| Regional total..... | 114,056 | 93,270 | 81.7 | 20,778 | 18.2 |
| Western Region | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 675 | 552 | 81.8 | 123 | 18.2 |
| Arizona..... | 6,368 | 5,204 | 81.7 | 1,164 | 18.3 |
| California..... | 36,295 | 29,682 | 81.8 | 6,613 | 18.2 |
| Colorado..... | 4,877 | 4,077 | 83.6 | 801 | 16.4 |
| Hawaii..... | 1,267 | 1,172 | 92.5 | 96 | 7.5 |
| Idaho..... | 1,501 | 1,292 | 86.1 | 209 | 13.9 |
| Montana..... | 939 | 793 | 84.4 | 146 | 15.6 |
| Nevada..... | 2,568 | 2,126 | 82.8 | 441 | 17.2 |
| New Mexico..... | 1,946 | 1,509 | 77.5 | 437 | 22.5 |
| Oregon..... | 3,762 | 3,130 | 83.2 | 632 | 16.8 |
| Utah..... | 2,657 | 2,317 | 87.2 | 340 | 12.8 |
| Washington..... | 6,509 | 5,773 | 88.7 | 737 | 11.3 |
| Wyoming..... | 518 | 447 | 86.4 | 770 | (a) |
| Regional total..... | 69,882 | 58,074 | 83.1 | 12,509 | 17.9 |
| Regional total without California..... | 33,587 | 28,392 | 84.5 | 5,896 | 17.5 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 582 | 526 | 90.5 | 55 | (a) |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. URL: http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032008/health/h06_000.htm. Revised August 2008. 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.

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: 2007
(In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total children under 19 years, all income levels | Number | Percent | At or below 200 percent of poverty | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | Health insurance coverage | | | |
| | | | | With | | Without | |
| | | | | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| United States | 78,245 | 30,452 | 38.9 | 25,023 | 32 | 5,430 | 6.9 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 878 | 234 | 26.6 | 213 | 24.2 | 21 | (a) |
| Delaware..... | 219 | 71 | (a) | 60 | (a) | 11 | (a) |
| Maine..... | 297 | 99 | 33.3 | 92 | 31.0 | 7 | (a) |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,516 | 480 | 31.6 | 463 | 30.6 | 17 | (a) |
| New Hampshire..... | 316 | 54 | (a) | 46 | (a) | 8 | (a) |
| New Jersey..... | 2,204 | 614 | 27.9 | 441 | 20.0 | 173 | 7.9 |
| New York..... | 4,681 | 1,924 | 41.1 | 1,678 | 35.8 | 247 | 5.3 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2,897 | 1,032 | 35.6 | 880 | 30.4 | 152 | 5.2 |
| Rhode Island..... | 250 | 88 | 35.2 | 74 | (a) | 14 | (a) |
| Vermont..... | 133 | 45 | (a) | 38 | (a) | 7 | (a) |
| Regional total..... | 13,391 | 4,641 | 34.6 | 3,985 | 29.7 | 657 | 4.9 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 3,366 | 1,205 | 35.8 | 1,066 | 31.7 | 138 | 4.1 |
| Indiana..... | 1,692 | 641 | 37.9 | 586 | 34.6 | 55 | (a) |
| Iowa..... | 743 | 218 | 29.3 | 196 | 26.4 | 21 | (a) |
| Kansas..... | 747 | 295 | 39.6 | 257 | 34.4 | 39 | (a) |
| Michigan..... | 2,555 | 959 | 37.5 | 871 | 34.1 | 88 | 3.5 |
| Minnesota..... | 1,320 | 386 | 29.2 | 335 | 25.4 | 50 | (a) |
| Nebraska..... | 472 | 143 | 30.2 | 116 | 24.5 | 27 | (a) |
| North Dakota..... | 155 | 56 | (a) | 46 | (a) | 10 | (a) |
| Ohio..... | 2,940 | 1,109 | 37.7 | 947 | 32.2 | 162 | 5.5 |
| South Dakota..... | 207 | 67 | (a) | 60 | (a) | 7 | (a) |
| Wisconsin..... | 1,391 | 428 | 30.8 | 393 | 28.3 | 35 | (a) |
| Regional total..... | 15,588 | 5,507 | 35.3 | 4,873 | 31.3 | 632 | 4.0 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 1,189 | 499 | 42.0 | 446 | 37.5 | 53 | (a) |
| Arkansas..... | 755 | 391 | 51.9 | 360 | 47.7 | 31 | (a) |
| Florida..... | 4,298 | 1,716 | 39.9 | 1,175 | 27.3 | 541 | 12.6 |
| Georgia..... | 2,638 | 1,089 | 41.3 | 874 | 33.1 | 216 | 8.2 |
| Kentucky..... | 1,067 | 470 | 44.1 | 404 | 37.9 | 66 | (a) |
| Louisiana..... | 1,156 | 497 | 43.0 | 407 | 35.2 | 89 | 7.7 |
| Maryland..... | 1,455 | 356 | 24.5 | 273 | 18.8 | 83 | 5.7 |
| Mississippi..... | 814 | 435 | 53.4 | 353 | 43.4 | 82 | 10.1 |
| Missouri..... | 1,504 | 630 | 41.9 | 534 | 35.5 | 96 | 6.4 |
| North Carolina..... | 2,358 | 1,009 | 42.8 | 800 | 33.9 | 210 | 8.9 |
| Oklahoma..... | 982 | 443 | 45.1 | 378 | 38.5 | 65 | (a) |
| South Carolina..... | 1,130 | 491 | 43.5 | 379 | 33.5 | 112 | 10.0 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,542 | 704 | 45.6 | 629 | 40.8 | 75 | (a) |
| Texas..... | 7,008 | 3,271 | 46.7 | 2,308 | 32.9 | 963 | 13.7 |
| Virginia..... | 1,950 | 648 | 33.2 | 536 | 27.5 | 112 | 5.7 |
| West Virginia..... | 421 | 193 | 45.9 | 183 | 43.5 | 10 | (a) |
| Regional total..... | 30,267 | 12,842 | 42.4 | 10,039 | 33.2 | 2,804 | 9.2 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 195 | 50 | (a) | 40 | (a) | 10 | (a) |
| Arizona..... | 1,785 | 814 | 45.6 | 641 | 35.9 | 173 | 9.7 |
| California..... | 9,902 | 4,153 | 41.9 | 3,454 | 34.9 | 700 | 7.1 |
| Colorado..... | 1,252 | 372 | 29.7 | 263 | 21 | 109 | 8.7 |
| Hawaii..... | 301 | 90 | 29.9 | 84 | 27.8 | 6 | (a) |
| Idaho..... | 440 | 169 | 38.4 | 141 | 32.1 | 28 | (a) |
| Montana..... | 231 | 97 | 42.1 | 82 | 35.6 | 15 | (a) |
| Nevada..... | 697 | 257 | 36.9 | 192 | 27.5 | 65 | (a) |
| New Mexico..... | 518 | 214 | 41.3 | 169 | 32.6 | 45 | (a) |
| Oregon..... | 913 | 335 | 36.7 | 277 | 30.3 | 58 | (a) |
| Utah..... | 877 | 300 | 34.2 | 243 | 27.7 | 57 | (a) |
| Washington..... | 1,637 | 508 | 31.0 | 449 | 27.4 | 59 | (a) |
| Wyoming..... | 134 | 43 | (a) | 36 | (a) | 7 | (b) |
| Regional total..... | 18,882 | 7,402 | 39.2 | 6,071 | 32.1 | 1,332 | 7.1 |
| without California..... | 8,980 | 3,249 | 36.2 | 2,617 | 29.1 | 632 | 7.0 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 118 | 60 | (a) | 55 | (a) | 5 | (a) |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. URL: http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032008/health/h10_000.htm. Revised August 2008. A joint effort between the Bureau of

Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau.

Key:

(a) Base less than 75,000.

State Economic Development Efforts during Extreme Fiscal Stress

By Sujit M. CanagaRetna

As states prepared for their 2009 legislative sessions, policymakers faced a series of grave economic crises on multiple fronts not experienced in many decades. States face enormous budget shortfalls with the combined budget shortfall for the remaining six months of this year (fiscal year 2009) and the two upcoming fiscal years estimated to total between \$350 billion and \$370 billion, a chasm of truly staggering proportions. Nevertheless, in the midst of all this gloom and doom, there are a number of bright sparks on the state economic landscape that require emphasis. For instance, the depreciating U.S. dollar has enabled U.S. exports to flourish, the automobile industry in the South remains a solid engine of growth and a number of enterprising projects across the country offer the promise of high-tech, high-wage jobs.

As states prepared for their 2009 legislative sessions, policymakers faced a series of grave, multi-faceted economic crises not experienced in many decades. The crux of the nation's economic woes may be traced to a crisis in the housing sector, which in turn, has metastasized to create a crisis in economic output with the vastly diminished production in the U.S. economy. The reduced economic output, with a record number of businesses declaring bankruptcy or reporting significantly lower revenue numbers, has resulted in a revenue crisis that has battered American consumers, corporations and every level of government. Dwindling output levels have also caused unemployment rates to soar to heights not experienced in three decades. The faltering revenue picture, in turn, has strangled credit availability, the lifeblood of the economy, choking off most economic growth opportunities for both consumers and businesses. Finally, this unholy alliance of events has acted in concert to almost asphyxiate consumer confidence and create a crisis in confidence, which in turn, resulted in the wild gyrations and huge losses in the nation's three major stock markets. For the 2008 calendar year, the Dow Jones industrial average lost 34 percent of its value, making 2008 the worst year for the index since 1931; the broader Standard & Poor's 500 stock index lost more than 38 percent; and the technology-laden Nasdaq composite index posted its worst year ever, with a nearly 41 percent drop.¹ Consequently, when the National Bureau of Economic Research declared in early December 2008 that the economy had sunk into a recession some 12 months before, in December 2007, it only confirmed what many Americans had already come to realize.²

Even before the September 2008 tumult on Wall Street precipitated the catastrophic collapse of the U.S. economy, states were already looking at a very depressed financial picture. In fact, the dawn of fiscal year 2008—July 1, 2007—signaled what the National Association of State Budget Officers called “a turning point for state finances with a significant increase in states seeing fiscal difficulties, in stark contrast to the preceding several years.”³ Consequently, when most states began their legislative sessions in January 2008, the ongoing national economic fissures had already started percolating across their economies. A few states were insulated from budget difficulties in the first half of 2008 because of their ability to take advantage of high energy and agricultural commodity prices and minimal exposure to declines in their housing stock. By the second half of the fiscal year, however, the weakening national economy had affected every state in the country. In fact, at least 29 states, including several of the nation's largest, were forced to bridge an estimated \$48 billion in combined shortfalls in their budgets for the fiscal year 2009 that began July 1, 2008.⁴ By late December 2008, at least 44 states faced or will face shortfalls in their budgets for this and/or the next two fiscal years (fiscal years 2010 and 2011).⁵ Combined budget shortfalls for the remaining six months of the 2009 fiscal year and the two upcoming fiscal years are estimated to total between \$350 billion and \$370 billion, a chasm of truly monumental proportions for states, far exceeding the cumulative shortfalls experienced during the last recession, in 2001.

In a fiscal environment that portends to be the worst in decades—by December 2008, the duration

Table A
Record of U.S. Dollar vs. Euro:
April 1998 to April 2008

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Value of one Euro to one dollar</i> | <i>Percentage change in dollar</i> |
|---------------|--|--|
| April 8, 1998 | 1.0882 | ... |
| April 7, 1999 | 1.0835 | 0 |
| April 7, 2000 | 0.959003 | 11 |
| April 9, 2001 | 0.901404 | 6 |
| April 8, 2002 | 0.874998 | 3 |
| April 8, 2003 | 1.0684 | -22 |
| April 8, 2004 | 1.2088 | -13 |
| April 7, 2005 | 1.29231 | -7 |
| April 7, 2006 | 1.2109 | 6 |
| April 9, 2007 | 1.3367 | -10 |
| April 8, 2008 | 1.5705 | -17 |

Source: <http://www.x-rates.com/cgi-bin/hloopup.cgi>.

of the current recession had already surpassed the average length of all the post World War II recessions—what does the state economic development landscape look like? Even though states face intense fiscal stress and looming expenditure categories in such areas as education, health care, pensions, infrastructure, unemployment insurance, transportation and emergency management, there are economic development success stories with the potential to generate and sustain jobs and revenue. Despite the gloomy winds that have blown across the state economic landscape, there are a number of exciting new ventures that require highlighting.⁶ It should also be mentioned that states have high expectations the \$787 billion economic stimulus package approved by Congress⁷ will not only mitigate some of the current and potential job losses in the states but will also upgrade the nation's infrastructure system and, most importantly, revitalize the economic prospects of so many moribund areas of the country. In addition, a number of states—including California, Florida, North Carolina, Ohio and Vermont—embarked on their own set of infrastructure projects as early as mid-2008, considerably ahead of the federal initiatives to set the stage for sustained economic growth.

A bright spot in the dour economic landscape of the past few years has been the nation's export sector. Not only did exports increase twice as fast as imports in 2007, narrowing the U.S. trade deficit for the first

time since 1995, the increased level of trade kept the economy afloat. The impetus for the blossoming export sector has been the depreciating U.S. dollar; a depreciating dollar makes U.S. exports much more competitive against exports from other countries. On a year-to-year basis for the past seven years or so, the U.S. dollar has depreciated steadily, thus providing a sizable boost not only to American exports but also in attracting foreign direct investment into the country. Buying or investing in America becomes relatively less expensive compared to times when the dollar's value is rising. As evidenced in Table A, the dollar depreciated by 79 percent between 2002 and 2008 and by 53 percent between 2002 and 2007. Further illustration of the eroding value of the dollar: In April 2001, 90 U.S. cents were sufficient to purchase a single Euro; by April 2008, it took \$1.57 to

purchase a single Euro. (It should be noted that in the final half of 2008, the U.S. dollar did appreciate relative to the other major currencies.)

The depreciating dollar had a hugely positive impact on U.S. exports. (See Table B for export information for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.) Between 2002 and 2007, U.S. exports soared by nearly 68 percent with the export record in 2006 registering an impressive 15 percent growth over the previous year, the highest level for the six-year review period. In 2007, total U.S. exports amounted to \$1.2 trillion, with Texas' \$168.2 billion and California's \$134.2 billion leading the way. Texas' top three export markets in 2007 were Mexico, Canada and China; for California, the top export markets were Mexico, Canada and Japan. In 2007, Texas' top three export items were chemical manufactures, computers and electronic products, and machinery manufactures, while California's top three export products were computers and electronic products, machinery manufactures, and transportation equipment. From 2002 to 2007, eight states and the Virgin Islands secured triple-digit growth rates, with Nevada (385 percent) reaching the top spot. Forty-one other states experienced double-digit growth rates, while Hawaii recorded a single-digit growth rate. In 2007, 30 states, along with the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, secured double-digit growth rates with North Dakota (35 percent) secur-

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Table B
U.S. Exports of All Merchandise to World (Ordered by Value in 2007)

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>Yearly change</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>Yearly change</i> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| U.S. Total | \$693,257,299,708 | \$723,743,176,992 | 4.40% | \$817,935,848,814 | 13.01% |
| Texas | 95,396,196,650 | 98,846,082,565 | 3.62 | 117,244,970,494 | 18.61 |
| California | 92,214,291,621 | 93,994,882,282 | 1.93 | 109,967,840,247 | 16.99 |
| New York | 36,976,801,261 | 39,180,708,413 | 5.96 | 44,400,728,905 | 13.32 |
| Washington | 34,626,548,518 | 34,172,826,419 | -1.31 | 33,792,503,705 | -1.11 |
| Illinois | 25,686,413,863 | 26,472,902,154 | 3.06 | 30,213,626,405 | 14.13 |
| Florida | 24,544,204,050 | 24,953,413,564 | 1.67 | 28,981,515,202 | 16.14 |
| Michigan | 33,775,231,735 | 32,941,108,751 | -2.47 | 35,625,007,725 | 8.15 |
| Ohio | 27,723,272,950 | 29,764,417,806 | 7.36 | 31,208,205,664 | 4.85 |
| New Jersey | 17,001,514,036 | 16,817,673,499 | -1.08 | 19,192,130,841 | 14.12 |
| Louisiana | 17,566,658,462 | 18,390,130,016 | 4.69 | 19,922,345,769 | 8.33 |
| Pennsylvania | 15,767,793,573 | 16,299,211,662 | 3.37 | 18,487,253,385 | 13.42 |
| Indiana | 14,923,048,754 | 16,402,279,302 | 9.91 | 19,109,378,037 | 16.50 |
| Massachusetts | 16,707,593,003 | 18,662,575,189 | 11.70 | 21,837,411,438 | 17.01 |
| North Carolina | 14,718,504,679 | 16,198,733,368 | 10.06 | 18,114,767,389 | 11.83 |
| Georgia | 14,412,699,643 | 16,286,235,334 | 13.00 | 19,632,738,011 | 20.55 |
| Tennessee | 11,621,338,991 | 12,611,793,044 | 8.52 | 16,122,874,281 | 27.84 |
| Kentucky | 10,606,719,719 | 10,733,781,152 | 1.20 | 12,991,976,559 | 21.04 |
| Wisconsin | 10,684,271,079 | 11,509,835,058 | 7.73 | 12,706,343,147 | 10.40 |
| Arizona | 11,871,004,413 | 13,323,391,617 | 12.23 | 13,422,913,020 | 0.75 |
| Puerto Rico | 9,732,152,738 | 11,913,947,353 | 22.42 | 13,161,777,599 | 10.47 |
| Minnesota | 10,402,161,848 | 11,265,660,034 | 8.30 | 12,677,805,391 | 12.53 |
| Virginia | 10,795,528,315 | 10,852,980,547 | 0.53 | 11,630,743,511 | 7.17 |
| South Carolina | 9,656,247,356 | 11,772,894,482 | 21.92 | 13,375,889,564 | 13.62 |
| Oregon | 10,086,397,279 | 10,357,198,654 | 2.68 | 11,171,751,146 | 7.86 |
| Alabama | 8,266,884,455 | 8,340,387,183 | 0.89 | 9,036,640,599 | 8.35 |
| Connecticut | 8,313,390,369 | 8,136,442,912 | -2.13 | 8,559,237,269 | 5.20 |
| Missouri | 6,790,778,019 | 7,233,937,387 | 6.53 | 8,997,288,404 | 24.38 |
| Kansas | 4,988,409,666 | 4,553,333,594 | -8.72 | 4,930,773,941 | 8.29 |
| Iowa | 4,754,600,372 | 5,236,296,462 | 10.13 | 6,393,941,204 | 22.11 |
| Maryland | 4,473,575,879 | 4,940,630,648 | 10.44 | 5,746,142,322 | 16.30 |
| Utah | 4,542,724,908 | 4,114,540,443 | -9.43 | 4,718,349,700 | 14.68 |
| Colorado | 5,521,684,934 | 6,109,121,348 | 10.64 | 6,650,998,549 | 8.87 |
| Nevada | 1,176,998,664 | 2,032,599,448 | 72.69 | 2,906,689,276 | 43.00 |
| Mississippi | 3,058,007,811 | 2,558,258,802 | -16.34 | 3,179,373,553 | 24.28 |
| Arkansas | 2,803,644,920 | 2,962,152,830 | 5.65 | 3,493,133,417 | 17.93 |
| Idaho | 1,966,982,060 | 2,095,799,109 | 6.55 | 2,914,603,665 | 39.07 |
| Oklahoma | 2,443,577,842 | 2,659,603,110 | 8.84 | 3,177,874,248 | 19.49 |
| Nebraska | 2,527,632,208 | 2,723,669,948 | 7.76 | 2,316,114,025 | -14.96 |
| Delaware | 2,003,814,025 | 1,886,118,089 | -5.87 | 2,053,422,775 | 8.87 |
| West Virginia | 2,237,153,729 | 2,379,808,458 | 6.38 | 3,261,683,269 | 37.06 |
| Alaska | 2,516,219,755 | 2,738,557,708 | 8.84 | 3,156,910,610 | 15.28 |
| Vermont | 2,520,954,929 | 2,626,921,728 | 4.20 | 3,283,134,669 | 24.98 |
| New Hampshire | 1,863,287,991 | 1,931,411,721 | 3.66 | 2,285,589,133 | 18.34 |
| Maine | 1,973,060,885 | 2,188,413,025 | 10.91 | 2,432,218,855 | 11.14 |
| New Mexico | 1,196,144,288 | 2,325,609,448 | 94.43 | 2,045,805,871 | -12.03 |
| North Dakota | 859,383,042 | 854,071,596 | -0.62 | 1,007,926,753 | 18.01 |
| Rhode Island | 1,121,004,971 | 1,177,475,183 | 5.04 | 1,286,323,872 | 9.24 |
| South Dakota | 596,785,049 | 672,268,365 | 12.65 | 825,510,470 | 22.79 |
| Montana | 385,734,573 | 361,416,280 | -6.30 | 564,690,618 | 56.24 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 1,065,873,322 | 809,220,172 | -24.08 | 1,164,327,394 | 43.88 |
| Wyoming | 553,360,838 | 581,636,145 | 5.11 | 680,239,445 | 16.95 |
| Virgin Islands | 257,770,249 | 252,719,412 | -1.96 | 389,407,492 | 54.09 |
| Hawaii | 513,650,873 | 368,226,673 | -28.31 | 404,773,734 | 9.93 |
| Unallocated | 34,467,614,546 | 35,167,867,500 | 2.03 | 35,080,226,247 | -0.25 |

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. Exports of All Merchandise to World (Ordered by Value in 2007)—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | 2005 | Yearly change | 2006 | Yearly change | 2007 | Yearly change | Change: 2002–07 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| U.S. Total | \$904,379,818,171 | 10.57% | \$1,037,142,972,794 | 14.68% | \$1,162,708,293,437 | 12.11% | 67.72% |
| Texas | 128,761,036,151 | 9.82 | 150,888,054,964 | 17.18 | 168,164,440,482 | 11.45 | 76.28 |
| California | 116,818,585,165 | 6.23 | 127,746,135,340 | 9.35 | 134,151,760,591 | 5.01 | 45.48 |
| New York | 50,492,176,404 | 13.72 | 57,369,299,166 | 13.62 | 69,333,647,127 | 20.85 | 87.51 |
| Washington | 37,948,360,874 | 12.30 | 53,074,909,007 | 39.86 | 66,258,480,342 | 24.84 | 91.35 |
| Illinois | 35,868,406,183 | 18.72 | 42,084,595,133 | 17.33 | 48,730,156,421 | 15.79 | 89.71 |
| Florida | 33,377,054,012 | 15.17 | 38,544,528,174 | 15.45 | 44,831,678,558 | 16.31 | 82.66 |
| Michigan | 37,584,052,274 | 5.50 | 40,405,378,487 | 7.51 | 44,371,424,346 | 9.82 | 31.37 |
| Ohio | 34,800,926,215 | 11.51 | 37,832,693,465 | 8.71 | 42,381,591,441 | 12.02 | 52.87 |
| New Jersey | 21,080,304,895 | 9.84 | 27,001,734,586 | 28.09 | 30,462,503,875 | 12.82 | 79.18 |
| Louisiana | 19,231,807,078 | -3.47 | 23,503,359,105 | 22.21 | 30,374,690,456 | 29.24 | 72.91 |
| Pennsylvania | 22,270,841,318 | 20.47 | 26,333,930,898 | 18.24 | 29,126,894,132 | 10.61 | 84.72 |
| Indiana | 21,475,917,893 | 12.38 | 22,619,712,238 | 5.33 | 25,877,845,066 | 14.40 | 73.41 |
| Massachusetts | 22,042,806,091 | 0.94 | 24,047,035,294 | 9.09 | 25,285,006,276 | 5.15 | 51.34 |
| North Carolina | 19,463,348,583 | 7.44 | 21,218,226,522 | 9.02 | 23,346,792,842 | 10.03 | 58.62 |
| Georgia | 20,576,630,980 | 4.81 | 20,073,302,703 | -2.45 | 23,342,329,363 | 16.29 | 61.96 |
| Tennessee | 19,069,849,639 | 18.28 | 22,019,725,551 | 15.47 | 21,814,580,482 | -0.93 | 87.71 |
| Kentucky | 14,899,031,549 | 14.68 | 17,232,213,488 | 15.66 | 19,616,269,672 | 13.83 | 84.94 |
| Wisconsin | 14,923,486,505 | 17.45 | 17,169,113,077 | 15.05 | 19,185,669,961 | 11.75 | 79.57 |
| Arizona | 14,949,570,212 | 11.37 | 18,287,397,929 | 22.33 | 19,185,647,072 | 4.91 | 61.62 |
| Puerto Rico | 13,264,030,883 | 0.78 | 15,195,567,625 | 14.56 | 18,062,965,035 | 18.87 | 85.60 |
| Minnesota | 14,704,521,649 | 15.99 | 16,309,306,307 | 10.91 | 17,993,363,745 | 10.33 | 72.98 |
| Virginia | 12,215,566,619 | 5.03 | 14,103,999,655 | 15.46 | 16,884,684,739 | 19.72 | 56.40 |
| South Carolina | 13,943,964,664 | 4.25 | 13,615,040,574 | -2.36 | 16,560,187,099 | 21.63 | 71.50 |
| Oregon | 12,380,658,350 | 10.82 | 15,288,284,418 | 23.49 | 16,515,409,603 | 8.03 | 63.74 |
| Alabama | 10,795,768,491 | 19.47 | 13,877,619,708 | 28.55 | 14,421,058,275 | 3.92 | 74.44 |
| Connecticut | 9,687,291,825 | 13.18 | 12,238,324,203 | 26.33 | 13,719,049,174 | 12.10 | 65.02 |
| Missouri | 10,462,295,740 | 16.28 | 12,775,705,710 | 22.11 | 13,416,806,856 | 5.02 | 97.57 |
| Kansas | 6,720,074,709 | 36.29 | 8,625,552,641 | 28.36 | 10,246,052,895 | 18.79 | 105.40 |
| Iowa | 7,347,677,812 | 14.92 | 8,409,956,822 | 14.46 | 9,614,139,024 | 14.32 | 102.21 |
| Maryland | 7,119,176,536 | 23.89 | 7,597,859,751 | 6.72 | 8,945,517,915 | 17.74 | 99.96 |
| Utah | 6,055,863,467 | 28.35 | 6,798,091,878 | 12.26 | 7,811,528,625 | 14.91 | 71.96 |
| Colorado | 6,783,558,703 | 1.99 | 7,955,966,266 | 17.28 | 7,350,176,264 | -7.61 | 33.11 |
| Nevada | 3,936,547,625 | 35.43 | 5,493,142,094 | 39.54 | 5,713,221,890 | 4.01 | 385.41 |
| Mississippi | 4,007,570,892 | 26.05 | 4,673,796,240 | 16.62 | 5,170,097,650 | 10.62 | 69.07 |
| Arkansas | 3,862,282,872 | 10.57 | 4,265,023,769 | 10.43 | 4,880,221,534 | 14.42 | 74.07 |
| Idaho | 3,260,238,703 | 11.86 | 3,720,921,696 | 14.13 | 4,703,845,021 | 26.42 | 139.14 |
| Oklahoma | 4,313,910,209 | 35.75 | 4,375,113,341 | 1.42 | 4,538,096,291 | 3.73 | 85.72 |
| Nebraska | 3,003,585,336 | 29.68 | 3,624,877,816 | 20.69 | 4,255,683,830 | 17.40 | 68.37 |
| Delaware | 2,525,053,719 | 22.97 | 3,889,465,182 | 54.03 | 3,986,213,450 | 2.49 | 98.93 |
| West Virginia | 3,146,577,373 | -3.53 | 3,225,356,589 | 2.50 | 3,972,153,382 | 23.15 | 77.55 |
| Alaska | 3,591,882,156 | 13.78 | 4,044,411,482 | 12.60 | 3,894,618,472 | -3.70 | 54.78 |
| Vermont | 4,239,666,866 | 29.13 | 3,816,784,423 | -9.97 | 3,434,557,326 | -10.01 | 36.24 |
| New Hampshire | 2,548,041,028 | 11.48 | 2,810,960,357 | 10.32 | 2,910,358,212 | 3.54 | 56.19 |
| Maine | 2,309,788,889 | -5.03 | 2,626,614,497 | 13.72 | 2,742,370,193 | 4.41 | 38.99 |
| New Mexico | 2,540,264,473 | 24.17 | 2,891,558,567 | 13.83 | 2,583,288,298 | -10.66 | 115.97 |
| North Dakota | 1,185,396,565 | 17.61 | 1,508,753,773 | 27.28 | 2,033,458,140 | 34.78 | 136.62 |
| Rhode Island | 1,268,589,058 | -1.38 | 1,531,226,439 | 20.70 | 1,646,586,644 | 7.53 | 46.88 |
| South Dakota | 941,477,276 | 14.05 | 1,185,197,429 | 25.89 | 1,506,426,892 | 27.10 | 152.42 |
| Montana | 710,727,172 | 25.86 | 886,585,134 | 24.74 | 1,131,166,762 | 27.59 | 193.25 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 825,442,237 | -29.11 | 1,039,868,119 | 25.98 | 1,082,955,531 | 4.14 | 1.60 |
| Wyoming | 669,077,957 | -1.64 | 830,045,552 | 24.06 | 801,821,846 | -3.40 | 44.90 |
| Virgin Islands | 538,572,361 | 38.31 | 623,694,057 | 15.81 | 796,884,193 | 27.77 | 209.15 |
| Hawaii | 1,028,167,397 | 154.01 | 705,743,752 | -31.36 | 560,425,925 | -20.59 | 9.11 |
| Unallocated | 36,812,316,538 | 4.94 | 39,131,211,801 | 6.30 | 42,981,494,201 | 9.84 | 24.70 |

Source: Office of Trade and Industry Information, Manufacturing and Services, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ing the highest rate. Of the remaining states, 13 (and the District of Columbia) had single-digit growth rates, and seven states saw negative growth rates.

Another flourishing economic development trend involves the auto industry in the South. The current state of America's automobile industry is a study in stark contrasts.⁸ The Big Three U.S. automakers—General Motors, Chrysler and Ford, located primarily in the Midwest—have been hemorrhaging vast amounts of cash, battling a range of structural problems, teetering on bankruptcy and securing emergency loans for survival from the federal government. Meanwhile, a roster of foreign automakers located primarily in the South have been thriving financially and generating a panoply of positive economic benefits, locally and regionally. While the debilitating

effects of the current national recession have adversely affected the auto industry in the South,⁹ the region has attracted an impressive roster of foreign automakers in the last 25 years or so. Table C provides a breakdown of these foreign automakers and their locations.

Researchers cite a number of factors as being instrumental in the decisions of these foreign automakers to locate in the South:

- the ability to construct new manufacturing facilities, incorporating all the latest technologies, more efficiently and effectively at a Southern location, as opposed to reconfiguring older assembly plants in the Midwest;
- the economies of scale created by the cluster effect with the growing number of automobile assembly plants and thousands of auto parts suppliers in close proximity;
- the low or nonexistent rates of unionization and the negligible level of interest among Southern autoworkers to unionize;
- the attractive incentive packages, including tax breaks, worker training programs, an abundant labor pool and the ability to train a work force that has not worked in the auto industry previously, offered by Southern states;
- the extremely cost-effective intermodal transportation network in the region, spanning railways, highways, airports and, most importantly, ports;
- other attributes, such as the weather, reduced cost-of-living, lower or no personal income taxes, free or inexpensive property to build assembly plants, along with other attractive quality of life attributes; and
- the cutting-edge work being conducted by two high-end research and development facilities—the Advanced Vehicle Research Center in Garysburg, N.C., and Clemson University's International Center for Automotive Research in Clemson, S.C.—confirms that the automotive industry in the South now extends way beyond assembly operations.

The economic impact of these foreign automakers on the Southern economies continues to grow. For instance, Alabama, which did not produce a single car until 1995, produced 800,000 vehicles in 2007, making it the fifth-largest auto-producing state in the country;¹⁰ a study commissioned to commemorate Mercedes' 10th anniversary in Alabama documented that the automaker and its top suppliers were responsible for a \$6.8 billion economic impact in 2006, as well as 41,830 jobs.¹¹ By 2006, Toyota's first and now

Table C
Foreign Automakers with
Assembly Operations in the South

| <i>State and city</i> | <i>Foreign manufacturer</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Alabama | |
| Vance | Mercedes |
| Lincoln | Honda |
| Huntsville | Toyota |
| Montgomery | Hyundai |
| Georgia | |
| West Point | Kia |
| Kentucky | |
| Georgetown | Toyota |
| Mississippi | |
| Canton | Nissan |
| Blue Springs | Toyota |
| South Carolina | |
| Greer | BMW |
| Tennessee | |
| Smyrna | Nissan |
| Nashville | Nissan North American HQ |
| Chattanooga | Volkswagen |
| Texas | |
| San Antonio | Toyota |
| Virginia | |
| Dublin | Volvo |
| Herndon | Volkswagen North American HQ |
| West Virginia | |
| Buffalo | Toyota |

Source: Compiled by author, 2009.

largest North American facility had invested \$5.4 billion and generated about 35,000 direct and indirect jobs in Kentucky since it opened the Georgetown facility in 1986.¹² On the national level, throughout 2007, Toyota invested more than \$17 billion in 10 production facilities scattered across the U.S.¹³ Volkswagen's decision in July 2008 to locate its first North American production facility in Chattanooga, Tenn., a \$1 billion investment, remains the biggest single investment ever made in Tennessee by a company; the Volkswagen investment also drew the state's largest-ever incentive package—\$577.4 million in assistance and tax breaks over the next 30 years from state and local governments. In turn, an economic forecast study estimates that this investment and incentives will spur more than \$11.8 billion in personal income growth over the same period, an estimated \$1.4 billion in total tax revenue from the plant and its offshoots, and 11,477 new jobs.¹⁴ BMW has been credited with transforming South Carolina's upstate region, formerly the stronghold of the state's now fading textile industry, into a thriving high-tech bastion. A September 2008 study released by the University of South Carolina noted that over the past 16 years, BMW has evolved to occupy a distinctive position in the South Carolina economy, supporting 23,050 jobs and generating \$1.2 billion yearly in wages and salaries in the state. In 2007, the total annual economic output associated with BMW's economic activities—sales of goods and services to BMW and its employees from in-state vendors—amounted to more than \$8.8 billion in South Carolina.¹⁵ These statistics clearly demonstrate the enormous economic importance of the automobile industry in the South.

In these dire fiscal times, the emergence of additional stirring economic development projects remains very encouraging. The following passages will highlight several of these, particularly in the area of alternative/clean energy sources:

- In Mississippi, plans are underway to begin operation by 2015 of a \$2.2 billion clean-coal power plant in Kemper County near Meridian that will pump millions of dollars into the local economy, generate nearly 300 direct jobs, lower utility bills and minimize adverse environmental impacts.¹⁶ The plant would create power by separating carbon dioxide emissions from coal, which would then be stored in depleted underground oil wells and sold to companies that would use it to produce oil. The plant will use lignite, a low-quality coal with higher moisture content and reduced burning capability compared to other varieties of coal.
- In Georgia, Suniva, the state's only solar power cell manufacturing plant, opened in December 2008 with financial incentives from the state and local governments.¹⁷ The technology used by Suniva to create solar cells soaks up the sun's energy more efficiently and at a lower cost compared to other competing products. The cells made by Suniva are deployed in solar-powered products manufactured by other companies. Company officials indicate that they already have lined up \$1 billion in sales agreements with overseas solar module manufacturers.
- In Tennessee, construction was slated to begin in early 2009 on a \$1.2 billion plant expected to employ up to 800 people in the production of polycrystalline silicon, the basic element of solar-electric panels and computer chips.¹⁸ The factory is scheduled to open in 2012 and will be built in Clarksville, just north of Nashville. Michigan-based Hemlock Semiconductor Corporation is the parent company for the factory, which could be expanded to a \$2.5 billion investment with thousands more jobs.
- In Oklahoma, the state is touting its decades-long expertise and experience in aviation and aeronautical technology and providing incentives to attract wind manufacturing companies.¹⁹ Oklahoma's ideal geographical landscape for wind energy has the potential to supply 9 percent of the country's electricity needs while the state's extensive aviation and aeronautical background remains critical in wind resource manufacturing elements such as tower production, turbine assembly and blade construction.
- A number of other states are also aggressively pursuing wind energy, both as an economic development and clean energy generation strategy. For instance, Gov. Brian Schweitzer in Montana cites a planned wind turbine plant in Butte that will employ as many as 600 workers, while Gov. Bill Ritter in Colorado touts a Danish-based company Vestas that will employ 2,500 people by 2010 at four turbine manufacturing locations in his state. Similarly, in Newton, Iowa, a wind-turbine plant seeking to employ 500 workers began operations in fall 2008 at a shuttered Maytag factory.²⁰
- In Kannapolis, N.C., 30 miles northeast of Charlotte, the \$1.5 billion N.C. Research Campus opened in October 2008.²¹ The facility is at the site of the century-old Pillowtex textile factory that closed in 2003, and the 350-acre biotech hub is projected to generate 30,000 direct and indirect

jobs when fully operational. State incentives were part of the strategy in establishing the facility and several labs have already been opened.

- In Groton, Conn., the submarine builder Electric Boat announced an expansion in its work force of up to 200 engineers, 50 designers and 400 trade staffers to meet the demand for new Virginia class submarines from the U.S. Navy.²² In addition, the company's 10,000-person work force continues to retain a number of maintenance and modernization contracts for the U.S. Navy.
- In Missouri and Kansas, two recent major economic development projects offer promise for thousands of 21st century high-tech, high-wage jobs. First, the University of Missouri is in the process of establishing a new 500-acre research park in Blue Springs that would expand ties with bioscience and alternative energy companies.²³ Then, in Kansas, the December 2008 decision²⁴ of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to locate the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility in Manhattan, Kans., in the vicinity of Kansas State University, remains a huge boost to the state.²⁵ The facility will be the nation's premier federal lab specializing in animal diseases and other food supply threats. The 500,000-square-foot, \$563 million laboratory's construction is expected to generate 1,000 jobs while paying an estimated \$25 million in annual salaries to about 326 employees. Kansas' impressive biosciences sector has been nurtured for some years now by state policymakers, including the initiative to pump nearly \$580 million into expanded bioscience research, and was undoubtedly influential in this federal decision.
- Finally, in Charleston, S.C., the closure of the U.S. Navy base in 1996 was a serious economic blow to the city and the state.²⁶ But after a decade of decay, some 340 acres of the former base is now part of a 3,000-acre redevelopment effort that will see an injection of \$3 billion over 20 years. This has resulted in a number of "green" and technology-focused, defense and security businesses moving to the former Navy shipyard. The newly developed area includes a number of the companies that work on a range of high-tech military projects and is near the U.S. Navy's engineering and research unit, the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Atlantic. Consequently, between 2000 and 2007, the number of people working in information technology grew by 52 percent in the Charleston area; nationally, it went up by only 9

percent. South Carolina also has the second-highest concentration of industrial engineers in the country, after Michigan. Despite South Carolina's record high unemployment rate for some years now, job growth in the Charleston area was 16.5 percent between 2000 and 2007.

In closing, as foreboding as the severity of the ongoing recession has been and will be on both the national and state economies, the resiliency of states to bounce back from these dismal times by both initiating and continuing a number of promising economic development efforts remains impressive. The role of the federal government in this process remains critical and the Obama administration's proposals regarding both direct assistance to the states and the massive infrastructure repair and modernization program will be vital in revitalizing state economies. This will allow an urgent redirection of the energies of our economy—beginning at the local and state levels—that will eventually generate broad-based, sustained economic growth in all sectors of the country.

Notes

¹"In 2008, 6 Years of Market Gains Are Lost," *The New York Times*, January 1, 2009 and "Stocks Close Out Worst Year Since 1931," *USA Today*, January 3, 2009.

²<http://www.nber.org/cycles/dec2008.html>

³"Fiscal Survey of States: June 2008," National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) and the National Governors Association (NGA), www.nasbo.org.

⁴"29 States Faced Total Budget Shortfall of At Least \$48 Billion in 2009," The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP), August 5, 2008, www.cbpp.org.

⁵"State Budget Troubles Worsen," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, December 23, 2008, www.cbpp.org.

⁶While the focus of this chapter will be on a sampling of major economic developments in the Southern states, references will also be made to projects in other parts of the country.

⁷"As Outlook Dims, Obama Expands Recovery Plans," *The New York Times*, December 21, 2008.

⁸The Council of State Governments' Southern office, the Southern Legislative Conference, continues to focus on the economic impact of the automobile industry in the South. In November 2003, the SLC released a report titled *The Drive to Move South: The Growing Role of the Automobile Industry in the Southern Legislative Conference Economies*. This 148-page report featured an in-depth review of the auto industry in the South. The SLC has also published articles further clarifying the growing importance of the automobile industry in the South in *Global Corporate Expansion*. Visit <http://www.slcatlanta.org/Publications/EconDev/Autos.html> to read the publications.

⁹Toyota's decision in late 2008 to postpone the opening of its latest North American plant in Blue Springs, Missis-

issippi, and the decision to shutter the Toyota plant in San Antonio that manufactures the Tundra for three months in fall 2008 are two examples of the negative effects of the economic recession affecting foreign automaker operations in the South.

¹⁰“Southern Comfort,” *Newsweek*, December 22, 2008.

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¹²<http://www.toyotageorgetown.com/pdfs/2008infokit.pdf>

¹³See note 10.

¹⁴“Chattanooga: VW Incentives, Investment Records in State,” *The Chattanooga [Tennessee] Times Free Press*, August 30, 2008.

¹⁵Douglas P. Woodward, Ph.D. and Paulo Guimarães, Ph.D., “BMW in South Carolina: The Economic Impact of a Leading Sustainable Enterprise,” Moore School of Business at the University of South Carolina, September 2008.

¹⁶“Mississippi Power Working on Clean-Coal Plant,” *The [Mississippi] Clarion-Ledger*, December 19, 2008.

¹⁷“Rain Can’t Stop Solar Panel Factory Opening,” *The Atlanta Journal Constitution*, December 11, 2008.

¹⁸“Clarksville Factory Heralds Green Future,” *The Tennessean*, December 16, 2008.

¹⁹“Oklahoma is Wind Energy,” Oklahoma Department of Commerce, www.OKcommerce.gov/wind.

²⁰Tom Arrandale, “Banking on the Wind,” *Governing*, December 2008, www.governing.com.

²¹“Murdock’s Biotech Hub Taking Form,” *The [North Carolina] News & Observer*, October 21, 2008.

²²“Submarine Company Thriving, Looking to Hire,” www.wfsb.com, December 9, 2008.

²³“Bioscience Hub Sought at Blue Springs Site,” *The Kansas City [Missouri] Star*, December 15, 2008.

²⁴Pending approval by the Obama Administration.

²⁵*Ibid.* and “Flora Loses Biolab to Kansas over Access to Partner Universities,” *The [Mississippi] Clarion-Ledger*, December 9, 2008.

²⁶“A Turn in the South,” *The Economist*, December 30, 2008.

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Energy Infrastructure in the States: Pathways to Reliability

By Doug Myers

Energy infrastructure is vital to the nation's economy and the citizens' way of life. It supplies the nation with the energy required to conduct its daily operations, from supplying needs for industrial manufacturing to heating homes, running computers and fueling cars. The country requires an efficient energy generation and delivery system to keep the economy functioning smoothly, yet the infrastructure is aging, stressed and underfunded. At the same time, demand for energy continues to grow. States play a vital role in regulating and stimulating the creation of infrastructure, as well as siting new energy infrastructure. State officials are therefore in a position to institute policies that mitigate the infrastructure deficit and ensure energy reliability.

Overview

The United States' energy infrastructure is comprised of generation and transmission facilities, as well as the network of roads, pipelines and waterways that supply the generation facilities with fuel. The infrastructure includes power plants, transmission lines, natural gas pipelines and, to a lesser extent, liquefied natural gas terminals for electricity generation services. It also includes oil rigs, pipelines, refineries and storage facilities for the energy that fuels the nation's transportation system.

Across the board, the energy industry is facing severe challenges as demand for safe, reliable and clean energy continues to grow. The U.S. will need to spend an estimated \$85 billion to upgrade the transmission system to a smart grid capable of handling the expected increase in capacity and less prone to blackouts.¹ The rise of state renewable portfolio standards—which 28 states now have—requiring a certain percentage of electricity to come from renewable energy, means new renewable sources will need to be connected to the grid, further increasing the load and making grid upgrades critical to maintain reliability.

The 150 active oil refineries in the states are running near capacity,² yet the most recent one built was in 1976. There are 104 nuclear power plants in the U.S.; the last one became operational in 1996. Seven liquefied natural gas terminals receive natural gas imports from around the globe. That small number is likely to be insufficient to balance questionable U.S. supplies and increasing use of natural gas-fired generation. And proposed coal-fired power plants are simultaneously facing challenges from policymakers, environmental groups and financiers because of their carbon footprint and potential liability problems. Those plants will likely face new legislation mandating carbon capture and sequestration readiness.

The demand for electricity is expected to grow

1.1 percent per year³ and demand for total energy is also increasing. That, combined with an aging and insufficient infrastructure, will force states to find ways to improve the reliability and efficiency of the energy generation and delivery system if a constant and affordable supply is to continue.

Challenges

While some demand can be offset by energy efficiency and conservation, new generation will be required. Coal, which supplies approximately 50 percent of the nation's electricity, will become more expensive and alternative sources of energy, such as wind and solar, will become more common as regulations governing carbon dioxide—or CO₂—emissions take effect. From an infrastructure standpoint, additional renewable sources will require new transmission lines to connect to the grid and will increase the grid load.

Increasing generation capacity poses a myriad of source-specific challenges. For nuclear energy, concerns over the storage and disposal of radioactive waste, as well as overall safety and security, have hampered new generation from coming online. Nuclear is an emissions-free source of energy making it more appealing under looming carbon controls, but it has high capital costs and a history of budget overruns that gives supporters pause.

For coal-fired power plants, uncertainty surrounding carbon legislation has made investors leery about lending funds for new projects. In the past two years, developers have dropped plans for 77 plants.⁴ That trend is likely to continue. And for renewable energy, reluctance to fund or initiate projects over high per-kilowatt-hour costs are only mitigated by the continuation of federal and state tax credits, which are intermittent at best. Discontinuation of those credits

halts the startup of new projects and delays the evolution of the industry into a competitive business.

Aside from source-specific concerns, another key challenge to securing energy infrastructure is deciding where to locate that infrastructure. Concern over the environmental effects of energy generating facilities—in particular, coal and nuclear, as well as concerns over scenic impairments and property value impacts from renewable facilities such as wind turbines—has prevented many proposed projects from proceeding beyond conception. Many municipalities oppose siting of infrastructure, whether it is a new power plant or transmission lines, in their boundaries.

As for the nation's fuel infrastructure, several states are trying to lessen oil's dominance in transportation and are exploring alternatives such as cellulosic ethanol and coal-to-liquids. But those options also face infrastructure challenges, the most prevalent of which is the absence of delivery infrastructure. In the case of ethanol, the current gasoline pipeline infrastructure is not compatible with the needs of cellulose and a new one would need to be designed.⁵

Given the inadequacy of established energy infrastructure, and in the face of local opposition, states are in a quandary over how to meet rising demand for energy.

Implications

Unresolved infrastructure issues pose several long-term problems for states. Overloaded grids and a dearth of new generation and efficiency policies will result in both insufficient and unstable supplies. This affects not only the economy but also the health of citizens during times of blackouts, especially ones that are extended or that occur in extreme weather.

Instability and tight supply—whether it be from the unavailability of natural gas as seen after hurricanes Katrina and Rita or the tight conditions under which oil refineries operate (where demand has exceeded supply and operators' capabilities to expand output⁶)—also mean price spikes when supply is disrupted and higher overall prices for the delivered cost of energy.

And not ensuring new, cleaner generation through policies that support, for example, renewable energy or clean coal also means a reliance on old, carbon-intensive sources of generation that will make it difficult to achieve the greenhouse gas reduction goals needed to mitigate climate change.

Policy Options

States may undertake several efforts to improve energy reliability. Below are five policy options

viable for state policymakers to consider.

1) States should require utilities to institute efficiency measures. Because utilities profit by increasing sales of electricity, states should incentivize efficiency programs by decoupling profits from sales to ensure utilities are appropriately compensated. Efficiency will offset the need for some new generation and is a low-cost option.⁷

2) States should promote demand-side management and distributed generation. Programs such as advanced metering will allow customers to see the real-time rates of electricity and control their energy usage accordingly. And promoting distributed generation—electricity generation from a non-centralized source such as mini windmills and rooftop solar panels that supplement centralized power—through interconnection standards that ensure favorable rates of return will incentivize homeowners and businesses owners to adopt distributed generation.⁸

These programs, which are shaping up to be part of the nation's Smart Grid—an effort to digitize and network all components of the transmission system to improve efficiency—have the potential to save consumers and utilities tens of billions of dollars annually in energy expenditures and forfeited economic activity resulting from power outages by offsetting the need for peak generation, repairing outages rapidly and remotely, and allowing consumers to monitor and control power consumption through pricing signals.⁹

3) States should work collaboratively to identify potential routes for transmission lines. This will allow utilities and transmission companies to fast-track development of new transmission. States should also map out acceptable sites for new generation facilities. Buy-in will be much easier to achieve by taking into consideration citizen, environmental and business concerns ahead of time.¹⁰

4) States should diversify their electricity generation and liquid fuel sources. An over-reliance on one type of fuel, such as natural gas, can pose problems when supply is heavily curtailed. For example, as a result of hurricanes Katrina and Rita, which struck the Gulf Coast in 2005, 75 percent of processing capacity was shut down.¹¹ This may require taking a closer look at nuclear power, instituting renewable portfolio standards and exploring alternative fuels such as coal-to-liquids with carbon capture and sequestration.

5) States should stimulate investment through tax credits favorable to all the above. This will ensure investors find it profitable to undertake new infrastructure projects and will help ensure stable and reliable service.

Conclusion

State officials have the power to greatly enhance and secure our nation's energy infrastructure—and thereby its environmental and economic security—by adopting policies that encourage efficiency and investment, facilitate decision-making processes and promote diversity of supply. Though trade-offs will be necessary, a robust energy infrastructure system is within reach.

Notes

¹Presentation by William L. Massey, Covington & Burling LLP, before The Council of State Governments' Annual Meeting, Oklahoma City, Okla., November 13, 2007.

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³Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2008*, June 2008, 10.

⁴Source Watch: A Project of The Center for Media and Democracy, *Coal Plants Cancelled in 2007, 2008*, http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Coal_plants_cancelled_in_2007 and http://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php?title=Coal_plants_cancelled_in_2008 (accessed on April 2, 2009).

⁵US Government Accountability Office (GAO), *GAO-07- Key Challenges Remain for Developing and Deploying Advanced Energy Technologies to Meet Future Energy Needs*, (December 2006), 28.

⁶GAO, *GAO-08-14- Energy Markets: Increasing Globalization of Petroleum Products Markets, Tightening Refining Demand and Supply Balance, and Other Trends Have Implications for U.S. Energy Supply, Prices, and Price Volatility*, (December 2007), 35.

⁷Presentation by Richard Sedano, Regulatory Assistance Project, before The Council of State Governments' Annual Meeting, Oklahoma City, Okla., November 13, 2007.

⁸*Ibid.*

⁹EAC (Electricity Advisory Committee), *Smart Grid: Enabler of the New Economy*, A Report by The Electricity Advisory Committee, December 2008, chapter 2.

¹⁰National Commission on Energy Policy, 11.

¹¹US DOE Office of Fossil Energy, *Impact of the 2005 Hurricanes on the Natural Gas Industry in the Gulf of Mexico Region*, (July 2006), 2.

About the Author

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Table A
PERCENTAGE OF ELECTRICITY GENERATED BY SOURCE AND BY STATE IN JULY 2007

| <i>State</i> | <i>Coal</i> | <i>Natural Gas</i> | <i>Nuclear</i> | <i>Renewables</i> |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| U.S. totals | 47% | 25% | 19% | 8% |
| Alabama | 51% | 20% | 24% | 5% |
| Alaska | 11% | 70% | 0% | 19% |
| Arizona | 32% | 38% | 24% | 6% |
| Arkansas..... | 44% | 22% | 22% | 11% |
| California | 1% | 53% | 16% | 30% |
| Colorado | 66% | 30% | 0% | 4% |
| Connecticut | 13% | 34% | 50% | 2% |
| Delaware..... | 63% | 36% | 0% | 1% |
| Florida | 33% | 51% | 15% | 2% |
| Georgia | 61% | 14% | 22% | 4% |
| Hawaii..... | 69% | 0% | 0% | 31% |
| Idaho..... | 0% | 8% | 0% | 92% |
| Illinois..... | 48% | 5% | 46% | 0% |
| Indiana..... | 94% | 5% | 0% | 1% |
| Iowa | 81% | 6% | 9% | 3% |
| Kansas | 69% | 9% | 19% | 3% |
| Kentucky | 97% | 2% | 0% | 2% |
| Louisiana | 25% | 54% | 17% | 4% |
| Maine..... | 2% | 48% | 0% | 50% |
| Maryland..... | 63% | 7% | 27% | 3% |
| Massachusetts..... | 21% | 64% | 12% | 3% |
| Michigan..... | 59% | 12% | 27% | 2% |
| Minnesota | 63% | 6% | 25% | 6% |
| Mississippi..... | 33% | 47% | 17% | 3% |
| Missouri..... | 79% | 8% | 10% | 3% |
| Montana | 56% | 0% | 0% | 44% |
| Nebraska..... | 64% | 6% | 30% | 1% |
| Nevada..... | 21% | 70% | 0% | 9% |
| New Hampshire..... | 13% | 33% | 44% | 11% |
| New Jersey..... | 15% | 39% | 45% | 1% |
| New Mexico | 79% | 21% | 0% | 0% |
| New York | 13% | 41% | 28% | 18% |
| North Carolina..... | 60% | 6% | 31% | 4% |
| North Dakota..... | 93% | 0% | 0% | 7% |
| Ohio | 84% | 4% | 12% | 0% |
| Oklahoma | 46% | 50% | 0% | 4% |
| Oregon | 8% | 25% | 0% | 67% |
| Pennsylvania | 54% | 13% | 33% | 1% |
| Rhode Island | 0% | 99% | 0% | 1% |
| South Carolina | 43% | 7% | 49% | 2% |
| South Dakota..... | 53% | 10% | 0% | 37% |
| Tennessee..... | 62% | 1% | 30% | 7% |
| Texas | 34% | 55% | 9% | 3% |
| Utah | 85% | 15% | 0% | 0% |
| Vermont..... | 0% | 0% | 92% | 8% |
| Virginia..... | 40% | 23% | 32% | 5% |
| Washington..... | 7% | 5% | 8% | 81% |
| West Virginia..... | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Wisconsin..... | 68% | 11% | 19% | 2% |
| Wyoming..... | 98% | 1% | 0% | 1% |

Source: Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook 2008 with Projections to 2030.

Meeting the Water Challenges for Sustainable Prosperity

By Edgar Ruiz

Effective management of water resources is critical to the economic sustainability and security of the U.S. Increased population, intensified use and climate change will continue to affect scarce water supplies. Governments, at all levels, will need to adopt collaborative strategies as our actions, or inactions, will have major repercussions on our ability to maintain our global competitiveness.

Adequate management of water resources is key to the economic well-being, public health, environmental sustainability and security of the United States. Most of the day-to-day activities that keep our country going, some of which are taken for granted, require water. But population growth, intensified use among numerous sectors and climate change all pose enormous challenges to our country's water resources.

To meet these 21st century water challenges, federal, state and local governments, along with numerous stakeholders, will need to develop national and regional collaborative strategies. The decisions will be difficult and necessitate a strong political will and a shared vision by policymakers and stakeholders. The stakes are high and the results of our actions, or inactions, will have major repercussions on our ability to maintain our global competitiveness and be responsible stewards of our water resources.

Population Growth Puts Pressure on Already Scarce Water Supplies

The country's growing population, particularly in the West and the South, is putting even more pressure on the already scarce water supplies. The country's changing demographic makeup is transforming its national and regional landscape profoundly. One of the most significant demographic trends of the 20th century was the steady shift of the population west and south from other regions.¹

The population of the West grew faster than the other three regions of the country in every decade of the 20th century.² From 1900 to 2000, California's increase alone accounted for nearly one-sixth of the total U.S. increase and was more than the combined increase of 27 states.³ Five of the fastest-growing metropolitan areas in the U.S. between 1990 and 2000 were in the West—Las Vegas, Yuma, Ariz., Boise, Idaho, Phoenix and Provo, Utah.⁴

In the South, Texas, Florida and Georgia were among the fastest-growing states in the country, with

Georgia being the fastest-growing state in the region. Between 2006 and 2007, 70 of the 100 fastest-growing counties were in the South.⁵ More than one-third of these 100 fastest-growing counties were in either Georgia or Texas.⁶

Increased population from net immigration, domestic migration and increased birth rates has major impacts on the delivery of water services by state and local governments. The ability of states to grapple with the quickly changing demographic trends will play a major role in water public policy debates in state capitols in the coming years.

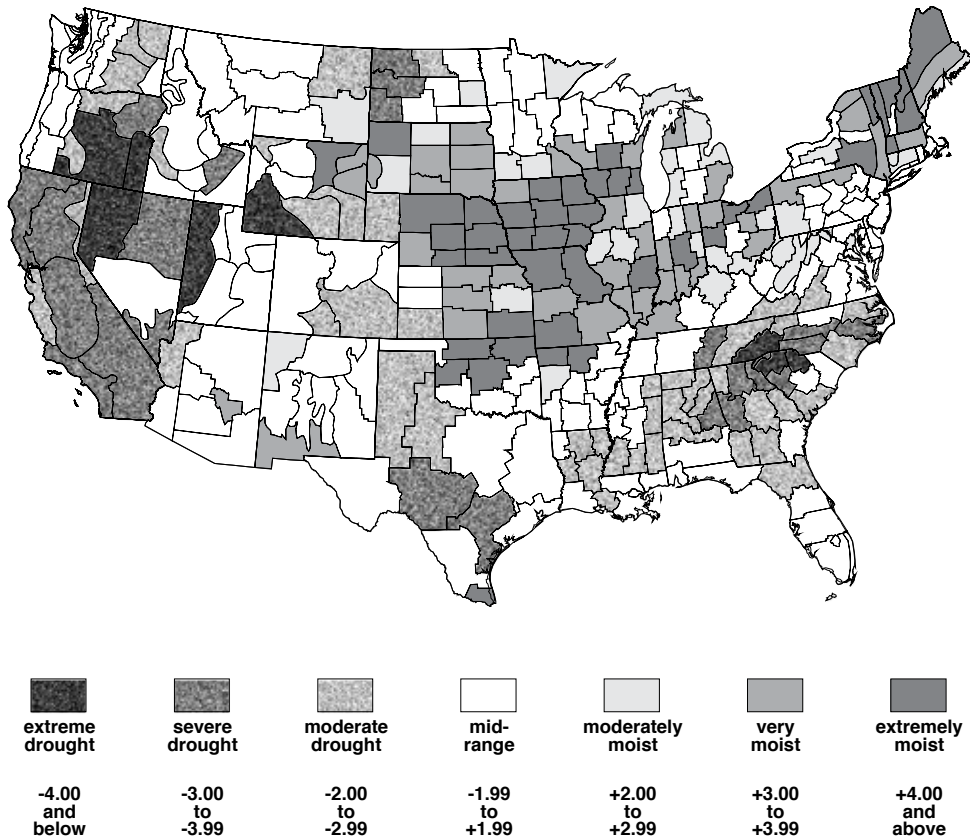
Intensified Water Use

As population growth has intensified in the United States so has water use for energy, irrigation, industrial and urban uses. From 1950 to 2000, water for electricity production represented the biggest change—it grew by 500 percent.⁷ In particular, the thermoelectric power industry, which uses water to cool electricity-generating equipment, has been the category with the largest water withdrawals. A trend showing the increase, decline and then stabilization of water withdrawals for thermoelectric power from 1950 to 2000 occurred as net electricity generated increased 15-fold to 3,450 billion kilowatt-hours during the same period.⁸

Irrigation water use increased by about 50 percent in the same period, as it takes more water to grow food for our rising population.⁹ The total number of acres irrigated in the United States steadily increased from 25,000 thousand acres in 1950 to 58,000 thousand acres in 1980. The estimated number of acres irrigated stayed relatively constant from 1980 to 1995, and then increased to 61,900 thousand acres during 2000.¹⁰

While surface water historically has been the primary source for irrigation, data show an increase in the use of groundwater for this purpose since 1950. During 1950, 77 percent of all irrigation withdrawals were surface water; most of that was used in the

Figure A
Palmer Drought Index, Long-term (Meteorological) Conditions: July 2008



Source: National Climatic Data Center, NOAA.

western states. By 2000, surface-water withdrawals comprised only 58 percent of the total. Groundwater withdrawals for irrigation during 2000 were more than three times larger than during 1950.¹¹

Likewise, the majority of the water for public supplies—63 percent—was withdrawn from surface sources. In 2000, about 242 million people depended on water from public suppliers.¹² Public supply withdrawals—water withdrawn by local county and city water departments to serve industries, restaurants and homes—more than tripled from 1950 to 2000,

with an 8 percent increase between 1995 and 2000.¹³ California, Texas, New York, Florida and Illinois accounted for 40 percent of total public-supply withdrawals and 38 percent of the total population served by public suppliers.¹⁴

Climate Change Impacts

Population growth isn't the only thing putting a strain on water resources. Recent warm climate trends have significantly affected annual precipitation and weather patterns across the country. Warm-

ing conditions have decimated snowfields far earlier than usual. These conditions have made weather patterns increasingly unpredictable. While lengthy droughts always have been a regular part of climate, particularly in the West, recent simulation models suggest that drought will continue to be a factor in the future.¹⁵

While in 2008 the U.S. experienced a national average temperature of 53 degrees Fahrenheit, which was the coolest in more than 10 years, the West, South and Northeast regions continue to experience anomalous warmth. The areas of the contiguous U.S. that experienced moderate to extreme drought expanded and contrasted several times during the year, starting at 27 percent of the country at the beginning of January, reaching a peak of about 31 percent in June, and declining to about 21 percent by the end of December.¹⁶

Conditions in the Southwestern U.S. were especially dry. While weeks without rain are not uncommon in the desert Southwest, serious problems can arise when the weeks turn into months. Because much of the region's drinking water comes from snowmelt, a dry winter can have serious implications in terms of how much water is available for the

following summer season.¹⁷ Moreover, low streams, reservoirs and stock ponds, as well as depleted soil moisture, ravage pastures, range land and cropland as the growing season progresses.

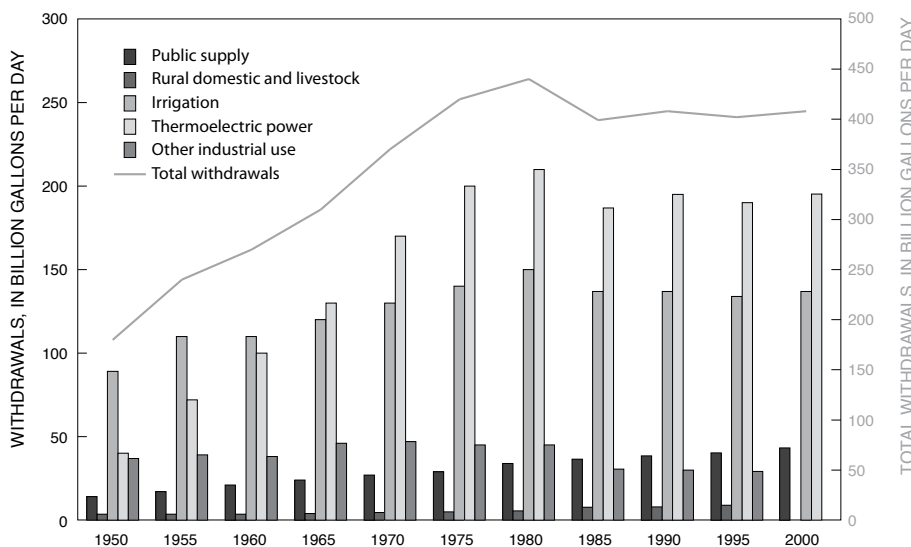
Changing climate conditions, particularly the length and severity of droughts, are having an impact on water supplies at a time of increased demands on regional water resources. The nation is also beginning to see changes in the magnitude, frequency and costs of extreme events like floods.¹⁸

Collaborative and Strategic Responses

These and other factors present critical challenges to government entities, water stakeholders and the general public across the country as we struggle to meet the water needs of the 21st century. While there has been much analysis and dialogue conducted regarding these challenges over the last few years, what is critically needed now is action and the implementation of immediate, mid-term and long-term national and regional strategies.

The lack of action, consensus and unwillingness to consider strategic planning and innovative solutions will result in greater conflict and inability to meet water needs. An example of this growing legal

Figure B
Trends in Water Use in the United States 1950–2000



Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Circular 1268 "Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 2000," <http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/2004/circ1268>.

and political tension is the ongoing debate over Colorado River water that serves upper basin states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, and lower basin states of Nevada, Arizona and California, as well as Mexico. Current levels in the river's two main reservoirs, Lake Powell and Lake Meade, are at historical lows.¹⁹ Meeting the states' allocation demands may be impossible due to decreased water levels and as such, states may pursue legal actions, as opposed to collaborative approaches, which may delay or inhibit progress on sharing and meeting water needs.

The nation's limited and unevenly distributed freshwater resources are used inefficiently and ineffectively, in part because of the lack of a basic national water policy.²⁰ Such policy should be the goal of a new national, bipartisan Water Commission for the 21st Century, as proposed by current federal legislation, that can evaluate and recommend changes to national water policy, as well as encourage effective state and federal coordination and input from a variety of water management stakeholders. In effect, the aim of such a commission should be to translate a shared vision into actions.

In 2008, the National Governors Association released policy positions on water resource management, which included important principles for better managing our water resources. This included watershed management, water rights and allocations, groundwater management, funding of clean and safe drinking water programs, research and technical assistance, and flood plain management, among others. Similarly, the Western Governors Association, adopted broad recommendations as part of its "Water Needs and Strategies for Sustainable Future" report. The report was developed in consultations and meetings with numerous state and local water officials, as well as private sector water interests.

The enactment of land use and water planning strategies can also serve as effective tools in addressing long-term water needs. Historically, land use and water planning have occurred separately from one another in most parts of the United States where water is allocated by state agencies and local use planning is done by local officials.²¹ This in turn has created a governance gap or disconnect between state-directed water supply planning and locally administered land use decisions processes.²²

Several water stakeholders have commenced taking actions to bridge this disconnect and develop smart water management practices. In 2007, the Public Policy Research Institute at the University of Montana published a report, "Bridging the Govern-

nance Gap: Strategies to Integrate Water and Land Use Planning," which outlined a number of policy options, including water conscious land use planning, changes in state laws requiring consistency review with other land use and environmental laws and policies, watershed sensitive planning and realistic population projections, among others.

A number of western entities are responding to scarce water supplies in a variety of ways, including water transfers from rural to urban uses, regional water banks that store water and desalination projects. Water transfers are the most contentious of these alternative approaches because of the implications for the future of agriculture and rural land in the West, as well as to fish and wildlife in the region. In addition, the water supplies for other users can be affected when individuals or water entities, including water and irrigation districts, are allowed to obtain water from others within the same water basin without proper monitoring or control.

The potential impact of water transfers, however, can be mitigated if parties develop better mechanisms to deal with the needs of local water users and the environment. In California and other Western states, for example, local water districts put into place cooperative monitoring programs and rapid response programs aimed to address water-level issues as a result of water transfers. Data from monitoring programs and open communication with parties that might have been affected helped identify groundwater issues—as well as prompt actions such as halting pumping and deepening wells—before adverse impacts of transfers became serious.²³

Other strategies include the enhancement of management strategies for conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water. Conjunctive water use management refers to planned efforts at the scheme and basin level to optimize productivity of crops, equity and environmental sustainability by simultaneously managing surface and groundwater resources.²⁴ Such efforts can be paramount, particularly in water scarce regions and in times of drought, because failure to integrate conjunctive water resources can result in groundwater overexploitation.²⁵

These examples represent only a fraction of the potential policies and approaches to meet our country's water needs. As a new federal administration commences its work and states and water stakeholders continue to grapple with old and new water problems, however, the time is ripe to pursue robust and strategic efforts to better manage our water resources. Such efforts are desperately needed to meet current and future water needs.

Conclusion

Increased population growth, intensified water use and climate change impacts have and will continue to dramatically alter water supplies, water quality and water management practices across the United States. Population growth across the country may not be as fast-paced as the West and South; drought impacts may not be as prevalent as in the West and Southwest; and intensified water uses may not be the same across different sectors. But given the economic interdependence among all regions in the U.S., these impacts will cumulatively affect all of us.

As such, governments at all levels, along with a broad array of stakeholders and water interests, need to proactively pursue innovative solutions and collaborative approaches to better manage our nation's water resources. This needs to include developing a national water policy and providing states and local governments the financial and regulatory tools to implement national and regional recommendations.

The availability of an adequate and reliable water supply will dramatically affect the growth of our industries, our economic competitiveness and the sustainability of our environment. At no other time is regional and national leadership more critical on water issues than today.

Notes

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About the Author

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"The Foundation for New Growth": Challenges for Transportation Officials

By John Horsley

Fiscal conditions in the states began to decline in fiscal 2008. State spending and revenues grew at a lower rate than the prior year and balances were well-below their near record levels of fiscal 2007. While fiscal 2008 saw somewhat moderate declines, the fiscal situation in the states has deteriorated much more sharply in fiscal 2009. State spending is projected to be negative for the first time since 1983, balance levels are being reduced as states use reserves to address shortfalls, and recent data shows state revenues declining by 4 percent. As a result, states are likely to face a difficult budgetary environment in fiscal 2010 and beyond.

A three-pronged financial crisis is engulfing transportation officials in every part of the country. That crisis involves the insolvency of the federal Highway Trust Fund, ever-escalating construction costs and the huger-than-before need for sustained and stable investment in transportation infrastructure to provide future generations with a modern, globally competitive system. This crisis will have long-term repercussions in the transportation industry.¹

Spending from the Highway Trust Fund has exceeded the levels of revenue flowing into it. Congress provided a temporary patch to the Highway Trust Fund with a transfer of \$8 million from the General Fund in September 2008. That was done to safeguard in the short-term those commitments made to the states under the current highway and transit authorization through October 2009. The fund, however, is still in danger of insolvency unless long-range action is taken in the near future. Congress, at minimum, will again need to provide interim financing through Oct. 1 just to sustain current funding levels. Otherwise, according to current revenue projections, the highway program will face a reduction of at least \$20 billion for the 2010 fiscal year.²

Another problem facing the transportation industry is the skyrocketing costs of construction in recent years. From 2004 to 2008, construction prices for steel, concrete and machinery went through the roof. The costs for asphalt alone jumped a whopping 400 percent. Experts estimate that between 1993—when federal fuel taxes were last adjusted—through 2015, those costs will have increased by more than 80 percent.³

Those steadily mushrooming costs have dramatically reduced any purchasing power that once existed. To restore that purchasing power to what it was in 1993, federal highway funding must be increased from \$43 billion this year to \$75 billion

by 2015. Federal transit funding would need to be increased from \$10.3 billion this year to \$18.5 billion in 2015.⁴

As if a depleted Highway Trust Fund or stratospheric construction costs were not enough, the industry must also contend with an unprecedented national economic collapse. Those ongoing financial woes have seriously affected innumerable individuals, institutions, industries and initiatives across the country. The need to preserve and upgrade existing transportation infrastructure, which is critical to large-scale and long-term mobility demands, has been especially hard-hit throughout the current financial slump.

A swift, strong and sweeping transportation infrastructure rebuilding program will play a pivotal role in creating urgently needed jobs and jump-starting the economy. President Barack Obama understands and embraces this need—both in the short-term to get our ailing country back on its feet and over the long haul to sustain a revitalized economy.

As the new President forcefully proclaimed in his historic inaugural address, "The state of the economy calls for action We will act, not only to create new jobs, but to lay the foundation for new growth. We will build the roads and bridges, the electric grids and digital lines that feed our commerce and bind us together."⁵

The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, commonly called AASHTO, has consistently and strongly supported the President, his administration, Congress, and others in seeking to translate that stirring call for action into substantive accomplishments.

To signal to Congress and the Administration the scale of ready-to-go projects that the states could implement through an economic stimulus bill, AASHTO surveyed its members late last year on

what was needed. The survey's findings were publicly announced in December 2008. Through that survey, we identified more than 5000 ready-to-go highway projects worth \$64 billion that could be under contract within six months if included in an economic stimulus bill. The American Public Transportation Association (APTA), for its part, identified \$12 billion in ready-to-go transit projects that could get underway within 90 days of economic stimulus funds being distributed by the Federal Transit Administration.⁶

We were therefore delighted when Congress and the Administration reached agreement on a wide-ranging and substantial economic recovery package. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), which President Obama signed into law on February 17, provides \$48.1 billion for transportation projects. This includes \$27.5 billion for highways and bridges, \$8.4 billion for transit, \$8.0 billion high-speed rail, \$1.3 billion for Amtrak, another \$1.3 billion for aviation, and \$1.5 billion for a competitive grant program for major projects regardless of mode.⁷

This legislation is a huge step towards getting thousands of infrastructure projects underway rapidly and reliably, meeting urgent community needs, creating hundreds of thousands of family-wage jobs in the struggling construction industry, and fostering widespread economic recovery. After the bill signing on February 17, U.S. Secretary of Transportation Ray LaHood pledged to ensure that funds would be distributed to the states and others as quickly as possible. He also expressed the desire to hear the sounds of more shovels, hammers, and bulldozers in the upcoming months.⁸

The state departments of transportation, as key decisionmakers in how money and resources for those projects are ultimately put to use in the field, are more than up to that challenge. Missouri, to name but one example, wasted no time in putting its recovery dollars to work. Just seconds after Obama signed ARRA into law, the Missouri Highways and Transportation Commission voted to replace a crumbling 76-year-old, 1000-foot-long bridge over the Osage River. Other states, with similar determination and focus, have likewise been moving quickly to launch their recovery projects. Above all else, those states bring to their respective efforts a shared and solid record of historic achievements.⁹

In 1915, for example, state highway officials waged a daunting but ultimately victorious battle to modernize our roads and thereby get farmers out of the mud once and for all. The states came through

again starting in 1956, when they built a web of superhighways that made it possible for us to drive from coast to coast without hitting a single stoplight. More than anything else, the Interstate Highway System brought our nation even closer together and unleashed far-reaching economic forces that have forever changed how we live, work and travel. Yet another milestone took place in 1991, when the landmark Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act—commonly known as ISTEA—enabled states to more effectively and seamlessly link highway, rail, air and marine modes of transportation.¹⁰

We have all benefited from those transportation visions brought to fruition. Now a new, even bolder vision is needed at this point in our history. This vision must build upon but also go well beyond what has already taken place, because the 21st century challenges we face are in many respects unprecedented. New dynamics, in other words, require new solutions.

First and foremost, that means setting aside the current laundry list of at least 100 different program objectives for highways and another 50 for transit. We need to better prepare for the future by identifying true program priorities and refocusing on objectives of genuine, lasting national interest. Meaningful reform, not business as usual, is critically needed.¹¹

One leading objective involves preserving highways, transit and rail systems so they last for generations. Routine maintenance will no longer be enough for various structures already in place now for 40 to 50 years. Pavement foundations, to cite but one example, will need to be rebuilt on a widespread basis. Due to their own age and inevitable changes in specifications, many bridges will have to be rehabilitated and others replaced altogether. Major updates will also be due for a broad range of rail and transit facilities and vehicles. Overall, there will be plenty of need in the decades ahead to modernize our transportation network so that it better accommodates everything from heavier truck loads to faster design speeds.¹²

But all that will require major investment. A case in point involves the Interstate Highway System, which carries 24 percent of all traffic but is merely one percent of the nation's total system mileage. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation's 2004 *Conditions and Performance* report, an annual investment of \$31 billion will be needed to preserve just that tiny fraction of the most heavily traveled highways in the United States. AASHTO has further calculated that, when adjusting the "constant dollar" estimate to "year of expenditure" dol-

lars, it will actually take at least \$49 billion annually to do what is necessary in 2015 and \$72 billion per year by 2030. As shown by that example of a strategically significant but comparatively small segment of our transportation system, we face steep challenges when it comes to burgeoning costs and bare-minimum preservation requirements.¹³

We will also need to step up efforts to support our nation's global competitiveness, growth in productivity, economic development and national defense through an improved multi-modal freight system. More than ever before, our status as the world's economic superpower is under serious assault. Our competitors in China, India and Europe are investing heavily in upgrading transportation infrastructure and technologies for marketplaces across the globe.

This struggle for economic primacy is fierce and it is one that will continue to rage unabated in the decades ahead. China, for example, is expected to surpass the United States as the single largest economy in the world by 2030. So rather than resting on our laurels as the economic powerhouse of the 20th century, we will need to ensure that we have the transportation infrastructure and, in particular, the freight capacity to stay competitive throughout this century as well. A step toward accomplishing that goal entails fixing the 100 worst bottlenecks in the country by 2015 to guarantee that our nation—coupled with our NAFTA partners Canada and Mexico—can compete even more effectively with other large-scale trading blocs.¹⁴

The seismic shift toward our dependence on global trade and its ongoing implications for our future cannot be underrated. Since the dawn of the interstate highway era in 1956, the value of imports has jumped to an equivalent of about one-fourth of the nation's gross domestic product. We will need to meaningfully address current or prospective limitations within the transportation network to stay in the “just-in-time” world-trade competition.¹⁵

Those limitations can be readily seen in current trends. As one key example, the volume of international containers arriving at our nation's ports is projected to grow from 40 million in 2005 to 100 million by 2020. Rail freight, for its part, is expected to increase by 60 percent by 2040.¹⁶

This capacity crisis could have far-reaching negative implications for how the United States continues to fare economically. And it's why AASHTO president Allen D. Biehler of Pennsylvania has announced an initiative to address that crisis through development of a multi-modal freight strategic business plan.¹⁷

Those concerns about future capacity, in turn, led to consideration of another major objective that transportation officials must likewise remain focused on—safety. While we have already made considerable progress in improving transportation safety, a lot remains to be done to reduce the 40,000 fatalities and 3 million disabling injuries that still occur each year on the nation's highways. AASHTO is pushing Congress and others to work toward reducing those numbers by half in two decades.¹⁸

The need to work on this objective will become increasingly more urgent. One key reason involves the fastest-growing and largest segment of our population. One in eight people in the United States is 65 or older; by 2030, that number will be one in five.

Many in that group will continue to be active, contributing members of our society who appreciate and use our transportation network. Over time, however, more and more of them will also need to come to terms with the challenges of being elderly. Older people, for example, generally have slower reaction times when driving. They also do not see as well and are more vulnerable in crashes. Consequently, there will be an increased need to do what we can to keep them safe on the road. That will mean enhanced efforts to improve visibility of pavement markings and signage. There will also be a need for expanded licensing reviews. We also should be better prepared to offer those individuals no longer able to drive other appealing options for travel. Those options should include improved fixed-route and paratransit services.¹⁹

We also need to stay focused on another objective that concerns broad segments of our population—cutting down on congestion while also increasing connectivity for both urban and rural areas. That means not just holding onto and keeping up what has already been built, but also aggressively addressing ever-worsening capacity problems.

The numbers underscore these problems. The population is expected to jump from around 305 million today to 435 million by 2055. At least 80 percent of that growth is expected to occur in the nation's metropolitan areas; between 1955 and 2005, the number of people living in those regions did increase from 85 million to 225 million. This increase will further clog already heavily congested portions of the transportation network if nothing or little is done to increase capacity.²⁰

Non-metropolitan areas will also continue to merit serious attention and assistance. Growth in those regions is projected to reach approximately 20 million people over the next three decades. Of the

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20 states expected to grow fastest during that time-frame, several—including Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming—are primarily rural.²¹

In light of these demographic patterns, it is incumbent on us to more fully connect rural America with the rest of the nation through state-of-the-art transportation systems. As an illustration of what might be required to accomplish this, the 2007 National Cooperative Highway Research Program study, *Future of the Interstate*, estimates that another 12,400 lane-miles would need to be added to rural parts of the National Highway System. Along with that, 40,000 lane-miles would need to be added to the existing 135,000 lane-miles of rural interstate routes; another 6,000 lane-miles would have to be added to current highway system routes that either exceed capacity or likely will in the future.²²

We need to use advanced management techniques and technologies that better assure travel reliability and provide effective emergency response in disasters wherever and whenever possible. That means further harnessing and applying on a large scale those comparatively new and still-emerging tools and programs aimed at making travel safer and easier for all of us.

A case in point involves the dial-in 511 traveler information system. Now available in more than half the states, that service should be accessible in all 50 states by 2015. Many more people can then use the service to find the latest, most accurate reports on local surface transportation conditions.²³

Other increasingly utilized technologies include recycling hot mix asphalt pavement to conserve resources and constructing perpetual pavements for long life. Concrete pavement technologies are likewise being improved, with unbounded overlays already in use as a rehabilitation option for composite—asphalt over concrete—pavements exhibiting significant deterioration.²⁴

Another steadily growing trend involves design-build techniques that combine high-quality materials with incentives for contractors to finish transportation projects faster. An example of this contracting approach, and its potential application on an even wider scale, was the expedited rebuilding of the Escambia Bay Bridge on Interstate 10 near Pensacola, Fla. The estimated life for the new spans, which replaced those damaged by Hurricane Ivan, is 75 years.²⁵

In addition, transportation officials must strive to enhance community quality of life and minimize impacts on the environment and global impact

change. AASHTO president Biehler has made that issue one of his emphasis areas.

While the specific impact of climate change will likely vary from one part of the nation to another, a common denominator will be how it affects the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of transportation systems. Those impacts inevitably require major changes in how we retrofit existing infrastructure and design new infrastructure.²⁶

As a part of that objective, AASHTO's member departments have adopted and will continue to pursue various environmentally sensitive actions. The association supports efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to help meet global climate change goals. AASHTO supports better coordination of land use and transportation to reduce trips made by car and encourage greater travel via foot, bike and transit. We also champion the benefits of telecommuting. In addition, AASHTO supports doubling transit ridership over the next 20 years. State departments of transportation already invest \$400 million annually in bike paths and other community enhancements.²⁷

Highway construction is among America's biggest recyclers, remilling thousands of miles of asphalt pavement each year and reusing large quantities of slag and fly ash in concrete pavement. We want to see these recycling efforts broadened even further.²⁸

All the above objectives for preservation and renewal, interstate commerce, safety, congestion reduction and connectivity for both urban and rural areas, system operations, and the environment unquestionably involve formidable challenges. But our nation is more than up to the task of handling those challenges and making a great transportation network even better.

AASHTO President Biehler, along with emphasizing sustainability and a multi-modal strategic freight plan, is also seeking to have those challenges addressed this year on Capitol Hill. "America needs a better transportation system," he has said. "The opportunity to create a dynamic and responsive system—accountable to the public and focused on the future—lies before us as Congress enacts new surface transportation authorization in 2009."²⁹

In a similar assessment of future priorities and needs, the National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission asserted in its 2008 report, *Transportation for Tomorrow*: "We must take significant, decisive action now to create and sustain the pre-eminent transportation system in the world."³⁰

We must all work together toward that end and help lay the foundation for new growth so that our

fellow Americans will continue to have the transportation network they need and deserve in the decades ahead.

Notes

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²¹AASHTO, *A New Vision for the 21st Century*, 29.

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²⁴*Ibid.*, 35, 37.

²⁵*Ibid.*, 35–37.

²⁶AASHTO, *2009 AASHTO Emphasis Areas*, 6; Transportation Research Board, *Potential Impacts of Climate Change on U.S. Transportation* (Washington, D.C.: The National Academies, 2008).

²⁷AASHTO, *Climate Change and Sustainability—2009* (Washington, D.C.: AASHTO, 2008) and Transportation: Invest in America, Bottom Line Report (Washington, DC: AASHTO, 2002), 16.

²⁸*Ibid.*

²⁹AASHTO, *2009 AASHTO Emphasis Areas*, 2.

³⁰The National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission, *Transportation for Tomorrow* (Washington, D.C.: The National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission, 2007), 1.

About the Author

John Horsley is executive director of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials in Washington, D.C. He previously served as county commissioner in Kitsap County, Washington, and as associate deputy secretary at the U.S. Department of Transportation. Mr. Horsley is a graduate of Harvard, and was a Peace Corps volunteer and congressional aide. He is also a past president of the National Association of Counties.

Table 9.12
TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE, BY REGION: 2007
(Classified by jurisdiction)

| State or other jurisdiction | Rural mileage | | | | Urban mileage | | | | Total rural & urban mileage |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | State highway agency | County | Town, township & municipal (a) | Other jurisdictions (b) | State highway agency | County | Town, township & municipal (a) | Other jurisdictions (b) | |
| Total | 634,956 | 1,599,849 | 581,634 | 48,647 | 148,745 | 186,518 | 710,774 | 6,432 | 1,057,660 |
| United States total | 633,933 | 1,599,849 | 579,577 | 48,647 | 145,198 | 186,518 | 701,035 | 6,432 | 1,044,367 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 1,289 | 0 | 4,634 | 247 | 2,428 | 0 | 12,567 | 58 | 15,109 |
| Delaware | 3,063 | 0 | 100 | 31 | 2,246 | 0 | 669 | 5 | 2,964 |
| Maine | 7,527 | 0 | 11,975 | 136 | 2,987 | 0 | 1,970 | 21 | 4,987 |
| Massachusetts | 708 | 0 | 6,817 | 414 | 2,125 | 4 | 25,475 | 359 | 28,041 |
| New Hampshire | 3,218 | 0 | 7,612 | 41 | 772 | 0 | 4,046 | 3 | 4,821 |
| New Jersey | 455 | 1,986 | 3,849 | 585 | 1,872 | 4,456 | 24,605 | 421 | 31,454 |
| New York | 9,917 | 15,935 | 39,340 | 526 | 5,052 | 4,389 | 37,604 | 801 | 47,866 |
| Pennsylvania | 28,852 | 20 | 43,414 | 3,398 | 11,019 | 270 | 33,402 | 352 | 45,131 |
| Rhode Island | 317 | 0 | 945 | 0 | 788 | 0 | 4,423 | 3 | 5,239 |
| Vermont | 2,454 | 0 | 10,152 | 210 | 179 | 0 | 1,217 | 0 | 1,421 |
| Regional total | 57,800 | 17,941 | 128,838 | 5,588 | 27,473 | 9,119 | 145,978 | 2,023 | 185,033 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 10,960 | 14,170 | 72,448 | 404 | 5,098 | 2,181 | 33,345 | 303 | 40,953 |
| Indiana (d) | 9,558 | 60,439 | 3,524 | 0 | 1,830 | 5,711 | 14,610 | 0 | 22,151 |
| Iowa | 7,930 | 88,537 | 5,961 | 375 | 957 | 1,078 | 9,058 | 176 | 11,289 |
| Kansas | 9,620 | 111,687 | 5,188 | 178 | 749 | 703 | 11,146 | 60 | 12,658 |
| Michigan | 7,068 | 74,137 | 2,990 | 38 | 2,605 | 15,073 | 18,080 | 0 | 35,758 |
| Minnesota (e) | 10,728 | 42,902 | 61,809 | 1,014 | 1,153 | 1,985 | 15,213 | 10 | 18,382 |
| Nebraska | 9,548 | 60,196 | 17,009 | 263 | 407 | 625 | 5,190 | 0 | 6,222 |
| North Dakota | 7,167 | 10,067 | 66,145 | 23 | 217 | 0 | 1,680 | 0 | 1,897 |
| Ohio | 14,255 | 25,756 | 36,795 | 3,169 | 5,011 | 3,274 | 36,280 | 73 | 44,682 |
| South Dakota | 7,614 | 36,358 | 34,240 | 540 | 229 | 314 | 2,228 | 105 | 2,878 |
| Wisconsin | 9,738 | 19,205 | 62,764 | 12 | 2,031 | 1,498 | 18,562 | 57 | 22,148 |
| Regional total | 103,986 | 543,454 | 368,873 | 6,016 | 20,287 | 32,442 | 165,392 | 784 | 219,018 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 8,774 | 60,199 | 5,331 | 169 | 2,162 | 533 | 18,722 | 0 | 22,023 |
| Arkansas | 15,026 | 65,640 | 4,754 | 0 | 1,413 | 480 | 9,579 | 1 | 9,579 |
| Florida | 5,965 | 29,460 | 2,938 | 0 | 6,097 | 40,516 | 34,508 | 0 | 81,271 |
| Georgia | 13,928 | 62,261 | 3,505 | 87 | 3,986 | 22,063 | 11,053 | 39 | 37,682 |
| Kentucky | 25,121 | 37,751 | 2,199 | 255 | 783 | 1,635 | 8,224 | 47 | 12,480 |
| Louisiana | 13,200 | 28,433 | 2,474 | 3 | 3,481 | 4,053 | 8,719 | 14 | 16,276 |
| Maryland | 3,099 | 10,359 | 399 | 134 | 2,051 | 10,730 | 4,261 | 125 | 17,275 |
| Mississippi | 9,604 | 50,852 | 2,568 | 84 | 1,353 | 7,183 | 7,183 | 5 | 10,780 |
| Missouri | 30,803 | 69,254 | 5,033 | 0 | 2,882 | 3,516 | 16,311 | 0 | 22,709 |
| North Carolina | 62,733 | 0 | 4,834 | 748 | 16,555 | 0 | 16,189 | 0 | 33,105 |
| Oklahoma | 11,090 | 78,003 | 7,047 | 1,102 | 1,194 | 2,134 | 12,195 | 110 | 15,634 |
| South Carolina | 30,256 | 16,888 | 322 | 191 | 1,181 | 3,374 | 1,866 | 0 | 16,423 |
| Tennessee | 10,866 | 52,557 | 4,306 | 336 | 3,020 | 4,471 | 14,193 | 10 | 21,713 |

See footnotes at end of table.

TOTAL ROAD AND STREET MILEAGE, BY REGION: 2007 — Continued (Classified by jurisdiction)

| State or other jurisdiction | Rural mileage | | | | | Urban mileage | | | | | Total rural & urban mileage | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | State highway agency | County | Town, township & municipal (a) | Other jurisdictions (b) | Federal agency (c) | Total rural roads | State highway agency | County | Town, township & municipal (a) | Other jurisdictions (b) | | Federal agency (c) | |
| Texas..... | 68,357 | 139,180 | 13,289 | 3 | 831 | 221,660 | 11,618 | 6,334 | 66,086 | 156 | 0 | 84,194 | 305,854 |
| Virginia..... | 47,787 | 28 | 871 | 24 | 1,638 | 50,348 | 9,940 | 1,642 | 10,495 | 15 | 219 | 22,311 | 72,659 |
| West Virginia..... | 31,153 | 0 | 1,154 | 66 | 621 | 32,994 | 3,064 | 0 | 2,193 | 21 | 0 | 5,278 | 38,272 |
| Regional total..... | 387,762 | 700,865 | 61,024 | 3,202 | 19,276 | 1,172,129 | 82,423 | 103,684 | 241,777 | 543 | 2,693 | 421,120 | 1,603,249 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 5,059 | 2,350 | 1,607 | 1,810 | 1,254 | 12,080 | 592 | 1,175 | 215 | 15 | 360 | 2,357 | 14,437 |
| Arizona..... | 5,814 | 15,378 | 3,178 | 240 | 13,066 | 37,676 | 971 | 2,808 | 18,617 | 188 | 333 | 22,917 | 60,593 |
| California..... | 10,830 | 52,066 | 3,996 | 3,017 | 13,536 | 83,445 | 4,439 | 13,026 | 69,574 | 50 | 620 | 87,709 | 171,154 |
| Colorado..... | 7,694 | 51,566 | 2,362 | 644 | 6,671 | 68,937 | 1,398 | 4,689 | 13,094 | 16 | 32 | 19,229 | 88,166 |
| Hawaii..... | 570 | 1,323 | 0 | 47 | 101 | 2,041 | 369 | 1,901 | 0 | 13 | 17 | 2,300 | 4,341 |
| Idaho..... | 4,636 | 15,347 | 28 | 14,873 | 7,926 | 42,810 | 323 | 152 | 2,700 | 2,420 | 11 | 5,606 | 48,416 |
| Montana..... | 10,486 | 44,290 | 1,209 | 286 | 13,949 | 70,220 | 299 | 5 | 2,678 | 0 | 0 | 2,982 | 73,202 |
| Nevada..... | 4,744 | 19,786 | 231 | 542 | 1,490 | 26,793 | 639 | 2,115 | 4,320 | 0 | 4 | 7,078 | 33,871 |
| New Mexico..... | 11,022 | 35,947 | 1,370 | 215 | 11,796 | 60,350 | 961 | 3,519 | 3,508 | 0 | 1 | 7,989 | 68,339 |
| Oregon..... | 6,684 | 30,320 | 1,661 | 545 | 7,765 | 46,975 | 852 | 2,885 | 8,949 | 82 | 14 | 12,782 | 59,757 |
| Utah..... | 4,778 | 21,356 | 2,346 | 0 | 4,193 | 32,673 | 1,053 | 2,420 | 7,885 | 0 | 192 | 11,550 | 44,223 |
| Washington..... | 5,732 | 33,701 | 2,170 | 10,729 | 8,549 | 60,881 | 1,312 | 6,156 | 14,825 | 64 | 194 | 22,551 | 83,432 |
| Wyoming..... | 6,336 | 14,159 | 684 | 893 | 3,338 | 25,410 | 417 | 422 | 1,523 | 211 | 69 | 2,642 | 28,052 |
| Regional total..... | 84,408 | 337,754 | 20,561 | 36,667 | 91,265 | 570,655 | 13,641 | 40,894 | 144,992 | 2,681 | 1,904 | 204,112 | 774,767 |
| without California..... | 73,555 | 285,523 | 16,846 | 30,824 | 80,098 | 486,846 | 9,186 | 28,247 | 78,314 | 3,009 | 1,227 | 119,983 | 606,829 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 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, 2007, (October 2008).

Key:

... — Not applicable.

(a) Prior to 1999, municipal was included with other jurisdictions.

(b) Includes state park, state toll, other state agency, other local agency and other roadways not identified

by ownership.

(c) Roadways in federal parks, forests, and reservations that are not part of the state and local highway systems.

(d) Excludes 788 miles of federal agency-owned roads.

(e) Excludes 437 miles of local government owned roads.

HIGHWAYS

Table 9.13

APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION BY REGION: FISCAL YEAR 2008 (In thousands of dollars)

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Interstate maintenance</i> | <i>National highway system</i> | <i>Surface transportation program</i> | <i>Bridge program</i> | <i>Congestion mitigation & air quality improvement</i> | <i>Appalachian development highway system</i> | <i>Recreation trails</i> |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| Total | 6,210,374 | 7,674,597 | 8,110,299 | 5,160,899 | 2,143,941 | 470,000 | 79,160 |
| United States Total | 6,210,374 | 7,629,072 | 8,110,299 | 5,160,899 | 2,143,941 | 470,000 | 79,160 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 60,486 | 55,865 | 71,506 | 175,782 | 40,762 | 0 | 974 |
| Delaware..... | 6,453 | 53,090 | 36,191 | 14,618 | 9,847 | 0 | 854 |
| Maine..... | 26,483 | 29,399 | 32,148 | 31,738 | 8,618 | 0 | 1,146 |
| Massachusetts..... | 82,019 | 83,434 | 102,511 | 188,903 | 61,183 | 0 | 1,323 |
| New Hampshire..... | 21,976 | 41,622 | 36,824 | 27,253 | 9,982 | 0 | 1,025 |
| New Jersey..... | 123,118 | 181,739 | 182,464 | 206,434 | 101,490 | 0 | 1,296 |
| New York..... | 204,004 | 233,585 | 271,212 | 476,130 | 174,912 | 22,573 | 1,932 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 217,468 | 230,935 | 260,924 | 473,335 | 104,775 | 103,415 | 1,913 |
| Rhode Island..... | 10,581 | 42,681 | 30,839 | 64,315 | 8,858 | 0 | 851 |
| Vermont..... | 16,417 | 35,961 | 31,835 | 29,670 | 8,630 | 0 | 927 |
| Regional average..... | 76,901 | 98,831 | 105,645 | 168,818 | 52,906 | 12,599 | 1,224 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 263,866 | 201,036 | 290,499 | 151,938 | 96,037 | 0 | 2,101 |
| Indiana..... | 198,031 | 202,581 | 229,463 | 80,937 | 46,865 | 0 | 1,301 |
| Iowa..... | 71,917 | 105,342 | 101,558 | 67,042 | 9,386 | 0 | 1,344 |
| Kansas..... | 64,908 | 90,468 | 101,509 | 47,884 | 9,004 | 0 | 1,252 |
| Michigan..... | 170,759 | 214,798 | 268,973 | 123,622 | 73,738 | 0 | 2,281 |
| Minnesota..... | 107,632 | 130,560 | 166,075 | 36,878 | 29,589 | 0 | 1,715 |
| Nebraska..... | 45,983 | 79,311 | 68,670 | 26,351 | 9,443 | 0 | 1,114 |
| North Dakota..... | 32,118 | 89,082 | 43,460 | 11,770 | 9,605 | 0 | 954 |
| Ohio..... | 242,479 | 236,256 | 291,754 | 183,685 | 95,021 | 20,523 | 1,844 |
| South Dakota..... | 41,191 | 80,546 | 51,169 | 14,855 | 10,521 | 0 | 986 |
| Wisconsin..... | 115,211 | 197,257 | 191,606 | 32,008 | 25,712 | 0 | 1,700 |
| Regional average..... | 123,100 | 147,931 | 164,067 | 70,634 | 37,720 | 1,866 | 1,508 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 133,385 | 149,500 | 172,779 | 92,276 | 12,102 | 29,235 | 1,634 |
| Arkansas..... | 84,912 | 97,216 | 110,434 | 67,895 | 11,105 | 0 | 1,256 |
| Florida..... | 324,337 | 466,883 | 499,418 | 147,612 | 13,379 | 0 | 3,288 |
| Georgia..... | 292,198 | 267,496 | 339,199 | 89,563 | 61,529 | 17,918 | 2,008 |
| Kentucky..... | 117,212 | 135,253 | 127,593 | 71,047 | 12,317 | 68,567 | 1,315 |
| Louisiana..... | 79,211 | 90,508 | 108,864 | 189,715 | 9,626 | 0 | 1,635 |
| Maryland..... | 96,045 | 108,259 | 117,470 | 113,268 | 52,324 | 6,414 | 1,207 |
| Mississippi..... | 64,770 | 106,962 | 104,907 | 66,447 | 10,051 | 5,302 | 1,442 |
| Missouri..... | 158,333 | 176,415 | 192,987 | 143,396 | 21,371 | 0 | 1,532 |
| North Carolina..... | 175,784 | 207,390 | 236,306 | 143,432 | 49,228 | 38,236 | 1,781 |
| Oklahoma..... | 100,290 | 129,595 | 144,411 | 80,563 | 10,296 | 0 | 1,498 |
| South Carolina..... | 119,889 | 121,153 | 156,418 | 66,452 | 11,661 | 2,905 | 1,248 |
| Tennessee..... | 168,786 | 166,976 | 180,143 | 67,873 | 32,995 | 34,970 | 1,422 |
| Texas..... | 566,866 | 712,683 | 766,755 | 195,627 | 146,752 | 0 | 3,715 |
| Virginia..... | 184,563 | 181,390 | 219,183 | 116,080 | 53,050 | 33,435 | 1,431 |
| West Virginia..... | 54,904 | 55,651 | 60,126 | 63,572 | 11,225 | 86,508 | 1,125 |
| Regional average..... | 170,093 | 198,333 | 221,062 | 107,176 | 32,438 | 20,218 | 1,721 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 60,686 | 71,976 | 61,394 | 27,244 | 18,285 | 0 | 1,183 |
| Arizona..... | 150,906 | 180,636 | 171,628 | 23,781 | 51,809 | 0 | 1,730 |
| California..... | 467,560 | 664,577 | 729,381 | 500,249 | 430,005 | 0 | 6,037 |
| Colorado..... | 95,766 | 128,204 | 120,340 | 37,092 | 33,255 | 0 | 1,421 |
| Hawaii..... | 9,874 | 50,423 | 34,912 | 25,045 | 9,464 | 0 | 887 |
| Idaho..... | 53,088 | 71,420 | 55,048 | 24,632 | 12,179 | 0 | 1,289 |
| Montana..... | 79,307 | 106,076 | 59,739 | 17,553 | 12,688 | 0 | 1,328 |
| Nevada..... | 57,277 | 64,076 | 59,499 | 13,558 | 24,493 | 0 | 1,106 |
| New Mexico..... | 83,415 | 100,368 | 71,643 | 15,916 | 10,901 | 0 | 1,336 |
| Oregon..... | 66,138 | 94,244 | 92,045 | 84,627 | 15,991 | 0 | 1,291 |
| Utah..... | 82,178 | 55,991 | 61,915 | 12,792 | 10,161 | 0 | 1,406 |
| Washington..... | 99,299 | 112,476 | 125,914 | 156,271 | 33,021 | 0 | 1,790 |
| Wyoming..... | 57,548 | 87,563 | 36,865 | 12,354 | 10,081 | 0 | 1,209 |
| Regional average..... | 104,849 | 137,541 | 129,256 | 73,163 | 51,718 | 0 | 1,693 |
| Regional average without California.... | 74,624 | 93,621 | 79,245 | 37,572 | 20,194 | 0 | 1,331 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 2,748 | 52,161 | 31,793 | 29,819 | 8,618 | 0 | 776 |
| American Samoa..... | 0 | 3,120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam..... | 0 | 19,980 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands.... | 0 | 4,620 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico (b)..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 0 | 17,805 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2007(October 2008).

Note: Apportioned pursuant to the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient

Transportation Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). Does not include funds from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund.

(a) Does not include funds from the following programs: emergency relief,

APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION BY REGION: FISCAL YEAR 2008 (In thousands of dollars)

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Metropolitan planning</i> | <i>Coordinated border infrastructure</i> | <i>Safe routes to school</i> | <i>Equity bonus (a)</i> | <i>Highway safety improvement program</i> | <i>Rail highway crossings program</i> | <i>Total (b)</i> |
|---|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Total | 299,209 | 1,354,037 | 220,000 | 190,000 | 147,000 | 2,692,857 | 34,752,372 |
| United States | 299,209 | 1,354,037 | 220,000 | 190,000 | 147,000 | 2,692,857 | 34,706,847 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 4,233 | 10,354 | 1,309 | 0 | 1,617 | 33,172 | 456,060 |
| Delaware..... | 1,496 | 6,018 | 1,100 | 0 | 1,000 | 6,502 | 137,169 |
| Maine..... | 1,496 | 5,267 | 1,187 | 11,592 | 1,000 | 0 | 150,074 |
| Massachusetts..... | 8,374 | 14,922 | 2,361 | 0 | 2,771 | 11,163 | 558,964 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,496 | 6,100 | 1,100 | 301 | 1,000 | 8,084 | 156,763 |
| New Jersey..... | 11,523 | 24,549 | 3,589 | 0 | 4,088 | 75,586 | 915,877 |
| New York..... | 23,041 | 40,667 | 6,328 | 24,967 | 8,280 | 64,988 | 1,552,620 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 12,202 | 41,508 | 7,191 | 0 | 5,436 | 88,640 | 1,547,742 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,496 | 5,267 | 1,100 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 166,987 |
| Vermont..... | 1,496 | 5,274 | 1,100 | 7,878 | 1,000 | 73 | 140,262 |
| Regional average..... | 6,685 | 15,993 | 2,637 | 4,474 | 2,719 | 28,821 | 578,252 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 14,471 | 46,197 | 10,055 | 0 | 6,049 | 91,908 | 1,174,157 |
| Indiana..... | 5,069 | 31,127 | 7,204 | 0 | 2,994 | 108,529 | 914,102 |
| Iowa..... | 1,657 | 17,308 | 4,948 | 0 | 1,340 | 12,539 | 394,380 |
| Kansas..... | 1,795 | 18,958 | 6,124 | 0 | 1,313 | 5,873 | 349,087 |
| Michigan..... | 9,776 | 42,620 | 7,769 | 26,583 | 4,812 | 72,013 | 1,017,743 |
| Minnesota..... | 4,030 | 27,547 | 5,914 | 3,778 | 2,324 | 44,408 | 560,450 |
| Nebraska..... | 1,496 | 11,958 | 3,705 | 0 | 1,000 | 8,689 | 257,721 |
| North Dakota..... | 1,496 | 8,269 | 3,473 | 9,110 | 1,000 | 8,214 | 218,550 |
| Ohio..... | 10,865 | 43,374 | 8,555 | 0 | 5,300 | 109,802 | 1,249,458 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,496 | 10,650 | 2,309 | 0 | 1,000 | 15,624 | 230,347 |
| Wisconsin..... | 4,224 | 33,009 | 5,361 | 0 | 2,500 | 78,769 | 687,358 |
| Regional average..... | 5,125 | 26,456 | 5,947 | 3,588 | 2,694 | 50,579 | 641,214 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 2,885 | 33,142 | 4,402 | 0 | 2,200 | 70,280 | 703,821 |
| Arkansas..... | 1,496 | 20,716 | 3,715 | 0 | 1,297 | 36,336 | 436,379 |
| Florida..... | 20,018 | 86,311 | 8,537 | 0 | 7,763 | 225,245 | 1,802,790 |
| Georgia..... | 7,445 | 56,709 | 8,181 | 0 | 4,487 | 156,856 | 1,303,590 |
| Kentucky..... | 2,328 | 21,597 | 3,568 | 0 | 1,885 | 40,963 | 603,645 |
| Louisiana..... | 3,768 | 19,349 | 4,159 | 0 | 2,106 | 21,500 | 530,442 |
| Maryland..... | 6,390 | 17,739 | 2,274 | 0 | 2,514 | 27,292 | 551,196 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,496 | 20,756 | 3,329 | 0 | 1,472 | 22,007 | 408,940 |
| Missouri..... | 4,593 | 36,302 | 6,034 | 0 | 2,646 | 67,025 | 810,635 |
| North Carolina..... | 5,589 | 36,755 | 6,172 | 0 | 4,051 | 88,818 | 993,541 |
| Oklahoma..... | 2,205 | 26,188 | 5,053 | 0 | 1,664 | 32,960 | 534,723 |
| South Carolina..... | 2,785 | 32,597 | 4,097 | 0 | 1,948 | 54,571 | 575,723 |
| Tennessee..... | 4,406 | 32,317 | 4,591 | 0 | 2,701 | 67,430 | 764,608 |
| Texas..... | 21,988 | 120,212 | 16,935 | 49,997 | 12,115 | 310,975 | 2,924,620 |
| Virginia..... | 7,004 | 34,671 | 4,459 | 0 | 3,371 | 83,640 | 922,277 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,496 | 11,927 | 1,985 | 0 | 1,000 | 24,715 | 374,234 |
| Regional average..... | 5,993 | 37,956 | 5,468 | 3,125 | 3,326 | 83,163 | 890,073 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 1,496 | 11,174 | 1,100 | 1,273 | 1,000 | 55,948 | 312,759 |
| Arizona..... | 5,808 | 32,390 | 2,644 | 9,063 | 2,897 | 76,020 | 709,312 |
| California..... | 44,612 | 122,413 | 15,799 | 24,650 | 18,066 | 187,094 | 3,210,442 |
| Colorado..... | 4,775 | 20,180 | 3,131 | 0 | 2,120 | 26,792 | 473,074 |
| Hawaii..... | 1,496 | 5,783 | 1,100 | 0 | 1,000 | 4,984 | 144,968 |
| Idaho..... | 1,496 | 10,734 | 1,657 | 1,302 | 1,000 | 27,331 | 261,176 |
| Montana..... | 1,496 | 11,972 | 1,748 | 6,614 | 1,000 | 37,935 | 337,456 |
| Nevada..... | 2,491 | 10,479 | 1,100 | 0 | 1,153 | 20,868 | 256,100 |
| New Mexico..... | 1,496 | 14,569 | 1,565 | 1,567 | 1,000 | 25,725 | 329,502 |
| Oregon..... | 2,937 | 15,877 | 3,105 | 0 | 1,544 | 14,702 | 392,502 |
| Utah..... | 2,598 | 9,251 | 1,587 | 0 | 1,366 | 14,513 | 253,757 |
| Washington..... | 6,396 | 19,559 | 3,992 | 11,327 | 2,810 | 13,085 | 585,939 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,496 | 6,160 | 1,100 | 0 | 1,000 | 12,671 | 228,046 |
| Regional average..... | 6,046 | 22,349 | 3,048 | 4,292 | 2,766 | 39,821 | 576,541 |
| Regional average without California.... | 2,832 | 14,011 | 1,986 | 2,596 | 1,491 | 27,548 | 357,049 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 1,496 | 5,267 | 1,100 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 134,778 |
| American Samoa..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,120 |
| Guam..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19,980 |
| No. Mariana Islands.... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,620 |
| Puerto Rico (b)..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,805 |

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.

(b) Under SAFETEA-LU, Puerto Rico received a stand-alone authorization of \$145,000,000 for FY 2008.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.14
TRENDS IN STATE PRISON POPULATION BY REGION, 2000, 2006, and 2007

| State or other jurisdiction | Total state prison population | | | Average annual change 2000–2006 | Percent change 2006–2007 |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | December 31, 2007 | December 31, 2006 | December 31, 2000 | | |
| United States (a) | 1,532,817 | 1,504,660 | 1,331,278 | 2.1% | 1.9% |
| Federal..... | 179,204 | 173,533 | 125,044 | 5.6 | 3.3 |
| State (a)..... | 1,353,613 | 1,331,127 | 1,206,234 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | |
| Connecticut (b)..... | 14,397 | 13,746 | 13,155 | 0.7 | 4.7 |
| Delaware (b)..... | 4,201 | 4,195 | 3,937 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Maine..... | 2,093 | 1,997 | 1,635 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Massachusetts..... | 9,699 | 9,472 | 9,479 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2,930 | 2,737 | 2,257 | 3.3 | 7.1 |
| New Jersey (c)..... | 26,827 | 27,371 | 29,784 | -1.4 | -2.0 |
| New York..... | 62,177 | 62,974 | 70,199 | -1.8 | -1.3 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 45,446 | 43,998 | 36,844 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Rhode Island (b)..... | 2,481 | 2,149 | 1,966 | 1.5 | 15.4 |
| Vermont (b)..... | 1,617 | 1,634 | 1,313 | 3.7 | -1.0 |
| Regional total..... | 171,868 | 170,273 | 170,569 | -0.1 | 0.9 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 45,215 | 45,106 | 45,281 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Indiana..... | 27,114 | 26,055 | 19,811 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Iowa (c)(d)..... | 8,732 | 8,838 | 7,955 | 1.8 | -1.2 |
| Kansas (c)..... | 8,696 | 8,816 | 8,344 | 0.9 | -1.4 |
| Michigan..... | 50,233 | 51,577 | 47,718 | 1.3 | -2.6 |
| Minnesota..... | 9,468 | 9,108 | 6,238 | 6.5 | 4.0 |
| Nebraska..... | 4,329 | 4,204 | 3,816 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| North Dakota..... | 1,416 | 1,363 | 994 | 5.4 | 3.9 |
| Ohio (c)..... | 50,731 | 49,166 | 45,833 | 1.2 | 3.2 |
| South Dakota..... | 3,306 | 3,350 | 2,613 | 4.2 | -1.3 |
| Wisconsin..... | 22,307 | 22,618 | 20,336 | 1.8 | -1.4 |
| Regional total..... | 231,547 | 230,201 | 208,939 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Southern Region | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 28,605 | 27,526 | 26,034 | 0.9 | 3.9 |
| Arkansas..... | 14,310 | 13,713 | 11,851 | 2.5 | 4.4 |
| Florida..... | 98,219 | 92,874 | 71,318 | 4.5 | 5.8 |
| Georgia (d)..... | 54,232 | 52,781 | 44,141 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Kentucky..... | 21,823 | 19,514 | 14,919 | 4.6 | 11.8 |
| Louisiana..... | 37,341 | 36,376 | 35,207 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| Maryland..... | 22,780 | 22,316 | 22,490 | -0.1 | 2.1 |
| Mississippi..... | 21,502 | 19,219 | 19,239 | 0.0 | 11.9 |
| Missouri..... | 29,844 | 30,146 | 27,519 | 1.5 | -1.0 |
| North Carolina..... | 33,016 | 32,219 | 27,043 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Oklahoma..... | 24,197 | 23,889 | 23,181 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| South Carolina..... | 23,314 | 22,861 | 21,017 | 1.4 | 2.0 |
| Tennessee..... | 26,267 | 25,745 | 22,166 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Texas..... | 161,695 | 162,193 | 158,008 | 0.4 | -0.3 |
| Virginia..... | 37,984 | 36,688 | 29,643 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| West Virginia..... | 6,049 | 5,719 | 3,795 | 7.1 | 5.8 |
| Regional total..... | 641,178 | 623,779 | 557,571 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Western Region | | | | | |
| Alaska (b)..... | 3,072 | 3,116 | 2,128 | 6.6 | -1.4 |
| Arizona (d)..... | 35,490 | 33,557 | 25,412 | 4.7 | 5.8 |
| California..... | 172,856 | 173,942 | 160,412 | 1.4 | -0.6 |
| Colorado (c)..... | 22,841 | 22,481 | 16,833 | 4.9 | 1.6 |
| Hawaii (b)..... | 4,367 | 4,373 | 3,553 | 3.5 | -0.1 |
| Idaho..... | 7,319 | 7,124 | 5,535 | 4.3 | 2.7 |
| Montana..... | 3,431 | 3,563 | 3,105 | 2.3 | -3.7 |
| Nevada..... | 13,245 | 12,753 | 10,063 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| New Mexico..... | 6,225 | 6,361 | 4,666 | 5.3 | -2.1 |
| Oregon (c)..... | 13,918 | 13,667 | 10,553 | 4.4 | 1.8 |
| Utah..... | 6,415 | 6,340 | 5,541 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| Washington..... | 17,757 | 17,483 | 14,666 | 3.0 | 1.6 |
| Wyoming..... | 2,084 | 2,114 | 1,680 | 3.9 | -1.4 |
| Regional total..... | 309,020 | 306,874 | 264,147 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Regional total without California..... | 136,164 | 132,932 | 103,735 | 3.6 | 2.4 |

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2007*—NCJ 224280 (December 2, 2008).

Note: Sentenced prisoner is defined as a prisoner sentenced to more than one year.

Key:

(a) Totals estimated. Illinois did not provide data in 2006 and 2007. Maine and Nevada did not provide data in 2007.

(b) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

(c) Includes some inmates sentenced to one year or less.

(d) Population based on custody counts.

Table 9.15**NUMBER OF SENTENCED PRISONERS ADMITTED AND RELEASED FROM STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTION, BY REGION: 2000, and 2006–2007**

| State or other jurisdiction | Admissions (a) | | | | | Releases (a) | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2000 | Average annual change 2000–2006 | Percent change 2006–2007 | 2007 | 2006 | 2000 | Average annual change 2000–2006 | Percent change 2006–2007 |
| United States | 751,593 | 749,798 | 625,219 | 3.1% | 0.2% | 725,402 | 713,473 | 604,858 | 2.8% | 1.7% |
| Federal | 53,618 | 57,495 | 43,732 | 4.7 | -7.0 | 48,411 | 47,920 | 35,259 | 5.2 | 1.0 |
| State | 697,975 | 692,303 | 581,487 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 676,991 | 665,553 | 569,599 | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 6,982 | 6,904 | 6,185 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 6,056 | 6,019 | 5,918 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Delaware | 1,899 | 1,546 | 2,709 | -8.9 | 23.0 | 1,905 | 1,470 | 2,260 | -6.9 | 29.6 |
| Maine (a) | 640 | 609 | 751 | -3.4 | 5.0 | 524 | 501 | 677 | -4.9 | 4.6 |
| Massachusetts | 3,653 | 2,686 | 2,062 | 4.5 | 36.0 | 3,273 | 2,254 | 2,889 | -4.1 | 45.2 |
| New Hampshire | 1,290 | 1,312 | 1,051 | 3.8 | -2.0 | 1,179 | 1,187 | 1,044 | 2.2 | -0.7 |
| New Jersey | 13,791 | 13,980 | 13,653 | 0.4 | -1.0 | 14,358 | 13,986 | 15,362 | -1.6 | 2.7 |
| New York | 26,291 | 25,710 | 27,601 | -1.2 | 2.3 | 27,009 | 25,079 | 28,828 | -2.3 | 7.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 17,666 | 17,106 | 11,777 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 16,340 | 15,648 | 11,759 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Rhode Island | 1,120 | 876 | 3,701 | : | : | 884 | 967 | 3,223 | : | : |
| Vermont | 2,362 | 2,340 | 984 | : | : | 2,345 | 2,329 | 946 | : | : |
| Regional total | 75,694 | 73,069 | 70,474 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 73,873 | 69,440 | 72,906 | -0.8 | 6.4 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | / | / | 29,344 | : | : | / | / | 28,876 | : | : |
| Indiana | 17,653 | 17,671 | 11,876 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 17,099 | 16,410 | 11,053 | 6.8 | 4.2 |
| Iowa | 5,706 | 6,565 | 4,656 | 5.9 | -13.0 | 5,718 | 5,834 | 4,379 | 4.9 | -2.0 |
| Kansas | 4,849 | 5,063 | 5,002 | 0.2 | -4.0 | 4,966 | 5,318 | 5,231 | 0.3 | -6.6 |
| Michigan | 13,330 | 14,643 | 12,169 | 3.1 | -9.0 | 14,685 | 12,641 | 10,874 | 2.5 | 16.2 |
| Minnesota | 7,856 | 7,253 | 4,406 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 7,971 | 7,591 | 4,244 | 10.2 | 5.0 |
| Nebraska | 2,076 | 1,939 | 1,688 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 1,952 | 2,041 | 1,503 | 5.2 | -4.4 |
| North Dakota | 1,028 | 1,101 | 605 | 10.5 | -7.0 | 977 | 1,039 | 598 | 9.6 | -6.0 |
| Ohio | 30,808 | 31,866 | 23,780 | 5.0 | -3.0 | 29,236 | 28,552 | 24,793 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| South Dakota | 3,227 | 2,429 | 1,400 | 9.6 | 33.0 | 3,259 | 3,137 | 1,327 | 15.4 | 3.9 |
| Wisconsin | 8,592 | 8,703 | 8,396 | 0.6 | -1.0 | 8,903 | 8,749 | 8,158 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Regional total | 95,125 | 97,233 | 103,322 | 4.9 | -2.2 | 94,766 | 91,312 | 101,036 | 5.2 | 3.8 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 10,708 | 10,039 | 6,296 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 11,079 | 11,283 | 7,136 | 7.9 | -1.8 |
| Arkansas | 6,651 | 5,992 | 6,941 | -2.4 | 11.0 | 6,045 | 5,668 | 6,308 | -1.8 | 6.7 |
| Florida (b) | 33,552 | 36,295 | 35,683 | 0.3 | -8.0 | 28,705 | 35,454 | 33,994 | 0.7 | -19.0 |
| Georgia | 21,134 | 22,347 | 17,373 | 4.3 | -5.0 | 19,119 | 17,468 | 14,797 | 2.8 | 9.5 |
| Kentucky (a) | 15,359 | 14,051 | 8,116 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 13,819 | 13,381 | 7,733 | 9.6 | 3.3 |
| Louisiana | 14,548 | 15,067 | 15,735 | -0.7 | -3.0 | 14,984 | 14,618 | 14,536 | 0.1 | 2.5 |
| Maryland | 10,716 | 10,295 | 10,327 | -0.1 | 4.0 | 10,123 | 10,176 | 10,004 | 0.3 | -0.5 |
| Mississippi | 9,749 | 9,918 | 5,796 | 9.4 | -2.0 | 8,455 | 10,123 | 4,940 | 12.7 | -16.5 |
| Missouri | 18,300 | 18,429 | 14,454 | 4.1 | -1.0 | 19,323 | 20,092 | 13,346 | 7.1 | -3.8 |
| North Carolina | 10,834 | 10,594 | 9,848 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 10,074 | 9,976 | 9,687 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Oklahoma | 8,795 | 8,508 | 7,426 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 8,486 | 7,867 | 6,628 | 2.9 | 7.9 |
| South Carolina | 9,912 | 9,597 | 8,460 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 9,461 | 9,208 | 8,676 | 1.0 | 2.7 |
| Tennessee | 14,535 | 13,655 | 13,675 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 15,537 | 15,298 | 13,893 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Texas | 72,525 | 71,927 | 58,197 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 73,023 | 70,413 | 59,776 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Virginia | 13,973 | 12,834 | 9,791 | 4.6 | 9.0 | 12,559 | 12,794 | 9,148 | 5.7 | -1.8 |
| West Virginia | 3,333 | 2,830 | 1,577 | 10.2 | 18.0 | 2,969 | 2,391 | 1,261 | 11.3 | 24.2 |
| Regional total | 274,624 | 272,378 | 229,695 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 263,761 | 266,210 | 221,863 | 2.9 | -0.9 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | 3,272 | 3,065 | 2,427 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 3,286 | 2,719 | 2,599 | 0.8 | 20.9 |
| Arizona | 14,046 | 13,954 | 9,560 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 12,560 | 12,209 | 9,100 | 5.0 | 2.9 |
| California | 139,608 | 138,523 | 129,640 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 135,920 | 133,905 | 129,621 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| Colorado | 10,959 | 10,468 | 7,036 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 10,604 | 9,441 | 5,881 | 8.2 | 12.3 |
| Hawaii | 1,514 | 1,455 | 1,594 | -1.5 | 4.0 | 1,518 | 1,500 | 1,379 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Idaho | 4,055 | 4,129 | 3,386 | 3.4 | -2.0 | 3,850 | 3,808 | 2,697 | 5.9 | 1.1 |
| Montana | 2,055 | 2,304 | 1,202 | 11.5 | -11.0 | 2,176 | 2,262 | 1,031 | 14.0 | -3.8 |
| Nevada (a) | 6,375 | 6,108 | 4,929 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4,904 | 4,700 | 4,374 | 1.2 | 4.3 |
| New Mexico | 4,146 | 4,337 | 3,161 | 5.4 | -4.0 | 4,507 | 4,274 | 3,383 | 4.0 | 5.5 |
| Oregon | 5,331 | 5,484 | 4,059 | 5.1 | -3.0 | 5,080 | 5,138 | 3,371 | 7.3 | -1.1 |
| Utah | 3,466 | 3,532 | 3,270 | 1.3 | -1.9 | 3,393 | 3,469 | 2,897 | 3.0 | -2.2 |
| Washington | 16,478 | 15,540 | 7,094 | 14.0 | 6.0 | 16,488 | 15,363 | 6,764 | 14.7 | 7.3 |
| Wyoming | 746 | 837 | 638 | 4.6 | -10.9 | 778 | 769 | 697 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Regional total | 212,051 | 209,736 | 177,996 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 205,064 | 199,557 | 173,794 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Regional total without California | 72,443 | 71,213 | 48,356 | : | 1.7 | 69,144 | 65,652 | 44,173 | : | 5.3 |

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 2007*—NCJ 224280 (December 2, 2008).

Note: Totals exclude transfers, escapees, and AWOLs.

Key

: — Not calculated.

/ — Not reported.

(a) 2007 counts were estimated.

(b) A change in the reporting in 2004 excluded unsentenced prisoners and those sentenced to less than one year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.16
STATE PRISON CAPACITIES, BY REGION, 2007

| State | Type of capacity measure | | | Population as a percent of capacity: (a) | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Rated capacity | Operational capacity | Design capacity | Highest capacity | Lowest capacity |
| Federal..... | 122,461 | ... | ... | 136% | 136% |
| Eastern Region | | | | | |
| Connecticut (b)..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delaware..... | 7,103 | 6,757 | 5,319 | 100 | 134 |
| Maine (c)..... | 1,885 | 1,885 | 1,885 | : | : |
| Massachusetts..... | ... | ... | 7,875 | 141 | 141 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2,524 | 3,000 | 2,270 | 92 | 122 |
| New Jersey..... | ... | 23,300 | 16,876 | 97 | 134 |
| New York..... | 60,242 | 61,390 | 57,768 | 102 | 109 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 41,692 | 41,692 | 41,692 | 107 | 107 |
| Rhode Island..... | 4,004 | 4,004 | 4,265 | 88 | 94 |
| Vermont..... | 1,732 | 1,732 | 1,371 | 94 | 119 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | |
| Illinois (c)..... | 33,971 | 33,971 | 59,959 | : | : |
| Indiana..... | ... | 24,989 | ... | 94 | 94 |
| Iowa..... | ... | ... | 7,413 | 117 | 117 |
| Kansas..... | 9,317 | ... | ... | 94 | 94 |
| Michigan..... | ... | 51,343 | ... | 98 | 98 |
| Minnesota..... | ... | 7,807 | ... | 103 | 103 |
| Nebraska..... | ... | 3,969 | 3,175 | 111 | 139 |
| North Dakota..... | 1,044 | 991 | 1,044 | 133 | 140 |
| Ohio..... | 38,320 | ... | ... | 125 | 125 |
| South Dakota..... | ... | 3,487 | ... | 93 | 93 |
| Wisconsin (d)..... | ... | 17,383 | ... | 131 | 131 |
| Southern Region | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | ... | 25,686 | 13,728 | 97 | 181 |
| Arkansas..... | 12,961 | 13,610 | 12,863 | 98 | 103 |
| Florida (e)..... | ... | 95,241 | 72,556 | 91 | 119 |
| Georgia (f)..... | ... | 58,231 | ... | 102 | 102 |
| Kentucky..... | ... | 13,682 | 14,017 | 92 | 95 |
| Louisiana (f)..... | 20,461 | 20,641 | ... | 114 | 115 |
| Maryland..... | ... | 23,155 | ... | 99 | 99 |
| Mississippi (f)..... | ... | 22,725 | 22,725 | 77 | 77 |
| Missouri..... | ... | 30,788 | ... | 97 | 97 |
| North Carolina (e)..... | 33,359 | 38,512 | ... | 99 | 115 |
| Oklahoma (f)..... | 24,845 | 24,845 | 24,845 | 96 | 96 |
| South Carolina..... | ... | 23,918 | ... | 99 | 99 |
| Tennessee..... | 20,258 | 19,804 | ... | 70 | 71 |
| Texas (d)..... | 162,560 | 158,578 | 162,560 | 86 | 88 |
| Virginia..... | 32,765 | ... | ... | 96 | 96 |
| West Virginia..... | 4,135 | 5,015 | 4,135 | 98 | 119 |
| Western Region | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 3,058 | 3,206 | ... | 113 | 119 |
| Arizona..... | 29,119 | 39,690 | 34,474 | 75 | 103 |
| California..... | ... | 165,409 | 82,936 | 101 | 201 |
| Colorado..... | ... | 14,937 | 13,027 | 119 | 137 |
| Hawaii..... | ... | 3,487 | 2,451 | 95 | 136 |
| Idaho (f)..... | 6,348 | 6,031 | 6,348 | 111 | 117 |
| Montana (d)..... | ... | 2,441 | ... | 119 | 119 |
| Nevada (c)..... | 11,061 | 10,811 | 8,326 | : | : |
| New Mexico (f)..... | ... | 7,131 | 6,653 | 52 | 56 |
| Oregon..... | ... | 13,188 | 13,188 | 101 | 101 |
| Utah..... | ... | 6,650 | 6,886 | 75 | 78 |
| Washington..... | 13,777 | 15,502 | 15,502 | 109 | 123 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,511 | 1,436 | 1,428 | 86 | 91 |

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2007—NCJ 224280 (December 2, 2008).

Key:

... — Not available.

— Not calculated.

(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) Capacity based on numbers reported in 2006.

(d) Excludes capacity of county facilities and inmates housed in them.

(e) Capacity definition differs from BJS definition, Florida—counts are not comparable to last year due to new methods of data collection by Florida correctional officials; North Carolina—capacity figures refer to standard operating capacity, based on single occupancy per cell and 50 square feet per inmate in multiple occupancy units.

(f) Includes capacity of private and contract facilities and inmates housed in them.

Table 9.17
ADULTS ON PROBATION BY REGION, 2007

| State or other jurisdiction | Probation population | | | | | Percent change during 2007 | Number on probation on 12/31/07 per 100,000 adult residents |
|--|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|---|
| | 2007 | | 12/31/07 | | | | |
| | 1/1/07 | Entries | | Exits | | | |
| United States (a)..... | 4,215,361 | 2,183,333 | 2,122,681 | 4,293,163 | 1.8% | 1,873 | |
| Federal..... | 24,465 | 11,815 | 12,830 | 23,450 | -4.1 | 10 | |
| State (a)..... | 4,190,896 | 2,171,518 | 2,109,851 | 4,269,713 | 1.9 | 1,863 | |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut (b)..... | 54,314 | 28,681 | 25,502 | 57,493 | 5.9 | 2,136 | |
| Delaware..... | 16,958 | 15,334 | 15,596 | 16,696 | -1.5 | 2,513 | |
| Maine..... | 7,919 | 3,625 | 3,691 | 7,853 | -0.8 | 754 | |
| Massachusetts (c)..... | 172,383 | 94,000 | 90,964 | 175,419 | 1.8 | 3,484 | |
| New Hampshire (b)..... | 4,590 | 3,080 | 3,020 | 4,650 | 1.3 | 454 | |
| New Jersey..... | 133,158 | 40,223 | 46,991 | 126,390 | -5.1 | 1,901 | |
| New York..... | 122,359 | 36,952 | 39,348 | 119,963 | -2.0 | 804 | |
| Pennsylvania (d)..... | 172,184 | 2,534 | 2,180 | 176,987 | 2.8 | 1,829 | |
| Rhode Island (b)..... | 26,017 | 5,747 | 5,627 | 26,137 | 0.5 | 3,167 | |
| Vermont (b)(c)..... | 7,632 | 4,380 | 4,953 | 7,059 | -7.5 | 1,436 | |
| Regional total..... | 717,514 | 234,556 | 237,872 | 718,647 | 0.1 | 2,257 | |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | |
| Illinois (b)..... | 141,000 | 59,734 | 57,944 | 142,790 | 1.3 | 1,471 | |
| Indiana (b)..... | 128,655 | 96,049 | 98,142 | 126,562 | -1.6 | 2,646 | |
| Iowa (b)..... | 22,622 | 15,924 | 15,770 | 22,776 | 0.7 | 996 | |
| Kansas (b)..... | 15,518 | 20,084 | 19,471 | 16,131 | 4.0 | 771 | |
| Michigan (b)(c)(d)..... | 181,024 | 81,022 | 80,140 | 182,706 | 0.9 | 2,392 | |
| Minnesota..... | 126,616 | 79,731 | 78,550 | 127,797 | 0.9 | 3,226 | |
| Nebraska..... | 18,731 | 14,896 | 14,717 | 18,910 | 1.0 | 1,417 | |
| North Dakota..... | 4,320 | 2,995 | 2,847 | 4,468 | 3.4 | 896 | |
| Ohio (b)(c)(d)..... | 244,512 | 139,794 | 128,862 | 254,898 | 4.2 | 2,917 | |
| South Dakota (c)..... | 5,661 | 3,698 | 3,489 | 5,870 | 3.7 | 972 | |
| Wisconsin..... | 55,018 | 25,106 | 26,894 | 53,230 | -3.2 | 1,237 | |
| Regional total..... | 943,677 | 539,033 | 526,826 | 956,138 | 1.3 | 1,978 | |
| Southern Region (a) | | | | | | | |
| Alabama (e)..... | 46,367 | 20,101 | 14,723 | 51,745 | 11.6 | 1,468 | |
| Arkansas..... | 31,166 | 9,368 | 8,858 | 31,676 | 1.6 | 1,476 | |
| Florida (b)(c)(d)..... | 272,242 | 236,182 | 233,891 | 274,079 | 0.7 | 1,917 | |
| Georgia (b)(f)..... | 432,436 | 281,252 | 278,327 | 435,361 | 0.7 | 6,144 | |
| Kentucky (b)(c)..... | 36,396 | 12,210 | 9,596 | 42,510 | 16.8 | 1,306 | |
| Louisiana..... | 38,145 | 14,887 | 14,026 | 39,006 | 2.3 | 1,208 | |
| Maryland (b)(e)..... | 94,100 | 36,786 | 32,416 | 98,470 | 4.6 | 2,301 | |
| Mississippi (c)..... | 24,107 | 9,773 | 12,257 | 21,623 | -10.3 | 1,001 | |
| Missouri..... | 55,098 | 25,933 | 24,791 | 56,240 | 2.1 | 1,256 | |
| North Carolina (b)..... | 110,419 | 66,432 | 65,405 | 111,446 | 0.9 | 1,612 | |
| Oklahoma (b)(g)..... | / | / | / | / | : | : | |
| South Carolina..... | 43,284 | 13,968 | 14,531 | 42,721 | -1.3 | 1,264 | |
| Tennessee (c)..... | 52,057 | 23,686 | 23,024 | 56,179 | 7.9 | 1,190 | |
| Texas..... | 431,967 | 182,948 | 180,606 | 434,309 | 0.5 | 2,485 | |
| Virginia (b)..... | 48,144 | 28,439 | 24,629 | 51,954 | 7.9 | 877 | |
| West Virginia (d)..... | 7,668 | 1,657 | 1,452 | 7,890 | 2.9 | 553 | |
| Regional total..... | 1,723,596 | 963,622 | 938,532 | 1,755,209 | 1.8 | 2,245 | |
| Western Region | | | | | | | |
| Alaska (c)..... | 6,111 | 1,215 | 910 | 6,416 | 5.0 | 1,269 | |
| Arizona (b)..... | 73,265 | 29,352 | 25,787 | 76,830 | 4.9 | 1,627 | |
| California (b)..... | 346,495 | 195,554 | 188,080 | 353,969 | 2.2 | 1,295 | |
| Colorado (b)(c)(d)..... | 63,032 | 47,993 | 33,351 | 77,635 | 23.2 | 2,094 | |
| Hawaii (b)..... | 18,598 | 6,522 | 5,694 | 19,426 | 4.5 | 1,934 | |
| Idaho (b)(d)(h)..... | 48,609 | 39,657 | 39,603 | 48,663 | 0.1 | 4,405 | |
| Montana (b)(c)..... | 8,763 | 4,125 | 3,782 | 9,106 | 3.9 | 1,223 | |
| Nevada..... | 13,208 | 7,549 | 7,296 | 13,461 | 1.9 | 697 | |
| New Mexico (b)(d)..... | 17,878 | 3,484 | 3,042 | 20,774 | 16.2 | 1,400 | |
| Oregon..... | 43,988 | 16,968 | 17,224 | 43,732 | -0.6 | 1,504 | |
| Utah..... | 10,417 | 5,542 | 5,130 | 10,829 | 4.0 | 584 | |
| Washington (b)(c)(d)(e)..... | 116,487 | 66,041 | 67,152 | 118,885 | 2.1 | 2,390 | |
| Wyoming..... | 5,225 | 2,516 | 2,383 | 5,358 | 2.5 | 1,334 | |
| Regional total..... | 772,076 | 426,518 | 399,434 | 805,084 | 4.3 | 1,528 | |
| Regional total without California..... | 425,581 | 230,964 | 211,354 | 451,115 | 5.9 | 1,778 | |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 6,670 | 5,004 | 5,189 | 6,485 | -2.8 | 1,362 | |

See footnotes at end of table.

ADULTS ON PROBATION BY REGION, 2007—Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2007*, Statistical Tables NCJ 224707 (December 9, 2008).

Note: Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2007, 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, 2008.

Key:

/ — Not known.

: — Not calculated.

(a) Includes an estimated 26,000 probationers under supervision in Oklahoma on January 1 and December 31, 2007.

(b) Some or all detailed data are estimated.

(c) Excludes probationers in one of the following categories: absconder, warrant, supervised out of state, electronic monitoring, or intensive supervision.

(d) Data for entries and exits were estimated for non-reporting agencies.

(e) Due to a change in recordkeeping procedures, data are not comparable to previous reports.

(f) Counts include private agency cases and may overstate the number of persons under supervision.

(g) The state agency did not provide data. Two localities reported 1,363 probationers under supervision on January 1 and 2,150 probationers under supervision on December 31, 2007.

(h) Counts include estimates for misdemeanors based on entries.

Table 9.18
ADULTS ON PAROLE BY REGION, 2007

| State or other jurisdiction | Parole population | | | | Percent change during 2007 | Number on parole on 12/31/07 per 100,000 adult residents |
|--|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------------|--|
| | 1/1/07 | 2007 | | 12/31/07 | | |
| | | Entries | Exits | | | |
| United States (a)(b)..... | 799,058 | 505,965 | 482,180 | 824,365 | 3.2 | 360 |
| Federal..... | 88,993 | 43,077 | 39,397 | 92,673 | 4.1 | 40 |
| State (a)(b)..... | 710,065 | 462,888 | 442,783 | 731,692 | 3.0 | 319 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 2,567 | 2,319 | 2,709 | 2,177 | -15.2 | 81 |
| Delaware..... | 544 | 366 | 375 | 535 | -1.7 | 81 |
| Maine..... | 31 | 2 | 1 | 32 | 3.2 | 3 |
| Massachusetts (c)..... | 3,435 | 4,952 | 5,178 | 3,209 | -6.6 | 64 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,621 | 709 | 677 | 1,653 | 2.0 | 162 |
| New Jersey..... | 14,405 | 9,505 | 8,867 | 15,043 | 4.4 | 226 |
| New York..... | 53,001 | 25,467 | 24,799 | 53,669 | 1.3 | 360 |
| Pennsylvania (d)..... | 76,386 | 11,432 | 11,060 | 78,107 | 2.3 | 807 |
| Rhode Island..... | 332 | 515 | 385 | 462 | 39.2 | 56 |
| Vermont (c)(e)..... | 966 | 504 | 534 | 936 | -3.1 | 190 |
| Regional total..... | 153,288 | 55,771 | 54,585 | 155,823 | 1.6 | 367 |
| Midwestern Region (a) | | | | | | |
| Illinois (c)..... | / | / | / | 33,354 | : | 344 |
| Indiana..... | 8,205 | 9,217 | 7,060 | 10,362 | 26.3 | 217 |
| Iowa..... | 3,578 | 2,500 | 2,532 | 3,546 | -0.9 | 155 |
| Kansas (e)..... | 4,886 | 5,278 | 5,322 | 4,842 | -0.9 | 232 |
| Michigan..... | 18,486 | 13,173 | 10,528 | 21,131 | 14.3 | 277 |
| Minnesota..... | 4,445 | 5,715 | 5,416 | 4,744 | 6.7 | 120 |
| Nebraska..... | 797 | 1,015 | 1,012 | 800 | 0.4 | 60 |
| North Dakota..... | 372 | 784 | 814 | 342 | -8.1 | 69 |
| Ohio..... | 17,603 | 10,007 | 10,035 | 17,575 | -0.2 | 201 |
| South Dakota..... | 2,767 | 1,845 | 1,800 | 2,812 | 1.6 | 466 |
| Wisconsin..... | 16,767 | 7,457 | 7,238 | 16,986 | 1.3 | 395 |
| Regional total..... | 77,906 | 56,991 | 51,757 | 116,494 | 5.0 | 270 |
| Southern Region (b) | | | | | | |
| Alabama (c)(f)..... | 7,508 | 2,464 | 2,182 | 7,790 | 3.8 | 221 |
| Arkansas..... | 18,057 | 9,082 | 7,751 | 19,388 | 7.4 | 904 |
| Florida (c)..... | 4,790 | 7,036 | 7,172 | 4,654 | -2.8 | 33 |
| Georgia..... | 22,958 | 11,935 | 11,782 | 23,111 | 0.7 | 326 |
| Kentucky..... | 11,755 | 5,945 | 4,959 | 12,741 | 8.4 | 392 |
| Louisiana..... | 23,832 | 13,652 | 13,399 | 24,085 | 1.1 | 746 |
| Maryland..... | 14,351 | 7,122 | 7,617 | 13,856 | -3.4 | 324 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,899 | 1,021 | 905 | 2,015 | 6.1 | 93 |
| Missouri..... | 18,815 | 14,114 | 13,080 | 19,849 | 5.5 | 443 |
| North Carolina (e)..... | 3,236 | 3,552 | 3,477 | 3,311 | 2.3 | 48 |
| Oklahoma (c)..... | / | / | / | / | : | : |
| South Carolina..... | 2,766 | 599 | 932 | 2,433 | -12.0 | 72 |
| Tennessee..... | 9,570 | 4,568 | 3,474 | 10,496 | 9.7 | 222 |
| Texas (c)..... | 100,053 | 33,897 | 32,202 | 101,748 | 1.7 | 582 |
| Virginia (f)..... | 7,201 | 1,845 | 2,196 | 6,850 | -4.9 | 116 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,523 | 1,437 | 1,130 | 1,830 | 20.2 | 128 |
| Regional total..... | 248,314 | 118,269 | 112,258 | 254,157 | 2.3 | 291 |
| Western Region | | | | | | |
| Alaska (f)..... | 1,527 | 709 | 692 | 1,544 | 1.1 | 305 |
| Arizona (c)..... | 6,463 | 14,862 | 14,518 | 6,807 | 5.3 | 144 |
| California (e)..... | 118,592 | 178,161 | 174,076 | 123,764 | 4.4 | 453 |
| Colorado..... | 9,551 | 9,089 | 7,554 | 11,086 | 16.1 | 299 |
| Hawaii..... | 2,308 | 694 | 892 | 2,110 | -8.6 | 210 |
| Idaho..... | 2,732 | 1,689 | 1,307 | 3,114 | 14 | 282 |
| Montana..... | 844 | 769 | 647 | 966 | 14.5 | 130 |
| Nevada..... | 3,824 | 3,653 | 3,824 | 3,653 | -4.5 | 189 |
| New Mexico (c)(e)(f)..... | 3,517 | 2,013 | 2,003 | 3,527 | 0.3 | 238 |
| Oregon..... | 22,031 | 9,210 | 8,583 | 22,658 | 2.8 | 779 |
| Utah..... | 3,342 | 2,524 | 2,269 | 3,597 | 7.6 | 194 |
| Washington..... | 12,611 | 5,708 | 5,302 | 13,017 | 3.2 | 262 |
| Wyoming..... | 674 | 308 | 276 | 706 | 4.7 | 176 |
| Regional total..... | 188,016 | 229,389 | 221,943 | 196,549 | 4.5 | 373 |
| Regional total without California..... | 69,424 | 51,228 | 47,867 | 72,785 | 4.8 | 307 |
| Dist. of Columbia..... | 5,341 | 2,468 | 2,240 | 5,569 | 4.3 | 1,169 |

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2007, Statistical Tables NCJ 224707 (December 9, 2008).

Note: Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2007, 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, 2008.

Key:

/— Not known.

— Not calculated.

(a) Includes an estimated 34,100 parolees under supervision in Illinois on January 1, 2007.

(b) Includes an estimated 3,100 parolees under supervision in Oklahoma on January 1 and December 31, 2007.

(c) Some or all data were estimated.

(d) Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting county agencies. The December 31, 2007, population includes 25,475 parolees under state parole supervision. Reported entries are parolees who entered state parole supervision through a discretionary release from prison.

(e) Excludes parolees in one of the following categories: absconder, out of state, inactive, or only have financial conditions remaining.

(f) Due to a change in recordkeeping procedures, data are not comparable to previous reports.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

Table 9.19
ADULTS LEAVING PAROLE BY TYPE OF EXIT, BY REGION, 2007

| Number of adults exiting parole, 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| State or other jurisdiction | Total reported exits | Completion | Returned to prison or jail | | | Other unsatisfactory (a) | Other (b) | Unknown | |
| | | | Total | With new sentence | With revocation | | | | |
| United States | 482,180 | 214,604 | 183,253 | 47,357 | 129,609 | 6,287 | 8,834 | 71,356 | 4,133 |
| Federal..... | 39,397 | 24,152 | 10,573 | 1,963 | 8,490 | 120 | 1,678 | 2,994 | 0 |
| State | 442,783 | 190,452 | 172,680 | 45,394 | 121,119 | 6,167 | 7,156 | 68,362 | 4,133 |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut (c) | 2,709 | 849 | 1,463 | 0 | 0 | 1,463 | 0 | 198 | 199 |
| Delaware..... | 375 | 211 | ** | ** | ** | ** | 83 | 81 | 0 |
| Maine..... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Massachusetts(c)..... | 5,178 | 4,206 | 931 | ** | ** | 931 | 0 | 41 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 677 | 94 | 569 | 569 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| New Jersey | 8,867 | 6,052 | 2,757 | 274 | 2,483 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| New York | 24,799 | 12,626 | 11,880 | 1,960 | 9,704 | 216 | 0 | 293 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 11,060 | 4,788 | 5,243 | 1,884 | 3,359 | 0 | 0 | 942 | 87 |
| Rhode Island..... | 385 | 273 | 111 | 23 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Vermont (c)..... | 534 | 307 | 171 | 64 | 83 | 24 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| Regional total | 54,210 | 29,195 | 23,125 | 4,774 | 15,717 | 2,634 | 0 | 1,603 | 287 |
| Midwestern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois (d)..... | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| Indiana..... | 7,060 | 5,244 | 1,110 | ** | ** | 1,110 | 0 | 695 | 11 |
| Iowa..... | 2,532 | 1,731 | 774 | ** | 774 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Kansas..... | 5,322 | 2,055 | 1,494 | 192 | 1,293 | 9 | 0 | 1,773 | 0 |
| Michigan..... | 10,528 | 6,273 | 4,095 | 1,994 | 2,101 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 |
| Minnesota..... | 5,416 | 2,692 | 2,286 | 222 | 2,064 | 0 | 0 | 438 | 0 |
| Nebraska..... | 1,012 | 730 | 278 | 33 | 245 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| North Dakota..... | 814 | 639 | 168 | 32 | 136 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ohio..... | 10,035 | 7,429 | 1,876 | 1,327 | 549 | 0 | 0 | 730 | 0 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,800 | 741 | 870 | 112 | 758 | 0 | 25 | 164 | 0 |
| Wisconsin..... | 7,238 | 3,310 | 3,821 | 741 | 3,080 | 0 | 29 | 78 | 0 |
| Regional total | 64,837 | 35,553 | 24,985 | 5,817 | 18,049 | 1,119 | 54 | 4,234 | 11 |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama (c)..... | 2,182 | 1,394 | 687 | 388 | 299 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 30 |
| Arkansas..... | 7,751 | 4,321 | 2,843 | 848 | 1,926 | 69 | 0 | 587 | 0 |
| Florida..... | 7,172 | 4,909 | 1,804 | 410 | 1,394 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 383 |
| Georgia..... | 11,782 | 7,225 | 4,491 | 17 | 3,514 | 960 | 0 | 66 | 0 |
| Kentucky..... | 4,959 | 1,316 | 3,101 | 535 | 2,566 | 0 | 0 | 542 | 0 |
| Louisiana..... | 13,399 | 7,205 | 2,688 | 1,406 | 1,036 | 246 | 3,268 | 238 | 0 |
| Maryland..... | 7,617 | 4,312 | 1,599 | 830 | 769 | 0 | 1,554 | 152 | 0 |
| Mississippi..... | 905 | 624 | 209 | ** | ** | 209 | 0 | 72 | 0 |
| Missouri..... | 13,080 | 4,709 | 8,213 | 1,164 | 7,049 | 0 | ~ | 158 | 0 |
| North Carolina..... | 3,477 | 2,862 | 198 | 93 | 105 | 0 | 23 | 200 | 194 |
| Oklahoma (d)..... | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / | / |
| South Carolina..... | 932 | 697 | 209 | 37 | 172 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| Tennessee..... | 3,474 | 1,759 | 1,606 | 697 | 909 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 0 |
| Texas (c)..... | 32,202 | 22,163 | 9,009 | 6,767 | 2,242 | 0 | 0 | 1,030 | 0 |
| Virginia..... | 2,196 | 1,076 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ** | ** | 1,120 | 0 |
| West Virginia..... | 1,130 | 686 | 416 | 10 | 406 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Regional total | 101,793 | 61,294 | 29,780 | 12,038 | 15,338 | 2,404 | 4,984 | 4,927 | 808 |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 692 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 692 |
| Arizona (c)..... | 14,518 | 11,003 | 2,934 | 206 | 2,728 | 0 | 0 | 577 | 4 |
| California..... | 174,076 | 40,456 | 81,431 | 19,829 | 61,602 | 0 | 0 | 52,189 | 0 |
| Colorado..... | 7,554 | 3,087 | 4,361 | 1,078 | 3,283 | 0 | 0 | 106 | 0 |
| Hawaii..... | 892 | 370 | 313 | 11 | 302 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 201 |
| Idaho..... | 1,307 | 503 | 501 | 112 | 389 | 0 | 289 | 14 | 0 |
| Montana..... | 647 | 336 | 195 | 12 | 183 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 0 |
| Nevada..... | 3,824 | 3,102 | 509 | 381 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 213 | 0 |
| New Mexico..... | 2,003 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 2,003 |
| Oregon..... | 8,583 | 4,696 | 2,823 | 806 | 2,012 | 5 | 770 | 167 | 127 |
| Utah..... | 2,269 | 533 | 1,648 | 323 | 1,320 | 5 | 1 | 87 | 0 |
| Washington..... | 5,302 | 158 | 0 | ~ | ~ | 0 | 1,058 | 4,086 | 0 |
| Wyoming..... | 276 | 166 | 75 | 7 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Regional total | 221,943 | 64,410 | 94,790 | 22,765 | 72,015 | 10 | 2,118 | 57,598 | 3,027 |
| without California..... | 47,867 | 23,954 | 13,359 | 2,936 | 10,413 | 10 | 2,118 | 5,409 | 3,027 |
| District of Columbia..... | 2,240 | 534 | 920 | 0 | 0 | 920 | 56 | 529 | 201 |

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2007, Statistical Tables NCJ 224707 (December 9, 2008).

Key:

** – Not known.

/ – Not reported.

~ – Not applicable.

(a) Includes parolees released from parole supervision who failed to meet all conditions of supervision, including some with only financial conditions remaining whose case may have been turned over to a business office, and other types of unsatisfactory expirations of sentence.

(b) Includes 53,981 parolees who had absconded (including 47,281 in California), 4,975 who had died, 2,948 who had transferred to another jurisdiction, and 9,452 others.

(c) Some or all detailed data are estimated.

(d) No data provided. An estimated total of 36,000 adults exited parole supervision in Illinois (35,000) and Oklahoma (1,000) during 2007.

Table 9.20
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> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Alabama | Intentional murder with 18 aggravating factors (Ala. Stat. Ann. 13A-5-40(a)(1)-(18)). | 195 | Electrocution or lethal injection |
| Alaska | ... | ... | ... |
| Arizona | 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) |
| Arkansas | 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) |
| California | First-degree murder with special circumstances; train wrecking; treason; perjury causing execution. | 660 | Lethal gas or lethal injection |
| Colorado | First-degree murder with at least 1 of 17 aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping resulting in death; treason. | 2 | Lethal injection |
| Connecticut | Capital felony with 8 forms of aggravated homicide (C.G.S. 53a-54b). | 8 | Lethal injection |
| Delaware | First-degree murder with at least 1 statutory aggravating circumstance. | 18 | Hanging or lethal injection (c) |
| Florida | First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug trafficking; capital sexual battery. | 397 | Electrocution or lethal injection |
| Georgia | Murder; kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason. | 107 | Lethal injection |
| Hawaii | ... | ... | ... |
| Idaho | First-degree murder with aggravating factors; aggravated kidnapping; perjury resulting in death. | 20 | Firing squad or lethal injection |
| Illinois | First-degree murder with 1 of 21 aggravating circumstances. | 11 | Lethal injection |
| Indiana | Murder with 16 aggravating circumstances (IC 35-50-2-9). | 23 | Lethal injection |
| Iowa | ... | ... | ... |
| Kansas | Capital murder with 8 aggravating circumstances (KSA 21-3439, KSA 21-4625). | 9 | Lethal injection |
| Kentucky | Murder with aggravating factors; kidnapping with aggravating factors (KRS 32.025). | 41 | Electrocution or lethal injection (d) |
| Louisiana | 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 |
| Maine | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland | First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony, provided that certain death eligibility requirements are satisfied. | 8 | Lethal injection |
| Massachusetts | ... | ... | ... |
| Michigan | ... | ... | ... |
| Minnesota | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | Capital murder (97-3-19(2) MCA); aircraft piracy (97-25-55(1) MCA). | 66 | Lethal injection |
| Missouri | First-degree murder (565.020 RSMO 2000). | 51 | Lethal injection or lethal gas |
| Montana | 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 |
| Nebraska | First-degree murder with a finding of at least 1 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstance. | 9 | Electrocution |
| Nevada | First-degree murder with at least 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (NRS 200.030, 200.033, 200.035). | 80 | Lethal injection |
| New Hampshire | 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) |
| New Jersey | 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.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—Continued

| <i>State or other jurisdiction</i> | <i>Capital offenses by state</i> | <i>Prisoners under sentence of death</i> | <i>Method of execution</i> |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 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.

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.

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) | ... | ... | ... |
| Guam |Became a territory, 1900..... | ... | ... | ... |
| No. Mariana Islands | Ceded by Spain, 1898 | Aug. 1, 1950 | ... | ... |
| Puerto Rico | ... | March 24, 1976 | ... | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | Ceded by Spain, 1898 | ... | July 25, 1952 (n) | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands |Purchased from Denmark, March 31, 1917..... | ... | ... | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 (a) | | Percentage change 2006 to 2007 | | Density per square mile | Rank in nation | Number of Representatives in Congress | | Capital | Population (a) | Rank in state | Largest city | Population (a) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | In square miles | Rank in nation | Size | Rank in nation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 50,744 | 28 | 4,627,851 | 23 | 0.82 | 91.2 | 27 | 7 | Montgomery | 204,086 | 2 | Birmingham | 2 | Birmingham | 229,800 |
| Alaska | 571,951 | 1 | 683,478 | 47 | 0.89 | 1.2 | 50 | 1 | Juneau | 30,690 | 2 | Anchorage (b) | 2 | Anchorage (b) | 279,671 |
| Arizona | 113,635 | 6 | 6,338,755 | 16 | 2.81 | 55.8 | 33 | 8 | Phoenix | 1,552,259 | 1 | Phoenix | 1 | Phoenix | 1,552,259 |
| Arkansas | 52,068 | 27 | 2,834,797 | 32 | 0.91 | 54.4 | 34 | 4 | Little Rock | 187,452 | 1 | Little Rock | 1 | Little Rock | 187,452 |
| California | 155,959 | 3 | 36,553,215 | 1 | 0.84 | 234.4 | 11 | 53 | Sacramento | 460,242 | 7 | Los Angeles | 7 | Los Angeles | 3,834,340 |
| Colorado | 103,718 | 8 | 4,861,515 | 22 | 2.00 | 46.9 | 37 | 7 | Denver | 588,349 | 1 | Denver | 1 | Denver | 588,349 |
| Connecticut | 4,845 | 48 | 3,502,309 | 29 | 0.19 | 722.9 | 4 | 5 | Hartford | 124,563 | 3 | Bridgeport | 3 | Bridgeport | 136,695 |
| Delaware | 1,954 | 49 | 864,764 | 45 | 1.41 | 442.6 | 6 | 1 | Dover | 35,811 | 2 | Wilmington | 2 | Wilmington | 72,868 |
| Florida | 53,927 | 26 | 18,251,243 | 4 | 1.07 | 338.4 | 8 | 25 | Tallahassee | 168,979 | 8 | Jacksonville | 8 | Jacksonville | 805,605 |
| Georgia | 57,906 | 21 | 9,544,750 | 9 | 2.17 | 164.8 | 18 | 13 | Atlanta | 519,145 | 1 | Atlanta | 1 | Atlanta | 519,145 |
| Hawaii | 6,423 | 47 | 1,283,388 | 42 | 0.37 | 199.8 | 13 | 2 | Honolulu | 375,571 | 1 | Honolulu | 1 | Honolulu | 375,571 |
| Idaho | 82,747 | 11 | 1,499,402 | 39 | 2.43 | 18.1 | 44 | 2 | Boise | 202,832 | 1 | Boise | 1 | Boise | 202,832 |
| Illinois | 55,584 | 24 | 12,852,548 | 5 | 0.59 | 231.2 | 12 | 19 | Springfield | 117,090 | 6 | Chicago | 6 | Chicago | 2,836,658 |
| Indiana | 35,867 | 38 | 6,345,289 | 15 | 0.68 | 176.9 | 17 | 9 | Indianapolis | 795,458 | 1 | Indianapolis | 1 | Indianapolis | 795,458 |
| Iowa | 55,869 | 23 | 2,988,046 | 30 | 0.52 | 53.5 | 35 | 5 | Des Moines | 196,998 | 1 | Des Moines | 1 | Des Moines | 196,998 |
| Kansas | 81,815 | 13 | 2,775,997 | 33 | 0.73 | 33.9 | 40 | 4 | Topeka | 122,642 | 4 | Wichita | 4 | Wichita | 361,420 |
| Kentucky | 39,728 | 36 | 4,241,474 | 26 | 0.88 | 106.8 | 22 | 6 | Frankfort | 27,098 | 7 | Louisville (c) | 7 | Louisville (c) | 557,789 |
| Louisiana | 43,562 | 33 | 4,293,204 | 25 | 1.18 | 98.6 | 24 | 7 | Baton Rouge | 227,071 | 2 | New Orleans | 2 | New Orleans | 239,124 |
| Maine | 30,862 | 39 | 1,317,207 | 40 | 0.17 | 42.7 | 38 | 2 | Augusta | 18,367 | 9 | Portland | 9 | Portland | 62,825 |
| Maryland | 9,774 | 42 | 5,618,344 | 19 | 0.29 | 574.8 | 5 | 8 | Annapolis | 36,603 | 7 | Baltimore | 7 | Baltimore | 637,455 |
| Massachusetts | 7,840 | 45 | 6,449,755 | 14 | 0.24 | 822.7 | 3 | 10 | Boston | 599,351 | 1 | Boston | 1 | Boston | 599,351 |
| Michigan | 56,804 | 22 | 10,071,822 | 8 | -0.30 | 177.3 | 16 | 15 | Lansing | 114,947 | 6 | Detroit | 6 | Detroit | 916,952 |
| Minnesota | 79,610 | 14 | 5,197,621 | 21 | 0.83 | 65.3 | 31 | 8 | St. Paul | 277,251 | 2 | Minneapolis | 2 | Minneapolis | 377,392 |
| Mississippi | 46,907 | 31 | 2,918,785 | 31 | 0.68 | 62.2 | 32 | 4 | Jackson | 175,710 | 1 | Jackson | 1 | Jackson | 175,710 |
| Missouri | 68,886 | 18 | 5,878,415 | 18 | 0.70 | 85.3 | 28 | 9 | Jefferson City | 40,564 | 15 | Kansas City | 15 | Kansas City | 450,375 |
| Montana | 145,552 | 4 | 957,861 | 44 | 1.17 | 6.5 | 48 | 1 | Helena | 28,726 | 6 | Billings | 6 | Billings | 101,876 |
| Nebraska | 76,872 | 15 | 1,774,571 | 38 | 0.61 | 23.1 | 43 | 3 | Lincoln | 248,744 | 2 | Omaha | 2 | Omaha | 424,482 |
| Nevada | 109,826 | 7 | 2,565,382 | 35 | 2.93 | 23.4 | 42 | 3 | Carson City | 54,939 | 6 | Las Vegas | 6 | Las Vegas | 558,880 |
| New Hampshire | 8,968 | 44 | 1,315,828 | 41 | 0.31 | 146.7 | 20 | 2 | Concord | 42,392 | 3 | Manchester | 3 | Manchester | 108,874 |
| New Jersey | 7,417 | 46 | 8,685,920 | 11 | 0.23 | 1,171.1 | 1 | 13 | Trenton | 82,804 | 9 | Newark | 9 | Newark | 280,135 |
| New Mexico | 121,356 | 5 | 1,969,915 | 36 | 1.42 | 16.2 | 45 | 3 | Santa Fe | 73,199 | 3 | Albuquerque | 3 | Albuquerque | 518,271 |
| New York | 47,214 | 30 | 19,297,729 | 3 | 0.08 | 408.7 | 7 | 29 | Albany | 94,172 | 6 | New York City | 6 | New York City | 8,274,527 |
| North Carolina | 48,711 | 29 | 9,061,032 | 10 | 2.16 | 186.0 | 15 | 13 | Raleigh | 375,806 | 2 | Charlotte | 2 | Charlotte | 671,588 |
| North Dakota | 68,716 | 17 | 639,715 | 48 | 0.35 | 9.3 | 47 | 1 | Bismarck | 59,503 | 2 | Fargo | 2 | Fargo | 92,660 |
| Ohio | 40,948 | 35 | 11,466,917 | 7 | 0.03 | 280.0 | 9 | 18 | Columbus | 747,755 | 1 | Columbus | 1 | Columbus | 747,755 |
| Oklahoma | 68,667 | 19 | 3,617,316 | 28 | 1.11 | 52.7 | 36 | 5 | Oklahoma City | 547,274 | 1 | Oklahoma City | 1 | Oklahoma City | 547,274 |
| Oregon | 95,997 | 10 | 3,747,455 | 27 | 1.53 | 39.0 | 39 | 5 | Salem | 151,913 | 3 | Portland | 3 | Portland | 550,396 |
| Pennsylvania | 44,817 | 32 | 12,432,792 | 6 | 0.24 | 277.4 | 10 | 19 | Harrisburg | 47,196 | 13 | Philadelphia | 13 | Philadelphia | 1,449,634 |
| Rhode Island | 1,045 | 50 | 1,057,832 | 43 | -0.36 | 1,012.3 | 2 | 2 | Providence | 172,459 | 1 | Providence | 1 | Providence | 172,459 |
| South Carolina | 30,109 | 40 | 4,407,709 | 24 | 1.79 | 146.4 | 21 | 6 | Columbia | 124,818 | 1 | Columbia | 1 | Columbia | 124,818 |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE STATISTICS — Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Land area | | Population (a) | | Percentage change 2006 to 2007 | | Density per square mile | Rank in nation | Number of Representatives in Congress | Capital | Population (a) | Rank in state | Largest city | Population (a) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | In square miles | Rank in nation | Size | Rank in nation | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Dakota | 75,885 | 16 | 796,214 | 46 | 0.98 | 10.5 | 46 | 1 | Pierre | 14,032 | 7 | Sioux Falls | 151,505 | |
| Tennessee | 41,217 | 34 | 6,156,719 | 17 | 1.35 | 149.4 | 19 | 9 | Nashville (d) | 590,807 | 2 | Memphis | 674,028 | |
| Texas | 261,797 | 2 | 23,904,380 | 2 | 2.12 | 91.3 | 26 | 32 | Austin | 734,074 | 4 | Houston | 2,208,180 | |
| Utah | 82,144 | 12 | 2,645,330 | 34 | 2.55 | 32.2 | 41 | 3 | Salt Lake City | 180,651 | 1 | Salt Lake City | 180,651 | |
| Vermont | 9,250 | 43 | 621,254 | 49 | 0.08 | 67.2 | 30 | 1 | Montpelier | 7,806 | 13 | Burlington | 38,531 | |
| Virginia | 39,594 | 37 | 7,712,091 | 12 | 0.94 | 194.8 | 14 | 11 | Richmond | 200,123 | 4 | Virginia Beach | 434,743 | |
| Washington..... | 66,544 | 20 | 6,468,424 | 13 | 1.47 | 97.2 | 25 | 9 | Olympia | 44,925 | 18 | Seattle | 594,210 | |
| West Virginia..... | 24,078 | 41 | 1,812,035 | 37 | 0.18 | 75.3 | 29 | 3 | Charleston | 50,478 | 1 | Charleston | 50,478 | |
| Wisconsin..... | 54,310 | 25 | 5,601,640 | 20 | 0.52 | 103.1 | 23 | 8 | Madison | 228,775 | 2 | Milwaukee | 602,191 | |
| Wyoming..... | 97,100 | 9 | 522,830 | 50 | 1.96 | 5.4 | 49 | 1 | Cheyenne | 55,641 | 1 | Cheyenne | 55,641 | |
| Dist. of Columbia | 61 | ... | 588,292 | ... | 0.48 | 9,581.3 | ... | 1 (e) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| American Samoa | 77 | ... | 64,827 | ... | 13.10 | 744.0 | ... | 1 (e) | Pago Pago (g) | 4,278 | 3 | Tafuna (g) | 8,409 | |
| Guam | 210 | ... | 175,877 | ... | 13.60 | 737.2 | ... | 1 (e) | Hagatna (g) | 1,122 | 13 | Tamuning (g) | 10,833 | |
| No. Mariana Islands | 179 | ... | 86,616 | ... | 25.10 | 386.7 | ... | 1 (e) | Saipan (b)(g) | 62,392 | 1 | Saipan (b)(g) | 62,392 | |
| Puerto Rico..... | 3,425 | ... | 3,942,375 | ... | 0.40 | 1,146.8 | ... | 1 (f) | San Juan | 434,374 | 1 | San Juan | 434,374 | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 134 | ... | 109,840 | ... | 1.13 | 810.5 | ... | 1 (e) | Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas | 18,914 | 1 | Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas | 18,914 | |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, October 2008.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

(a) 2007 Census Bureau estimate.

(b) Municipality.

(c) This city is part of a consolidated city-county government and is coextensive with Jefferson County.

(d) This city is part of a consolidated city-county government and is coextensive with Davidson County.

(e) Represented by one non-voting House Delegate.

(f) Represented by one non-voting House Resident Commissioner.

(g) 2000 Census figures.

Alabama

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Nickname..... | The Heart of Dixie |
| Motto..... | Aldemus Jura Nostra Defendere (We Dare Defend Our Rights) |
| Flower..... | Camellia |
| Bird..... | Yellowhammer |
| Tree..... | Southern (Longleaf) Pine |
| Song..... | Alabama |
| Entered the Union..... | December 14, 1819 |
| Capital..... | Montgomery |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 50,744 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 28th |
| Population..... | 4,627,851 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 23rd |
| Density per square mile..... | 91.2 |
| Capital City..... | Montgomery |
| Population..... | 204,086 |
| Rank in State..... | 2nd |
| Largest City..... | Birmingham |
| Population..... | 229,800 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 7 |
| Number of Counties..... | 67 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 451 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Rodger Smitherman |
| 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 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Feb. 3-May 18 |
| 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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.alabama.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.al.us |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.legislature.state.al.us |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.judicial.state.al.us |

Alaska

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Last Frontier |
| Motto..... | North to the Future |
| Flower..... | Forget-Me-Not |
| Bird..... | Willow Ptarmigan |
| Tree..... | Sitka Spruce |
| Song..... | Alaska's Flag |
| Entered the Union..... | January 3, 1959 |
| Capital..... | Juneau |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 571,951 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 1st |
| Population..... | 683,478 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 47th |
| Density per square mile..... | 1.2 |
| Capital City..... | Juneau |
| Population..... | 30,690 |
| Rank in State..... | 2nd |
| Largest City..... | Anchorage |
| Population..... | 279,671 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 1 |
| Number of Counties..... | 12 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 149 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 3 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 0 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 14 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
|-----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Gary Stevens |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Sean R. Parnell |

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Mike Chenault |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Suzanne Lowell |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 20-April 19 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 20 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 40 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Governor..... | Sarah H. Palin |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Sean Parnell |
| Acting Attorney General..... | Rick Svobodny |
| Treasurer..... | Jerry Burnett |
| Auditor..... | Pat Davidson |
| Comptroller..... | Kim Garner |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 12/2006-12/2010 |
| Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch..... | 2 |
| Number of Members in the Cabinet..... | 18 |

JUDICIAL BRANCH

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Highest Court..... | Supreme Court |
| Supreme Court Chief Justice..... | Dana Fabe |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 5 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 3 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 1 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 9th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://www.alaska.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.gov.state.ak.us |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.legis.state.ak.us |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.state.ak.us/courts |

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..... | 6,338,755 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 16th |
| Density per square mile..... | 55.8 |
| Capital City..... | Phoenix |
| Population..... | 1,552,259 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Phoenix |
| Number Representatives in Congress..... | 8 |
| Number of Counties..... | 15 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 90 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 10 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 231 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 305 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
|-----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Robert Burns |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | Thayer Verschoor |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Kevin Bennett |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Kirk Adams |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Steven B. Yarbrough |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Norman L. Moore |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12–April |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 30 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 30 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Governor..... | Jan Brewer |
| Secretary of State..... | Ken Bennett |
| Attorney General..... | Terry Goddard |
| Treasurer..... | Dean Martin |
| Auditor..... | Debra K. Davenport |
| Comptroller..... | D. Clark Partridge |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2009–1/2011 |
| 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.azgovernor.gov/ |
| 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..... | 2,834,797 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 32nd |
| Density per square mile..... | 54.4 |
| Capital City..... | Little Rock |
| Population..... | 187,452 |
| 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 2009 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..... | Bob Johnson |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Charlie Daniels |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Robbie Willis |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Curran Everett |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Jo Renshaw |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12 – Mar. 20 |
| 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..... | 1/2007–1/2011 |
| 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.governor.arkansas.gov/ |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.arkleg.state.ar.us |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://courts.state.ar.us |

California

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Golden State |
| Motto..... | Eureka (I Have Found It) |
| Flower..... | Golden Poppy |
| Bird..... | California Valley Quail |
| Tree..... | California Redwood |
| Song..... | I Love You, California |
| Entered the Union..... | September 9, 1850 |
| Capital..... | Sacramento |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 155,959 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 3rd |
| Population..... | 36,553,215 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 1st |
| Density per square mile..... | 234.4 |
| Capital City..... | Sacramento |
| Population..... | 460,242 |
| Rank in State..... | 7th |
| Largest City..... | Los Angeles |
| Population..... | 3,834,340 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 53 |
| Number of Counties..... | 57 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 475 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Darrell Steinberg |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Gregory Schmidt |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Speaker of the Assembly..... | Karen Bass |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly..... | Lori Saldana |
| Chief Clerk of the Assembly..... | E. Dotson Wilson |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Dec. 1, 2008 – Sept. 12, 2009 |
| 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..... | 11/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.ca.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://gov.ca.gov/ |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.leginfo.ca.gov |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov |

Colorado

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Nickname..... | The Centennial State |
| Motto..... | Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without Providence) |
| Flower..... | Columbine |
| Bird..... | Lark Bunting |
| Tree..... | Blue Spruce |
| Song..... | Where the Columbines Grow |
| Entered the Union..... | August 1, 1876 |
| Capital..... | Denver |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 103,718 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 8th |
| Population..... | 4,861,515 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 22nd |
| Density per square mile..... | 46.9 |
| Capital City..... | Denver |
| Population..... | 588,349 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Denver |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 7 |
| Number of Counties..... | 62 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 270 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Betty Boyd |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Bernie Buescher |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Terrance Carroll |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Kathleen Curry |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Marilyn Eddins |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 7 – May 6 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 35 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 65 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Governor..... | Bill Ritter |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Barbara O'Brien |
| Secretary of State..... | Bernie Buescher |
| Attorney General..... | John W. Suthers |
| Treasurer..... | Cary Kennedy |
| Auditor..... | Sally Symanski |
| Controller..... | Leslie Shenefelt |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch..... | 5 |
| Number of Members in the Cabinet..... | 21 |

JUDICIAL BRANCH

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Highest Court..... | Supreme Court |
| Supreme Court Chief Justice..... | Mary Mullarkey |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 7 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 16 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 1 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 10th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://www.state.co.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/governor_office.html |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.leg.state.co.us |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.state.co.us |

Connecticut

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Constitution State |
| Motto..... | Qui Transtulit Sustinet |
| (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains) | |
| Flower..... | Mountain Laurel |
| Bird..... | American Robin |
| Tree..... | White Oak |
| Song..... | Yankee Doodle |
| Entered the Union..... | January 9, 1788 |
| Capital..... | Hartford |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 4,845 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 48th |
| Population..... | 3,502,309 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 29th |
| Density per square mile..... | 722.9 |
| Capital City..... | Hartford |
| Population..... | 124,563 |
| Rank in State..... | 3rd |
| Largest City..... | Bridgeport |
| Population..... | 136,695 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 5 |
| Number of Counties..... | 0 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 30 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Christopher G. Donovan |
| Deputy Speakers | |
| of the House..... | Emil Altobello, Demetrios Giannaros, Bob Godfrey, |
| Marie Kirkley-Bey, Davis McCluskey, Linda Orange, Jim O'Rourke III | |
| Clerk of the House..... | Garey E. Coleman |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 7 – Jun. 3 |
| 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..... | 7/2004-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.ct.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.state.ct.us/governor |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.cga.ct.us |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.jud.state.ct.us |

Delaware

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The First State |
| Motto..... | Liberty and Independence |
| Flower..... | Peach Blossom |
| Bird..... | Blue Hen Chicken |
| Tree..... | American Holly |
| Song..... | Our Delaware |
| Entered the Union..... | December 7, 1787 |
| Capital..... | Dover |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 1,954 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 49th |
| Population..... | 864,764 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 45th |
| Density per square mile..... | 442.6 |
| Capital City..... | Dover |
| Population..... | 35,811 |
| Rank in State..... | 2nd |
| Largest City..... | Wilmington |
| Population..... | 72,868 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 1 |
| Number of Counties..... | 3 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 57 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 3 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 19 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 260 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | General Assembly |
|-----------------------|------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Matthew Denn |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | Thurman Adams Jr. |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Joseph Bullock |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Robert F. Gilligan |
| Clerk of the House..... | Richard Puffer |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 13-June 30 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 21 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 41 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Governor..... | Jack Markell |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Matthew Denn |
| Secretary of State..... | Jeffrey Bullock |
| Attorney General..... | Joseph R. Biden III |
| Treasurer..... | Velda Jones-Potter |
| Auditor..... | R. Thomas Wagner |
| Comptroller..... | Gary M. Pfeiffer |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2001/2013 |
| 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..... | http://www.delaware.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.state.de.us/governor |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://legis.delaware.gov |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://courts.state.de.us |

Florida

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Sunshine State |
| Motto..... | In God We Trust |
| Flower..... | Orange Blossom |
| Bird..... | Mockingbird |
| Tree..... | Sabal Palmetto Palm |
| Song..... | The Swannee River (Old Folks at Home) |
| Entered the Union..... | March 3, 1845 |
| Capital..... | Tallahassee |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 53,927 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 26th |
| Population..... | 18,251,243 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 4th |
| Density per square mile..... | 338.4 |
| Capital City..... | Tallahassee |
| Population..... | 168,979 |
| Rank in State..... | 8th |
| Largest City..... | Jacksonville |
| Population..... | 805,605 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 25 |
| Number of Counties..... | 66 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 404 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 27 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 95 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 626 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
| President of the Senate..... | Jeffery Atwater |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | Mike Fasano |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Philip Twogood |
| Speaker of the House..... | Ray Sansom |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Larry Cretul |
| Clerk of the House..... | Bob Ward |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | March 3-May 1 |
| 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..... | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| 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..... | Peggy A. Quince |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 7 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 62 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 3 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 11th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://www.myflorida.com |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.flgov.com/ |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.leg.state.fl.us |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.flcourts.org |

Georgia

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Empire State of the South |
| Motto..... | Wisdom, Justice and Moderation |
| Flower..... | Cherokee Rose |
| Bird..... | Brown Thrasher |
| Tree..... | Live Oak |
| Song..... | Georgia on My Mind |
| Entered the Union..... | January 2, 1788 |
| Capital..... | Atlanta |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 57,906 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 21st |
| Population..... | 9,544,750 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 9th |
| Density per square mile..... | 164.8 |
| Capital City..... | Atlanta |
| Population..... | 519,145 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Atlanta |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 13 |
| Number of Counties..... | 156 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 531 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 15 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 180 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 581 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | General Assembly |
| President of the Senate..... | Lt. Gov. Casey Cagle |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | Tommie Williams |
| 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. |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12– March |
| 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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.georgia.gov/ |
| Governor's Website..... | http://gov.georgia.gov/ |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.legis.state.ga.us |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.georgiacourts.org |

Hawaii

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Nickname..... | The Aloha State |
| Motto..... | Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono (The Life of the Land Is Perpetuated in Righteousness) |
| Flower..... | Native Yellow Hibiscus |
| Bird..... | Hawaiian Goose (Nene) |
| Tree..... | Kukue Tree (Candlenut) |
| Song..... | Hawaii Pono |
| Entered the Union..... | August 21, 1959 |
| Capital..... | Honolulu |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 6,423 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 47th |
| Population..... | 1,283,388 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 42nd |
| Density per square mile..... | 199.8 |
| Capital City..... | Honolulu |
| Population..... | 375,571 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Honolulu |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 2 |
| Number of Counties..... | 3 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 1 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Russell S. Kokubun |
| Chief Clerk of the Senate..... | Carol Taniguchi |
| Speaker of the House..... | Calvin K.Y. Say |
| Vice Speaker of the House..... | Michael Y. Magaoy |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Patricia A. Mau-Shimizu |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 21 - May 7 |
| 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..... | 12/2002-12/2010 |
| 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..... | http://www.ehawaii.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://hawaii.gov/gov |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.state.hi.us/ |

Idaho

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Gem State |
| Motto..... | Esto Perpetua (Let It Be Perpetual) |
| Flower..... | Syringa |
| Bird..... | Mountain Bluebird |
| Tree..... | Western White Pine |
| Song..... | Here We Have Idaho |
| Entered the Union..... | July 3, 1890 |
| Capital..... | Boise |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 82,747 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 11th |
| Population..... | 1,499,402 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 39th |
| Density per square mile..... | 18.1 |
| Capital City..... | Boise |
| Population..... | 202,832 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Boise |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 2 |
| Number of Counties..... | 44 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 200 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 4 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 116 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 798 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
| President of the Senate..... | Lt. Gov. Brad Little |
| 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..... | Bonnie Alexander |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12 - April |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 35 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 35 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Governor..... | C.L. "Butch" Otter |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Brad Little |
| Secretary of State..... | Ben Ysursa |
| Attorney General..... | Lawrence Wasden |
| Treasurer..... | Ron Crane |
| Controller..... | Donna Jones |
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.state.id.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www2.state.id.us/gov |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www2.state.id.us/legislat |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www2.state.id.us/judicial |

Illinois

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Prairie State |
| Motto..... | State Sovereignty-National Union |
| Flower..... | Native Violet |
| Bird..... | Cardinal |
| Tree..... | White Oak |
| Song..... | Illinois |
| Entered the Union..... | December 3, 1818 |
| Capital..... | Springfield |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 55,584 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 24th |
| Population..... | 12,852,548 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 5th |
| Density per square mile..... | 231.2 |
| Capital City..... | Springfield |
| Population..... | 117,090 |
| Rank in State..... | 6th |
| Largest City..... | Chicago |
| Population..... | 2,836,658 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 19 |
| Number of Counties..... | 102 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 1,291 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 21 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 934 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 3,145 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | General Assembly |
| President of the Senate..... | John J. Cullerton |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Debra Shipley |
| Speaker of the House..... | Michael J. Madigan |
| House Chief Clerk..... | Mark Mahoney |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 14-Dec. 31 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 59 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 118 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Governor..... | Patrick Quinn |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Vacant |
| Secretary of State..... | Jesse White |
| Attorney General..... | Lisa Madigan |
| Treasurer..... | Alexi Giannoulas |
| Auditor..... | William G. Holland |
| Comptroller..... | Daniel Hynes |
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2009-1/2011 |
| 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..... | Thomas Fitzgerald |
| 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..... | http://www.state.il.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.state.il.us/gov |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.illinois.gov/government/gov_legislature.cfm |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.illinois.gov/government/judiciary.cfm |

Indiana

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Hoosier State |
| Motto..... | Crossroads of America |
| Flower..... | Peony |
| Bird..... | Cardinal |
| Tree..... | Tulip Poplar |
| Song..... | On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away |
| Entered the Union..... | December 11, 1816 |
| Capital..... | Indianapolis |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 35,867 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 38th |
| Population..... | 6,345,289 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 15th |
| Density per square mile..... | 176.9 |
| Capital City..... | Indianapolis |
| Population..... | 795,458 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Indianapolis |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 9 |
| Number of Counties..... | 91 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 567 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Jennifer Mertzl |
| Speaker of the House..... | B. Patrick Bauer |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Chet Dobis |
| Clerk of the House..... | Clinton Mckay |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 7 – April 29 |
| 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..... | Greg Zoeller |
| Treasurer..... | Richard E. Mourdock |
| Auditor..... | Tim Berry |
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2005-1/2013 |
| 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..... | http://www.state.in.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.in.gov/gov |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.in.gov/legislative |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.in.gov/judiciary |

Iowa

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Hawkeye State |
| Motto..... | Our Liberties We Prize and |
| Our Rights We Will Maintain | |
| Flower..... | Wild Rose |
| Bird..... | Eastern Goldfinch |
| Tree..... | Oak |
| Song..... | The Song of Iowa |
| Entered the Union..... | December 28, 1846 |
| Capital..... | Des Moines |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square mile)..... | 55,869 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 23rd |
| Population..... | 2,988,046 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 30th |
| Density per square mile..... | 53.5 |
| Capital City..... | Des Moines |
| Population..... | 196,998 |
| 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 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 7 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 386 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 542 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | General Assembly |
|-----------------------|------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 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 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12-May 1 |
| 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..... | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.iowa.gov/ |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.ia.us/ |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.legis.state.ia.us/ |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.judicial.state.ia.us/ |

Kansas

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Sunflower State |
| Motto..... | Ad Astra per Aspera |
| (To the Stars through Difficulties) | |
| Flower..... | Wild Native Sunflower |
| Bird..... | Western Meadowlark |
| Tree..... | Cottonwood |
| Song..... | Home on the Range |
| Entered the Union..... | January 29, 1861 |
| Capital..... | Topeka |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 81,815 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 13th |
| Population..... | 2,775,997 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 33rd |
| Density per square mile..... | 33.9 |
| Capital City..... | Topeka |
| Population..... | 122,642 |
| Rank in State..... | 4th |
| Largest City..... | Wichita |
| Population..... | 361,420 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 4 |
| Number of Counties..... | 104 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 627 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 6 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 324 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 1,533 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
|-----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Stephen Morris |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Pat Saville |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Michael O'Neal |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Arlen H. Siegfried |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Susan W. Kannarr |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12-April |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 40 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 125 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Governor..... | Mark Parkinson |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Vacant at press time |
| Secretary of State..... | Ron Thornburgh |
| Attorney General..... | Stephen Six |
| Treasurer..... | Dennis McKinney |
| Auditor..... | Barbara J. Hinton |
| Director, Division of Accounts & Reports..... | Kent Olson |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 3/2009-1/2011 |
| 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..... | Robert E. Davis |
| 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..... | http://www.accesskansas.org |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.ks.gov/governor.org |
| State Legislative Website..... | http://www.kslegislature.org |
| State Judicial Website..... | http://www.kscourts.org |

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..... | 4,241,474 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 26th |
| Density per square mile..... | 106.8 |
| Capital City..... | Frankfort |
| Population..... | 27,098 |
| Rank in State..... | 7th |
| Largest City..... | Louisville |
| Population..... | 557,789 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 6 |
| Number of Counties..... | 119 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 424 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Gregory Stumbo |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Larry Clark |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Jean Burgin |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 6 – Mar. 30 |
| 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..... | 12/2007-12/2011 |
| 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..... | John D. Minton |
| 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..... | 4,293,204 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 25th |
| Density per square mile..... | 98.6 |
| Capital City..... | Baton Rouge |
| Population..... | 227,071 |
| Rank in State..... | 2nd |
| Largest City..... | New Orleans |
| Population..... | 239,124 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 7 |
| Number of Parishes..... | 60 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 302 |
| Number of 2009 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 Koepp |

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 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 |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Apr. 27 – Jun. 25 |
| 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 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2008-1/2012 |
| 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 |

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..... | 1,317,207 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 40th |
| Density per square mile..... | 42.7 |
| Capital City..... | Augusta |
| Population..... | 18,367 |
| Rank in State..... | 9th |
| Largest City..... | Portland |
| Population..... | 62,825 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 2 |
| Number of Counties..... | 16 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 22 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 4 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 99 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 222 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
|-----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Elizabeth H. Mitchell |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Joy J. O'Brien |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Hannah M. Pingree |
| Clerk of the House..... | Millicent M. MacFarland |

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Dec. 2, 2008 – June 17, 2009 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 35 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 151 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Governor..... | John E. Baldacci |
| Secretary of State..... | Matthew Dunlap |
| Attorney General..... | Janet Mills |
| Treasurer..... | David G. Lemoine |
| Auditor..... | Neria R. Douglass |
| Controller..... | Edward Karass |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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.maine.gov/governor/baldacci/index.shtml |
| 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..... | 5,618,344 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 19th |
| Density per square mile..... | 574.8 |
| Capital City..... | Annapolis |
| Population..... | 36,603 |
| Rank in State..... | 7th |
| Largest City..... | Baltimore |
| Population..... | 637,455 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 8 |
| Number of Counties..... | 23 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 157 |
| Number of 2009 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 |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 14-April 13 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 47 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 47 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Governor..... | Martin O'Malley |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Anthony Brown |
| Secretary of State..... | John McDonough |
| Attorney General..... | Douglas Gansler |
| Treasurer..... | Nancy K. Kopp |
| Auditor..... | Bruce A. Myers |
| Comptroller..... | Peter Franchot |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| 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.maryland.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/ |

Massachusetts

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Nickname..... | The Bay State |
| Motto..... | Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (By the Sword We Seek Peace, but Peace Only under Liberty) |
| Flower..... | Mayflower |
| Bird..... | Chickadee |
| Tree..... | American Elm |
| Song..... | All Hail to Massachusetts |
| Entered the Union..... | February 6, 1788 |
| Capital..... | Boston |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 7,840 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 45th |
| Population..... | 6,449,755 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 14th |
| Density per square mile..... | 822.7 |
| Capital City..... | Boston |
| Population..... | 559,351 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Boston |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 10 |
| Number of Counties..... | 5 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 45 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 12 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 82 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 403 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | General Court |
| President of the Senate..... | Therese Murray |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | Stanley C. Rosenberg |
| Clerk of the Senate..... | William F. Welch |
| Speaker of the House..... | Robert A. DeLeo |
| Speaker Pro Tempore..... | Thomas M. Petrolati |
| Clerk of the House..... | Steven T. James |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 7-Dec. 31 |
| 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..... | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.mass.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.state.ma.us/gov |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.state.ma.us/legis |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.state.ma.us/courts |

Michigan

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Nickname..... | The Wolverine State |
| Motto..... | Si Quæris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look About You) |
| Flower..... | Apple Blossom |
| Bird..... | Robin |
| Tree..... | White Pine |
| Song..... | Michigan, My Michigan |
| Entered the Union..... | January 26, 1837 |
| Capital..... | Lansing |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 56,804 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 22nd |
| Population..... | 10,071,822 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 8th |
| Density per square mile..... | 177.3 |
| Capital City..... | Lansing |
| Population..... | 114,947 |
| Rank in State..... | 6th |
| Largest City..... | Detroit |
| Population..... | 916,952 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 15 |
| Number of Counties..... | 83 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 533 |
| Number of 2009 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 Vivent |
| Speaker of the House..... | Andy Dillon |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Pamela Byrnes |
| Clerk of the House..... | Rich Brown |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 14-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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | Marilyn Kelly |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 7 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 28 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 2 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 6th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://www.michigan.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.michigan.gov/gov |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.michiganlegislature.org |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.michigan.gov |

Minnesota

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The North Star State |
| Motto..... | L'Etoile du Nord (The North Star) |
| Flower..... | Pink and White Lady-Slipper |
| Bird..... | Common Loon |
| Tree..... | Red Pine |
| Song..... | Hail! Minnesota |
| Entered the Union..... | May 11, 1858 |
| Capital..... | St. Paul |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 79,610 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 14th |
| Population..... | 5,197,621 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 21st |
| Density per square mile..... | 65.3 |
| Capital City..... | St. Paul |
| Population..... | 277,251 |
| Rank in State..... | 2nd |
| Largest City..... | Minneapolis |
| Population..... | 377,392 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 8 |
| Number of Counties..... | 87 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 854 |
| Number of 2009 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 for Legislation..... | Peter Wattson |
| Secretary of the Senate for Administration..... | JoAnne Zeff |
| Speaker of the House..... | Margaret Anderson Kelliher |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Al Mathiowetz |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 6 – May 18 |
| 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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | Eric J. Magnuson |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 7 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 16 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 1 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 8th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://www.state.mn.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.mn.us |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.leg.state.mn.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.state.mn.us/home/ |

Mississippi

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Magnolia State |
| Motto..... | Virtute et Armis (By Valor and Arms) |
| Flower..... | Magnolia |
| Bird..... | Mockingbird |
| Tree..... | Magnolia |
| Song..... | Go, Mississippi |
| Entered the Union..... | December 10, 1817 |
| Capital..... | Jackson |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 46,907 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 31st |
| Population..... | 2,918,785 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 31st |
| Density per square mile..... | 62.2 |
| Capital City..... | Jackson |
| Population..... | 175,710 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Jackson |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 4 |
| Number of Counties..... | 82 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 296 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Tressa W. Guynes |
| Speaker of the House..... | William J. McCoy |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | J.P. Compretta |
| Clerk of the House..... | Don Richardson |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 6 – April 5 |
| 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 |
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2004-1/2012 |
| 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..... | William L. Waller 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..... | http://www.ms.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.ms.us |
| Legislative Website..... | http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/ |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.mscc.state.ms.us |

Missouri

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Nickname..... | The Show Me State |
| Motto..... | Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto (The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law) |
| Flower..... | White Hawthorn Blossom |
| Bird..... | Bluebird |
| Tree..... | Flowering Dogwood |
| Song..... | Missouri Waltz |
| Entered the Union..... | August 10, 1821 |
| Capital..... | Jefferson City |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 68,886 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 18th |
| Population..... | 5,878,415 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 18th |
| Density per square mile..... | 85.3 |
| Capital City..... | Jefferson City |
| Population..... | 40,564 |
| Rank in State..... | 15th |
| Largest City..... | Kansas City |
| Population..... | 450,375 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 9 |
| Number of Counties..... | 114 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 946 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Charlie Shields |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Terry L. Spieler |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Ron Richard |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Bryan Pratt |
| Clerk of the House..... | D. Adam Crumbliss |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 7-May 30 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 34 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 163 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Governor..... | Jay Nixon |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Peter Kinder |
| Secretary of State..... | Robin Carnahan |
| Attorney General..... | Chris Koster |
| Treasurer..... | Clint Zweifel |
| Auditor..... | Susan Montee |
| Director, Division of Accounting..... | Mark A. Kaiser |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2009- 1/2013 |
| 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..... | http://www.mo.gov/ |
| Governor's Website..... | http://governor.mo.gov/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.moga.mo.gov/ |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.mo.gov/ |

Montana

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Treasure State |
| Motto..... | Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver) |
| Flower..... | Bitterroot |
| Bird..... | Western Meadowlark |
| Tree..... | Ponderosa Pine |
| Song..... | Montana |
| Entered the Union..... | November 8, 1889 |
| Capital..... | Helena |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 145,552 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 4th |
| Population..... | 957,861 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 44th |
| Density per square mile..... | 6.5 |
| Capital City..... | Helena |
| Population..... | 28,726 |
| Rank in State..... | 6th |
| Largest City..... | Billings |
| Population..... | 101,876 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 1 |
| Number of Counties..... | 54 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 129 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 3 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 352 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 592 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
|-----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Robert R. Story Jr. |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | Daniel W. McGee |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Marilyn Miller |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Bob Bergen |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Franke Wilmer |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Dave Hunter |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 5 - Apr. 28 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 50 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 100 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Governor..... | Brian Schweitzer |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | John Bohlinger |
| Secretary of State..... | Linda McCulloch |
| Attorney General..... | Steve Bullock |
| Treasurer..... | Janet Kelly |
| Auditor..... | Monica J. Lindeen |
| Administrator, State Accounting..... | Paul Christofferson |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2005-1/2013 |
| 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..... | Mike McGrath |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 7 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 0 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 1 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 9th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://www.state.mt.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.discoveringmontana.com/gov2 |
| Legislative Website..... | http://leg.mt.gov/css/default.asp |
| Judicial Website..... | www.montanacourts.org |

Nebraska

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Cornhusker State |
| Motto..... | Equality Before the Law |
| Flower..... | Goldenrod |
| Bird..... | Western Meadowlark |
| Tree..... | Western Cottonwood |
| Song..... | Beautiful Nebraska |
| Entered the Union..... | March 1, 1867 |
| Capital..... | Lincoln |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 76,872 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 15th |
| Population..... | 1,774,571 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 38th |
| Density per square mile..... | 23.1 |
| Capital City..... | Lincoln |
| Population..... | 248,744 |
| Rank in State..... | 2nd |
| Largest City..... | Omaha |
| Population..... | 424,482 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 3 |
| Number of Counties..... | 93 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 531 |
| Number of 2009 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 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 7 - June |
| 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..... | 1/2005-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.state.ne.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.nebraska.gov/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://nebraskalegislature.gov/ |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.supremecourt.ne.gov/supreme-court/index.shtml?sub1 |

Nevada

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Nickname..... | The Silver State |
| Motto..... | All for Our Country |
| Flower..... | Sagebrush |
| Bird..... | Mountain Bluebird |
| Tree..... | Bristlecone Pine and Single-leaf Pinon |
| Song..... | Home Means Nevada |
| Entered the Union..... | October 31, 1864 |
| Capital..... | Carson City |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 109,826 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 7th |
| Population..... | 2,565,382 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 35th |
| Density per square mile..... | 23.4 |
| Capital City..... | Carson City |
| Population..... | 54,939 |
| Rank in State..... | 6th |
| Largest City..... | Las Vegas |
| Population..... | 558,880 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 3 |
| Number of Counties..... | 16 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 19 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Michael A. Schneider |
| 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 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Feb. 7- Jun. 8 |
| 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..... | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| 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..... | James W. Hardesty |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 7 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 0 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 1 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 9th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://www.nv.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.gov.state.nv.us |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.leg.state.nv.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://silver.state.nv.us/elec_judicial.htm |

New Hampshire

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Granite State |
| Motto..... | Live Free or Die |
| Flower..... | Purple Lilac |
| Bird..... | Purple Finch |
| Tree..... | White Birch |
| Song..... | Old New Hampshire |
| Entered the Union..... | June 21, 1788 |
| Capital..... | Concord |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 8,968 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 44th |
| Population..... | 1,315,828 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 41st |
| Density per square mile..... | 146.7 |
| Capital City..... | Concord |
| Population..... | 42,392 |
| Rank in State..... | 3rd |
| Largest City..... | Manchester |
| Population..... | 108,874 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 2 |
| Number of Counties..... | 10 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 13 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Martha Fuller Clark |
| Clerk of the Senate..... | Tammy L. Wright |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Terie N. Norelli |
| Clerk of the House..... | Karen O. Wadsworth |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 7-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..... | 1/2005-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.state.nh.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.nh.gov/governor/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.state.nh.us/ |

New Jersey

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Garden State |
| Motto..... | Liberty and Prosperity |
| Flower..... | Violet |
| Bird..... | Eastern Goldfinch |
| Tree..... | Red Oak |
| Song..... | I'm From New Jersey |
| Entered the Union..... | December 18, 1787 |
| Capital..... | Trenton |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 7,417 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 46th |
| Population..... | 8,685,920 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 11th |
| Density per square mile..... | 1,171.2 |
| Capital City..... | Trenton |
| Population..... | 82,804 |
| Rank in State..... | 9th |
| Largest City..... | Newark |
| Population..... | 280,135 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 13 |
| Number of Counties..... | 21 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 324 |
| Number of 2009 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 |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 13 - Dec. 31 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 40 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 40 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Governor..... | Jon Corzine |
| Secretary of State..... | Nina Mitchell Wells |
| Attorney General..... | Anne Milgram |
| Treasurer..... | R. David Rousseau |
| Auditor..... | Richard L. Fair |
| Controller..... | Charlene Holzbaur |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2006-1/2010 |
| 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..... | http://www.state.nj.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.state.nj.us/governor/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.njleg.state.nj.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.judiciary.state.nj.us |

New Mexico

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Nickname..... | The Land of Enchantment |
| Motto..... | Crescit Eundo (It Grows As It Goes) |
| Flower..... | Yucca (Our Lord's Candles) |
| Bird..... | Chaparral Bird |
| Tree..... | Pinon |
| Songs..... | Asi es Nuevo Mexico and O, Fair New Mexico |
| Entered the Union..... | January 6, 1912 |
| Capital..... | Santa Fe |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 121,356 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 5th |
| Population..... | 1,969,915 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 36th |
| Density per square mile..... | 16.2 |
| Capital City..... | Santa Fe |
| Population..... | 73,199 |
| Rank in State..... | 3rd |
| Largest City..... | Albuquerque |
| Population..... | 518,271 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 3 |
| Number of Counties..... | 33 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 101 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Lenore Naranjo |
| Speaker of the House..... | Ben Lujan |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Stephen R. Arias |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 20 – Mar. 21 |
| 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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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. Chavez |
| 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..... | http://www.state.nm.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.nm.us |
| Legislative Website..... | http://legis.state.nm.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.nmcourts.com |

New York

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Empire State |
| Motto..... | Excelsior (Ever Upward) |
| Flower..... | Rose |
| Bird..... | Bluebird |
| Tree..... | Sugar Maple |
| Song..... | I Love New York |
| Entered the Union..... | July 26, 1788 |
| Capital..... | Albany |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 47,214 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 30th |
| Population..... | 19,297,729 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 3rd |
| Density per square mile..... | 408.7 |
| Capital City..... | Albany |
| Population..... | 94,172 |
| Rank in State..... | 6th |
| Largest City..... | New York City |
| Population..... | 8,274,527 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 29 |
| Number of Counties..... | 57 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 616 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 31 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 683 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 1,135 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
| Acting President of the Senate..... | Malcolm A. Smith |
| President Pro Tem and Majority Leader of the Senate..... | Malcolm A. Smith |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Angelo J. Aponte |
| Speaker of the Assembly..... | Sheldon Silver |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly..... | Aurelia Greene |
| Clerk of the Assembly..... | Laurene R. Kretzler |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 7 – Dec. 31. |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 62 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 150 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Governor..... | David A. Paterson |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Vacant |
| Secretary of State..... | Lorraine Cortes-Vazquez |
| Attorney General..... | Andrew Cuomo |
| Treasurer..... | Aida Brewer |
| Comptroller..... | Thomas P. DiNapoli |
| Governor's Present Term..... | 3/2008-1/2011 |
| 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..... | Jonathan Lippman |
| 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..... | http://www.state.ny.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.state.ny.us/governor |
| Senate Website..... | http://www.senate.state.ny.us |
| Assembly Website..... | http://assembly.state.ny.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.state.ny.us |

North Carolina

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Nickname..... | The Tar Heel State and Old North State |
| Motto..... | Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem) |
| Flower..... | Dogwood |
| Bird..... | Cardinal |
| Tree..... | Long Leaf Pine |
| Song..... | The Old North State |
| Entered the United States..... | November 21, 1789 |
| Capital..... | Raleigh |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 48,711 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 29th |
| Population..... | 9,061,032 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 10th |
| Density per square mile..... | 186.0 |
| Capital City..... | Raleigh |
| Population..... | 375,806 |
| Rank in State..... | 2nd |
| Largest City..... | Charlotte |
| Population..... | 671,588 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 13 |
| Number of Counties..... | 100 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 541 |
| Number of 2009 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. Walter Dalton |
| 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 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 28 - July |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 50 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 120 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Governor..... | Beverly Perdue |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Walter Dalton |
| Secretary of State..... | Elaine Marshall |
| Attorney General..... | Roy A. Cooper III |
| Treasurer..... | Jane Cowell |
| Auditor..... | Beth Wood |
| Controller..... | David McCoy |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2009 - 1/2013 |
| 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..... | http://www.ncgov.com |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.nc.us |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.ncleg.net |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.nccourts.org |

North Dakota

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Nickname..... | Peace Garden State |
| Motto..... | Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable |
| Flower..... | Wild Prairie Rose |
| Bird..... | Western Meadowlark |
| Tree..... | American Elm |
| Song..... | North Dakota Hymn |
| Entered the Union..... | November 2, 1889 |
| Capital..... | Bismarck |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 68,976 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 17th |
| Population..... | 639,715 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 48th |
| Density per square mile..... | 9.3 |
| Capital City..... | Bismarck |
| Population..... | 59,503 |
| Rank in State..... | 2nd |
| Largest City..... | Fargo |
| Population..... | 92,660 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 1 |
| Number of Counties..... | 53 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 360 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Tom Fischer |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Fran Gronberg |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | David Monson |
| Clerk of the House..... | Buell Reich |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 6 - Apr. 30 |
| 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..... | Robert R. Peterson |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 12/2000 - 12/2012 |
| 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..... | Jerry W. VandeWalle |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 5 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 0 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 1 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 8th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://discovernd.com |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.nd.us |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.legis.nd.gov |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.court.state.nd.us |

Ohio

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Buckeye State |
| Motto..... | With God, All Things Are Possible |
| Flower..... | Scarlet Carnation |
| Bird..... | Cardinal |
| Tree..... | Buckeye |
| Song..... | Beautiful Ohio |
| Entered the Union..... | March 1, 1803 |
| Capital..... | Columbus |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 40,948 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 35th |
| Population..... | 11,466,917 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 7th |
| Density per square mile..... | 280.0 |
| Capital City..... | Columbus |
| Population..... | 747,755 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Columbus |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 18 |
| Number of Counties..... | 88 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 942 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Tom Niehaus |
| Clerk of the Senate..... | Vincent Keeran |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Armond Budish |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Matt Szollosi |
| Legislative Clerk of the House..... | Tom Sherman |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 5-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..... | Richard Cordray |
| Treasurer..... | Kevin L. Boyce |
| Auditor..... | Mary Taylor |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.state.oh.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://governor.ohio.gov/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.ohio.gov/ohio/GovState.stm#ohleg |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.sconet.state.oh.us |

Oklahoma

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Nickname..... | The Sooner State |
| Motto..... | Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Conquers All Things) |
| Flower..... | Mistletoe |
| Bird..... | Scissor-tailed Flycatcher |
| Tree..... | Redbud |
| Song..... | Oklahoma |
| Entered the Union..... | November 16, 1907 |
| Capital..... | Oklahoma City |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 68,667 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 19th |
| Population..... | 3,617,316 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 28th |
| Density per square mile..... | 52.7 |
| Capital City..... | Oklahoma City |
| Population..... | 547,274 |
| 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 2009 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..... | Paul Ziriox |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Chris Benge |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Kris Steele |
| Chief Clerk/Administrator of the House..... | Joel Kintsel |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Feb. 2 - May 29 |
| 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..... | Steve Burrage |
| Comptroller..... | Brenda Bolander |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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 E. Edmondson |
| 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..... | http://www.state.ok.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.ok.us/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.lsb.state.ok.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.oscn.net |

Oregon

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Beaver State |
| Motto..... | She Flies with Her Own Wings |
| Flower..... | Oregon Grape |
| Bird..... | Western Meadowlark |
| Tree..... | Douglas Fir |
| Song..... | Oregon, My Oregon |
| Entered the Union..... | February 14, 1859 |
| Capital..... | Salem |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 95,997 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 10th |
| Population..... | 3,747,455 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 27th |
| Density per square mile..... | 39.0 |
| Capital City..... | Salem |
| Population..... | 151,913 |
| Rank in State..... | 3rd |
| Largest City..... | Portland |
| Population..... | 550,396 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 5 |
| Number of Counties..... | 36 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 240 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 7 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 236 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 927 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislative Assembly |
|-----------------------|----------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Peter Courtney |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | Rick Metsger |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Judy M. Hall |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Dave Hunt |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Arnie Robian |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12 - June |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 30 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 60 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Governor..... | Ted Kulongoski |
| Secretary of State..... | Kate Brown |
| Attorney General..... | John Kroger |
| Treasurer..... | Ben Westlund |
| Auditor..... | Charles Hibner |
| Controller..... | John Radford |

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.oregon.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.or.us |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.leg.state.or.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.ojd.state.or.us |

Pennsylvania

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Keystone State |
| Motto..... | Virtue, Liberty and Independence |
| Animal..... | White-tailed Deer |
| Flower..... | Mountain Laurel |
| Tree..... | Hemlock |
| Song..... | Pennsylvania |
| Entered the Union..... | December 12, 1787 |
| Capital..... | Harrisburg |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 44,817 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 32nd |
| Population..... | 12,432,792 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 6th |
| Density per square mile..... | 277.4 |
| Capital City..... | Harrisburg |
| Population..... | 47,196 |
| Rank in State..... | 13th |
| Largest City..... | Philadelphia |
| Population..... | 1,449,634 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 19 |
| Number of Counties..... | 66 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 1,018 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 21 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 516 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 1,885 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | General Assembly |
|-----------------------|------------------|

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Lt. Gov. Joseph Scarnati |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | Joseph B. Scarnati |
| Secretary-Parliamentarian of the Senate..... | Mark R. Corrigan |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Keith R. McCall |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Roger Nick |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 6 - Dec. 31 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 50 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 203 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Governor..... | Ed Rendell |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Joseph Scarnati |
| Secretary of State..... | Pedro A. Cortés |
| Attorney General..... | Tom Corbett |
| Treasurer..... | Robert McCord |
| Comptroller..... | Anna Marie Kiehl |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.state.pa.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.pa.us/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.legis.state.pa.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.state.pa.us |

Rhode Island

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nicknames..... | Little Rhody and Ocean State |
| Motto..... | Hope |
| Flower..... | Violet |
| Bird..... | Rhode Island Red |
| Tree..... | Red Maple |
| Song..... | Rhode Island |
| Entered the Union..... | May 29, 1790 |
| Capital..... | Providence |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square mile)..... | 1,045 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 50th |
| Population..... | 1,057,832 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 43rd |
| Density per square mile..... | 1,012.3 |
| Capital City..... | Providence |
| Population..... | 172,459 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Providence |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 2 |
| Number of Counties..... | 5 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 8 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 4 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 38 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 75 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | General Assembly |
|-----------------------|------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | M. Teresa Paiva-Weed |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | John F. McBurney III. |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Joseph Brady |
| Speaker of the House..... | William J. Murphy |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Charlene Lima |
| Clerk of the House..... | Frank McCabe |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 6-June |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 38 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 75 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Governor..... | Donald L. Carcieri |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Elizabeth H. 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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | Maureen McKenna Goldberg |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 5 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 0 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 1 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 1st Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://www.state.ri.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.ri.us |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.rilin.state.ri.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.state.ri.us |

South Carolina

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Nickname..... | The Palmetto State |
| Motto..... | Animis Opibusque Parati (Prepared in Mind and Resources) and Dum Spiro Spero (While I breathe, I Hope) |
| Flower..... | Yellow Jessamine |
| Bird..... | Carolina Wren |
| Tree..... | Palmetto |
| Songs..... | Carolina and South Carolina on My Mind |
| Entered the Union..... | May 23, 1788 |
| Capital..... | Columbia |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 30,109 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 40th |
| Population..... | 4,407,709 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 24th |
| Density per square mile..... | 146.4 |
| Capital City..... | Columbia |
| Population..... | 124,818 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Columbia |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 6 |
| Number of Counties..... | 46 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 269 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 8 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 85 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 301 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | General Assembly |
|-----------------------|------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Lt. Gov. R. Andre Bauer |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..... | Glenn F. McConnell |
| Clerk of the Senate..... | Jeffrey S. Gossett |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Robert W. Harrell Jr. |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Harry F. Cato |
| Clerk of the House..... | Charles F. Reid |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 13-June 4 |
| 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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.sc.gov/ |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.scgovernor.com |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.scstatehouse.net |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.judicial.state.sc.us |

South Dakota

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nicknames..... | The Mt. Rushmore State |
| Motto..... | Under God the People Rule |
| Flower..... | American Pasque |
| Bird..... | Chinese ring-necked pheasant |
| Tree..... | Black Hills Spruce |
| Song..... | Hail, South Dakota |
| Entered the Union..... | November 2, 1889 |
| Capital..... | Pierre |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 75,885 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 16th |
| Population..... | 796,214 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 46th |
| Density per square mile..... | 10.5 |
| Capital City..... | Pierre |
| Population..... | 14,032 |
| Rank in State..... | 7th |
| Largest City..... | Sioux Falls |
| Population..... | 151,505 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 1 |
| Number of Counties..... | 66 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 308 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Tim Rave |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Val Rausch |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Karen Gerdes |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 13-March 30 |
| 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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.state.sd.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.state.sd.us/governor |
| Legislative Website..... | http://legis.state.sd.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.sdjudicial.com |

Tennessee

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Volunteer State |
| Motto..... | Agriculture and Commerce |
| Flower..... | Iris |
| Bird..... | Mockingbird |
| Tree..... | Tulip Poplar |
| Songs..... | When It's Iris Time in Tennessee; |
| The Tennessee Waltz; My Homeland, Tennessee My Tennessee; and | |
| Rocky Top | |
| Entered the Union..... | June 1, 1796 |
| Capital..... | Nashville |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 41,217 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 34th |
| Population..... | 6,156,719 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 17th |
| Density per square mile..... | 149.4 |
| Capital City..... | Nashville |
| Population..... | 590,807 |
| Rank in State..... | 2nd |
| Largest City..... | Memphis |
| Population..... | 674,028 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 9 |
| Number of Counties..... | 92 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 349 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Jamie Woodson |
| Chief Clerk of the Senate..... | Russell Humphrey |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Kent Williams |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Lois M. DeBerry |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Burney T. Durham |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 13 - May |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 33 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 99 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Governor..... | Phil Bredesen |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Ron Ramsey |
| Secretary of State..... | Tre Hargett |
| Attorney General..... | Robert Cooper |
| Treasurer..... | David H. Lillard Jr. |
| Auditor..... | Justin Wilson |
| Comptroller of the Treasury..... | Jan I. Sylvis |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | Janice M. Holder |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 5 |
| Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges..... | 24 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts..... | 3 |
| U.S. Circuit Court..... | 6th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Official State Website..... | http://www.state.tn.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.state.tn.us/governor |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.legislature.state.tn.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.tsc.state.tn.us |

Texas

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Nickname..... | The Lone Star State |
| Motto..... | Friendship |
| Flower..... | Bluebonnet (Buffalo Clover, Wolf Flower) |
| Bird..... | Mockingbird |
| Tree..... | Pecan |
| Song..... | Texas, Our Texas |
| Entered the Union..... | December 29, 1845 |
| Capital..... | Austin |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 261,797 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 2nd |
| Population..... | 23,904,380 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 2nd |
| Density per square mile..... | 91.3 |
| Capital City..... | Austin |
| Population..... | 734,074 |
| Rank in State..... | 4th |
| Largest City..... | Houston |
| Population..... | 2,208,180 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 32 |
| Number of Counties..... | 254 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 1,196 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Robert Duncan |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Patsy Spaw |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | Joe Straus |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... | Sylvester Turner |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Robert Haney |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 13 – Jun. 1 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 31 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 150 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Governor..... | Rick Perry |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | David Dewhurst |
| Secretary of State..... | Esperanza Andrade |
| Attorney General..... | Greg Abbott |
| Comptroller of Public Accounts..... | Susan Combs |
| Auditor..... | John Keel |

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 12/2000-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://www.state.tx.us |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.state.tx.us |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.capitol.state.tx.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.state.tx.us |

Utah

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Beehive State |
| Motto..... | Industry |
| Flower..... | Sego Lily |
| Bird..... | California Seagull |
| Tree..... | Blue Spruce |
| Song..... | Utah, We Love Thee |
| Entered the Union..... | January 4, 1896 |
| Capital..... | Salt Lake City |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 82,144 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 12th |
| Population..... | 2,645,330 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 34th |
| Density per square mile..... | 32.2 |
| Capital City..... | Salt Lake City |
| Population..... | 180,651 |
| 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 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 5 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 40 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 300 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
|-----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Michael G. Waddoups |
| Secretary of the Senate..... | Annette B. Moore |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Speaker of the House..... | David Clark |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Sandy Tenney |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 26 – March 12 |
| 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..... | Richard Ellis |
| Auditor..... | Auston G. Johnson |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2005-1/2013 |
| 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..... | http://www.utah.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.utah.gov/governor/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.le.state.ut.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://utcourts.gov |

Vermont

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The Green Mountain State |
| Motto..... | Freedom and Unity |
| Flower..... | Red Clover |
| Bird..... | Hermit Thrush |
| Tree..... | Sugar Maple |
| Song..... | Hail, Vermont! |
| Entered the Union..... | March 4, 1791 |
| Capital..... | Montpelier |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 9,250 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 43rd |
| Population..... | 621,254 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 49th |
| Density per square mile..... | 67.2 |
| Capital City..... | Montpelier |
| Population..... | 7,806 |
| 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 2009 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..... | Shap Smith |
| Clerk of the House..... | Donald G. Milne |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 7 - May |
| 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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | http://vermont.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.vermont.gov/governor/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.leg.state.vt.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.vermontjudiciary.org |

Virginia

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Nickname..... | The Old Dominion |
| Motto..... | Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants) |
| Flower..... | Dogwood |
| Bird..... | Cardinal |
| Tree..... | Dogwood |
| Song, emeritus..... | Carry Me Back to Old Virginia |
| Entered the Union..... | June 25, 1788 |
| Capital..... | Richmond |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 39,594 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 37th |
| Population..... | 7,712,091 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 12th |
| Density per square miles..... | 194.8 |
| Capital City..... | Richmond |
| Population..... | 200,123 |
| Rank in State..... | 4th |
| Largest City..... | Virginia Beach |
| Population..... | 434,743 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 11 |
| Number of Counties..... | 95 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 229 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes..... | 13 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 132 |
| Number of Special Districts..... | 196 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | General Assembly |
|-----------------------|------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Lt. Gov. Bill Bolling |
| 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 |

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 14- Feb. 28 |
| 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..... | Bill Mims |
| Treasurer..... | Manju Ganeriwala |
| Auditor..... | Walter J. Kucharski |
| Comptroller..... | David Von Moll |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2006-1/2010 |
| 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..... | http://www.virginia.gov |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.governor.virginia.gov/MediaRelations/NewsReleases/index.cfm |
| Legislative Website..... | http://legis.state.va.us |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.courts.state.va.us |

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..... | 6,468,424 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 13th |
| Density per square mile..... | 97.2 |
| Capital City..... | Olympia |
| Population..... | 44,925 |
| Rank in State..... | 18th |
| Largest City..... | Seattle |
| Population..... | 594,210 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 9 |
| Number of Counties..... | 39 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 279 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Jeff Morris |
| Chief Clerk of the House..... | Barbara Baker |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12 – Apr. 26 |
| 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..... | James McIntire |
| Auditor..... | Brian Sonntag |
| Director of Office of Financial Management..... | Sadie Rodriguez-Hawkins |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2005-1/2013 |
| 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..... | 1,812,035 |
| Rank in Nation..... | 37th |
| Density per square mile..... | 75.3 |
| Capital City..... | Charleston |
| Population..... | 50,478 |
| Rank in State..... | 1st |
| Largest City..... | Charleston |
| Number of Representatives in Congress..... | 3 |
| Number of Counties..... | 55 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 234 |
| Number of 2009 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..... | Joseph M. Minard |
| 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 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Feb. 11–Apr. 11 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 17 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 58 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Governor..... | Joe Manchin III |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Earl Ray Tomblin |
| Secretary of State..... | Natalie Tennant |
| Attorney General..... | Darrell V. McGraw Jr. |
| Treasurer..... | John D. Perdue |
| Auditor..... | Glen B. Gainer III |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2005-1/2013 |
| 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..... | Brent D. Benjamin |
| 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.wvgov.org/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.legis.state.wv.us/ |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.state.wv.us/wvsc/ |

Wisconsin

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Nickname* | The Badger State |
| Motto | Forward |
| Flower | Wood Violet |
| Bird | Robin |
| Tree | Sugar Maple |
| Song | On, Wisconsin! |
| Entered the Union | May 29, 1848 |
| Capitol | Madison |

*unofficial

STATISTICS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles) | 54,310 |
| Rank in Nation | 25th |
| Population | 5,601,640 |
| Rank in Nation | 20th |
| Density per square mile | 103.1 |
| Capital City | Madison |
| Population | 228,775 |
| Rank in State | 2nd |
| Largest City | Milwaukee |
| Population | 602,191 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress | 8 |
| Number of Counties | 72 |
| Number of Municipal Governments | 585 |
| Number of 2009 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 | Pat Kreitlow |
| Chief Clerk of the Senate | Robert J. Marchant |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Speaker of the Assembly | Mike Sheridan |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly | Tony Staskunas |
| Chief Clerk of the Assembly | Patrick Fuller |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2009 Regular Session | Jan. 13– TBD |
| 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 | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch | 6 |
| Number of Members in the Cabinet | 16 |

JUDICIAL BRANCH

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Highest Court | Supreme Court |
| Supreme Court Chief Justice | Shirley S. Abrahamson |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges | 7 |
| Total Number of Appellant Court Judges | 16 |
| Number of U.S. Court Districts | 2 |
| U.S. Circuit Court | 7th Circuit |

STATE INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Official State Website | http://www.wisconsin.gov |
| Governor's Website | http://www.wisgov.state.wi.us |
| Legislative Website | http://www.legis.state.wi.us |
| Judicial Website | http://www.courts.state.wi.us |

Wyoming

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Nicknames | The Equality State and The Cowboy State |
| Motto | Equal Rights |
| Flower | Indian Paintbrush |
| Bird | Western Meadowlark |
| Tree | Cottonwood |
| Song | Wyoming |
| Entered the Union | July 10, 1890 |
| Capital | Cheyenne |

STATISTICS

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Land Area (square miles) | 97,100 |
| Rank in Nation | 9th |
| Population | 522,830 |
| Rank in Nation | 50th |
| Density per square mile | 5.4 |
| Capital City | Cheyenne |
| Population | 55,641 |
| Rank in State | 1st |
| Largest City | Cheyenne |
| Number of Representatives in Congress | 1 |
| Number of Counties | 23 |
| Number of Municipal Governments | 98 |
| Number of 2009 Electoral Votes | 3 |
| Number of School Districts | 55 |
| Number of Special Districts | 546 |

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body..... Legislature

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| President of the Senate | John J. Hines |
| Vice President of the Senate | Tony Ross |
| Chief Clerk of the Senate | Diane Harvey |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Speaker of the House | Colin M. Simpson |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House | Frank Philp |
| Chief Clerk of the House | Patricia Benskin |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 2009 Regular Session | Jan. 13 – Mar. 6 |
| Number of Senatorial Districts | 30 |
| Number of Representative Districts | 60 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Governor | Dave Freudenthal |
| Secretary of State | Max Maxfield |
| Attorney General | Bruce A. Salzburg |
| Treasurer | Joseph B. Meyer |
| Auditor | Rita Meyer |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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 | http://www.state.wy.us |
| Governor's Website | http://governor.wy.gov/ |
| Legislative Website | http://legisweb.state.wy.us |
| Judicial Website | http://www.courts.state.wy.us |

District of Columbia

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Motto | Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All) |
| Flower..... | American Beauty Rose |
| Bird..... | Wood Thrush |
| Tree..... | Scarlet Oak |
| Became U.S. Capital..... | December 1, 1800 |

STATISTICS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 61 |
| Population..... | 588,292 |
| Density per square mile..... | 9,581.3 |
| Delegate to Congress* | 1 |
| Number of Municipal Governments..... | 1 |
| Number of 2009 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 |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 6-Dec.31 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Mayor | Adrian Fenty |
| Secretary of the District of Columbia | Stephanie Scott |
| Attorney General | Peter J. Nichols |
| Chief Financial Officer | Lasana Mack |
| Auditor | Deborah Nichols |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Mayor's Present Term..... | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| 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 | http://www.washingtondc.gov |
| Mayor's Website | http://dc.gov/mayor/index.shtm |
| Legislative Website | http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us |
| Judicial Website | http://www.dccbar.org |

American Samoa

| | |
|--|--|
| Motto | Samoa-Maumua le Atua (Samoa, God Is First) |
| Flower..... | Paogo (Ula-fala) |
| Plant..... | Ava |
| Song..... | Amerika Samoa |
| Became a Territory of the United States..... | 1900 |
| Capital | Pago Pago |

STATISTICS

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 77 |
| Population..... | 64,827 |
| 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 |

*Committee voting privileges only.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body..... Legislature

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| President of the Senate..... | Gaoteote P.T. Gaoteote |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate | Tulifua Tini Lam Yuen |
| Secretary of the Senate | Leo'o V. Ma'o |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Speaker of the House | Savali Talavou Ale |
| Chief Clerk of the House | Fialupe Lutu |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12 - 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 | Fepulea'i Afa Ripley Jr. |
| Treasurer..... | Magalei Logovii |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term | 4/2003-1/2013 |
| 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 | http://americansamoa.gov/ |
| Governor's Website | http://www.asg-/gov.com |
| Legislative Website | http://www.government.as/legislative.htm |
| Judicial Website | http://www.government.as/highcourt.htm |

Guam

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | Hub of the Pacific |
| Flower..... | Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea) |
| Bird..... | Toto (Fruit Dove) |
| Tree..... | Ifit (Intsiabijuga) |
| Song..... | Stand Ye Guamanians |
| Stone..... | Latte |
| Animal..... | Iguana |
| Ceded to the United States | |
| by Spain..... | December 10, 1898 |
| Became a Territory..... | August 1, 1950 |
| Request to become a | |
| Commonwealth Plebiscite..... | November 1987 |
| Capital..... | Hagatna |

STATISTICS

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 210 |
| Population..... | 175,877 |
| Density per square mile..... | 737.2 |
| Capital..... | Hagatna |
| Population..... | 1,122 |
| Rank in Territory..... | 13th |
| Largest City..... | Tamuning |
| Population..... | 10,833 |
| Delegate to Congress* | 1 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 1 |

*Committee voting privileges only.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislature |
| Speaker..... | Judith T. Won Pat |
| Vice Speaker..... | Benjamin J.F. Cruz |
| Clerk of the Legislature..... | Patricia C. Santos |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12- 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..... | 1/2003-1/2011 |
| 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..... | Robert J. Torres Jr. |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges..... | 3 |

INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Official Website..... | http://ns.gov.gu |
| Governor's Website..... | http://ns.gov.gu/webtax/govoff.html |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.guam.net/gov/senate |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.justice.gov.gu |

Northern Mariana Islands

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Flower..... | Plumeria |
| Bird..... | Marianas Fruit Dove |
| Tree..... | Flame Tree |
| Song..... | Gi TaloGi Halom Tasi |
| Administered by the United States | |
| a trusteeship for the United Nations..... | July 18, 1947 |
| Voters approved a proposed constitution..... | June 1975 |
| U.S. president signed covenant agreeing to commonwealth status for the islands..... | March 24, 1976 |
| Became a self-governing Commonwealth..... | January 9, 1978 |
| Capital..... | Saipan |

STATISTICS

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 179 |
| Population..... | 86,616 |
| Density per square mile..... | 386.7 |
| Capital City..... | Saipan |
| Population..... | 62,392 |
| Largest City..... | Saipan |
| Delegate to Congress* | 1 |
| Number of School Districts..... | 1 |

*Committee voting privileges only.

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 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 14 - TBD |
| Number of Senatorial Districts..... | 9 |
| Number of Representative Districts..... | 18 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Governor..... | Benigno Fitial |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Timothy Villagomez |
| Attorney General..... | Gregory Baka |
| Treasurer..... | Antoinette S. Calvo |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Governor's Present Term..... | 1/2006-1/2010 |
| 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..... | www.gksoft.com/govt/en/mp.html |
| Governor's Website..... | http://www.executive.gov.mp/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.cnmileg.gov.mp |
| Judicial Website..... | http://cnmilaw.org/htmlpage/hpg34.htm |

Puerto Rico

| | |
|---|--|
| Nickname..... | Island of Enchantment |
| Motto..... | Joannes Est Nomen Ejus (John is Thy Name) |
| Flower..... | Maga |
| Bird..... | Reinita |
| Tree..... | Ceiba |
| Song..... | La Borinquena |
| Became a Territory of the United States..... | December 10, 1898 |
| Became a self-governing Commonwealth..... | July 25, 1952 |
| Capital | San Juan |

STATISTICS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Land Area (square miles)..... | 3,425 |
| Population..... | 3,942,375 |
| Density per square mile..... | 1,146.8 |
| Capital City..... | San Juan |
| Population..... | 434,374 |
| Largest City..... | San Juan |
| Resident Commissioner in Congress*..... | 1 |
| Number of School Districts | 1 |

*Committee voting privileges only.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Legislative Body..... | Legislative Assembly |
| President of the Senate..... | Thomas Rivera Schatz |
| Vice President of the Senate | Roberto Arango |
| Secretary of the Senate | Manuel A. Torres Nieves |
| Speaker of the House..... | Jennifer González Colón |
| Speaker Pro Tem..... | Iris Ruiz Class |
| Clerk of the House..... | Brunilda Ortiz-Rodriguez |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12- June |
| Governor..... | Luis Fortuño |
| Secretary of State..... | Kenneth McClintock |
| Attorney General | Antonio Sagardia |
| Treasurer..... | Juan Carlos Puig |
| Governor's Present Term | 1/2009-12/13 |
| 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 Hernandez-Denton |
| Number of Supreme Court Judges | 7 |

INTERNET ADDRESSES

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Official State Website | http://www.statelocalgov.net/other-pr.htm |
| Governor's Website | http://www.fortaleza.gobierno.pr |
| Senate Website..... | http://www.camaradepuertorico.org |
| House Website | http://www.camaradepuertorico.org |
| Judicial Website..... | http://www.tribunalpr.org |

U.S. Virgin Islands

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nickname..... | The American Paradise |
| Motto..... | United in Pride and Hope |
| Flower..... | The Yellow Cedar |
| Bird..... | Yellow Breast or Banana Quit |
| Song..... | Virgin Islands March |
| Purchased from Denmark..... | March 31, 1917 |
| Capital | Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas |

STATISTICS

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Land Area (square miles)*..... | 134 |
| Population..... | 109,840 |
| Density per square mile..... | 810.5 |
| Capital City..... | Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas |
| Population..... | 18,914 |
| 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..... | Adlah Donastorg Jr. |
| Vice President..... | Michael Thurland |
| Legislative Secretary of the Senate | Sammuel Sanes |
| 2009 Regular Session..... | Jan. 12 – Dec. 31 |

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Governor..... | John deJongh, Jr. |
| Lieutenant Governor..... | Gregory Francis |
| Attorney General | Vincent Frazer |
| Commissioner of Finance | Laurel Payne |
| Governor's Present Term | 1/2007-1/2011 |
| 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 | http://www.statelocalgov.net/other-vi.htm |
| Governor's Website | www.governordejongh.com/ |
| Legislative Website..... | http://www.senate.gov.vi |
| Judicial Website | http://www.vid.uscourts.gov |

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