# THE B00K OF THE STATES 

## 2013 EDITION VOLUME 45

The Council of State Governments Lexington, Kentucky

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The Council of State Governments
2760 Research Park Drive • P.O. Box 11910
Lexington, Kentucky 40578-1910
Manufactured in the United States of America
Publication Sales Department
1(800) 800-1910

| Paperback Price: $\$ 99.00$ | Hard Cover Price: $\$ 125.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| ISBN |  |

ISBN \# 978-0-87292-785-8
ISBN \# 978-0-87292-784-1

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## Foreword

Dear Friends,
The challenges facing today's state leaders are immense and complex. At The Council of State Governments, we work hard to empower the states to craft solutions that work. We do that in a myriad of ways, including sharing information about the states. This year CSG is celebrating 80 years of championing excellence in state government. The Book of the States remains a vital resource and we are proud to continue to make this publication possible.

This edition of The Book of the States would not be possible without the support of our many friends in state capitols whose assistance helps us compile timely and accurate information.

We are also indebted to the generous assistance of the many authors who contributed articles to this year's edition. Their insights are a significant and lasting contribution.

I am honored to work alongside a brilliant and engaging staff of dedicated professionals at CSG. Our headquarters team and our colleagues in our regional offices, Washington, D.C., and our valued affiliated organizations consistently go above and beyond to serve our member states. I am proud of all they accomplish. In particular I commend Audrey Wall for shepherding this book from concept to finished product. Every aspect of this work reflects her consummate ability to successfully manage a wide-ranging project. She relies on a great team of CSG colleagues to assist her, including the exceptionally meticulous Chris Pryor. Additionally, I want to acknowledge Paige Anderson, Jennifer Burnett, Jennifer Horne and Heather Perkins, whose talents also contributed to the success of this volume.

The Book of the States is but one of the many resources compiled by our research and policy team. This group, under the able direction of John Mountjoy, continues to find new and better ways for CSG to share Capitol Ideas. This book and all previous editions are now online in CSG's Knowledge Center. This amazing tool is a powerhouse of ideas and insights. John and his team work hard to provide up-to-the-minute information on what's happening in the states. If you haven't checked out all that's available in the CSG Knowledge Center and at our CSG Justice Center, States Perform and Regional office websites, I encourage you to visit www.csg.org.

We are always looking for ways to improve The Book of the States. We welcome your suggestions for future editions and your feedback on this one.

From all of us at The Council of State Governments, we hope you enjoy using this book as much as we have enjoyed bringing it to you.

Very truly yours,

David Adkins
Executive Director / CEO
The Council of State Governments

## CI

The Council of State Governments is our nation's only organization serving all three branches of state government. CSG is a region-based forum that fosters the exchange of insights and ideas to help state officials shape public policy. This offers unparalleled regional, national and international opportunities to network, develop leaders, collaborate and create problem-solving partnerships.

## Staff Acknowledgements

The staff wishes to thank the authors who shared their expertise and insights, the hundreds of individuals in the states who responded to surveys conducted by The Council of State Governments, national organizations of state officials, federal agencies and think tank organizations who made their most recent data and information available for this volume.

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## Chapter One

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

# State Constitutional Developments in 2012 

By John Dinan

Several of the 135 amendments on the 2012 ballot attracted significant attention, including a California amendment increasing income and sales tax rates, a Colorado amendment legalizing recreational marijuana, and various amendments regarding the right to bear arms, same-sex marriage and affirmative action. Although voters in three states rejected automatically generated referendums on calling constitutional conventions, two recently established constitutional revision commissions were operating this year, thereby continuing a recent tradition of undertaking constitutional reform through piecemeal amendments and commissions rather than in conventions.

Individual rights figured prominently among the 135 amendments proposed and 92 adopted in 2012, as voters approved amendments securing hunting and fishing rights, strengthening the right to bear arms, protecting religious expression, limiting eminent domain power, restricting affirmative action and targeting health insurance mandates. Voters also defeated, for only the second time, a same-sex marriage ban amendment. Voters approved several amendments regarding governing institutions, most notably a California amendment relaxing legislative term limits. Several policy amendments also attracted significant attention, including a California amendment increasing income and sales tax rates and a Colorado amendment legalizing recreational marijuana.

## Constitutional Amendment and Revision Methods

Constitutional amendments appeared on the 2012 ballots in 35 states, which is comparable to the number of states considering amendments in recent even-year elections-37 states in 2010, 30 states in 2008, and 34 states in 2006. The number of amendments proposed, 135 , and the number of amendments approved, 92 , in 2012 are slightly below the level of amendment activity in recent even-year elections-165 proposals and 116 approvals in 2010; 140 proposals and 87 approvals in 2008; and 166 proposals and 125 approvals in 2006.

Alabama, which boasts the longest constitution in the world and far more amendments than any other state constitution, accounted for about one-quarter of the total amendment activity in 2012, with 29 proposals and 25 enactments. As has generally been the case, the majority of these Alabama measures were local amendments that
apply to a single county but are nevertheless included in a constitution that now contains 880 amendments and exceeds 376,000 words.

Although the remainder of this review focuses on constitutional developments in the states, the three U.S. territories with constitutions also considered amendments. Voters in American Samoa rejected a proposition to eliminate the power of the U.S. interior secretary to veto bills passed by the territorial legislature. Puerto Rico voters rejected two amendments, one to reduce the size of the territorial legislature and another to limit the right to bail for certain crimes. Voters in the Northern Mariana Islands approved all three amendments on the ballot, on subjects ranging from election of the attorney general to issuance of bonds to the mission of the Northern Marianas College.

## Legislative Proposals <br> and Constitutional Initiatives

All the state constitutional amendments on the 2012 ballot were formally proposed either by legislatures or the initiative process. Voters approved 85 of the 117 legislature-proposed amendments, for a passage rate of 72.6 percent. This is in line with the passage rate for legislature-proposed amendments in recent years. Seven of the 18 citizen-initiated amendments were approved, for a passage rate of 38.9 percent, which is roughly comparable to the passage rate for initiated amendments in recent years.

## Constitutional Conventions and Commissions

No constitutional conventions were operating in 2012, marking more than a quarter-century since the last full-scale convention was held in Rhode Island in 1986. Voters in three states considered

# Table A: State Constitutional Changes by Method of Initiation: 2008-09, 2010-11 and 2012 

|  | Number of states involved |  |  | Total proposals (a) |  |  | Total adopted (b) |  |  | Percentage adopted (c) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Method of initiation | $\begin{aligned} & 2008- \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010- \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | 2012 | $\begin{aligned} & 2008- \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010- \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | 2012 | $\begin{aligned} & 2008- \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010- \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | 2012 | $\begin{aligned} & 2008- \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010- \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | 2012 |
| All methods............... | 32 | 40 | 35 | 161 (d) | 191 | 135 (f) | 104 (d) | 136(e) | 92 | 64.6 | 70.2 | 68.1 |
| Legislative proposal... | 31 | 37 | 32 | 127 (d) | 170 | 117 | 88(d) | 124 (e) | 85 | 69.3 | 71.8 | 72.6 |
| Constitutional initiative. $\qquad$ | 10 | 9 | 7 | 30 | 21 | 18 (f) | 13 | 12 | 7 | 43.3 | 57.1 | 38.9 |
| convention $\qquad$ commission $\qquad$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | . $\ldots$ $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 75.0 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments. 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 (one amendment was adopted in 2010 and another was adopted in 2011).
(d) 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.
(e) Excludes one Alabama local amendment approved by voters in November 2010 but not certified pursuant to a court order.
(f) Excludes two Arkansas amendments that were placed on the 2012 ballot but whose results were not counted pursuant to a court order
automatically generated referendums that would have established conventions, including Alaska and New Hampshire, where such referendums appear on the ballot every 10 years, and Ohio, where a referendum is held every 20 years. But there was no indication of any major groups mobilizing in support of these referendums and little attention was paid to these referendums in the lead-up to the November election. All three convention referendums in 2012 were defeated by overwhelming margins. The Ohio convention question was defeated on a 68 to 32 percent vote. Alaska voters defeated the convention referendum by a 67 to 33 percent margin. The New Hampshire convention question failed by a 64 to 36 percent margin.

The defeat of these three convention referendums is generally in line with voting patterns on recent convention questions held in the 14 states whose constitutions require a convention question to be submitted to the electorate at periodic intervals. The only convention question that came close to passing in recent years was in Maryland in 2010. Voters in that state supported a convention by a 54 to 46 percent margin; but because blank votes were counted as no votes, the question only secured the support of 48 percent of people voting in the entire election and therefore was deemed to have failed.

Although it has been several decades since a convention has been called, revision commissions are occasionally established and are viewed more
favorably by legislators who are generally able to maintain more control over selecting commission members and determining the scope of their work. Since 1977, Utah has had a unique commission with an ongoing charge to recommend amendments to the legislature and review amendments proposed by legislators. ${ }^{1}$ But in 2011, the Utah State Legislature made several changes to the commission, eliminating its power to recommend amendments for legislative consideration and also stipulating that the commission could only review amendments at the instigation of the governor, the legislature as a whole or the legislative leadership. As a result, the Utah Constitutional Revision Commission did not meet during 2012; it last met in February 2011.

The only commissions to hold meetings in 2012 were the Ohio Constitutional Modernization Commission and Alabama Constitutional Revision Commission, which were both established by state legislatures in 2011 and charged with undertaking multi-year reviews of their respective constitutions. The 32 -member Ohio commission has a 10 -year time frame to undertake its review and made its first required status report to the legislature in December 2012. In order to be forwarded to the legislature, a proposed change would have to secure the approval of two-thirds of commission members, and the legislature would then have to agree by a three-fifths vote to refer the amendment for voter approval. In 2012, the commission focused on holding a major col-

# Table B: Substantive Changes in State Constitutions: Proposed and Adopted: 2008-09, 2010-11 and 2012 

| Subject matter | Total proposed (a) |  |  | Total adopted (b) |  |  | Percentage adopted (c) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2008- \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010- \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | 2012 | $\begin{aligned} & 2008- \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010- \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | 2012 | $\begin{aligned} & 2008- \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2010- \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | 2012 |
| Proposals of statewide applicability | 123(d) | 147 | 114 (f) | 77 (d) | 108 (b) | 75 | 62.6 | 72.1 (c) | 65.8 |
| Bill of Rights .......................... | 16 | 22 | 20 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 75.0 | 77.3 | 65.0 |
| Suffrage \& elections ................ | 11 | 18 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 54.5 | 83.3 | 40.0 |
| Legislative branch................... | 13 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 61.5 | 83.3 | 63.6 |
| Executive branch ..................... | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 (b) | 4 | 80.0 | 66.7 (c) | 100.0 |
| Judicial branch ........................ | 1 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 5 (b) | 4 | 0.0 | 57.1 (c) | 40.0 |
| Local government ................... | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 | 57.1 | 0.0 |
| Finance \& taxation ................. | 37 | 42 | 26 | 18 | 32 | 21 | 48.6 | 76.2 | 80.8 |
| State \& local debt ................... | 6 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 75.0 |
| State functions........................ | 4 | 9 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 75.0 | 33.3 | 68.8 |
| Amendment \& revision........... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| General revision proposals ...... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Miscellaneous proposals.......... | 27 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 74.1 | 64.3 | 62.5 |
| Local amendments..................... | 38 | 44 | 21 | 27 | 28(e) | 17 | 71.1 | 63.6 | 81.0 |

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments. 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 (one amendment was adopted in 2010 and one was adopted in 2011).
(d) Excludes one New Mexico amendment approved in November 2008 but declared invalid by the state Supreme Court in December 2008. (e) Excludes one Alabama local amendment approved by voters in November 2010 but not certified pursuant to a court order.
(f) Excludes two Arkansas amendments that were placed on the 2012 ballot but whose results were not counted pursuant to a court order.
loquium on the Ohio Constitution and selecting the full slate of commission members, including 20 public members to go along with 12 legislative members.

The 16-member Alabama commission is charged with reviewing 11 of the 18 articles of the state constitution and also recommending the removal of any language that is incompatible with the federal constitution; it is directed to make annual recommendations to the legislature on a specific schedule between 2011 and 2014. In 2011, the commission considered changes to the corporations article and banking article and also identified unconstitutional language concerning racial segregation in schools and regarding the poll tax. The commission forwarded its recommendations to the legislature, which voted to place several amendments on the November 2012 ballot. A pair of amendments regarding the corporations article and banking article proved uncontroversial and were approved by Alabama voters.

An amendment eliminating language regarding school segregation and the poll tax, by contrast, generated significant controversy and went down to resounding defeat. There was little dispute about removing this particular language, which was long
ago rendered inoperative by U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Rather, the concern, particularly among civil rights and education groups that opposed the measure, was that in excising language requiring that "separate schools shall be provided for white and colored children," the amendment left intact language stating that "nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as creating or recognizing any right to education or training at public expense." The defeat of this amendment marked the second time in less than a decade that Alabama voters rejected an effort to remove this school segregation clause. In 2004, voters rejected, by the narrowest of margins, an amendment to repeal the entirety of this language - both the segregation clause and no-right-to-education clause-largely due to opposition from conservative groups concerned that the removal of the no-right-to-an-education clause would enable courts to play a more active role in supervising school finance policy. In part in response to this concern, the 2012 amendment eliminating the segregation clause was drafted to retain the no-right-to-education clause and thereby allay conservative concerns; but it only served this time to upset liberal groups, and the amendment was defeated by a 59 to 41 percent margin.

Table C: State Constitutional Changes by Legislative and Initiative Proposal: 2012

| State | Legislative proposal |  |  | Constitutional initiative |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number proposed | Number adopted | Percentage adopted | Number proposed | Number adopted | Percentage adopted |
| Alabama ................... | 29 | 25 | 86.2 |  |  |  |
| Arizona..................... | 7 | 4 | 57.1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Arkansas................... | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | (a) |  |  |
| California ................. |  |  |  | 3 | 2 | 66.7 |
| Colorado................... | 1 | 1 | 100.0 | 2 | 2 | 100.0 |
| Florida ...................... | 11 | 3 | 27.3 |  |  |  |
| Georgia..................... | 2 | 2 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| Hawaii...................... | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Idaho........................ | 2 | 2 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| Illinois....................... | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Kansas ...................... | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| Kentucky .................. | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| Louisiana.................. | 9 | 8 | 88.9 |  |  |  |
| Maryland .................. | 3 | 3 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| Michigan................... |  |  |  | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Minnesota................. | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Missouri.................... | 2 | 1 | 50.0 |  |  |  |
| Nebraska .................. | 4 | 2 | 50.0 |  |  |  |
| Nevada..................... | 1 | 1 | 50.0 |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire ......... | 2 | 0 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| New Jersey ................ | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| New Mexico ............... | 5 | 5 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| North Carolina.......... | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| North Dakota............ | 3 | 3 | 100.0 | 3 | 1 | 33.3 |
| Ohio ......................... |  |  |  | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Oklahoma................. | 6 | 6 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| Oregon..................... | 2 | 2 | 100.0 | 3 | 2 | 66.7 |
| Rhode Island............. | 2 | 2 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| South Carolina........... | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| South Dakota ............ | 4 | 2 | 50.0 |  |  |  |
| Utah ......................... | 2 | 2 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| Virginia.................... | 2 | 2 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| Washington............... | 2 | 1 | 50.0 |  |  |  |
| West Virginia............. | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |  |  |  |
| Wyoming ................... | 3 | 2 | 100.0 |  |  |  |
| Totals ........................ | 117 | 85 | 72.6 | 18 | 7 | 38.9 |

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments.
Key:
(a) Excludes two amendments that were placed on the ballot but whose results were not counted pursuant to a court order.

## Constitutional Changes

Finance and taxation amendments have invariably been the most prevalent type of amendment considered each year, and this continued in 2012more amendments were proposed and enacted regarding finance and taxation than any other type of amendment (see Table B). In a notable development, however, rights-related amendments have, in recent years, emerged as the next most prevalent type of amendment, second only to finance and taxation measures. As recently as the 1980s, rights-related amendments were one of the least prevalent types of amendments. ${ }^{2}$ But over the past three decades, amendments regarding individual
rights have become much more prominent, ${ }^{3}$ and this was also the case in 2012. Assorted other amendments regarding state functions such as education, welfare and transportation, and also targeting the legislative, executive and judicial branches, were also considered in 2012.

## Rights

Although in 2012 the number of states enacting amendments limiting recognition of same-sex marriage increased to 31 with the May 2012 passage of a North Carolina amendment, voters in Minnesota rejected such an amendment in

November 2012, marking only the second time such an amendment has been defeated. The only prior rejection of a same-sex marriage ban amendment took place in Arizona in 2006; but voters in that state approved a revised amendment two years later. Minnesota voters' rejection of a same-sex marriage ban amendment was part of a general pattern of voter support for same-sex marriage in the November 2012 election, as voters in Maine approved an initiated statute legalizing same-sex marriage, and voters in Maryland and Washington approved referendums affirming previously enacted legislative statutes legalizing same-sex marriage.

At the same time that North Carolina voters were approving an amendment barring same-sex marriages and civil unions and Minnesota voters were rejecting an amendment barring same-sex marriages, federal courts were considering the legitimacy of California's 2008 same-sex marriage ban amendment that is the only one of the 31 amendments to overturn a state Supreme Court decision that already had legalized same-sex marriage. The U.S. Supreme Court in December 2012 agreed to hear an appeal during its 2012-13 term of a 9th Circuit Court decision in Hollingsworth v. Perry invalidating the California amendment on the ground that it was impermissible for voters in November 2008 to curtail same-sex marriage rights once granted by the California Supreme Court in a May 2008 ruling.

Oklahoma voters, meanwhile, approved an amendment barring consideration of race in public colleges and universities and in government hiring and contracting, marking the fifth such amendment limiting affirmative action. California was the first state to pass such an amendment, in 1996, followed a decade later by Michigan in 2006, and then Nebraska in 2008 and Arizona in 2010. Washington voters approved a measure on a statutory basis in 1998. Various federal courts, however, continue to consider the legitimacy of these amendments. One week after the November 2012 passage of the Oklahoma amendment, the 6th Circuit Court issued an en banc decision invalidating Michigan's affirma-tive-action ban amendment, in a ruling likely to be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

In keeping with another trend, Virginia in 2012 became the 11th state in recent years to adopt an amendment barring use of the eminent domain power for economic development purposes. The Virginia amendment, along with 10 other amend-
ments approved since 2006, was enacted in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Kelo v. City of New London (2005) declaring that the federal constitution does not bar taking of land for economic development purposes but making clear that states are free to impose such restrictions. A number of states have enacted such restrictions on a statutory basis. Several state courts also have interpreted their existing state constitutions as imposing such restrictions. Virginia is the latest state to adopt a constitutional amendment containing explicit protections of property rights against economic-development takings.

Voters in several states approved amendments in 2012 securing the right to hunt and fish and, in one case, strengthening the right to bear arms. Idaho, Kentucky, Nebraska and Wyoming became the latest states to adopt amendments guaranteeing the right to hunt and fish, joining 17 states that already have constitutional provisions of this sort.As recently as the mid-1990s, only the Vermont Constitution protected the right to hunt and fish; but beginning with the passage of an Alabama amendment in 1996, the past decade and a half has seen the passage of numerous hunting and fishing rights amendments, bringing the total number of states with such provisions to 21 after the passage of the four amendments this year. Meanwhile, Louisiana voters approved a particularly strong gun rights amendment stating, "The right of each citizen to keep and bear arms is fundamental and shall not be infringed" and declaring that "Any restriction on this right shall be subject to strict scrutiny."

Voters considered assorted amendments regarding religious liberty, and although amendments in North Dakota and Florida were defeated, a Missouri amendment was approved. A North Dakota amendment, voted down in a June 2012 election, sought to respond in belated fashion to the U.S. Supreme Court's declaration in Oregon v. Smith (1990) that the federal constitution does not require governments to meet a compelling-interest test when enacting otherwise neutral laws that incidentally burden the free exercise of religion. The proposed North Dakota Religious Freedom Restoration Amendment would have added a compelling government-interest requirement to the state constitution, following Alabama, which adopted such a constitutional amendment in 1998, and other states that have provided such protection through statutes. A Florida amendment,
meanwhile, would have eliminated longstanding "Blaine amendment" language in the state constitution that explicitly bars public money from directly or indirectly aiding sectarian institutions and has been invoked by Florida courts to cast doubt on the legitimacy of school voucher programs. The only successful religious liberty amendment this year, approved by Missouri voters in an August 2012 election, is a wide-ranging measure protecting the right to public prayer in various forums, including public schools.

Continuing a recent trend from the 2010 and 2011 elections, voters in 2012 took the heretofore unusual step of approving amendments targeting enacted or proposed congressional statutes. ${ }^{4}$ In response to congressional passage of the Affordable Care Act, Alabama and Wyoming in 2012 adopted amendments - Florida voters defeated a similar amendment this year-prohibiting imposition of health insurance mandates, following the passage of similar amendments in Arizona and Oklahoma in 2010 and Ohio in 2011, as well as similar statutes in other states. Meanwhile, in the aftermath of Congress's consideration in 2009 and 2010 of a proposed, but not enacted, Employee Free Choice Act that would have reduced the role of the secret ballot in unionorganizing, Alabama in 2012 became the fifth state to adopt an amendment guaranteeing the right to cast a secret ballot in elections for determining union representation, joining Arizona, South Carolina, South Dakota and Utah, all of which approved such amendments in 2010. The purpose and status of these health care freedom amendments and save-our-secret-ballot amendments, as supporters dub them, is unclear. Although they are viewed by some supporters as vehicles for creating conflicts between state and federal law and thereby facilitating legal challenges to federal statutes, it is well established that federal statutes take precedence over conflicting state statutes and constitutional amendments.

Voters considered various other rights-related amendments in 2012. Arizona voters approved an amendment to an existing victim's rights guarantee; the revised language declares that no crime victim shall have to pay damages to someone injured while committing or attempting to commit a felony against the victim. Meanwhile, Minnesota voters defeated a voter identification amendment and Michigan voters rejected an amendment that would have elevated collective bargaining rights to constitutional status.

## Governing Institutions

Voters in 2012 considered and approved several amendments regarding the legislative branch, including an important change in California's term limits provision. Prior to passage of this California amendment in a June 2012 election, state legislators were limited to serving six years in the House and eight years in the Senate. The 2012 amendment eased these limits by allowing up to 12 years of service in the House and up to 12 years of service in the Senate, but with a maximum of 12 years of combined legislative service. Unlike a similar amendment defeated by California voters in 2008, this amendment does not apply to legislators who are already in office. Meanwhile, Nebraska voters rejected an amendment that would have eased the current limit of two consecutive four-year terms by allowing members of the state's unicameral legislature to serve up to three consecutive terms.

In terms of amendments regarding legislator salaries and expenses, Alabama voters approved an amendment effectively reducing legislator salaries by tying them to the median state income; Nebraska voters rejected an amendment that would have substantially increased legislator salaries; and South Dakota voters rejected an amendment that would have eliminated a constitutional provision setting legislators' travel reimbursement rates and left these rates to be determined by the legislature.

Amendments regarding the judicial branch were especially prevalent on the 2012 ballot. ${ }^{5}$ New Jersey voters approved an amendment making clear that a statute increasing the amount of money that public officials, including judges, must contribute to their pensions and health insurance does not amount to an unconstitutional reduction in judicial salaries. The legislature placed this amendment on the ballot as a way of effectively overturning a state Supreme Court decision that invalidated a 2011 statute that increased state employee contribution levels.

Voters rejected a number of other judiciaryrelated amendments, including a Missouri amendment changing the composition of the appellate nominating commission; an Arizona amendment increasing the length of judicial terms and raising the mandatory judicial retirement age; a wide-ranging Florida amendment making it easier for the legislature to overturn court rules and requiring state Supreme Court nominees to be confirmed by the Senate; and
a Hawaii amendment authorizing the chief justice of the state Supreme Court to appoint retired judges to serve on a temporary basis. The Hawaii amendment was one of several amendments in 2012 that attracted more voter support than opposition but failed to pass because of a requirement in some states that amendments be supported by a majority of all voters casting votes in the entire election, such that blank votes on an amendment effectively count as no votes.

Voters approved several amendments in 2012 regarding the executive branch. A South Carolina amendment requires the governor and lieutenant governor to run on a ticket, beginning in 2018, and brings to 27 the number of states with this rule. A North Dakota amendment requires members of the executive branch to take an oath of office before assuming their duties.

Several amendments approved in 2012 target criminal behavior of public officials. The Nebraska constitution already provided that elected officials can be impeached for misdemeanors committed in office, but voters approved an amendment also subjecting officials to impeachment for misdemeanors committed in pursuit of their office. Louisiana voters approved an amendment authorizing the legislature to take away the retirement benefits of public officials or employees convicted of a felony related to their service.

Several amendments proposing changes in the electoral system were defeated in 2012. Ohio voters rejected an initiated amendment that would have established an independent redistricting commission to draw congressional and state legislative district lines not only in the future, but also to replace redistricting maps drawn by the legislature after the 2010 Census. Arizona voters rejected an initiated amendment instituting a top-two primary system of the sort now in place in California and Washington, where candidates from all parties compete in a single primary and the top two vote getters regardless of party advance to the general election.

## Policy

In a 2012 ballot that was replete with tax-related amendments, none attracted more attention than a California amendment temporarily increasing the sales tax by a quarter of a cent and raising the income tax rates of individuals earning more than $\$ 250,000$ a year. Supporters and opponents of this ultimately successful measure spent more than $\$ 120$ million, with the lead supporter Democratic

Gov. Jerry Brown arguing that its passage would stave off significant reductions in school spending. This initiated amendment is expected to raise more than $\$ 6$ billion in annual revenue over the next seven years, with a portion of the new revenue benefiting public schools and community colleges. It also guarantees continued funding for public safety programs that were recently transferred to local governments. Arkansas voters, meanwhile, approved an amendment that temporarily increases the sales tax by a half cent and dedicates the increased revenue to transportation projects.

Voters in 2012 also considered and occasionally approved amendments limiting taxes. Oregon voters approved an initiated amendment prohibiting real estate transfer taxes, joining three other states that enacted similar amendments in the prior two years. Oklahoma voters approved two tax-limitation amendments. One prohibits any property taxes on intangible personal property, thereby responding to and effectively overturning a 2010 state Supreme Court decision to the contrary. Another Oklahoma amendment limits annual increases in property taxes by reducing the maximum allowable increase from 5 percent to 3 percent. Voters, however, rejected a North Dakota amendment eliminating the property tax, a Michigan amendment requiring a two-thirds legislative vote or a popular referendum for tax increases, and a New Hampshire amendment barring any new tax on personal income. Although the New Hampshire amendment attracted the support of 57 percent of voters, it failed to achieve the necessary two-thirds threshold, the highest ratification requirement of any state.

The vast majority of taxation amendments on the 2012 ballot sought to grant exemptions from various taxes, generally property taxes. Florida voters approved three property tax exemption amendments. One expands property tax discounts for elderly low-income homeowners. Another authorizes the legislature to grant property tax exemptions to surviving spouses of military veterans or first responders who die from injuries incurred in the course of their duties. Another extends property tax discounts for combat-disabled veterans so that these discounts apply to veterans who were not living in the state at the time they joined the military. As one indication of the popularity of these property tax exemption amendments that have become increasingly prevalent in recent years, these were the only three amendments approved by Florida
voters out of a total of 11 amendments on the ballot. Voters also approved property tax exemptions in other states, including Louisiana for spouses of deceased combat-disabled veterans and Utah for military personnel called to active duty. An amendment approved by Kansas voters authorizes the legislature to lower the property tax on boats.

Several amendments approved in 2012 dealt with revenue from various trust funds. In a closely watched September 2012 election, Alabama voters approved an amendment transferring \$145 million from the Alabama Trust Fund, an oil and gas trust fund, to the general fund in order to prevent cuts to Medicaid and other programs. Louisiana voters approved an amendment prohibiting diversion of money from a Medicaid Trust Fund for the Elderly to the general fund. South Dakota voters approved an amendment changing the method of distributing revenues from a cement plant trust fund to the general fund.

Voters considered several other financial policy amendments in 2012. South Dakota voters approved a balanced-budget amendment requiring the governor to submit a balanced budget and prohibiting the legislature from appropriating money in excess of expected revenues. Meanwhile, Illinois voters rejected an amendment that would have required a three-fifths vote for any state or local governing body to increase public employees' pension benefits. The amendment gained the support of 56 percent of voters who voted on this question, but fell short of the Illinois requirement that amendments be approved by three-fifths of voters on the amendment or by a majority of all voters participating in the election.

In recent years, voters have considered various amendments concerning drug policy and gambling, and 2012 was no exception. Few amendments this year attracted more attention than an initiated Colorado amendment legalizing recreational marijuana. This was one of several mari-juana-legalization measures on the 2012 ballot. Washington voters approved and Oregon voters rejected initiated statutes legalizing recreational marijuana. Meanwhile, Massachusetts voters approved and Arkansas voters rejected statutory medical marijuana legalization initiatives. The Colorado amendment legalizing recreational marijuana goes further than the 17 other states that have legalized medical marijuana; it also differs from the Washington measure in placing this policy in the constitution.

Gambling amendments appeared on the ballot in 2012 in several states, including Rhode Island, where voters approved a pair of amendments allowing table games at the state's two casinos. A pair of amendments authorizing casino gambling in specified counties appeared on the Arkansas ballot but the results were not counted due to a state court decision deeming the amendments illegitimate for various reasons.

Other policy amendments on the 2012 ballot dealt with subjects ranging from education to land management. Georgia voters approved an amendment authorizing both state and local boards of education to create charter schools, thereby reversing a 2011 state Supreme Court decision that interpreted the state constitution as barring the state board of education from chartering schools. Meanwhile, Arizona voters defeated an amendment declaring that the state possesses sovereignty over all land and resources in the state, including the public lands.

## Conclusion

Several trends emerge from a consideration of state constitutional activity in 2012. First, rightsrelated amendments are proposed and enacted rather frequently, especially in comparison with prior decades, and are usually the second most prevalent type of amendment considered each year.At times, amendments expand rights beyond what the U.S. Supreme Court has guaranteed through interpretation of the federal constitution, as seen in 2012 in Virginia's eminent domain limitation amendment and Louisiana's gun rights amendment. At other times, amendments secure protection for rights not mentioned explicitly in the federal constitution, as seen in 2012 in the passage of four more hunting and fishing rights amendments and an Arizona amendment protecting rights of crime victims. At still other times, amendments prevent state courts from expanding rights beyond federal guarantees, as seen in 2012 with the consideration of amendments barring recognition of same-sex marriage, including an approved amendment in North Carolina (the 31st enactment of a same-sex marriage limitation amendment) and a rejected Minnesota amendment (only the second rejection of such an amendment).

Second, taxation and finance amendments continue to be considered more frequently than any other type of amendment. At times, amendments increase taxes, as with amendments enacted
in California and Arkansas in 2012. At other times, amendments limit taxes, whether by prohibiting certain taxes altogether, as in 2012 with Oregon's ban on real estate transfer taxes, or by limiting the rate of tax increases, as in 2012 with Oklahoma's limit on property tax increases. On other occasions, amendments seek to grant exemptions from taxes, usually property taxes; a significant number of tax-exemption amendments appeared on the 2012 ballot and most were approved.

A third notable feature of amendment activity on display in 2012 is the requirement in some states that amendments must receive more than a simple popular majority to be approved. In most states a simple popular majority approves amendments. But some states require amendments to be approved by a majority of all voters participating in the election, in which case blank votes on an amendment are treated as no votes. Such requirements came into play in 2012 when a debt amendment and judiciary-related amendment in Hawaii and a judiciary-related amendment in Wyoming all attracted the support of a majority of voters voting on the amendment, but failed to secure the necessary majority of all voters in the election. Still other states impose a supermajority ratification requirement, whether a three-fifths requirement in Illinois and Florida or a two-thirds requirement in New Hampshire. Several amendments in 2012 attracted majority support but nevertheless failed because they fell short of a supermajority requirement, as was the case with an Illinois pension-limit amendment and a New Hampshire income tax ban amendment.

[^0]
## Acknowledgements

The Council of State Governments and the author would like to thank the following individuals for their contributions.

| Alabama. | Nancy Ekberg |
| :---: | :---: |
| Alaska | Jerry McBeath |
| Arizona | Terri Desai |
| Arkansas | Art English |
| Colorado | Richard B. Collins |
| Florida | Rebecca M. Salokar |
| Georgia | Robert M. Schaefer |
| Hawaii | Anne Feder Lee |
| Illinois. | Ann M. Lousin |
|  | Victor Salas |
| Indiana | Andrew Downs |
| Kentucky................. | Michael Wayne Hail |
| Maryland. | Dan Friedman |
| Michigan | Robert A. Sedler |
| Minnesota | Mary Jane Morrison |
| Mississippi. | John W. Winkle III |
| Nebraska. | Anthony B. Schutz |
| New Jersey ............... | Robert F. Williams |
| New Mexico... | K. Seckler |
| New York | Robert Wells |
| North Dakota... | Dana Michael Harsell |
| Ohio. | Steven H. Steinglass |
| Pennsylvania............ | Joel Fishman |
| Rhode Island. | Mel A. Topf |
| South Dakota | Michael A. Card |
| Utah........................ | Robert H. Rees |
| Wyoming................. | Robert B. Keiter |
| Washington .............. | Hugh D. Spitzer |
| Wisconsin................ | Michael Richter Fine |

## About the Author

John Dinan is professor of politics and international affairs at Wake Forest University in North Carolina. He is the author of The American State Constitutional Tradition and various articles on state constitutionalism.

Table 1.1
GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS
(As of January 1, 2013)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

See footnotes at end of table.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS - Continued (As of January 1, 2013)

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments, with research assistance from Wake Forest students Bradley Harper and Alec Papovich.
*The constitutions referred to in this table include those Civil War documents customarily listed by the individual states.
**In calculating word counts, supplemental information regarding dates of adoption and other material not formally a part of the constitution are generally excluded. In some cases, word counts are taken from the total as of January 2012.
Key:
(a) Computer word count.
(b) 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.
(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.
(1) The printed constitution includes many provisions that have been 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.
(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) The total excludes one amendment ruled void by a federal district court.
(x) The total excludes one amendment approved by voters in November 2008 but later declared invalid on single subject grounds by the state supreme court.

Table 1.2
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE

## Constitutional Provisions

| State or other jurisdiction | Legislative vote required for proposal (a) | Consideration by two sessions required | Vote required for ratification | Limitation on the number of amendments submitted at one election |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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) | (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 .................. | (1) | (1) | 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: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments, February 2013.

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) In Hawaii, the majority vote on amendment must be at least 50 percent of the total votes cast at the 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. In Nebraska, the majority vote on amendment must be at least 35 percent of the total votes cast at the election.
(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.
(1) Three-fifths of all members of each house at one session, or majority of all members of each house for two successive sessions.
$(\mathrm{m})$ 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; twothirds of members elected to both houses, second passage.
(s) Majority of all citizens voting for governor.
(t) Two-thirds vote senate, majority vote house, first passage; majority both houses, second passage. As of 1974, amendments may be submitted only every four years.
(u) Within 30 days after voter approval, governor must submit amendment(s) to U.S. Secretary of the Interior for approval.
(v) If approved by two-thirds of members of each house, amendment(s) submitted to voters at special referendum; if approved by not less than three-fourths of total members of each house, referendum may be held at next general election.

Table 1.3
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY INITIATIVE

## Constitutional Provisions

| State or other jurisdiction | Number of signatures required on initiative petition | Distribution of signatures | Referendum vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arizona...................... | $15 \%$ of total votes cast for all candidates for governor at last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Arkansas..................... | 10\% of voters for governor at last election. | Must include 5\% of voters for governor in each of 15 counties. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| California ................... | $8 \%$ of total voters for all candidates for governor at last election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Colorado..................... | $5 \%$ of total legal votes for all candidates for secretary of state at last general election. | None specified. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Florida ........................ | $8 \%$ of total votes cast in the state in the last election for presidential electors. | $8 \%$ of total votes cast in each of $1 / 2$ of the congressional districts. | 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 $1 / 2$ of the counties. | Majority vote on amendment. |
| Nebraska .................... | $10 \%$ of registered voters. | 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. |

[^1](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 the original measure.

Table 1.4
PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS
Constitutional Provisions

| State or other jurisdiction | Provision for convention | Provision for calling a convention by initiative | Legislative vote for submission of convention question (a) | Popular vote to authorize convention | Periodic submission of convention question required (b) | Popular vote required for ratification of convention proposals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ...................... | Yes | No | Majority | ME | No | Not specified |
| Alaska........................ | Yes | No | No provision (c)(d) | ) (c) | 10 years; 2012 (c) | Not specified (c) |
| Arizona...................... | Yes | No | Majority | (e) | No | MP |
| Arkansas..................... | No | No | No |  |  |  |
| California ................... | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | No | MP |
| Colorado..................... | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | No | ME |
| Connecticut................ | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | 20 years; 2008 (f) | MP |
| Delaware .................... | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | No | No provision |
| Florida ........................ | Yes | Yes (m) | (g) | MP | No | $3 / 5$ voting on proposal |
| Georgia...................... | Yes | No | (d) | No | No | MP |
| Hawaii........................ | Yes | No | Not specified | MP | 9 years; 2008 | MP (h) |
| Idaho.......................... | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | No | Not specified |
| Illinois........................ | Yes | No | 3/5 | (i) | 20 years; 2008 | MP |
| Indiana....................... | No | No | No |  |  |  |
| Iowa ............................ | Yes | No | Majority | MP | 10 years; 2010 | MP |
| Kansas ......................... | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | No | MP |
| Kentucky .................... | Yes | No | Majority (j) | MP (k) | No | No provision |
| Louisiana .................... | Yes | No | (d) | No | No | MP |
| Maine......................... | Yes | No | (d) | No | No | No provision |
| Maryland .................... | Yes | No | Majority | ME | 20 years; 2010 | MP |
| Massachusetts ............. | No | No |  | No |  |  |
| Michigan..................... | Yes | No | Majority | MP | 16 years; 2010 | MP |
| Minnesota................... | Yes | No | 2/3 | ME | No | $3 / 5$ voting on proposal |
| Mississippi ................... | No | No | No |  |  |  |
| Missouri...................... | Yes | No | Majority | MP | 20 years; 2002 | Not specified (1) |
| Montana ..................... | Yes | Yes (m) | 2/3 | MP | 20 years; 2010 | MP |
| Nebraska ..................... | Yes | No | 3/5 | MP (o) | No | MP |
| Nevada....................... | Yes | No | 2/3 | ME | No | No provision |
| New Hampshire .......... | Yes | No | Majority | MP | 10 years; 2012 | $2 / 3$ voting on proposal |
| New Jersey .................. | No | No | No |  |  |  |
| New Mexico ................ | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | No | Not specified |
| New York..................... | Yes | No | Majority | MP | 20 years; 1997 | MP |
| North Carolina............ | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | No | MP |
| North Dakota.............. | No | Yes (m) | No |  |  |  |
| Ohio ............................ | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | 20 years; 2012 | MP |
| Oklahoma.................... | Yes | No | Majority | (e) | 20 years; 1970 | MP |
| Oregon....................... | Yes | No | Majority | (e) | No | No provision |
| Pennsylvania ............... | No | No | No |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island............... | Yes | No | Majority | MP | 10 years; 2004 | MP |
| South Carolina............ | Yes | No | (d) | ME | No | No provision |
| South Dakota .............. | Yes | Yes (m) | (d) | No | No | (p) |
| Tennessee .................... | Yes (q) | No | Majority | MP | No | MP |
| Texas......................... | No | No | No |  |  |  |
| Utah ............................ | Yes | No | 2/3 | ME | No | ME |
| Vermont....................... | No | No | No |  |  |  |
| Virginia...................... | Yes | No | (d) | No | No | MP |
| Washington................. | Yes | No | 2/3 | ME | No | Not specified |
| West Virginia............... | Yes | No | Majority | MP | No | Not specified |
| Wisconsin ................... | Yes | No | Majority | MP | No | No provision |
| Wyoming ..................... | Yes | No | 2/3 | ME | No | Not specified |
| American Samoa ......... | Yes | No | (r) | No | No | ME (s) |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | Yes | Yes (t) | Majority | 2/3 | 10 years | MP and at least $2 / 3$ in each of 2 senatorial districts |
| Puerto Rico................ | Yes | No | 2/3 | MP | No | MP |

[^2]
## PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS - Continued <br> Constitutional Provisions

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments, February 2013.

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 most recent submission of the mandatory convention referendum.
(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.
(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.
$(\mathrm{g})$ The power to call a convention is reserved to the people by petition.
(h) The majority must be 50 percent of the total votes cast at a general election or at a special election, a majority of the votes tallied which must be at least 30 percent of the total number of registered voters.
(i) Majority voting in the election, or three-fifths voting on the question.
(j) Must be approved during two legislative sessions.
(k) Majority must equal one-fourth of qualified voters at last general election.
(1) Majority of those voting on the proposal is assumed.
(m) In Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, conventions can be called by initiative petition in the same manner as provided for initiated amendments (see Table 1.3), and with approval by a majority of voters. In Florida, conventions can be called by filing an initiative petition with signatures equal to 15 percent of the votes cast in the preceding presidential election and also equal to 15 percent of signatures in half of the congressional districts in the state and then obtaining a majority of the voters at the ensuing election.
(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 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: Back to the Future? 

By John Kincaid


#### Abstract

State-federal relations continue to be buffeted by the increasing polarization between political parties that often accentuates intergovernmental conflict. The hoary antebellum doctrine of nullification also has risen from the dead to point to a future of more state-federal conflict as states controlled by one party, whether Democratic or Republican, enact policies contravening federal laws and judicial rulings. Nevertheless, coercive federalism continues its now 45 -year-old onward march as federal power penetrates deeper into state and local authority.


Despite persistent high unemployment, President Barack Obama won re-election in 2012 with 51 percent of the popular vote and 62 percent of the Electoral College vote. When unemployment is high, Democrats often persuade voters that they are better able to solve the problem than Republicans. ${ }^{1}$ Democrats gained seats in the U.S. Senate, solidifying their majority at 53, plus two Democratic-leaning independents, and also in the U.S. House, although Republicans still control that chamber with 232 seats to the Democrats' 200 seats.

Outside Washington, D.C., the election resulted in 30 Republican and 19 Democratic governors plus one independent. Strikingly, single-party control of both state legislative and executive branches-24 Republican and 13 Democratic-marked a new high in party polarization among state governments. This polarization has weakened the bipartisan muscle of some of the states' national associations, such as the National Governors Association. As such, the 2012 elections continued the polarization evident in the federal government for the past three decades and heightened party polarization in the states.

As usual, federalism was ignored by most of the 2012 candidates, except for Mitt Romney's proposal - not loudly touted on the campaign trail - to convert Medicaid to a block grant. Federalism is not important to federal officials of either party. Democrats view federalism "as a quaint, 18th-century relic, another disposable constitutional concept that stands in the way of 'progress.' ... Republicans pay lip service to federalism but too often toss it aside to achieve their own policy goals." ${ }^{2}$

Consequently, the 2012 election outcomes will not reverse the long-term course of coercive federalism, ${ }^{3}$ even though polls report record low public trust in the federal government. By contrast, Gallup found high levels of trust in state and local governments in September 2012, with 74 percent of

Americans expressing a great deal or fair amount of trust in local government, and 65 percent in state government. ${ }^{4}$

## Secession and Nullification:

## Back to the Future?

Obama's re-election provoked thousands of people in all states to sign petitions endorsing state secession from the union. The first petition, from Louisiana, hit the White House's "We the People" website the day after Obama's re-election. Presidential aspirant and former U.S. Rep. Ron Paul of Texas, echoing John C. Calhoun in 1828, declared secession "a deeply American principle. ... If the possibility of secession is $\ldots$ off the table, there is nothing to stop the federal government from continuing to encroach on our liberties and no recourse for those who are sick and tired of it. ${ }^{5}$

The Obama administration promised to respond to any petition carrying more than 25,000 signatures. In January 2013, the White House answered a petition from Texas signed by 125,746 people, as well as petitions from eight other states. "The founders established a perpetual union," ${ }^{6}$ the White House wrote, establishing the right of the people "to change our national government through the power of the ballot," not secession. The U.S. Supreme Court, in Texas v. White (1869), affirmed that "( t )he Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible States."

Similarly, debate over federal gun control proposals following the December 2012 school shootings in Newtown, Conn., led some state and local officials to urge nullification of new federal gun laws. "Neither I, nor my deputies, will participate in the enforcement of laws that violate our precious constitutional rights," Sheriff Terry Box of Collin County, Texas, said. ${ }^{7}$ The Utah Sheriffs' Association announced in early 2013 that its members are "prepared to trade (their) lives" to prevent federal officials from
enforcing new gun laws. Lawmakers in many states have introduced anti-federal government bills, including measures to authorize state nullification of federal laws, exempt guns made in-state from federal regulation, require federal officials to obtain a county sheriff's approval to serve a warrant or make an arrest, and ban enforcement of Agenda 21, a United Nations agreement promoting sustainable development. Alabama adopted the first state ban on Agenda 21 in $2012 .{ }^{8}$

Although few people expected any actual secession attempt, the petitions and nullification drives illustrate how federalism is often used as a symbolic hammer to express citizen discontent and partisan opposition in today's polarized political environment.

Nullification and interposition, however, could become more than symbolic as both parties increasingly use state powers to buck federal policy. A prime example was Colorado and Washington residents voting to legalize recreational marijuana in 2012. Eighteen states and Washington, D.C., also have legalized medical marijuana. Those laws contravene the federal Controlled Substances Act. Colorado's Democratic Gov. John Hickenlooper said in November 2012 that he does not believe the federal government will allow states "to unilaterally decriminalize marijuana," but added, "You can't argue with the will of the voters." ${ }^{9}$ President Obama told ABC News in January 2013 there needs to be "a conversation about how do you reconcile a federal law that still says marijuana is a federal offense and state laws that it's legal. ${ }^{10}$ The United Nations' International Narcotics Control Board has pressured the administration, charging that state laws legalizing medical and recreational marijuana violate international drug conventions.

The president is considering legal action against Colorado and Washington, but such action is politically perilous because marijuana legalization is popular with the president's liberal base. The legal marijuana states also have taken a nullification stance that enjoys substantial public support. About 64 percent of Americans do not believe the federal government should enforce its anti-marijuana laws in states that have legalized it, and about 52 percent of Americans now believe marijuana should be legal. ${ }^{11}$

Many states have mounted a similar stand on abortion. In 2012, 42 states enacted 122 provisions on reproductive health and rights. One-third of the new laws-43 in 19 states - restrict access to abortion. This is less than the record-breaking 92 abortion
restrictions enacted in 2011, but is still the secondhighest number of abortion restrictions passed in a year. ${ }^{12}$ In March 2013, Arkansas enacted the most severe restriction by banning abortion after 12 weeks of pregnancy, when an ultrasound usually can detect a fetal heartbeat. This rule contradicts the Supreme Court's standard that gives women an abortion right until the fetus could be viable outside the womb, usually at about 24 weeks into pregnancy. The Arkansas law is being challenged in federal court, but the Supreme Court and lower courts have allowed many state regulations of abortion to stand since the court decided Roe v. Wade in 1973.

States also have sought to assert regulatory muscle against federal regulators. A case pending before a federal appellate court is whether the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission can order a nuclear power plant, in this case Vermont Yankee, to operate without the approval of state regulators.

Abortion, marijuana and other issues raise difficult federalism questions. If the federal government looks the other way on one or more such issues, why should it not do the same on all similar issues? By what criteria, and under what circumstances, should Congress, the president or Supreme Court allow federal law to give way to contrary state law? These questions most likely will be answered on a political, not principled, basis. The antebellum nullification crises were resolved politically when the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 were repealed and allowed to expire in the early 1800s and the Compromise Tariff of 1833 lowered the 1828 Tariff of Abominations.

## Sequester Fiscal Blues

The major intergovernmental fiscal issue is the continuing federal budget crisis. In the 2012 fiscal year, the federal government spent $\$ 3.5$ trillion while raising $\$ 2.4$ trillion in revenue. During 200912 , more than $\$ 5$ trillion was added to the national debt by deficit spending, "more than all the deficits and surpluses ... from 1987 through 2008 combined. ${ }^{1 / 3}$ This fiscal course is unsustainable.

The most immediate crisis is the sequester, which complicated budget making for the states - 46 of which start their new fiscal year July 1. While state and local governments are still recovering from the recession-induced revenue slump of 2008-12, the sequester arrived on March 1,2013, to slice federal spending by about $\$ 85.4$ billion in 2013. Absent policy intervention, the sequester cut discretionary spending across the board by $\$ 109.3$ billion a year from 2014 to 2021. State and local officials sought
to have a voice in the federal budget talks, but they had little clout. ${ }^{14}$ The budget debate was so bitter that even $\$ 51$ billion of federal aid for the states and localities devastated by Hurricane Sandy in October 2012 was not approved until Jan. 28, 2013.

The sequester is the result of a 2011 deal between the president and Congress that was intended to be so fiscally painful that federal policymakers would agree on a plan to reduce the federal deficit by $\$ 1.5$ trillion over 10 years before the sequester was to start Jan. 2, 2013. Although the sequester cuts only 2.4 percent of all federal spending, it puts sizable dents in programs involving some vital state and local functions, such as education, the Women, Infants, and Children program, and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, as well as programs that significantly affect all citizens and the economy, such as air traffic control.

The sequester does not touch benefits paid by such social welfare programs as the Children's Health Insurance Program, Medicaid, Medicare, Pell grants, Social Security, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and veterans' programs, even though some of these are the principal deficit drivers. The sequester also exempts most highway funding. Hence, about 82 percent of the federal funds received by states will not be reduced by the sequester. In 2012, states received nearly 35 percent of their revenue from federal grants.

Only about 4.2 percent of municipal revenue comes from direct federal aid; so, an 8.2 percent sequester cut to such programs as the Community Development Block Grant, community policing and job training will not be overly onerous.

In an effort to convince Congress - especially House Republicans-to reduce federal tax deductions to raise more revenue to avoid the sequester, the White House issued a report Feb. 25, 2013, while the National Governors Association was meeting in Washington, D.C. The report specified dire cuts for each state, such as a projected loss of 21,484 jobs in Kentucky along with a $\$ 12$ million cut in federal grants for K-12 education and some 1,000 children losing access to Head Start. Ohio, the White House said, will lose 30,000 jobs; New York will lose $\$ 42.7$ million in education aid; and California will lose about $\$ 9$ billion just as Gov. Jerry Brown announced the state's first balanced budget in many years. Almost half of the states already are spending less than they did before the recession, and 21 still collect less revenue than they did before the recession.

Governors of both parties were critical. "The White House is engaged in scare tactics," declared Republican Gov. Dave Heineman of Nebraska. "Every governor ... knows how to cut their budget by 2 or 3 percent, and the White House ought to learn how to do it." Democratic Gov. Dannel P. Malloy of Connecticut said, "We don't do across-the-board cuts in state government, and it's a stupid idea in the federal government." ${ }^{15}$ The governors pleaded for discretion in spending federal dollars. NGA's chairman, Democratic Gov. Jack Markell of Delaware, said, "Deficit reduction should not be accomplished simply by shifting costs from the federal government to the states or by imposing unfunded mandates. States should be given increased flexibility to create efficiencies and to achieve results." ${ }^{16}$ Amtrak, for example, told states if they wish to maintain passenger train routes of less than 750 miles, they must pick up the costs or face service reductions and terminations.

Meanwhile, the privately funded State Budget Crisis Task Force headed by Paul Volcker and Richard Ravitch contended that states' widening gap between entitlement spending and revenue capacity is becoming unsustainable. Major threats to states' fiscal viability are Medicaid, federal deficit reduction, underfunded pensions, state budget gimmicks, local fiscal stress and a narrow, eroding and volatile tax base. ${ }^{17}$

This news, though, was already old news. The Congressional Budget Office, U.S. Government Accountability Office and many other observers have long highlighted the unsustainability of contemporary state and local fiscal policies. State and local governments, however, cannot solve these problems on their own because of the myriad federally induced costs that affect their budgets ${ }^{18}$ and their entanglement with numerous federal programs, especially Medicaid, which is the single largest category of state spending and also constitutes 45 percent of all federal aid to states and localities. A grand intergovernmental partnership is needed to repair the federal-state-local fiscal house.

## Tax Frights and Fights

The need for such a partnership is reflected in federal proposals to fix the federal budget partly at the expense of states and localities. In particular, President Obama proposes to cap the tax deductibility of state and local bonds, which have enjoyed favorable tax treatment since the advent of the federal income tax in 1913. In 2011, the Simpson-

Bowles commission recommended eliminating the tax deduction. Elimination would increase statelocal borrowing costs by about two percentage points. Members of Congress also are entertaining elimination of the deductions for state and local taxes. Rational cases can be made for terminating these deductions, but not in the absence of a grand intergovernmental fiscal agreement.

At the same time, Congress has not moved to authorize state taxation of Internet and mail order sales, despite several bills introduced into the 112th Congress. Although NGA and the National Conference of State Legislatures continue to push the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement as a model for congressional action, only 22 states have joined the agreement. Its prospects for favorable action in the 113th Congress remain slim. Also, a sign of possible fracturing of interstate cooperation is that California and South Dakota have dropped out of the Multistate Tax Compact, reducing its membership to 25 states.

Forty-five states have sales and use taxes. It is estimated that states lost $\$ 11.4$ billion on interstate sales in 2012. ${ }^{19}$ A growing number of states have sought to act on their own by passing "Amazon Laws" that presume an out-of-state seller has engaged in a taxable solicitation if it pays a state resident to allow its website to be used by in-state customers to click on the out-of-state sellers' website. Some states with an income tax have been requiring tax filers to report and pay taxes on nontaxed mail-order purchases.

Voters showed some signs of reduced tax resistance in 2012, especially in California. Voters there approved Proposition 30, which raised the state sales tax from 7.25 to 7.5 percent and imposed higher tax rates on taxable incomes exceeding $\$ 250,000$. Florida voters torpedoed a property tax limit, and Michigan voters rejected a constitutional amendment to require a supermajority legislative vote to increase taxes. Washington voters, however, approved such a supermajority rule, and with the federal payroll tax increase that started in 2013, voters might now be less amenable to state and local tax hikes.

On another fiscal front, several states have joined a federal lawsuit challenging the "orderly liquidation" provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. The law allows federal officials to liquidate companies quickly and decide which investors win and lose without judicial remedy. States fear their pensions might be harmed, as happened to Indiana
when it had to absorb a $\$ 6$ million pension fund loss when the federal government restructured Chrysler in 2009.

## The Affordable Care Case

The blockbuster federalism case in 2012 was the constitutional challenge to the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 - also known as ACA - brought by Republican governors and/or attorneys general of 26 states, along with several citizens and the National Federation of Independent Business. ${ }^{20}$ Many Democratic governors and attorneys general defended the ACA.

Two provisions were at issue. One requires all citizens to purchase health insurance. Failure to do so triggers a financial penalty collected by the IRS. Congress justified enactment of this individual mandate under its constitutional powers to regulate interstate commerce and to enact laws necessary and proper to execute its delegated powers. The challengers argued that the federal government can only regulate interstate economic activity, not inactivity.

The second provision required states to expand their Medicaid programs significantly or lose all federal Medicaid money. The federal government funds 50 to 83 percent of the cost of Medicaid, depending on a state's per capita income. Given that Medicaid spending is so huge-totaling $\$ 389$ billion in federal and state spending in 2010 -the challenging states argued that the federal promise to withhold all Medicaid funding from states refusing the program expansion was unconstitutionally coercive because states really had no choice but to accept the expansion.

By a 5-4 vote, the Supreme Court's conservative justices agreed that the individual mandate exceeded Congress's commerce power and violated the necessary and proper clause. This was an important doctrinal victory for proponents of restraining federal power over the states. By another 5-4 vote, however, the four liberal justices joined Chief Justice John Roberts to uphold the individual mandate, although with Roberts arguing alone that the penalty is a valid exercise of Congress's taxation power. The net result of Roberts' tax argument was to expand federal power because Congress' tax power is deemed to be broader and less hindered by judicial restraints than is Congress' commerce power. Overall, 46 percent of Americans agreed with this decision and 46 percent disagreed-79 percent of Democrats agreed, while only 13 percent of Republicans agreed with the decision. ${ }^{21}$

By ruling the individual mandate a tax, the court may have exposed the mandate tax to challenge for violating the Constitution's uniformity clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 1). This provision was intended, in part, to prevent any group of states from shifting federal tax burdens to other states. Given that low-income people above the poverty line can fulfill the ACA mandate by enrolling in Medicaid, while comparable people in states without expanded Medicaid will be subject to the tax penalty, the tax levy will not be geographically uniform. ${ }^{22}$

On Medicaid, Roberts joined his four conservative and two liberal colleagues to rule the Medicaid expansion was unconstitutionally coercive. The financial "inducement" offered by Congress for state Medicaid expansion was "a gun to the head," the majority opined. This is the first time the court has ever held a condition of federal aid to be unconstitutional. The last prominent case of this nature was decided in 1987, when the court upheld a condition attached to federal highway aid depriving states of 5 percent of their federal highway funds if they failed to increase to 21 the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages. ${ }^{23}$ In the ACA case, the Supreme Court argued that the "threatened loss of over 10 percent of a State's overall budget" amounts to "economic dragooning that leaves the States with no real option but to acquiesce" to the federal will. The court also held the Medicaid expansion was "a shift in kind, not merely degree" in the nature of the Medicaid program, thus making it something quite different from what the states had signed up for when the program was created in 1965.

The Supreme Court seemed to suggest that successful future challenges to aid conditions will depend on whether:

- States will lose existing funds rather than future funds;
- The grant program is large;
- The aid conditions alter a program so significantly as to make it a new program; and
- The aid conditions threaten to terminate or alter other programs.

Although this ruling is historic, it is unlikely to be significant because no other federal aid program is as large as Medicaid. Congressional threats to conditionally withhold funds in the country's more than 1,000 other grants-in-aid will, with the possible exception of highway aid, not alarm the Supreme Court. Congress, moreover, likely will not
again threaten states with the loss of 100 percent of their existing program funds for failure to comply with a condition of the aid. The ACA marked the first time Congress had enacted such a draconian aid condition. Congress probably will be careful, too, to frame future conditions of aid as changes in degree, not kind, to a program.

## Health Insurance Exchanges

The ACA asks states to set up insurance exchanges to permit the purchase of qualified health plans by low-income households through Medicaid and federal tax credits for insurance premiums. States were supposed to decide by Oct. 1, 2012, on whether to set up an exchange, but the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services extended the deadline four times.

Whether to create an exchange is a dilemma. If a state declines to establish its own exchange, the federal government will enter the state and set up an exchange, thus increasing its control of the state's insurance market. If a state creates an exchange, it furthers its role as an administrative arm of the federal government because it must adhere to detailed federal rules. States have some, but not much, flexibility.

As of early May, 16 states said they would establish a state-based health insurance exchange, seven would cooperate with the federal government on a partnership exchange, and 27 would default to a federally operated exchange. ${ }^{24}$ Governors of the latter states expressed various objections to the exchanges, including the ACA's requirement to tax businesses that do not offer health insurance. The White House is trying to convince all states to adopt an exchange, or at least a partnership exchange that could evolve into a state exchange, partly by suggesting that early adopters will have more flexibility and that federal financial assistance might dry up for late adopters. The sequester already has cut $\$ 66$ million in funding for states to set up exchanges. States also are experiencing considerable pressure to adopt exchanges from in-state insurance companies, corporate interests and advocates for low-income people.

The Affordable Care Act also allows private insurers to contract with the federal government to offer nationwide insurance policies for individuals and small businesses. Many state officials fear these plans will enable the federal government to supersede state authority to regulate intrastate insurance products and also offer less consumer protection than is provided by many states.

## STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS

## Medicaid Expansion

Under the ACA, the federal government will pay 100 percent of the cost of new Medicaid enrollees until 2016, dropping to 90 percent by 2020 and afterward. Expansion is up to 138 percent of the federal poverty level-about $\$ 30,657$ for a family of four-and could cover about 18 million more people if implemented by all the states. As of early May, 20 states were expected to expand Medicaid while another four were leaning toward expansion. Of these 24 states, 17 had a Democratic governor and 16 had a Democratic legislature. Fifteen states were expected not to expand Medicaid while another 11 were leaning against expansion. Of these 26 states, 24 had a Republican governor and 23 had a Republican legislature.

Many state officials are concerned about whether the generous federal funding will continue for perpetuity, whether states will be given more flexibility to manage Medicaid, whether hospitals will be compensated at low rates for caring for more patients, and whether there will be enough physicians to treat more Medicaid patients. Some governors also fear the woodworking effect, where Medicaid expansion will attract not only the newly eligible, but also people long qualified for Medicaid but never enrolled. The Obama administration has rejected partial Medicaid expansion and made it difficult for states to get Medicaid waivers.

As part of a deficit-reduction plan, the president proposed in 2011 to cut Medicaid by $\$ 100$ billion over 10 years and to alter the matching rate so as to reduce the federal contribution. The ACA already is slated to cut Disproportionate Share Hospital payments - which are additional payments going to facilities that treat a large number of uninsured people - by 75 percent in the 2014 fiscal year. It is likely that any federal deficit-reduction legislation will diminish the federal contribution to Medicaid.

In some states, such as New Jersey, the governor elected to participate in the Medicaid expansion but not in a health insurance exchange. In an effort to convince more Republican governors to adopt expansion, President Obama announced that states can reverse their expansion decision at any time and also restrain Medicaid costs by reducing payments to certain health care providers. The president warned, though, that states might lose federal money if they delay expansion.

As of early April 2013, eight Republican governors had accepted Medicaid expansion rather than pass up the federal money. Republican governors, in particular, though, have insisted on a right to
withdraw from the Medicaid expansion if federal funding drops below 90 percent. One dramatic turnaround was Republican Gov. Rick Scott of Florida, who declared in late 2012 that his state would not expand Medicaid. With federal funds covering the cost, Scott said in early 2013, "I cannot in good conscience deny Floridians that need it access to health care." 25 "We will support a three-year expansion of
. Medicaid ... as long as the federal government keeps their commitment to pay 100 percent of the cost during that time. ${ }^{2{ }^{26}}$ However, the Florida legislature rejected the expansion, and the state Senate suggested taking the federal money in order to purchase private health insurance for low-income people. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has tentatively approved such a plan in Arkansas.

Governors are being pressured by hospitals and many businesses to expand Medicaid partly because without expansion, businesses will shoulder a larger share of the costs of insuring low-income workers. Hospitals argue that expanded Medicaid coverage will reduce the number of unpaid services for the poor that ultimately must be covered by taxpayers.

## The Arizona Immigration Case

The other important 2012 federalism case challenged the constitutionality of four of the 10 sec tions of Arizona's Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act of 2010. ${ }^{27}$ This law was intended to "discourage and deter the unlawful entry and presence of aliens and economic activity by" illegal immigrants. Arizona has experienced the most illegal crossings along the U.S.-Mexico border. Its illegal immigrant population increased fivefold from 1990 to 2010, reaching some 460,000 people and constituting about 7.1 percent of the state's population. The total number of illegal immigrants in the United States is about 11.5 million. Illegal immigration also is a highly partisan issue because most illegal immigrants are Hispanic, and Hispanic citizens vote for Democrats much more than Republicans.

The four provisions made it a state misdemeanor crime for an immigrant to fail to register with the federal government and to carry proof of status; imposed a misdemeanor criminal sanction on any illegal immigrant seeking or engaging in work in Arizona; authorized state law enforcement personnel to arrest a person without a warrant if the officer had probable cause to believe the person committed an offense that made him or her deportable; and required any state law enforcement offi-
cer who stopped, detained or arrested someone to make every effort to verify the person's immigration status with the federal government if there was reasonable suspicion that the person was illegal.

In a 5-3 ruling in which conservative justices Anthony Kennedy and John Roberts joined the majority, the Supreme Court ruled federal law pre-empted the first three provisions of Arizona's statute under the Constitution's supremacy clause, letting stand only the fourth provision of Arizona's law regarding verification of immigration status. Although the U.S. Constitution provides only that Congress can "establish a uniform rule of naturalization," Congress and the court defined this power very broadly during the 20th century, making the federal government virtually pre-eminent over immigration.

The Supreme Court's majority rested the federal government's immigration authority not only on the naturalization clause, but also on its "inherent power as sovereign to control and conduct relations with foreign nations." "Immigration policy can affect trade, investment, tourism, and diplomatic relations for the entire Nation," the majority wrote."It is fundamental that foreign countries concerned about the status, safety, and security of their nationals ... be able to confer ... with one national sovereign, not 50 separate States." Indeed, Mexico filed an amicus brief before the court, arguing the Arizona law strained cooperative diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States, risked violating the rights of Mexican citizens and interfered with principles of international law.

Although the court's majority acknowledged that "both the National and State Governments have elements of sovereignty," it held that national sovereignty prevails over state sovereignty in immigration. The majority, therefore, upheld only the Arizona law's immigration-status verification provision because it fits a cooperative federalism scheme in which Congress already requires federal officials to respond quickly to any request made by a state to verify a person's immigration or citizenship status. The court cautioned this provision could be subject to future constitutional challenge if Arizona officials detain individuals only to verify their status or they apply the provision in a discriminatory way, such as by racial profiling.

The conservative dissenters argued the court deprived states of "the defining characteristic of sovereignty: the power to exclude from the sovereign's territory people who have no right to be there." They also dismissed the majority's foreign
policy rationale. "Even in its international relations," Justice Antonin Scalia wrote, "the Federal Government must live with the inconvenient fact that it is a Union of independent States, who have their own sovereign powers." Justice Samuel Alito worried that under the court's logic, "States would occupy tiny islands in a sea of federal power."

The Supreme Court's ruling squashed similar immigration laws enacted by several other states, such as Alabama, but given that 44 states and Puerto Rico enacted 156 laws and adopted 111 resolutions on immigration in 2012-down from 306 laws and resolutions in 2011-states will continue to legislate on immigration and, in some cases, test the Supreme Court's limits. Most of this state legislation is not constitutionally infirm because it deals with housekeeping matters such as driver's licenses, social welfare benefits, housing and education for illegal immigrants, especially their children. Most state legislation is not punitive. Furthermore, many state and local law enforcement officers opposed Arizona's law because they believe punitive legislation inhibits cooperation with illegal immigrant communities to solve crimes and reduce criminal activity. The court's decision, therefore, could foster more cooperative federalism with respect to immigration.

A federal appeals court in 2013 struck down a section of Arizona's immigration law that penalized day laborers on street corners and their prospective employers for obstructing traffic. California's attorney general issued a directive to state and local officials that they are not required by the federal Secure Communities program to comply with federal requests to detain suspected illegal immigrants arrested for low-level offenses. As a result, several major counties, such as Los Angeles and San Francisco, do not comply with requests. President Obama also is ratcheting down the $287(\mathrm{~g})$ program that enlisted local police and county sheriffs to identify illegal immigrants, in part because civil rights groups have criticized the program.

## Voting Rights

A major state-federal issue before the Supreme Court in 2013 is Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The section's pre-clearance rules require covered jurisdictions - i.e., all or parts of 16 states $^{28}$ -to persuade the U.S. Department of Justice or U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia that proposed changes to "any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting" do not violate
or diminish anyone's voting rights. Such changes include imposing voter ID requirements, changing voting hours, closing or moving polling places, redistricting for state or local elections, merging local governments or switching to nonpartisan elections. Proposed changes are blocked until approved by the Justice Department or the D.C.court. Hence, the burden of proof is on the covered jurisdiction. Alabama, the plaintiff, argues that Section 5, which was intended to be temporary, has outlived its usefulness because racial discrimination is now "scattered and limited" and because Section 5's benchmarks for discrimination date back to 1964 .

## Same-Sex Marriage

Two same-sex marriage cases before the Supreme Court raise important federalism issues. One case challenges the U.S. Defense of Marriage Act DOMA - of 1996, arguing that DOMA violates the 10th Amendment by discriminating against married same-sex couples in the nine states where same-sex marriage is legal. ${ }^{29}$ The case involves a New York woman who owes $\$ 363,000$ in federal estate taxes because her same-sex wife died, a tax that would not be levied if her deceased spouse were a man. The federal government, she argues, should defer to each state's definition of marriage. Obama is not defending DOMA, and most lower federal courts have been hostile to it.

In February 2013, Obama urged the court to strike down California's 2008 voter initiative Proposition 8 , which bans same-sex marriage, although he did not ask the court to void such bans nationwide. ${ }^{30}$ Instead, he urged the court to focus "on the particular circumstances presented by California law and the recognition it gives to same-sex relationships." Domestic partnership laws available in California and seven other states, the president's amicus brief opined, violate the equal protection of the laws clause of the 14th Amendment. The president's intervention in this case was unusual because, during the 2012 presidential campaign, he said states should decide on same-sex marriage. Historically, the federal government expressed no view in the Loving v. Virginia case in 1967, which struck down bans on interracial marriage, and in the Lawrence v. Texas case in 2003, which voided all state anti-sodomy laws.

The more fundamental federalism question in the California case is the extent to which the federal government can quash the will of a state's voters. In the DOMA case, U.S. District Court Judge Barbara Jones opined that DOMA "does not square with
our federalist system of government, which places matters at the 'core' of the domestic relations law exclusively within the province of the states." Several state attorneys general likewise argued that DOMA "significantly intrude(s) on core state powers." If the Supreme Court strikes down DOMA on this ground, then how can it not uphold California's Proposition 8? Federal courts, however, have frequently struck down voter-approved statutes and state constitutional amendments. In November 2012, for example, a federal appeals court, by an $8-7$ vote, struck down Michigan's constitutional ban on affirmative action, which was approved by 58 percent of voters in 2006.

State legalization of same-sex marriage is likely to accelerate because, nationwide, slightly more than half of Americans now support same-sex marriage. In the California case, a group of prominent Republicans and almost 300 corporations endorsed same-sex marriage. These developments illustrate how national political forces influence state-federal relations.

## Presidential Intergovernmental Policy

Presidential consultation with state and local officials diminished over the president's first term, and Obama asserted federal power over states in many areas, such as civil rights, energy, environmental protection, housing, policing and voting regulation, especially voter ID laws. The U.S. Department of Justice struck down several state voter ID laws under the Voting Rights Act. It also pressured St. Paul, Minn., to withdraw a lending discrimination case, Magner v. Gallagher, from the Supreme Court in exchange for not pressing a False Claims Act lawsuit against the city. The Department of Justice feared the court might void disparate-impact enforcement under the U.S. Fair Housing Act of 1968.

In 2012, the Federal Transit Administration began issuing safety standards for subway and light rail systems, thus expanding federal power over local mass transit. In January 2013, the federal government joined a lawsuit filed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and other sports organizations to block New Jersey's effort to legalize sports wagering in Atlantic City casinos and the state's four horseracing tracks. The administration also has penalized states for violating the Higher Education Act of 2008, which requires states to spend at least as much on higher education each year as their average spending during the previous five years.

The president has offered occasional flexibility, however, as in providing waivers allowing states to
avoid tough penalties for not meeting goals set by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, such as having 100 percent of their students proficient in math and reading by 2014. Obama also provided controversial welfare waivers in 2012, loosening federal work requirements for Temporary Aid to Needy Families participants. Because only 16 states fully comply with REAL ID, for the fourth time since the law was enacted in 2005, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security extended the compliance deadline, this time to July 2013.

Absent congressional action, Obama has used executive power assertively, as in the case of Congress's failure to renew the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 2011 and 2012. On such grounds, the administration waived some No Child Left Behind requirements and also offered $\$ 4.35$ billion in Race to the Top grants conditioned partly on states adopting the national common core state standards.

Presidential waivers of federal law, however, raise difficult questions of federalism and augmentation of the imperial presidency. Congress, no matter how ineffective, is the representative lawmaking branch of government. However much state and local officials like waivers, such exercises of executive power risk long-term dilution of the rule of law. The centralization of public education also might be counterproductive, and state and local officials might consider that Canada and Switzerland, two federal allies, have very localized education systems that generate better outcomes than the centralizing U.S. system.

Finally, the debate over drone killings that occurred in early 2013 highlighted the importance of domestic terrorism policymaking and the need to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation not only to prevent terrorism, but also to protect civil liberties. Unfortunately, fusion centers, previously held up as a model of intergovernmental cooperation, were lambasted by a U.S. Senate investigation in 2012, which concluded the centers "forward intelligence of uneven quality - oftentimes shoddy, rarely timely, sometimes endangering citizens' civil liberties, $\ldots$ occasionally taken from already published sources, and more often than not unrelated to terrorism. ${ }^{331}$

## Conclusion

Escalating party polarization defines intergovernmental relations in ways that often favor conflict over cooperation. In part, this conflict also is a reaction to coercive federalism, whereby state and local
governments try to counteract expansive federal powers, even to the point of resurrecting notions of nullification and interposition. The dysfunctions of contemporary governance, however, are not due to dysfunctional federalism but to a dysfunctional party system that cannot produce the bipartisanship and cooperative federalism of yore. ${ }^{32}$

## Notes

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${ }^{26}$ Quoted in Lizette Alvarez, "In Reversal, Florida Says It Will Expand Medicaid," New York Times, February 21, 2013, p. A13.
${ }^{27}$ Arizona v. United States, 567 U.S. ___ (2012).
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${ }^{29}$ The case is United States v. Windsor, No. 12-307.
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# Trends in State-Local Relations 

By Joseph F. Zimmerman

Local governments in the United States are the most important providers of services to their respective residents and also are major regulators of business firms and individuals. The U.S. is home to 89,476 local governments: 3,033 counties, 19,492 municipalities, 16,519 towns and townships, 37,381 special districts and 13,051 independent school districts. Powers exercisable by individual local governments vary considerably and are determined by the state constitution, state statutes, state administrative regulations and court decisions.

Historically, local governments in the U.S. were subject to the English Common Law Ultra Vires Rule, which posits they are creatures of the state and subject to its control. Voters in 41 states, however, have approved constitutional amendments forbidding the state legislature to enact a statute affecting a single local government without its consent. Voters also have approved constitutional amendments establishing home rule for some or all general-purpose local governments in a state. The first home rule type established an imperium in Imperio, a constitutional division of exercisable powers between the state government and home rule local governments. The second type, devolution of powers, is established by a constitutional amendment directing the state legislature to devolve all powers capable of devolution to gen-eral-purpose local governments subject to state legislative pre-emption by a general law.

## State Actions

Counties and municipalities in recent years have been enacting ordinances designed to reduce growing obesity levels and to improve public health. Restaurant associations responded by lobbying state legislatures to enact statutes preempting such local government regulation. The Arizona State Legislature in 2011 enacted a statute forbidding local governments to prohibit fast food marketing using consumer incentives such as toys. The Ohio General Assembly in the same year established limits on the authority of local governments to regulate restaurants, but a state court ruled in 2012 the limits conflicted with the home rule provisions of the state constitution and were invalid. The 2011 Florida Legislature enacted a law restricting the authority of general-purpose local governments to regulate the marketing of foods in hotels and restaurants.

The California Commission on State Mandates in 2010 ruled that specified provisions in two municipal storm water permits constituted reimbursable state mandates. Voters in 2010 approved Proposition 13 prohibiting tax assessors from re-evaluating new construction designed to seismically retrofit a building. California voters in the same year rejected Proposition 16 that would have required approval by two-thirds of voters to authorize a local government to become a retail provider of electric power.

California Gov. Jerry Brown in 2011 signed into law a bill prohibiting local governments from banning circumcision. Ban supporters collected the requisite number of initiative petitions signatures to place the ban on the November ballot, but a state Superior Court judge invalidated the petition.

The Connecticut State Board of Education in 2011 approved the request of the president and five other members of the Bridgeport School Board to replace all nine elected members with appointed members because the board had become dysfunctional. Some parents filed a lawsuit against the state action, and the state Supreme Court in 2012 opined the state action violated state law because the dismissed board members had not received training as required by state law. The court reinstated the five members whose terms had not expired and ordered a special election to fill the four remaining seats.

The 2011 Illinois General Assembly enacted a statute authorizing legislative leaders to appoint 12 members and the governor to appoint five members to a new Local Government Consolidation Commission charged with conducting a study and issuing a report by Dec. 31, 2012. The General Assembly in 2011 also enacted a statute, prompted by scandals, authorizing increased county control of boards and commissions by requiring the same controls and standards for ethics, finance, personnel
and purchasing that apply to county departments be applied to all county boards and commissions. The Illinois Board of Education in 2012 removed the elected school boards in East St. Louis and North Chicago school districts for failure to meet the federal No Child Left Behind standards for 11 years. The board authorized the state education superintendent to appoint a five-member replacement panel in each school district.

The 2010 Massachusetts General Court (state legislature) established a state commission to study and recommend improvements in the administration and finances of the 14 sheriffs' offices.

New Hampshire Gov. John Lynch in 2010 vetoed a bill that would have repealed the optional authority of cities and towns to license handgun sales. The New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration in 2012 ruled the Town of Middleton had appropriated more than 10 percent of the amount recommended by the budget committee, a violation of revised statutes annotated $\S 32: 8$, and for the same reason invalidated $\$ 418,956$ in spending authorized by the Winchester town meeting.

Poor performing public schools in Newark, N.J., were brought under state control in 1995 and the school board became an advisory body. The Newark schools' dropout rate and test scores today are among the lowest in the state. State laws enacted in 2005 and 2007 allowed the district to regain control of the system. Although the state continues to control the curriculum, the district has regained control over building maintenance and safety.

The 2010 New Jersey General Assembly enacted a law allowing increased local government spending and property taxes subject to a 2 percent cap that may be exceeded if approved by 50 percent of the voters. The exceptions are capital expenditures and debt service, pension contributions and accrued liability, health care costs and extraordinary costs associated with a declared emergency. The state council on local mandates in 2012 invalidated a state anti-bullying law on the grounds that it was an unfunded mandate on local governments and school districts.

The New York State Legislature in 2011 enacted a law providing for the establishment of municipal land banks to assume control of problem properties and to develop or dispose of them. The New York legislature in 2012 authorized the Albany County sheriff to enter into agreements to house out-of-state prisoners at the county jail.

North Dakota voters in 2012 rejected Measure 2, a constitutional amendment eliminating property
taxes and directing the replacement of lost revenues with state funds

Texas voters in a 2011 state referendum approved Proposition 5, a constitutional amendment authorizing cities and counties to enter into interlocal governmental contracts for more than one year without levying new taxes and creating sinking funds.

## State Mandates

State mandates on local governments, as distinguished from conditions attached to state grants-in-aid, remain the major irritant in state-local relations.

New York has the most mandates on local governments, including school districts. The New York State Legislature in 2012 created a Mandate Relief Council that established a website allowing residents and local governments to submit a form identifying mandates that can be eliminated or modified. Gov. Andrew Cuomo's 2013 fiscal year budget includes a new lower cost public pension tier for future public employees and state assumption of responsibility for the growth in Medicare costs imposed on county governments. The council also is reviewing regulations that no longer serve their original purpose(s) or have become too expensive.

Texas Gov. Rick Perry on Feb. 25, 2011, established a Task Force on Unfunded Mandates charged with identifying unfunded mandates and advancing recommendations to eliminate or reduce the impact of mandates. The task force on May 6, 2011, issued a report relative to mandates on cities recommending flexibility for purchases of firefighting equipment, ensuring basic water supplies in emergencies, allowing local governments to retain proceeds from red light cameras and to regulate public swimming pools, eliminating mandates for local government health plans, changing records management rules to guidelines, allowing local courts to recoup the administrative costs of collecting specified state fees, exempting local government-owned vehicles from state licensure and inspection, and permitting local governments to inspect, license and maintain boilers, refrigeration units, elevators and escalators they own in place of state licensing.

On Sept.22,2011, Virginia Gov. Bob McDonnell established the Governor's Task Force for Local Government Mandate Review to identify mandates that are overly burdensome or unnecessary and recommend changes in state laws. The task force issued its report in January 2012 and the general assembly enacted 20 recommendations into law.

One third of the eliminated mandates related to education, including abolition of the mandate that schools must offer online standards of learning in middle schools. This program cost Fairfax County $\$ 4$ million to establish and had annual operating costs of $\$ 4$ million. Other repealed mandates include the requirement for state Department of Transportation approval of the location of locally installed red light cameras, and the giving of first priority for vending contracts to the state Department of the Blind and Visually Impaired.

## The Fiscal Crisis

Numerous local governments experienced financial problems for many decades, problems which were exacerbated by the national economic recession that commenced in late 2007. The most acute problems are in California.

Jefferson County, Ala., in July 2011 was preparing to seek federal bankruptcy protection when Gov. Robert Bentley proposed a rescue plan similar to the one employed to prevent the bankruptcy of New York City in 1975 that involved the creation of a public authority to issue bonds guaranteed by the state. Nevertheless, the county commission on Nov. 3, 2011, by a vote of 4 to 1, declared bankruptcy on a debt of approximately $\$ 4$ billion.

The New York State Legislature in 2011 enacted an annual real property tax cap of 2 percent or the rate of inflation applicable to all counties, cities, towns and villages outside New York City and to fiscally independent school districts and other fiscally independent special districts-fire, library, sewer and water - effective Jan. 1, 2012. The school district cap may be exceeded if 60 percent of voters approve and the cap on the other units may be exceeded if 60 percent of the governing body approve. State financial oversight boards continue to operate in Erie County and Nassau County; the latter county is one of the wealthiest counties in the nation.

The 2012 California State Legislature enacted a law requiring cities to employ a third-party mediator to negotiate with creditors and municipal unions prior to filing for federal Chapter 9 bankruptcy protection. The mediation process, however, may be avoided if a city declares a financial emergency. The City of Vallejo, Calif., exited U.S. Bankruptcy Court protection in 2008, and the California Supreme Court in 2011 upheld the authority of the state legislature to abolish local government redevelopment agencies to reduce a budget gap. A Kern County grand jury in 2011 recommended that the City of

Maricopa, population 1,154, be dissolved, and the Town of Isleton, population 840, was considering disincorporation. Mammoth Lakes, population 7,700, sought bankruptcy protection because it had a 2011-12 fiscal year deficit of $\$ 2.8$ million and was unable to pay a court judgment of $\$ 43$ million for breaking a contract with a developer.

Stockton, population 290,000, in 2012 became the largest city in the United States to declare bankruptcy that is attributable in part to the collapse of the housing market and municipal mismanagement. Services have been reduced significantly since 2009 , with a reduction of 25 percent in police officers, 30 percent in firefighters, and 40 percent of other municipal employees. Creditors initiated action in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court to force the city to reduce its contributions to city employees pension plans on the ground pensions should be treated in the same manner as bond interest and bond principal payments.

San Bernardino, which has a 15 percent unemployment rate and a budget deficit of $\$ 45$ million, in 2012 sought bankruptcy protection. The mayor and council were not aware of the city's financial problems because budget officers had reported the city's finances were sound for 16 years when, in fact, there were deficits in 13 of those years. The City of Vallejo in 2011 emerged from bankruptcy protection after three years, and the City of Atwater in 2012 declared a fiscal emergency.

The Illinois General Assembly in 2010 enacted a statute prohibiting municipalities, with or without home rule powers, to ban political campaign signs on residential properties, but the municipalities may impose reasonable size limits.

Massachusetts in 2010 created a state-appointed fiscal oversight board for the City of Lawrence. The State Board of Education in 2011 assumed control of the public school system in Lawrence, where less than 50 percent of the students graduate from high school in four years. Fall River continues to be under a state financial control board.

The Michigan Legislature enacted a 2011 law strengthening the authority of emergency managers of local governments by providing additional fiduciary authority of municipal pension funds without public participation. A state emergency manager was appointed in 2011 to be in charge of the finances of the City of Benton Harbor, whose records reveal commingled funds, inadequate accounting and spending that was unchecked. A second emergency manager was appointed for the City of Flint because the city failed to follow
deficit reduction plans and relied on gimmicks to balance its budget. The City of Detroit was faced in 2012 with the prospective appointment of a state fiscal manager at a time when the city's schools were under the control of a state monitor. The city council accepted a state proposal for the establishment of an advisory financial oversight board with members appointed by the city and the state.

New Hampshire's then-Gov. John Lynch in 2010 vetoed a bill that would have removed the authority of cities and towns to license handgun sales. The General Court (state legislature) in 2011 overrode Lynch's veto of a bill that would prohibit a city or town planning board to require developers to install sprinkler systems in one- or two-family houses.

The Roosevelt School District in Nassau County, N.Y., was placed under state control in 2002 but regained citizen control in 2010. The New York State Nassau Interim Financial Control Board, an oversight board, unanimously voted in 2011 to become a control board with jurisdiction over the finances of Nassau County, the wealthiest county in the state. The action was validated by a decision of Justice Arthur M. Diamond of the state Supreme Court (a general trial court) in 2011. There also is an active state financial control board for Erie County.

Twenty-seven Pennsylvania municipalities had been under state financial supervision, but six exited from bankruptcy as of 2012. The City of Harrisburg, the state capital, filed for bankruptcy protection in 2011 with debts exceeding $\$ 400$ million, but U.S. Bankruptcy Court Judge Mary D. France dismissed the filing. Gov. Tom Corbett declared a fiscal emergency in the city and appointed the state's first municipal receiver. In 2012, Judge Bonnie Leadbetter of the Commonwealth Court ordered the city council to double for one year the city's earned income tax. The City of Scranton was verging on bankruptcy in 2012 when the commonwealth granted the city a $\$ 2$ million interest-free loan to pay operating expenses.

The City of Central Falls, R.I., filed for, and was granted, bankruptcy protection in 2010. The state general assembly in the same year enacted a law placing the finances of fiscally distressed cities and towns under state review and the possibility of control by the state department of revenue. The state supreme court upheld the law in 2011. The state placed a retired superior court judge in control of the city's finances; the judge appointed a threemember advisory council to replace the elected
city council. The root cause of the city's financial problems is attributable to generous benefits for police and firefighters with inadequate funds to pay the accrued retirement benefits. In 2012, the state receiver appointed nine residents of the city to serve on a charter review commission. The city transferred control of its schools to the state in 1991 but continues to maintain the buildings.

Judge Frank J. Bailey of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in 2012 signed a debt-adjustment plan for Central Falls that allowed it to emerge from Chapter 9 bankruptcy. He referred to the record short time that the city was in bankruptcy and commented, "this is an example-for not only Rhode Island, but maybe the nation-on how to run a Chapter 9."

The 2010 Rhode Island law was employed in 2012 to appoint a fiscal overseer for the City of East Providence, which had borrowed more than \$441 million from its police and firefighters' pension fund and failed to make payments for services provided by a local hospital. In 2012, Gov. Lincoln Chafee appointed a commission to oversee the finances of the City of Woonsocket. The capital city, Providence, was faced with a financial crisis in 2012 that was averted temporarily by an agreement with municipal workers to a 10 -year suspension of cost-of-living increases for most pensions, and the transfer of the city's health care program to Medicare. The city also reached agreements with property tax-exempt institutions to increase their voluntary contributions to the city.

The Tennessee state comptroller in 2009 investigated the finances of the small town of Lewisburg, which had entered into a risky municipal bond contract with the bond interest quadrupling, and decided it was essential to increase state oversight of local government finances. He required each city and county to have a chief financial officer and an accountant, and recommended that each local government establish an audit committee to monitor issued bonds.

Vermont is a Dillon's Rule state that tightly controls its counties, cities, towns and villages. A charter municipality desiring to amend its charter must obtain the approval of the Vermont General Assembly and the governor. The assembly in 2011 approved eight charter amendments, but failed to act on H.31, which would authorize municipalities to amend their respective charter, to adopt a new charter and to repeal charters unless the attorney general, six senators or 30 house representatives petitioned for legislative approval.

The 2010 Wisconsin Legislature enacted a statute authorizing the state superintendent of schools to intervene in failing school districts by directing the school board in a district identified as needing improvement for four consecutive years to modify the curricula, extend the school day and implement academic interventions for poorly performing students. All schools ranked in the bottom 5 percent in terms of performance are Milwaukee public schools.

The Wisconsin State Journal in 2012 used the state's open meetings law to obtain 7,656 email messages exchanged during meetings of the Madison City Council in the period from April 2010 to Dec. 31, 2011. A state law prohibits the use of email and instant messaging to establish a quorum of members at a meeting of a local government council. The state attorney general and the city attorney discourage the use of electronic communications during council meetings.

## Court Decisions

The United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit in City of Herriman v. Bell (590 Fed. Rep. 1176) in 2010 rejected the complaint of voters who were excluded from voting on a referendum question to reduce the size of the existing school district because they lived outside the boundaries of the proposed new district. The complainants brought a U.S. 14th Amendment equal protection of the law challenge to the Utah state statute authorizing the referendum. The court held that the referendum promoted local control of public school districts by limiting voting to those who would reside in the new district.

The Cheshire County, N.H., Superior Court in 2010 upheld the decision of the City of Keene to not send copies of an email attachment to a requestor by explaining a local government has satisfied its duties under the state Right to Know Law if the requested records are available for inspection and copying. The state supreme court in the same year held that local property tax limits were invalid because they conflict with state law.

The Ohio Supreme Court in 2010 upheld a state law forbidding local governments to enforce gun ordinances that are more restrictive than state law. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the same year struck down a Philadelphia city council ban on public comments at regular council meetings because the ban violated the commonwealth's 1993 Sunshine Act that guarantees residents a reasonable opportunity to comment on matters of concern at a council meeting.

Wake County Superior Court Judge Shannon Joseph on March 27, 2012, agreed with the five cities that filed a lawsuit by invalidating major sections of a newly enacted North Carolina law stipulating involuntary annexations were constitutional only if a majority of the affected landowners agreed. The cities argued the law unconstitutionally granted a group of landowners the authority to establish municipal boundaries.

The New York Supreme Court opined in 2012 that the City of New York violated the home rule provisions of the state constitution by expanding street hail taxi service beyond Manhattan because the extension provision was enacted by the state legislature after the city council refused to enact the provision.

Colorado in 2012 sued the City of Longmont seeking to have declared invalid city gas and oil regulations on the grounds they contradict state law. This is the first time a local government has been sued by the state regarding gas and oil regulations.

## About the Author

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# Another Significant Supreme Court Term for the States 

## By Geoffrey Eaton and Lisa Soronen

The U.S. Supreme Court's October Term 2012 includes a number of significant cases affecting the states including two same-sex marriage cases, a challenge to the constitutionality of Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act and a claim that the National Voting Registration Act pre-empts Arizona's evidence-of-citizenship requirement to register to vote.

Those who thought it impossible for the U.S. Supreme Court's October Term 2012 to be as exciting as its October Term 2011-in general or in regard to federalism issues - have been proved wrong. Four of the most prominent cases of the current term are classic federalism cases that have significant implications for the states. Two address same-sex marriage. The first asks whether the federal government can define who is able to receive the federal benefits of marriage. The second, viewed broadly, asks whether states can disallow same-sex marriage. The other two cases involve voting rights. One is a challenge to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and asks the Supreme Court to decide whether a successful civil rights law that substantially impedes the right of states to change voting requirements is constitutional. In the other, Arizona is once again under the Supreme Court's scrutiny in an immigration-related case-this time intertwined with election procedures. The Supreme Court will decide whether a heightened pre-emption test applies to the Elections Clause and whether the National Voting Registration Act pre-empts an Arizona law that requires people who are registering to vote to show proof they are U.S. citizens.

## Same-sex Marriage Cases

The Supreme Court has accepted two cases involving same-sex marriage. One way to look at these cases is that the states' rights position in each case could lead to a contradictory outcome on the gay rights question.

United States v. Windsor challenges the constitutionality of the Defense of Marriage Act, known as DOMA, which defines marriage solely as a union between a man and a woman for the purposes of federal law and programs such as Social Security benefits, Family Medical Leave Act rights and federal estate taxes. Edith Windsor was lawfully married to Thea Spyer under New York state law.

Spyer died and left Windsor her entire estate. If not for DOMA, Windsor would not have had to pay almost $\$ 400,000$ in federal estate taxes.

The Second Circuit agreed with Windsor that DOMA is unconstitutional. The court applied intermediate scrutiny and rejected Congress' reasons for adopting DOMA, which included maintaining a consistent federal definition of marriage, protecting the fisc, avoiding "the unknown consequences of a novel redefinition of a foundational social institution" and encouraging "responsible procreation." State law, not federal law, has historically defined marriage. Same-sex marriage proponents in this case argue that DOMA fails equal protection, at least in part, based on principles of federalism and state sovereignty.

Hollingsworth v. Perry involves a challenge to California's Proposition 8, which amended California's constitution to prohibit same-sex marriage after the California Supreme Court recognized a constitutional right to same-sex marriage. While a federal district court held Prop 8 unconstitutional based on the existence of a broad right to samesex marriage, the Ninth Circuit agreed Prop 8 was unconstitutional, but only because it took away a right once recognized by the California Supreme Court. In this case, those opposed to same-sex marriage argue that states have a right to adopt a traditional definition of marriage.

Muddying the waters in these cases is the fact that the Supreme Court has asked the parties to argue whether the Court has authority to hear them. In the DOMA case, the parties had to argue whether the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to decide this case because the Obama administration is no longer defending DOMA and whether the party defending DOMA, a group of House GOP leaders, has standing to be in court. Similarly, in the Prop 8 case, California isn't defending the measure. So the parties had to argue whether proponents of Prop 8 who intervened to defend it have standing to bring this case.

## Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act Case

In Shelby County, Alabama v. Holder, the Supreme Court will decide whether Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, as reauthorized by Congress in 2006, is unconstitutional under the 14th or 15th amendments. Section 5 prohibits "covered jurisdictions" including nine states-from making changes to state election procedures until they are pre-cleared by the U.S. attorney general or a three-judge federal district court in the District of Columbia. Preclearance may be granted only if the state demonstrates that the proposed change has neither the purpose nor the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on account of race or color. Preclearance significantly undermines covered states' rights because it effectively prevents them from making any unilateral changes to election requirements.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that Section 5 is constitutional. But in 2009, in Northwest Austin Municipal Utility District No. One v. Holder, the Court questioned whether the "current burdens" that Section 5 imposes on the states are "justified by current needs," and whether "its disparate geographic coverage is sufficiently related to the problem that it targets."

The lower court upheld the constitutionality of Section 5 after considering the concerns the Supreme Court raised in Northwest Austin. With respect to the law's burdens relative to current needs, the court pointed to evidence in the Congressional record indicating continuing disparities in minority voter registration and in minority representation in statewide offices; evidence of continuing racial discrimination against minority voters; and evidence that case-by-case litigation would be inadequate to address those continuing harms, especially when compared to the deterrent effect created by Section 5 preclearance. With respect to the law's "disparate geographic coverage," the court pointed to record evidence that racial discrimination in voting remains concentrated in covered jurisdictions.

## National Voting Registration Act Case

The National Voting Registration Act created a "Federal Mail Voter Registration Form," known as the federal form, and requires the states to accept and use that form when registering voters by mail. In 2004, Arizona voters passed Proposition 200, which required election officials to "reject any application for registration that is not accompanied by satisfactory evidence of United States citizenship." Such evidence is not required by the federal form, which requires only an attestation
of citizenship. In this case, the Supreme Court will decide whether the National Voting Registration Act pre-empts the evidence-of-citizenship requirement in Proposition 200.

The Ninth Circuit held that the voting registration act pre-empts Proposition 200 under the Elections Clause of Article I, Section 4, which provides that the time, place and manner of holding Congressional elections "shall be prescribed" by the state legislature, but also that Congress may "make or alter such regulations" as it sees fit. In light of the apparently unregulated authority conferred by that clause, the Ninth Circuit concluded that "the 'presumption against pre-emption' and 'plain statement rule' that guide Supremacy Clause analysis are not transferable to the Elections Clause context." So, if a state election statute does not "operate harmoniously" with federal voter registration laws, "then Congress has exercised its power to 'alter' the state's regulation, and that regulation is superseded" by the federal law. Applying that framework to this case, the Ninth Circuit concluded that Proposition 200 and the National Voting Registration Act do not "operate harmoniously." While the voting registration act commands an Arizona election official to accept any registration that complies with the federal form, Proposition 200 commands that same official to reject that same registration if it lacks proof of citizenship.

Several states-including Alabama, Georgia, Kansas and Tennessee - have enacted proof-ofcitizenship requirements substantially similar to those in Proposition 200, and a number of other states have grafted other requirements onto the existing federal form. The legality of all those state laws is cast into doubt by the Ninth Circuit's decision.

## Conclusion

The Supreme Court has accepted a number of less prominent cases covering a wide range of legal issues that will impact the states. The State and Local Legal Center has filed amicus curiae briefs in several cases involving the following questions:

## City of Arlington \& Cable, Telecommunications, and Technology Committee v. FCC

Should courts defer to a federal agency's determination that it has authority to interpret a statute?

## Delia v. E.M.A.

Does Medicaid pre-empt a state statute allowing the state to recover one-third of a Medicaid recipient's tort settlement?

## Maryland v. King

Does the Fourth Amendment allow states to collect and analyze DNA from people arrested and charged with serious crimes?

## McBurney v. Young

Does a state statute violate the U.S. Constitution's Privileges and Immunities Clause and the dormant Commerce Clause when it requires that only citizens have access to public records?

## Koontz v. St. Johns River Water Management District

Do the essential nexus and rough proportionality tests apply to exactions that involve the dedication of money or services rather than land and does a taking occur if no land-use permit is issued?

## Decker v. Northwest Environmental Defense Center

\& Georgia-Pacific West, Inc. v. Northwest Environmental Defense Center
Do National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits have to be obtained for channeled stormwater runoff from logging roads?

## Los Angeles County Flood Control District v. Natural Resources Defense Council

Does the transfer of water within a single water body through a municipal separate storm sewer system constitute a discharge under the Clean Water Act?

Visit the State and Local Legal Center website at http://www.statelocallc.org/ for more information about these cases and to read the SLLC's briefs.


#### Abstract

About the Authors Geoffrey Eaton is a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Winston Strawn LLP and a member of the firm's appellate litigation group. He has represented Winston clients in a variety of courts-including the U.S. Supreme Court - in a diverse array of matters, ranging from the application and scope of the dormant Commerce Clause to product liability, tax disputes, First Amendment freedoms and civil rights claims.

Lisa Soronen is the executive director of the State and Local Legal Center. She files amicus curiae briefs to the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of members of the Big Seven in cases involving federalism, organizes moot courts for attorneys representing state and local government at the Supreme Court, and is a resource to Big Seven members on legal issues affecting state and local government, particularly at the Supreme Court level. Members of the Big Seven are The Council of State Governments, National Governors Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, National League of Cities, U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Association of Counties and the International City/County Management Association.


Table 2.
SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES: 1944-2011 (In thousands of dollars)

| Fiscal year | Total | To Federal government <br> (a) | To local governments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | For specified purposes |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | For general local government support | Education | Public welfare | Highways | Health | Miscellaneous and combined |
| 1944.............................. | \$1,842,000 |  | \$1,842,000 | \$274,000 | \$861,000 | \$368,000 | \$298,000 |  | \$41,000 |
| 1946.............................. | 2,092,000 |  | 2,092,000 | 357,000 | 953,000 | 376,000 | 339,000 |  | 67,000 |
| 1948.............................. | 3,283,000 | $\ldots$ | 3,283,000 | 428,000 | 1,554,000 | 648,000 | 507,000 |  | 146,000 |
| 1950.............................. | 4,217,000 | $\ldots$ | 4,217,000 | 482,000 | 2,054,000 | 792,000 | 610,000 |  | 279,000 |
| 1952................................. | 5,044,000 |  | 5,044,000 | 549,000 | 2,523,000 | 976,000 | 728,000 |  | 268,000 |
| 1953................................. | 5,384,000 |  | 5,384,000 | 592,000 | 2,737,000 | 981,000 | 803,000 |  | 271,000 |
| 1954............................... | 5,679,000 |  | 5,679,000 | 600,000 | 2,930,000 | 1,004,000 | 871,000 |  | 274,000 |
| 1955.............................. | 5,986,000 | $\ldots$ | 5,986,000 | 591,000 | 3,150,000 | 1,046,000 | 911,000 |  | 288,000 |
| 1956.............................. | 6,538,000 | $\ldots$ | 6,538,000 | 631,000 | 3,541,000 | 1,069,000 | 984,000 |  | 313,000 |
| 1957.................................. | 7,440,000 | $\ldots$ | 7,440,000 | 668,000 | 4,212,000 | 1,136,000 | 1,082,000 | $\ldots$ | 342,000 |
| 1958.............................. | 8,089,000 | $\ldots$ | 8,089,000 | 687,000 | 4,598,000 | 1,247,000 | 1,167,000 | $\ldots$ | 390,000 |
| 1959................................. | 8,689,000 | $\ldots$ | 8,689,000 | 725,000 | 4,957,000 | 1,409,000 | 1,207,000 |  | 391,000 |
| 1960................................. | 9,443,000 |  | 9,443,000 | 806,000 | 5,461,000 | 1,483,000 | 1,247,000 |  | 446,000 |
| 1962............................... | 10,906,000 | $\ldots$ | 10,906,000 | 839,000 | 6,474,000 | 1,777,000 | 1,327,000 |  | 489,000 |
| 1963................................. | 11,885,000 | $\ldots$ | 11,885,000 | 1,012,000 | 6,993,000 | 1,919,000 | 1,416,000 |  | 545,000 |
| 1964.............................. | 12,968,000 | $\cdots$ | 12,968,000 | 1,053,000 | 7,664,000 | 2,108,000 | 1,524,000 | $\ldots$ | 619,000 |
| 1965.................................. | 14,174,000 | $\ldots$ | 14,174,000 | 1,102,000 | 8,351,000 | 2,436,000 | 1,630,000 | $\ldots$ | 655,000 |
| 1966............................... | 16,928,000 | $\ldots$ | 16,928,000 | 1,361,000 | 10,177,000 | 2,882,000 | 1,725,000 | $\ldots$ | 783,000 |
| 1967............................... | 19,056,000 | $\ldots$ | 19,056,000 | 1,585,000 | 11,845,000 | 2,897,000 | 1,861,000 |  | 868,000 |
| 1968................................. | 21,950,000 | $\ldots$ | 21,950,000 | 1,993,000 | 13,321,000 | 3,527,000 | 2,029,000 | $\ldots$ | 1,080,000 |
| 1969.............................. | 24,779,000 | ... | 24,779,000 | 2,135,000 | 14,858,000 | 4,402,000 | 2,109,000 | $\ldots$ | 1,275,000 |
| 1970................................. | 28,892,000 | $\ldots$ | 28,892,000 | 2,958,000 | 17,085,000 | 5,003,000 | 2,439,000 | $\ldots$ | 1,407,000 |
| 1971............................... | 32,640,000 | $\ldots$ | 32,640,000 | 3,258,000 | 19,292,000 | 5,760,000 | 2,507,000 | $\ldots$ | 1,823,000 |
| 1972............................... | 36,759,246 | $\ldots$ | 36,759,246 | 3,752,327 | 21,195,345 | 6,943,634 | 2,633,417 |  | 2,234,523 |
| 1973.............................. | 40,822,135 |  | 40,822,135 | 4,279,646 | 23,315,651 | 7,531,738 | 2,953,424 |  | 2,741,676 |
| 1974.............................. | 45,941,111 | 341,194 | 45,599,917 | 4,803,875 | 27,106,812 | 7,028,750 | 3,211,455 | $\ldots$ | 3,449,025 |
| 1975.................................. | 51,978,324 | 974,780 | 51,003,544 | 5,129,333 | 31,110,237 | 7,136,104 | 3,224,861 | $\ldots$ | 4,403,009 |
| 1976.............................. | 57,858,242 | 1,179,580 | 56,678,662 | 5,673,843 | 34,083,711 | 8,307,411 | 3,240,806 | $\ldots$ | 5,372,891 |
| 1977................................. | 62,459,903 | 1,386,237 | 61,073,666 | 6,372,543 | 36,964,306 | 8,756,717 | 3,631,108 |  | 5,348,992 |
| 1978................................ | 67,287,260 | 1,472,378 | 65,814,882 | 6,819,438 | 40,125,488 | 8,585,558 | 3,821,135 |  | 6,463,263 |
| 1979............................... | 75,962,980 | 1,493,215 | 74,469,765 | 8,224,338 | 46,195,698 | 8,675,473 | 4,148,573 |  | 7,225,683 |
| 1980.................................. | 84,504,451 | 1,746,301 | 82,758,150 | 8,643,789 | 52,688,101 | 9,241,551 | 4,382,716 | $\ldots$ | 7,801,993 |
| 1981.............................. | 93,179,549 | 1,872,980 | 91,306,569 | 9,570,248 | 57,257,373 | 11,025,445 | 4,751,449 | $\ldots$ | 8,702,054 |
| 1982................................. | 98,742,976 | 1,793,284 | 96,949,692 | 10,044,372 | 60,683,583 | 11,965,123 | 5,028,072 | $\ldots$ | 9,228,542 |
| 1983................................ | 100,886,902 | 1,764,821 | 99,122,081 | 10,364,144 | 63,118,351 | 10,919,847 | 5,277,447 |  | 9,442,292 |
| 1984................................. | 108,373,188 | 1,722,115 | 106,651,073 | 10,744,740 | 67,484,926 | 11,923,430 | 5,686,834 |  | 10,811,143 |
| 1985............................... | 121,571,151 | 1,963,468 | 119,607,683 | 12,319,623 | 74,936,970 | 12,673,123 | 6,019,069 |  | 13,658,898 |
| 1986.............................. | 131,966,258 | 2,105,831 | 129,860,427 | 13,383,912 | 81,929,467 | 14,214,613 | 6,470,049 | $\ldots$ | 13,862,386 |
| 1987.................................. | 141,278,672 | 2,455,362 | 138,823,310 | 14,245,089 | 88,253,298 | 14,753,727 | 6,784,699 | $\ldots$ | 14,786,497 |
| 1988.................................. | 151,661,866 | 2,652,981 | 149,008,885 | 14,896,991 | 95,390,536 | 15,032,315 | 6,949,190 | $\ldots$ | 16,739,853 |
| 1989............................... | 165,415,415 | 2,929,622 | 162,485,793 | 15,749,681 | 104,601,291 | 16,697,915 | 7,376,173 |  | 18,060,733 |

SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES: 1944-2011 - Continued (In thousands of dollars)

| Fiscal year | Total | To Federal government <br> (a) | To local governments |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | For specified purposes |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total | For general local government support | Education | Public welfare | Highways | Health | Miscellaneous and combined |
| 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 | $\ldots$ | 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 | 10,790,396 | 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 | 11,772,189 | 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 | 12,379,498 | 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 | 13,611,228 | 26,173,293 |
| 2000.................................. | 327,069,829 | 4,021,471 | 323,048,358 | 27,475,363 | 208,135,537 | 40,206,513 | 12,473,052 | 15,067,156 | 19,690,737 |
| 2001............................. | 350,326,546 | 4,290,764 | 346,035,782 | 31,693,016 | 222,092,587 | 41,926,990 | 12,350,136 | 16,518,461 | 21,454,592 |
| 2002.............................. | 364,789,480 | 4,370,330 | 360,419,150 | 28,927,053 | 227,336,087 | 47,112,496 | 12,949,850 | 20,816,777 | 23,276,887 |
| 2003................................ | 382,781,397 | 4,391,095 | 378,390,302 | 30,766,480 | 240,788,692 | 49,302,737 | 13,337,114 | 20,241,742 | 23,953,537 |
| 2004............................... | 388,559,152 | 4,627,356 | 383,931,796 | 29,718,225 | 249,256,844 | 42,636,305 | 14,008,581 | 19,959,396 | 28,352,445 |
| 2005.................................. | 405,925,287 | 4,620,167 | 401,305,120 | 28,320,648 | 263,625,820 | 48,370,718 | 14,500,232 | 17,515,138 | 28,972,564 |
| 2006............................. | 432,265,206 | 6,502,059 | 425,763,147 | 30,486,739 | 280,090,982 | 48,409,237 | 15,495,306 | 18,144,795 | 33,136,088 |
| 2007................................. | 460,043,420 | 4,670,648 | 455,372,772 | 31,207,955 | 301,062,065 | 57,216,391 | 14,881,789 | 20,067,198 | 30,937,374 |
| 2008................................ | 478,831,080 | 4,765,734 | 474,065,346 | 32,035,268 | 315,424,647 | 58,051,208 | 16,549,366 | 20,342,928 | 31,661,929 |
| 2009............................... | 491,304,400 | 4,894,977 | 486,409,423 | 30,421,570 | 324,374,036 | 59,183,863 | 16,492,780 | 21,019,353 | 34,917,821 |
| 2010................................. | 486,207,668 | 4,339,166 | 481,868,502 | 27,821,681 | 317,389,500 | 59,522,533 | 18,043,061 | 18,274,329 | 40,817,398 |
| 2011............................. | 497,512,254 | 4,295,922 | 493,216,332 | 27,577,126 | 330,481,193 | 57,435,029 | 17,243,590 | 18,745,863 | 41,733,531 |

[^4]Table 2.2
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE: 1999-2011
(In thousands of dollars)

| State | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | \$497,512,254 | \$486,207,668 | \$491,304,400 | \$478,831,080 | \$460,043,420 | \$432,265,206 | \$405,925,287 | \$388,559,152 | \$382,781,397 | \$364,789,480 | \$350,326,546 | \$327,069,829 | \$304,933,250 |
| Alabama. | 6,800,787 | 6,604,013 | 6,535,634 | 6,720,814 | 6,088,940 | 5,759,949 | 5,281,804 | 4,164,719 | 4,074,005 | 4,095,562 | 3,892,653 | 3,908,350 | 3,631,426 |
| Alaska... | 1,723,023 | 1,655,467 | 1,616,689 | 1,487,649 | 1,365,793 | 1,217,110 | 1,145,032 | 1,049,706 | 1,091,391 | 1,055,596 | 986,921 | 1,026,962 | 1,028,890 |
| Arizona. | 8,668,387 | 9,179,514 | 9,618,970 | 10,320,506 | 10,341,643 | 9,063,746 | 8,028,519 | 7,556,518 | 6,936,753 | 6,968,635 | 6,439,144 | 5,940,651 | 5,944,003 |
| Arkansas............... | 5,151,981 | 5,057,598 | 4,698,889 | 4,392,340 | 4,300,048 | 4,039,533 | 3,886,756 | 3,212,815 | 3,210,582 | 3,071,214 | 2,941,918 | 2,725,242 | 2,649,550 |
| California .............. | 91,501,553 | 90,530,131 | 94,909,240 | 94,872,980 | 93,537,044 | 88,317,088 | 80,948,431 | 80,132,150 | 84,468,847 | 74,687,370 | 69,747,365 | 65,389,054 | 58,350,134 |
| Colorado... | 7,090,961 | 7,177,794 | 6,845,674 | 6,233,384 | 6,000,582 | 5,621,254 | 5,187,797 | 4,860,577 | 4,666,350 | 4,295,239 | 3,909,362 | 3,702,849 | 3,519,783 |
| Connecticut............ | 4,485,808 | 4,846,870 | 4,316,376 | 4,193,874 | 3,802,923 | 3,727,280 | 3,534,857 | 3,313,737 | 3,030,485 | 3,734,962 | 3,252,917 | 3,362,551 | 2,810,990 |
| Delaware ............... | 1,293,106 | 1,235,608 | 1,205,247 | 1,172,083 | 1,157,652 | 1,129,736 | 983,773 | 922,710 | 903,476 | 822,544 | 788,160 | 856,008 | 720,975 |
| Florida ................... | 19,725,217 | 18,478,449 | 17,677,928 | 19,703,095 | 19,680,891 | 19,402,818 | 17,475,959 | 15,285,893 | 14,460,722 | 14,053,858 | 15,010,631 | 14,073,445 | 13,437,789 |
| Georgia................. | 10,600,099 | 10,747,620 | 10,816,572 | 10,415,395 | 10,515,856 | 9,991,603 | 9,548,675 | 9,331,174 | 9,016,458 | 8,644,827 | 8,383,261 | 7,179,698 | 6,677,041 |
| Hawaii. | 207,988 | 177,624 | 159,452 | 137,771 | 138,054 | 157,863 | 147,201 | 134,452 | 125,434 | 130,387 | 124,448 | 157,902 | 53,220 |
| Idaho... | 2,036,312 | 2,022,896 | 2,077,028 | 2,037,507 | 1,931,829 | 1,606,232 | 1,519,654 | 1,496,785 | 1,449,076 | 1,407,058 | 1,363,445 | 1,277,688 | 1,213,378 |
| Illinois................... | 15,711,058 | 15,530,746 | 15,034,787 | 14,585,898 | 14,079,487 | 13,946,155 | 14,212,820 | 13,303,609 | 13,369,662 | 13,090,976 | 12,770,065 | 12,050,100 | 10,802,562 |
| Indiana.................... | 9,265,386 | 9,705,254 | 8,214,991 | 7,976,702 | 8,184,884 | 7,817,176 | 7,876,764 | 7,963,397 | 6,760,945 | 6,556,774 | 7,052,415 | 6,735,704 | 6,247,767 |
| Iowa ...... | 5,151,627 | 4,528,319 | 4,660,802 | 4,142,960 | 3,892,136 | 3,881,967 | 3,642,335 | 3,529,971 | 3,442,552 | 3,326,499 | 3,284,057 | 3,211,878 | 2,872,879 |
| Kansas .... | 4,208,664 | 4,176,958 | 4,314,940 | 4,214,475 | 3,869,984 | 3,594,505 | 3,281,217 | 3,123,152 | 2,925,220 | 2,971,413 | 2,953,527 | 2,853,333 | 2,806,135 |
| Kentucky ............... | 5,069,137 | 5,078,845 | 4,769,871 | 4,700,971 | 4,526,996 | 4,384,427 | 3,915,278 | 3,963,425 | 3,693,634 | 3,559,669 | 3,620,278 | 3,280,144 | 3,249,308 |
| Louisiana................ | 6,580,164 | 6,658,397 | 6,505,389 | 6,022,791 | 6,175,010 | 5,654,409 | 4,588,748 | 4,410,251 | 4,329,053 | 4,168,290 | 3,800,785 | 3,721,576 | 3,644,823 |
| Maine.... | 1,301,692 | 1,346,639 | 1,325,723 | 1,335,469 | 1,272,764 | 1,217,377 | 1,093,027 | 1,049,160 | 1,051,164 | 1,009,582 | 976,233 | 912,376 | 858,131 |
| Maryland............... | 8,124,451 | 8,592,779 | 8,654,935 | 8,509,003 | 7,568,283 | 6,916,136 | 5,679,626 | 5,632,520 | 5,358,342 | 5,235,506 | 5,003,670 | 4,355,724 | 4,063,814 |
| Massachuset | 8,826,190 | 9,107,483 | 8,890,500 | 8,840,769 | 8,909,899 | 7,231,774 | 7,271,036 | 5,393,684 | 6,435,841 | 6,283,972 | 6,886,054 | 6,240,692 | 6,751,995 |
| Michigan................ | 19,878,322 | 19,410,018 | 19,656,877 | 19,519,271 | 19,395,333 | 19,409,591 | 19,307,932 | 19,035,055 | 19,851,778 | 19,067,058 | 18,145,167 | 17,201,031 | 16,030,447 |
| Minnesota............... | 11,102,449 | 10,427,657 | 11,199,230 | 11,188,797 | 10,686,237 | 10,867,738 | 10,108,813 | 9,638,153 | 9,618,471 | 8,271,462 | 8,196,532 | 7,610,072 | 7,004,803 |
| Mississippi .............. | 5,253,307 | 5,272,442 | 5,156,650 | 5,111,703 | 5,086,220 | 4,826,721 | 4,005,786 | 3,880,446 | 3,665,580 | 3,456,588 | 3,354,226 | 3,248,019 | 3,018,675 |
| Missouri.... | 5,948,493 | 6,227,955 | 5,936,688 | 5,743,498 | 5,559,734 | 5,386,306 | 5,489,120 | 5,260,101 | 5,159,094 | 5,073,185 | 4,802,371 | 4,528,746 | 4,441,636 |
| Montana | 1,352,917 | 1,334,478 | 1,276,112 | 1,318,649 | 1,175,674 | 1,088,009 | 1,005,091 | 955,378 | 938,000 | 910,845 | 863,553 | 760,511 | 708,248 |
| Nebraska | 2,306,692 | 2,192,338 | 2,064,173 | 1,981,940 | 1,793,817 | 1,721,265 | 1,659,130 | 1,695,613 | 1,784,749 | 1,820,137 | 1,684,159 | 1,585,847 | 1,487,295 |
| Nevada.... | 3,905,016 | 3,703,574 | 3,864,223 | 3,860,236 | 3,826,539 | 3,667,299 | 3,272,860 | 2,948,274 | 2,648,660 | 2,432,909 | 2,271,654 | 2,250,330 | 2,088,730 |
| New Hampshire ...... | 1,191,097 | 1,261,454 | 1,278,589 | 1,451,976 | 1,408,445 | 1,385,014 | 1,224,831 | 1,278,988 | 1,283,091 | 1,178,642 | 1,040,566 | 1,053,267 | 477,913 |
| New Jersey ............. | 11,167,301 | 11,877,592 | 11,135,809 | 10,927,571 | 10,671,445 | 11,060,423 | 10,642,426 | 10,565,755 | 8,997,417 | 9,320,357 | 9,081,634 | 8,639,491 | 7,798,959 |
| New Mexico .... | 4,325,766 | 4,308,854 | 4,740,669 | 4,342,730 | 4,144,807 | 3,745,089 | 3,617,407 | 3,234,697 | 2,951,328 | 2,768,420 | 2,561,979 | 2,447,354 | 2,366,077 |
| New York............... | 59,697,916 | 54,318,363 | 55,107,082 | 52,820,634 | 50,527,547 | 45,615,561 | 43,731,212 | 44,112,115 | 40,874,514 | 38,982,253 | 34,712,602 | 31,273,000 | 30,383,315 |
| North Carolina........ | 13,633,379 | 13,429,946 | 13,562,079 | 13,152,908 | 12,499,778 | 11,721,637 | 11,637,674 | 10,226,422 | 10,356,152 | 9,450,766 | 9,309,537 | 9,301,095 | 8,542,460 |
| North Dakota.... | 1,300,989 | 1,245,686 | 933,974 | 805,351 | 741,535 | 735,705 | 701,125 | 613,513 | 1,190,923 | 585,521 | 569,034 | 589,807 | 557,238 |
| Ohio....................... | 18,412,042 | 18,348,743 | 18,963,232 | 18,080,744 | 18,042,563 | 17,347,300 | 16,368,355 | 15,730,201 | 15,249,395 | 15,052,078 | 14,594,220 | 12,932,081 | 12,015,358 |
| Oklahoma... | 4,477,819 | 4,546,446 | 4,506,456 | 4,391,706 | 4,014,883 | 3,871,758 | 3,711,117 | 3,669,052 | 3,395,494 | 3,377,045 | 3,486,043 | 3,089,257 | 2,981,699 |
| Oregon.................. | 5,774,682 | 5,864,882 | 5,703,775 | 5,640,993 | 5,047,346 | 4,947,578 | 4,764,615 | 4,637,052 | 4,071,501 | 4,212,673 | 4,027,505 | 3,919,771 | 3,672,493 |
| Pennsylvania .......... | 19,944,576 | 18,871,434 | 19,144,305 | 17,826,902 | 17,058,314 | 13,650,400 | 13,307,866 | 12,061,035 | 11,943,470 | 12,787,590 | 13,120,752 | 11,369,795 | 10,947,652 |
| Rhode Island.......... | 1,074,302 | 1,193,600 | 1,002,915 | 1,067,849 | 1,076,589 | 998,505 | 908,479 | 865,956 | 828,198 | 749,034 | 711,439 | 677,552 | 594,894 |
| South Carolina........ | 5,585,665 | 5,369,519 | 5,520,979 | 5,719,235 | 4,870,680 | 4,699,299 | 4,245,394 | 4,159,942 | 4,155,920 | 4,241,010 | 4,168,449 | 3,806,116 | 3,355,056 | See footnotes at end of table.

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE: 1999-2011—Continued

| State | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Dakota .......... | 774,778 | 737,190 | 707,862 | 679,868 | 652,117 | 633,891 | 608,209 | 566,853 | 514,949 | 506,347 | 480,960 | 448,131 | 471,786 |
| Tennessee ............... | 7,104,790 | 6,664,828 | 6,797,935 | 6,516,598 | 6,034,661 | 5,910,319 | 5,705,768 | 5,301,665 | 4,952,923 | 4,477,936 | 4,582,883 | 4,364,404 | 4,175,192 |
| Texas ..................... | 29,665,803 | 27,461,315 | 29,252,364 | 26,089,474 | 21,919,511 | 19,785,626 | 17,489,900 | 17,032,016 | 17,332,957 | 16,680,780 | 17,204,468 | 16,231,378 | 15,023,666 |
| Utah...................... | 3,106,230 | 3,027,680 | 3,120,527 | 3,050,173 | 2,601,367 | 2,384,402 | 2,189,527 | 2,112,921 | 2,165,151 | 2,170,884 | 2,100,657 | 1,977,703 | 1,811,906 |
| Vermont.................. | 1,552,853 | 1,518,129 | 1,532,766 | 1,340,755 | 1,415,922 | 1,357,660 | 1,266,715 | 981,307 | 938,085 | 918,858 | 919,865 | 931,604 | 699,231 |
| Virginia.................. | 11,489,163 | 10,959,394 | 11,894,394 | 11,260,089 | 10,585,635 | 10,019,166 | 9,720,411 | 8,820,012 | 8,352,635 | 8,369,313 | 7,869,121 | 7,132,350 | 6,499,840 |
| Washington............. | 9,346,712 | 9,798,444 | 10,043,789 | 9,143,766 | 8,602,204 | 7,820,778 | 7,443,361 | 6,911,826 | 6,785,341 | 6,806,350 | 6,576,757 | 6,370,710 | 6,117,069 |
| West Virginia........... | 2,533,582 | 2,382,633 | 2,232,558 | 2,131,100 | 2,074,429 | 2,067,829 | 2,004,862 | 1,942,069 | 1,544,758 | 1,453,707 | 988,322 | 1,359,668 | 1,577,358 |
| Wisconsin ............... | 10,428,954 | 10,253,124 | 10,199,520 | 9,881,119 | 9,620,506 | 9,560,976 | 9,200,766 | 9,285,137 | 9,478,166 | 9,523,191 | 8,895,941 | 8,170,504 | 7,887,652 |
| Wyoming ................ | 1,653,068 | 1,760,946 | 1,919,231 | 1,769,009 | 1,568,884 | 1,301,223 | 1,337,226 | 1,207,193 | 952,705 | 974,608 | 818,841 | 838,308 | 762,009 |

[^5]Table 2.3
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2011
(In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total | General local government support | Specified functions |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Education | Public welfare | Highways | Health | Miscellaneous and combined |
| United States .............. | \$497,512,254 | \$27,577,126 | \$330,481,193 | \$57,435,029 | \$17,243,590 | \$18,745,863 | \$46,029,453 |
| Alabama ..................... | 6,800,787 | 189,656 | 5,170,312 | 99,445 | 217,365 | 42,067 | 1,081,942 |
| Alaska........................ | 1,723,023 | 36,114 | 1,066,027 | 67,968 | 3,438 | 176,803 | 372,673 |
| Arizona...................... | 8,668,387 | 1,936,755 | 5,056,181 | 621,015 | 663,461 | 99,135 | 291,840 |
| Arkansas..................... | 5,151,981 | 264,662 | 4,423,780 | 0 | 185,356 | 922 | 277,261 |
| California ................... | 91,501,553 | 843,741 | 46,044,322 | 26,297,665 | 3,718,275 | 6,015,419 | 8,582,131 |
| Colorado..................... | 7,090,961 | 57,012 | 4,369,523 | 1,625,988 | 367,998 | 85,085 | 585,355 |
| Connecticut................ | 4,485,808 | 123,589 | 3,491,083 | 319,552 | 10,474 | 269,297 | 271,813 |
| Delaware .................... | 1,293,106 | 0 | 1,143,111 | 8,237 | 4,971 | 25,844 | 110,943 |
| Florida ....................... | 19,725,217 | 1,692,193 | 15,603,968 | 112,630 | 586,460 | 9,316 | 1,720,650 |
| Georgia...................... | 10,600,099 | 0 | 9,513,248 | 455,522 | 115,367 | 226,997 | 288,965 |
| Hawaii........................ | 207,988 | 138,522 | 0 | 354 | 0 | 37,400 | 31,712 |
| Idaho.......................... | 2,036,312 | 190,560 | 1,663,849 | 0 | 124,622 | 3,492 | 53,789 |
| Illinois........................ | 15,711,058 | 1,559,470 | 9,741,362 | 1,699,985 | 792,103 | 144,515 | 1,773,623 |
| Indiana....................... | 9,265,386 | 571,027 | 7,523,786 | 19,828 | 800,244 | 42,818 | 307,683 |
| Iowa ........................... | 5,151,627 | 121,532 | 3,269,441 | 172,890 | 456,311 | 118,166 | 1,013,287 |
| Kansas ...................... | 4,208,664 | 95,908 | 3,629,925 | 545 | 205,305 | 39,243 | 237,738 |
| Kentucky .................... | 5,069,137 | 0 | 4,094,734 | 153,079 | 187,793 | 160,756 | 472,775 |
| Louisiana .................... | 6,580,164 | 191,201 | 4,572,047 | 120,551 | 55,495 | 0 | 1,640,870 |
| Maine......................... | 1,301,692 | 109,328 | 1,093,863 | 17,149 | 23,633 | 0 | 57,719 |
| Maryland .................... | 8,124,451 | 121,436 | 6,345,923 | 857 | 157,612 | 694,207 | 804,416 |
| Massachusetts ............. | 8,826,190 | 951,168 | 6,603,562 | 293,418 | 206,756 | 16,690 | 754,596 |
| Michigan..................... | 19,878,322 | 1,106,047 | 13,616,923 | 2,856,009 | 1,134,573 | 133,447 | 1,031,323 |
| Minnesota................... | 11,102,449 | 1,302,134 | 7,002,230 | 535,061 | 1,096,853 | 192,232 | 973,939 |
| Mississippi .................. | 5,253,307 | 544,632 | 3,258,473 | 292,231 | 337,191 | 51,563 | 769,217 |
| Missouri...................... | 5,948,493 | 209,305 | 5,233,309 | 5,208 | 184,907 | 4,198 | 311,566 |
| Montana ..................... | 1,352,917 | 232,685 | 910,820 | 38,107 | 17,683 | 18,406 | 135,216 |
| Nebraska .................... | 2,306,692 | 468,952 | 1,570,911 | 47,134 | 8,119 | 64,001 | 147,575 |
| Nevada........................ | 3,905,016 | 1,028,332 | 2,583,701 | 127,605 | 87,815 | 14,470 | 63,093 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 1,191,097 | 58,805 | 1,011,653 | 60,420 | 34,897 | 1,579 | 23,743 |
| New Jersey .................. | 11,167,301 | 1,550,880 | 7,629,645 | 992,828 | 191,983 | 33,128 | 768,837 |
| New Mexico ................ | 4,325,766 | 1,244,501 | 3,002,892 | 0 | 43,854 | 0 | 34,519 |
| New York.................... | 59,697,916 | 1,337,672 | 32,379,946 | 11,609,262 | 15,668 | 6,048,380 | 8,306,988 |
| North Carolina............ | 13,633,379 | 187,529 | 10,658,441 | 1,763,110 | 237,665 | 158,357 | 628,277 |
| North Dakota.............. | 1,300,989 | 220,404 | 782,534 | 20,768 | 138,155 | 12,210 | 126,918 |
| Ohio ........................... | 18,412,042 | 2,143,280 | 11,837,371 | 1,165,261 | 794,746 | 1,056,491 | 1,414,893 |
| Oklahoma................... | 4,477,819 | 94,675 | 3,591,028 | 46,963 | 380,645 | 88,044 | 276,464 |
| Oregon.................. | 5,774,682 | 153,991 | 3,773,482 | 598,645 | 443,229 | 135,020 | 670,315 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 19,944,576 | 225,380 | 13,240,763 | 2,078,684 | 694,614 | 993,310 | 2,711,825 |
| Rhode Island............... | 1,074,302 | 49,340 | 913,745 | 78,798 | 18,605 | 90 | 13,724 |
| South Carolina............ | 5,585,665 | 1,749,220 | 3,392,714 | 90,321 | 93,287 | 25,803 | 234,320 |
| South Dakota .............. | 774,778 | 14,312 | 608,780 | 6,755 | 44,401 | 7,913 | 92,617 |
| Tennessee ................... | 7,104,790 | 356,093 | 5,027,445 | 866,138 | 157,729 | 88,887 | 608,498 |
| Texas........... | 29,665,803 | 185,764 | 26,544,396 | 913,474 | 240,870 | 295,395 | 1,485,904 |
| Utah........................... | 3,106,230 | 0 | 2,827,630 | 27,558 | 81,107 | 49,483 | 120,452 |
| Vermont...................... | 1,552,853 | 20,815 | 1,416,383 | 0 | 52,640 | 16,176 | 46,839 |
| Virginia....................... | 11,489,163 | 1,000,455 | 6,535,790 | 718,840 | 535,328 | 347,247 | 2,351,503 |
| Washington................. | 9,346,712 | 78,969 | 7,521,779 | 8,121 | 657,272 | 380,564 | 700,007 |
| West Virginia................ | 2,533,582 | 120,829 | 1,880,934 | 55,823 | 13,038 | 60,022 | 402,936 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 10,428,954 | 2,269,972 | 6,239,511 | 345,012 | 600,627 | 261,270 | 712,562 |
| Wyoming ..................... | 1,653,068 | 428,279 | 1,067,917 | 215 | 23,050 | 5 | 133,602 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how_data_collected.html.

Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

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

Table 2.4
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE OF RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 2011 (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total intergovernmental expenditure | Federal | School districts | Other <br> local governments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States ................... | \$497,512,254 | \$4,295,922 | \$265,217,724 | \$227,998,608 |
| Alabama.......................... | 6,800,787 | 0 | 5,152,385 | 1,648,402 |
| Alaska............................. | 1,723,023 | 0 | 0 | 1,723,023 |
| Arizona........................... | 8,668,387 | 0 | 5,038,545 | 3,629,842 |
| Arkansas.......................... | 5,151,981 | 22 | 4,423,780 | 728,179 |
| California ......................... | 91,501,553 | 2,880,452 | 43,141,053 | 45,480,048 |
| Colorado.......................... | 7,090,961 | 2,734 | 4,341,828 | 2,746,399 |
| Connecticut...................... | 4,485,808 | 0 | 30,378 | 4,455,430 |
| Delaware ......................... | 1,293,106 | 1,073 | 1,138,533 | 153,500 |
| Florida ............................. | 19,725,217 | 0 | 15,258,642 | 4,466,575 |
| Georgia........................... | 10,600,099 | 0 | 9,513,248 | 1,086,851 |
| Hawaii............................. | 207,988 | 354 | 0 | 207,634 |
| Idaho............................... | 2,036,312 | 2 | 1,663,849 | 372,461 |
| Illinois.............................. | 15,711,058 | 7 | 9,691,553 | 6,019,498 |
| Indiana.......................... | 9,265,386 | 30,167 | 7,522,061 | 1,713,158 |
| Iowa ................................ | 5,151,627 | 0 | 3,267,531 | 1,884,096 |
| Kansas ...................... | 4,208,664 | 4,753 | 3,629,059 | 574,852 |
| Kentucky ........................... | 5,069,137 | 155 | 4,094,734 | 974,248 |
| Louisiana ......................... | 6,580,164 | 0 | 4,569,545 | 2,010,619 |
| Maine............................. | 1,301,692 | 5,334 | 0 | 1,296,358 |
| Maryland ......................... | 8,124,451 | 0 | 0 | 8,124,451 |
| Massachusetts .................. | 8,826,190 | 215,111 | 913,818 | 7,697,261 |
| Michigan.......................... | 19,878,322 | 17,679 | 13,591,853 | 6,268,790 |
| Minnesota............... | 11,102,449 | 0 | 6,970,628 | 4,131,821 |
| Mississippi ........................ | 5,253,307 | 0 | 3,239,726 | 2,013,581 |
| Missouri............................ | 5,948,493 | 86,874 | 5,233,309 | 628,310 |
| Montana ........... | 1,352,917 | 202 | 910,230 | 442,485 |
| Nebraska ..................... | 2,306,692 | 47,134 | 1,570,911 | 688,647 |
| Nevada.... | 3,905,016 | 1,340 | 2,583,697 | 1,319,979 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 1,191,097 | 0 | 183,501 | 1,007,596 |
| New Jersey ...................... | 11,167,301 | 19,000 | 5,614,196 | 5,534,105 |
| New Mexico ...... | 4,325,766 | 0 | 3,002,892 | 1,322,874 |
| New York................... | 59,697,916 | 722,075 | 16,077,157 | 42,898,684 |
| North Carolina........ | 13,633,379 | 0 | 0 | 13,633,379 |
| North Dakota............. | 1,300,989 | 0 | 782,501 | 518,488 |
| Ohio ............................... | 18,412,042 | 15,480 | 11,837,371 | 6,559,191 |
| Oklahoma........................ | 4,477,819 | 58,091 | 3,580,898 | 838,830 |
| Oregon.................. | 5,774,682 | 0 | 3,771,560 | 2,003,122 |
| Pennsylvania ..................... | 19,944,576 | 131,759 | 11,299,163 | 8,513,654 |
| Rhode Island.............. | 1,074,302 | 20,936 | 55,003 | 998,363 |
| South Carolina............... | 5,585,665 | 0 | 3,374,996 | 2,210,669 |
| South Dakota ................... | 774,778 | 0 | 608,780 | 165,998 |
| Tennessee ........................ | 7,104,790 | 7,962 | 300,563 | 6,796,265 |
| Texas............................... | 29,665,803 | 0 | 26,284,557 | 3,381,246 |
| Utah ................................. | 3,106,230 | 0 | 2,826,472 | 279,758 |
| Vermont.......................... | 1,552,853 | 0 | 1,416,383 | 136,470 |
| Virginia............................ | 11,489,163 | 574 | 16,484 | 11,472,105 |
| Washington....................... | 9,346,712 | 4,941 | 7,519,203 | 1,822,568 |
| West Virginia.................... | 2,533,582 | 0 | 1,867,735 | 665,847 |
| Wisconsin ........................ | 10,428,954 | 0 | 6,239,511 | 4,189,443 |
| Wyoming ......................... | 1,653,068 | 21,711 | 1,067,902 | 563,455 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how data collected.html.

Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
Table 2.5
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2011
(In thousands of dollars)

| State | Totalintergovernmental revenue | From federal government |  |  |  |  | From local governments |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total (a) | Education | Public welfare | Health \& hospitals | Highways | Total (a) | Education | Public welfare | Health \& hospitals | Highways |
| United States ............... | \$593,678,758 | \$574,084,680 | \$104,568,748 | \$332,610,508 | \$26,430,028 | \$44,245,077 | \$19,594,078 | \$3,202,024 | \$8,746,404 | \$1,386,630 | \$2,389,734 |
| Alabama..................... | 8,881,520 | 8,497,453 | 2,201,453 | 4,164,397 | 287,991 | 777,249 | 384,067 | 13,039 | 303,208 | 38,410 | 13,558 |
| Alaska.................... | 3,040,677 | 3,034,899 | 409,986 | 1,205,534 | 93,791 | 435,048 | 5,778 | 4,524 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona....................... | 12,360,358 | 12,059,189 | 1,725,695 | 8,170,383 | 318,503 | 918,592 | 301,169 | 40,086 | 123,354 | 61,693 | 0 |
| Arkansas.................... | 6,313,263 | 6,305,206 | 889,717 | 3,461,535 | 124,546 | 539,616 | 8,057 | 7,094 | 0 | 745 | 0 |
| California .................... | 68,430,680 | 64,503,778 | 10,368,784 | 41,770,468 | 2,199,346 | 3,699,071 | 3,926,902 | 219,845 | 1,158,065 | 6,218 | 1,288,982 |
| Colorado................... | 7,007,888 | 6,931,517 | 1,529,908 | 2,930,763 | 1,204,056 | 697,705 | 76,371 | 16,204 | 378 | 487 | 11,723 |
| Connecticut................ | 6,561,366 | 6,552,077 | 864,465 | 4,125,840 | 235,051 | 663,772 | 9,289 | 877 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware ..................... | 1,890,925 | 1,826,285 | 204,394 | 1,065,047 | 93,864 | 195,030 | 64,640 | 60,313 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Florida ....................... | 27,804,346 | 27,355,263 | 6,244,900 | 15,089,956 | 1,798,992 | 2,017,758 | 449,083 | 19,415 | 0 | 334,385 | - |
| Georgia..................... | 15,266,487 | 14,988,228 | 3,250,676 | 6,089,473 | 2,394,961 | 1,675,688 | 278,259 | 206,388 | 0 | 0 | 31,502 |
| Hawaii..................... | 2,918,445 | 2,911,207 | 569,371 | 1,461,045 | 108,385 | 160,882 | 7,238 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , ${ }^{1}$ |
| Idaho........................... | 2,804,663 | 2,794,755 | 444,800 | 1,328,723 | 233,543 | 423,858 | 9,908 | 662 | 5,662 | 0 | 3,564 |
| Illinois....................... | 19,586,991 | 19,218,998 | 3,602,892 | 11,133,374 | 594,665 | 1,745,931 | 367,993 | 27,351 | 243,895 | 0 | 78,802 |
| Indiana...................... | 10,858,319 | 10,791,819 | 1,776,168 | 5,994,537 | 313,320 | 1,130,557 | 66,500 | 10,526 | 11,865 | 5,143 | 37,149 |
| Iowa ........................... | 7,043,992 | 6,821,976 | 1,162,369 | 3,559,257 | 175,857 | 550,915 | 222,016 | 310 | 184,240 | 19,701 | 7,153 |
| Kansas ...................... | 4,940,903 | 4,871,084 | 1,108,978 | 2,297,645 | 202,613 | 621,354 | 69,819 | 15,760 | 544 | 926 | 49,938 |
| Kentucky ..................... | 9,025,194 | 8,861,617 | 1,626,605 | 5,341,340 | 240,816 | 680,095 | 163,577 | 18,584 | 0 | 129,005 | 0 |
| Louisiana.................... | 12,532,918 | 12,437,512 | 1,711,881 | 5,889,533 | 355,800 | 998,963 | 95,406 | 19,342 | 0 | 3,391 | ${ }^{0}$ |
| Maine........................ | 3,241,435 | 3,228,303 | 394,907 | 2,087,336 | 89,938 | 217,848 | 13,132 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 10,440 |
| Maryland .................... | 11,335,533 | 10,977,164 | 2,392,851 | 5,614,527 | 876,619 | 602,571 | 358,369 | 57,809 | 25,305 | 191,955 | 17,713 |
| Massachusetts ............. | 14,136,989 | 13,842,921 | 1,956,924 | 9,036,658 | 558,297 | 786,039 | 294,068 | 12,278 | 0 | 0 | 1,354 |
| Michigan...................... | 19,914,367 | 19,712,474 | 3,964,817 | 11,273,449 | 1,118,594 | 1,070,790 | 201,893 | 15,330 | 68,505 | 62,556 | 28,726 |
| Minnesota.................... | 9,819,493 | 9,655,665 | 1,764,967 | 6,125,940 | 256,240 | 748,673 | 163,828 | 16,988 | 78,554 | 0 | 54,563 |
| Mississippi................... | 8,726,548 | 8,607,252 | 1,240,059 | 4,825,127 | 215,915 | 594,063 | 119,296 | 3,319 | 195 | 6 | 70,115 |
| Missouri...................... | 12,015,114 | 11,703,476 | 1,827,916 | 6,114,180 | 1,168,145 | 1,601,180 | 311,638 | 2,417 | 239,237 | 20,619 | 37,502 |
| Montana ..................... | 2,414,552 | 2,406,954 | 428,874 | 908,322 | 112,976 | 506,848 | 7,598 | 14 | 4,772 | 0 | 1,374 |
| Nebraska .................... | 3,401,587 | 3,353,036 | 230,927 | 2,492,245 | 38,009 | 263,446 | 48,551 | 35,282 | 758 | 9 | 9,177 |
| Nevada...................... | 2,826,846 | 2,656,430 | 533,127 | 1,340,253 | 106,561 | 343,495 | 170,416 | 27,163 | 103,346 | 1,737 | 24,008 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 2,158,531 | 1,942,981 | 257,301 | 962,616 | 58,901 | 194,908 | 215,550 | 2,415 | 193,657 | 74 | 5,493 |
| New Jersey .................. | 14,792,596 | 14,155,068 | 2,329,727 | 7,753,250 | 491,010 | 872,134 | 637,528 | 263,513 | 724 | 88,313 | 160,921 |
| New Mexico ................. | 6,364,080 | 6,175,240 | 1,040,741 | 4,014,966 | 160,160 | 451,685 | 188,840 | 50,245 | 0 | 138,595 | 0 |
| New York.................... | 60,200,009 | 53,713,850 | 7,979,045 | 36,989,081 | 1,387,938 | 2,189,323 | 6,486,159 | 240,261 | 5,273,963 | 68 | 0 |
| North Carolina............. | 16,048,794 | 15,710,848 | 3,121,230 | 8,646,267 | 1,366,706 | 1,326,827 | 337,946 | 154,638 | 130,051 | 1,408 | 17,109 |
| North Dakota.............. | 1,737,078 | 1,700,965 | 322,792 | 667,678 | 40,274 | 354,882 | 36,113 | 2 | 6,638 | 3,300 | 19,352 |
| Ohio......................... | 24,133,257 | 23,569,561 | 3,923,503 | 15,095,515 | 731,438 | 1,395,257 | 563,696 | 29,289 | 237,965 | 46,696 | 60,007 |
| Oklahoma.................. | 7,873,706 | 7,755,558 | 1,001,758 | 3,740,241 | 1,353,817 | 845,878 | 118,148 | 982 | 549 | 2,020 | 26,818 |
| Oregon...................... | 7,608,740 | 7,589,046 | 1,667,206 | 3,899,843 | 294,385 | 633,099 | 19,694 | 15,187 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Pennsylvania ................ | 23,842,639 | 23,614,126 | 4,391,490 | 15,489,697 | 389,073 | 1,621,227 | 228,513 | 209,580 | 0 | 721 | 12,407 |
| Rhode Island............... | 2,731,772 | 2,687,872 | 395,165 | 1,392,227 | 308,392 | 227,041 | 43,900 | 3,360 | 0 | , | 0 |
| South Carolina............ | 8,689,743 | 8,234,603 | 1,841,676 | 4,630,359 | 269,717 | 700,841 | 455,140 | 74,582 | 246,833 | 3,504 | 69,177 |

[^6]STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2011—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)
(In

| State | Total intergovernmental revenue | From federal government |  |  |  |  | From local governments |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total (a) | Education | Public welfare | Health \& hospitals | Highways | Total (a) | Education | Public welfare | Health \& hospitals | Highways |
| South Dakota.............. | 1,878,950 | 1,850,436 | 356,742 | 664,418 | 112,857 | 358,554 | 28,514 | 11,991 | 0 | 6,807 | 9,376 |
| Tennessee ................... | 12,116,843 | 12,049,283 | 2,051,597 | 7,435,904 | 300,400 | 894,434 | 67,560 | 22,324 | 1,972 | 620 | 25,595 |
| Texas .......................... | 42,858,907 | 42,218,629 | 10,176,618 | 23,508,613 | 1,285,036 | 3,062,199 | 640,278 | 523,588 | 4,880 | 110,715 | 0 |
| Utah .......................... | 4,364,882 | 4,359,486 | 1,080,023 | 2,285,317 | 178,292 | 341,294 | 5,396 | 5,285 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont..................... | 2,035,378 | 2,025,534 | 286,676 | 1,087,273 | 60,751 | 258,739 | 9,844 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,844 |
| Virginia...................... | 10,512,522 | 9,997,407 | 2,433,153 | 5,293,347 | 426,575 | 1,123,788 | 515,115 | 383,400 | 0 | 58,878 | 55,775 |
| Washington.................. | 10,944,017 | 10,636,760 | 2,684,281 | 4,873,441 | 1,194,333 | 785,937 | 307,257 | 156,545 | 0 | 22,257 | 68,079 |
| West Virginia............... | 4,748,528 | 4,668,284 | 631,996 | 2,656,337 | 149,353 | 505,508 | 80,244 | 4,327 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 10,535,845 | 10,318,534 | 1,625,792 | 6,193,185 | 245,505 | 1,048,929 | 217,311 | 15,381 | 97,289 | 23,023 | 64,814 |
| Wyoming ..................... | 2,400,542 | 2,204,071 | 541,825 | 434,046 | 107,721 | 385,556 | 196,471 | 184,209 | 0 | 2,584 | 7,624 |

[^7]
## Chapter Three

 STATE LEGISLATIVEBRANCH

# 2012 Legislative Elections 

By Tim Storey and Karen Shanton

2012 was marked by a shift to political poles. Both parties built on their leads in regional strongholds, with Republicans picking up 59 seats in the South and Democrats adding 168 to their total in the East. The number of divided governments dropped to a 60-year low, while outsized legislative supermajorities climbed to historic highs.

## Democrats Narrow the Gap, But Still Lag Behind

The GOP wave of 2010 helped carry Republicans to victory in state legislatures across the nation, leaving the GOP in a commanding position headed into the 2012 election cycle. Republicans gained more than 700 state legislative seats and moved 23 legislative chambers to their column in 2010. They added to their ranks in all four geographic regions, bumping their overall seat count from 3,217 in 2008 to 3,924 following the landslide in 2010-nearly 55 percent of all partisan legislative seats and the highest point for the GOP in decades. Democrats
bounced back in 2012, though Republicans narrowly maintained their lead in overall seats $-3,810$ Republican seats to the Democrats' 3,475 .

Running on the coattails of incumbent President Barack Obama, Democratic candidates were able to close the gap in 2012, netting 99 seats nationwide and moving several legislative chambers back under their control. They emerged from the election with a gain of eight chambers on paper - the Colorado House, Maine House and Senate, Minnesota House and Senate, New Hampshire House, New York Senate and Oregon House. Some of these gains however have been offset by coalition leadership arrangements.

Figure A: 2013 State Legislative Partisan Control


[^8]Figure B: States with Unified Government Control (legislature and governor of the same party)


Source: Tim Storey.

Democrats were elected to a majority of seats in the New York and Washington Senates but small groups of Senate Democrats joined with Republicans to form power-sharing coalitions in these two chambers.

Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia conduct legislative elections in odd-numbered years so none of their seats were up for grabs in 2012. The Alabama Legislature, the Maryland General Assembly and the Michigan Senate also sat out this election cycle. These bodies elect members to fouryear terms so only hold elections every four years.

Even though several Southern states were on the sidelines of the 2012 elections, Republicans still managed to make gains in the region. They picked up 59 seats in the South to add to the 47 they netted in 2011, and claimed a key victory in Arkansas by winning majorities in both houses of the legislature for the first time since the 1870s. Outside the South, Republicans took back the Wisconsin Senate, which Democrats had picked up in special elections a few months before, and the Alaska Senate.

Though Democrats made some gains in 2012, they still lag behind Republicans in overall legislative control. When coalitions are factored in, Republicans control both chambers of the legislature in 27 states, to Democrats' 17. (With a tie in the state Senate, the Virginia legislature is technically split. But because the Republican lieutenant governor casts the tiebreaking vote in the Senate, the state is functionally under GOP control.) Of the remaining six states, five - Iowa, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New York and Washington - have split legislatures and the Nebraska unicameral legislature is officially nonpartisan. New York and Washington have numerical Democratic majorities but are functionally divided because of coalitions.

## Growing Partisan Divide

As recently as 2009, divided government - where neither party controls both legislative chambers and the governor's mansion-was a fixture in the states. Between 1964 and 2010, the number of states
with divided governments averaged 26 and never dipped below 20 .

That trend has since reversed. Just 11 states exited the 2012 election with a divided government. This number unofficially increased due to the formation of bipartisan coalitions in the New York and Washington senates. In both chambers, Democrats hold a majority of the seats on paper, but Republicans have allied with small groups of Democratic senators to choose leadership and run the chambers. Even taking those coalitions into account, the number of divided governments is at the lowest level since 1952.

Republicans have been the primary beneficiaries of this shift. They went from controlling all of state government in just eight states after the 2008 election to 23 states in 2012. Meanwhile, unified Democratic control ebbed from 17 states to 14 during the same period. With New York and Washington removed from the Democratic column, Democrats control all of state government in just 12 states. The resulting almost 2-to-1 advantage for Republicans is a dramatic reversal of the approximately 2 -to- 1 lead Democrats enjoyed four years ago.

At the same time that divided government is on the decline, concentration of party power within individual legislatures is on the rise. Following the 2012 election, one party held three-fifths or more of the seats in both chambers of the legislature in 27 states. In seven of those states, a single party holds at least 75 percent of seats.

Outsized legislative majorities often come with special powers, such as the ability to overturn gubernatorial vetoes. In 23 states, the majority party has a veto-proof legislature in 2013, compared to 12 in 2009. In another two-Georgia and Vermont - the legislature is veto-proof if third-party lawmakers align with the majority party. States with veto-proof legislatures can function as unified, even if they are technically divided. Because the majority party in the legislature has the numbers to override the governor, that party can be in functional control of the state.

This last point is more than academic in three states-Arkansas, Missouri and Rhode Island. Democratic governors are contending with newly Republican veto-proof legislatures in Arkansas and Missouri. Rhode Island's Republican-turnedIndependent executive continues to work with a deep-blue, veto-proof legislature.

These two trends-decline in divided government and concentration of party power in legisla-tures-combine to exacerbate partisan polarization
in the states. The decline of divided government means that parties share power across the branches of government in fewer states. With the rise of supermajorities in the state legislatures, there is also less partisan power sharing within the legislative branch.

## Regional Trends

Despite netting seats nationally in 2012, Democrats continued to lose ground in the South, dropping from a 46 percent share of Southern legislative seats in 2010 to a 41.4 percent share in 2012. This extended the party's steady decline in the South, where Democrats held more than 95 percent of all seats in 1958.

The GOP picked up a key win in the region by gaining control of both legislative chambers in Arkansas for the first time since Reconstruction. Prior to the 2012 elections, the Arkansas General Assembly had been in Democratic hands since 1874. It was also the last Democratic holdout of the 11 former Confederate states. By picking up the Arkansas House and Senate, Republicans completed a 20-year partisan transformation of southern legislatures. The former Confederacy was completely blue in 1992 and is now solidly red.

Even though the GOP increased its strength to historic highs in the South, it is still not the strongest region for the party of Lincoln. The Midwest holds that distinction. A total of 57.8 percent of Southern state legislative seats are in Republican hands now, compared to 60.2 percent of the seats in the Midwest. By contrast, Republicans held 62.1 percent of Midwestern seats and just 53.4 percent of seats in the South in 2010.

Democrats made up for some of their losses in the South with increases in Eastern state legislatures. The lion's share of their gains came in Maine and New Hampshire. Of the 168 seats Democrats netted in the East, 19 were in Maine and a whopping 126 were in New Hampshire. Those were mostly in the 400 -member New Hampshire House, where the political pendulum swung dramatically back in the direction of Democrats after the party's shellacking in 2010.

The East is the only region in the country where Democrats have a majority of all legislative seats. In the West, Democrats posted a modest net gain of 12 seats during the 2012 election cycle, but Republicans maintained their overall lead in the region in part due to their huge majorities in the three most Republican state legislatures in the country-Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

Figure C: 2012 Legislative Turnover


Source: Tim Storey.

## Turnover, Term Limits and Redistricting

The 2012 election was the first post-redistricting contest for most states; a handful of states with oddyear elections held post-redistricting elections in 2011. As is often the case after districts are redrawn, legislative turnover spiked. Nationwide, turnover was approximately 26.6 percent of all seats in states with elections in 2012. This is significantly higher than the average rate of about 18 percent, but on par with the last round of redistricting, which also produced a little more than 26 percent turnover. Given the unusually high turnover of nearly 25 percent in 2010 that stemmed from the Republican electoral wave, nearly half of all legislators starting sessions in 2013 had less than two years experience as a lawmaker.

Term limits were key to the high turnover rate. Fifteen states have legislative term limits, and 14 of them held elections in one or both legislative chambers in 2012. Those 14 states had a turnover rate of 33.5 percent, compared to 24 percent in states without term limits. They also accounted for seven of the top 10 turnover rates. For example, with 44.1 percent and 41.5 percent turnover, respectively, Maine and Arkansas clocked in as the second- and third-most volatile legislatures in the nation.

New Hampshire, which does not have term limits, occupied the top spot. Nearly half of the members of the New Hampshire General Court-49.1 percent are new to their seats this term. In the 400 -member House alone, 199 legislators who were not incumbents were elected in 2012. Due in part to its status as a citizen legislature, New Hampshire traditionally sees high legislative turnover. But there are more new faces than usual this year in Concord.

The two other non-term-limit states that rank in the top 10 for turnover are Kansas at number eight and Idaho at number nine. In Kansas, an intraparty struggle between moderate and conservative wings of the GOP led to hard-fought Republican primaries that ousted many moderate incumbents. Retirements and sitting lawmakers' decisions to switch from one legislative chamber to the other contributed to the high turnover in Idaho.

Recent turnover-over the past five years-is remarkably high in top legislative leadership positions. Of the 340 legislative leaders in place before the 2008 election, just 17 percent were still leaders when 2013 sessions convened. Even fewer - 13 percent-occupy the same leadership role they held in October 2008. Turnover is always relatively high in legislative leadership, with a nearly 90 per-
cent change in any given 10-year span. But having nearly that same rate of leadership turnover in just a five-year stretch is extraordinary.

## Women in Legislatures

The number of women in state legislatures edged up very slightly, from 1,746 in 2012 to 1,784 in 2013. Women now hold approximately 24.2 percent of state legislative seats. This is just shy of the historical high of 24.5 percent in 2010, but still well short of representative. According to the most recent U.S. Census, women make up 50.8 percent of the general U.S. population.

Though still underrepresented, women historically have fared better at the state legislative level than the federal level. That trend continued this year, with women comprising just 18.3 percent of the U.S. Congress. A notable exception was in New Hampshire, which made history by sending an allfemale delegation to Congress. The state also has a woman as speaker of the house - Terie Norelliand a woman in the governor's mansion. Maggie Hassan, the former president pro tempore and majority leader of the state Senate, was elected governor in 2012. The Granite State has long been a leader in female representation. In 2008, the New Hampshire Senate became the first legislative chamber in the nation to have a female majority and the New Hampshire General Court currently ranks fifth in the nation for proportion of women.

Colorado continues to hold the top spot in this area, as it has since 2010 . Women comprise 42 percent of the Colorado General Assembly and 49.8 percent of the state's general population. Despite having a slightly higher percentage of women than the national average, Louisiana has the lowest percentage of women legislators. Women make up 51.1 percent of the state's general population, but just 11.1 percent of the state Legislature.

At the leadership level, women are making headway. Women hold at least one of the leadership positions in 34 of 50 states. Five states have women in three or more leadership roles.

## Conclusion

Following devastating losses across the board in the 2010 election cycle, Democrats rebounded slightly in 2012; having lost more than 700 seats in 2010, they actually netted 99 in 2012. However, they still lag slightly over 300 seats behind Republicans in the national seat count.

More significantly, they are at a substantial disadvantage in the number of states and legislative
chambers controlled. Democrats hold both chambers in 17 states to Republicans' 27. And Republicans almost double Democrats in number of states under unified control. The GOP holds both chambers of the legislature and the governor's mansion in 23 states, while Democrats have complete control in 12.

The other big story of the 2012 election was political polarization. Polarization increased at every level, from regional to state to legislative. Republicans cemented their dominance in the South, while Democrats added to their lead in the East. Divisions in state government declined to a six-decade low, as did the number of split legislatures not including coalition leadership arrangements.

Now that states and legislatures are more unified under the banner of a single party, the next few years could see increasing divergence in policy positions across the nation. As red states get redder and blue states get bluer, the gap between the policies they enact could widen. This will be a trend to watch as lawmakers shift from campaigning to the business of legislating.


#### Abstract

About the Authors Tim Storey is a senior fellow in the Legislative Management Program of the Denver, Colo.-based National Conference of State Legislatures. He specializes in 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. Karen Shanton is a legislative studies specialist and American Council of Learned Societies Public Fellow in the Legislative Management Program at the National Conference of State Legislatures. She specializes in elections and legislative organization and procedure. Karen graduated from Kenyon College and earned her Ph.D. at Rutgers University.


Table 3.1
NAMES OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND CONVENING PLACES

| State or other jurisdiction | Both bodies | Upper house | Lower house | Convening place |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 2010.

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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Legislature convenes |  | Limitation on length of session (a) | Legislature may call | Legislature may determine subject | Limitation on length of session |
|  | Year | Month | Day |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama............... | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Tues. (b) | 30 L in 105 C | No | Yes (f) | 12 L in 30 C |
|  |  | Mar. | 1st Tues (c)(d) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Feb. | 1st Tues. (e) |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jn. } \\ & \text { Fb. } \end{aligned}$ | 2nd Mon. 2nd Mon. | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{i}) \\ & 30 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | 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 (1) | None |
| Connecticut........... | Annual | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ | Wed. after 1st Mon. (odd years) Wed. after 1st Mon. (even years) | (m) | 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 | Y 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. | 3 rd 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. | 2 nd Wed. | None (q) | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses | Yes (1) | 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) <br> Apr. (odd years) | last Mon. (even years) last Mon. (odd years) | even- 60 L in 85 C ; <br> odd- 45 L in 60 C | By petition, majority, each house | Yes | 30 C |
| Maine................... | (t) | Dec. (even years) <br> Jan. (subsequent even year) | 1st Wed. (quadrennial election year) Wed. after 1st Tues. | Calendar days set by statute (u) | Joint call, presiding officers of both houses with the consent of a majority of the members of each political party | Yes | 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. | 2 nd Wed. | None | No | No | None |
| Minnesota.............. | Biennium | Jan. | 1st Tues. after 1st Mon. (odd years) | 120 L | No (x) | Yes | None |
| Mississippi............. | Annual | Jan. | Tues. after 1st Mon. | 125 C (y); 90 C (y) | No | No | None |

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Regular sessions |  |  |  | Special sessions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Legislature convenes |  |  | Limitation on length of session (a) | Legislature may call mand | Legislature may determine subject | Limitation on length of session |
|  | Year | Month | Day |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri................ | Annual | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Mon. | May 30 | By petition, $3 / 4$ members, each house | Yes (1) | 30 C (z) |
| Montana ................ | Biennial-odd year | Jan. | 1st Mon. | 90 L | By petition, majority, each house | Yes | None |
| Nebraska ............... | Annual | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Mon. | odd-90 L; even-60 L | By petition, $2 / 3$ members, each house | Yes | None |
| Nevada.................. | Biennial-odd year | Feb. | 1st Mon. | 120 C | No | No | None (aa) |
| New Hampshire ..... | Annual | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Tues. | 45 L | By petition, $2 / 3$ members, each house | Yes | 15 L (bb) |
| New Jersey ............ | Biennium | Jan. | 2nd Tues. of even year | None | By petition, majority, each house (cc) | Yes | None |
| New Mexico ........... | Annual | Jan. | 3rd Tues. | odd-60 C; even-30 C | By petition, $3 / 5$ members, each house (1) | Yes (l) | 30 C |
| New York............... | Annual | Jan. (dd) | Wed. after 1st Mon. | None | By petition, $2 / 3$ members, each house | Yes (1) | None |
| North Carolina....... | (ee) | Jan. | 3 rd Wed. after 2nd Mon. (odd years) | None | By petition, $3 / 5$ members, each house | Yes | None |
| North Dakota......... | Biennial-odd year | Jan. | Tues after Jan. 3, but not later than Jan. 11 | 80 L in the biennium | Yes (ff) | Yes | None (ff) |
| Ohio..................... | Biennium | Jan. | 1st Mon. (gg) | None | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses | Yes | None |
| Oklahoma.............. | Annual | Feb. | 1st Mon. | last Fri. in May | By petition, $2 / 3$ members, each house | Yes | None |
| Oregon.................. | Biennial-odd year | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | None | By petition, majority, each house | Yes | None |
| Pennsylvania .......... | Biennium (hh) | Jan. | 1 st Tues. | None | Governor may call | No | None |
| Rhode Island.......... | Annual | Jan. | 1st Tues. | None | Joint call, presiding officers, both houses | Yes | None |
| South Carolina....... | Biennium | Jan. | 2nd Tues. | (ii) | By vote, $2 / 3$ members, each house | Yes | None |
| South Dakota......... | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Tues. | odd-40 L; even-40 L | By petition, $2 / 3$ members, each house | Yes (ji) | None |
| Tennessee .............. | Biennium (kk) | Jan. | 2nd Tues. | 90 L (11) | By petition, $2 / 3$ members, each house | Yes | 30 L (11) |
| Texas.................... | Biennial-odd year | Jan. | 2nd Tues. | 140 C | No | No | 30 C |
| Utah..................... | Annual | Jan. | 4th Mon. | 45 C | No | No | 30 C |
| Vermont................ | Annual | Jan. | Wed. after 1st Mon. | None | No | Yes | None |
| Virginia................. | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Wed. | odd-30 C (i); even-60 C (i) | (tt) | Yes | None (mm) |
| Washington............ | Annual | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | odd-105 C; even-60 C | By vote, $2 / 3$ members, each house | Yes | 30 C |
| West Virginia......... | Annual | Jan | 2nd Wed. | 60 C (i) | By petition, $3 / 5$ members, each house | Yes (l) | None |
| Wisconsin .............. | Biennium | Jan. | 1st Mon. | None | (nn) | No | None |
| Wyoming ............... | Biennium | Jan. (odd years) <br> Feb. (even years) | 2nd Tues. (odd years) <br> 2nd Mon. (even years) | odd-40 L; even-20 L; biennium-60 L | By petition, majority members, each house | se Yes | 20 L |
| Dist. of Columbia .. | (oo) | Jan. | 2nd day | None | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| American Samoa ... | Annual | Jan. <br> July | 2nd Mon. <br> 2nd Mon. | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \mathrm{~L} \\ & 45 \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | No | No | None |
| Guam.................... | (pp) | Jan. | 2nd Mon. | None (pp) | Only the governor may call | No | None (pp) |


| State or other jurisdiction | Regular sessions |  |  |  | Special sessions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Legislature convenes |  | Limitation on length of session (a) | Legislature may call | $\qquad$ | Limitation on length of session |
|  | Year | Month | Day |  |  |  |  |
| No. Mariana ........... Islands | Annual | (rr) | (d)(rr) | 90 L (qq) | Upon request of presiding officers, both houses | Yes (j) | 10 C |
| Puerto Rico........... | Annual (rr) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | 2nd Mon. 3rd Mon. | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{mo} \\ & 4 \mathrm{mo} \end{aligned}$ | No | No | 20 C |
| U.S. Virgin Islands... | Annual | Jan. (ss) | 2nd Mon. (ss) | None | No, governor calls | No | None | years - not later than Wednesday after first Monday in May.

(n) Notice sent to secretary of state.
(m) Odd-numbered years-not later than Wednesday after first Monday in June; even-numbered
(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. as may be fixed by law, of each even-numbered year.
(q) Constitution encourages adjournment by May 31.
(r) Legislators may reconvene at any time after organizational meeting; however, second Monday in
(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 gov-
(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
tive days each for each session.
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 speci-
fied number of members of each chamber (x) Special session is called by the govern
(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 leads to the rather interesting convention that when the governor calls the legislature into session, it is
considered "special" or "executive,"even though the regular session is ongoing. considered "special" or "executive,"even though the regular session is ongoing.
Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, March 2012 and state websites, March 2013.
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). (b) General election year (quadrennial election year).
(d) Legal provision for organizational session prior to stated convening date. Alabama-in the year 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,
(e) Other years.
(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. by a majority vote of the House/Senate.
(i) Session may be extended by vote of 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
(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 untir if irst Mond and determine it 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 procla
be called by the legislature and have no limitations on subject.
LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS - Continued

| (ee) Legal provision for session in odd-numbered year;however, legislature may divide, and in practicher | (nn) The Legislature may call itself into Extraordinary Session on any subject by a majority vote of |
| :---: | :---: |
| has divided, to meet in even-numbered years as well. <br> (ff) Legislative Council may reconvene the Legislature assembly. However, a reconvened session may | 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 |
| not exceed the number of days available (80) but not used by the last regular session. <br> $(\mathrm{gg})$ Unless Monday is a legal holiday; in second year, the General Assembly convenes 0 | the following odd-numbered year. <br> (pp) Legislature meets on the first Monday of each month following its initial session in January. |
| (hh) Sessions are two years and begin on the 1st Tuesday of January of the odd-numbered year. Session | One legislative day or one special session day may become several calendar days. Special sessions may |
| ends on November 30 of the even-numbered year. Each calendar year receives its own legislative number. <br> (ii) The regular session ends the first Thursday in June; it can be extended with a two-thirds majority | address only one subject. <br> (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 |
| (kk) Each General Assembly convenes for a First and Second Regular Session over a two-year period. <br> (11) 90 legislative days over a two-year period. During special sessions members will be paid up to 30 | (ss) The legislature convenes in January on the second Monday; March, June and September, the third Wednesday. |
| legislative days; further days will be without pay or per diem. <br> (mm) No limitation, but the convening of the new General Assembly following an election would by operation end the special session. | $(\mathrm{tt})$ 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: 2013

| 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 | 934 | 1,046 | 18 | 6 | 2,071* | $\ldots$ | 2,575 | 2,852 | 37 | 18 | 5,502 | $\ldots$ | 7,573* |
| State totals.................... | 884 | 1,027 | 6 | 6 | 1,972* | $\ldots$ | 2,548 | 2,825 | 21 | 17 | 5,411 | $\ldots$ | 7,383* |
| Alabama ...................... | 11 | 22 | 1 (b) | 1 | 35 | 4 | 37 | 65 | 1 (b) | 2 | 105 | 4 | 140 |
| Alaska.......................... | 7 | 13 |  | ... | 20 | 4 | 14 | 26 |  |  | 40 | 2 | 60 |
| Arizona........................ | 13 | 17 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 30 | 2 | 24 | 36 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| Arkansas...................... | 14 | 21 |  |  | 35 | 4 | 49 | 51 | ... | $\ldots$ | 100 | 2 | 135 |
| California ..................... | 26 | 11 | $\ldots$ | 3 | 40 | 4 | 55 | 25 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 80 | 2 | 120 |
| Colorado...................... | 20 | 15 | ... | $\ldots$ | 35 | 4 | 37 | 28 | ... | $\ldots$ | 65 | 2 | 100 |
| Connecticut .................. | 22 | 14 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 36 | 2 | 99 | 52 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 151 | 2 | 187 |
| Delaware ...................... | 13 | 8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 21 | 4 | 27 | 14 | ... | $\ldots$ | 41 | 2 | 62 |
| Florida ......................... | 14 | 26 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 40 | 4 | 44 | 76 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 120 | 2 | 160 |
| Georgia........................ | 18 | 38 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 56 | 2 | 60 | 119 | 1 (b) | ... | 180 | 2 | 236 |
| Hawaii.......................... | 24 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 | 4 | 44 | 7 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 51 | 2 | 76 |
| Idaho............................ | 7 | 28 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | 2 | 13 | 57 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 70 | 2 | 105 |
| Illinois.......................... | 40 | 19 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 59 | (a) | 71 | 47 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 118 | 2 | 177 |
| Indiana......................... | 13 | 37 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 50 | 4 | 31 | 69 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| Iowa ............................. | 26 | 24 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 50 | 4 | 47 | 53 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| Kansas ......................... | 8 | 32 | .. | ... | 40 | 4 | 33 | 92 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 125 | 2 | 165 |
| Kentucky ...................... | 14 | 23 | 1 (b) | $\ldots$ | 38 | 4 | 55 | 45 |  | $\ldots$ | 100 | 2 | 138 |
| Louisiana...................... | 15 | 24 |  |  | 39 | 4 | 45 | 58 | 2 (b) | $\ldots$ | 105 | 4 | 144 |
| Maine.......................... | 19 | 15 | 1 (c) | $\ldots$ | 35 | 2 | 58 | 89 | 4 (c) | ... | 151 | 2 | 186 |
| Maryland ....................... | 35 | 12 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 47 | 4 | 98 | 43 | ... | $\ldots$ | 141 | 4 | 188 |
| Massachusetts ............... | 36 | 4 | $\ldots$ | .. | 40 | 2 | 129 | 29 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 160 | 2 | 200 |
| Michigan...................... | 11 | 26 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 38 | 4 | 51 | 59 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 110 | 2 | 148 |
| Minnesota.................... | 39 (d) | 28 | $\ldots$ | ... | 67 | 4 | 73 (d) | 61 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 134 | 2 | 201 |
| Mississippi .................... | 20 | 31 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 52 | 4 | 56 | 65 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 122 | 4 | 174 |
| Missouri....................... | 10 | 24 | $\ldots$ | ... | 34 | 4 | 52 | 109 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 163 | 2 | 197 |
| Montana ....................... | 21 | 29 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 50 | 4 | 39 | 61 | $\ldots$ |  | 100 | 2 | 150 |
| Nebraska ...................... | ...Nonp | partisan elec | tion... | $\ldots$ | 49 | 4 |  |  | Unicamera |  |  |  | 49 |
| Nevada......................... | 11 | 10 | ... | $\ldots$ | 21 | 4 | 27 | 15 | ... | $\cdots$ | 42 | 2 | 63 |
| New Hampshire ............ | 11 | 13 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 | 2 | 217 | 178 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 400 | 2 | 424 |
| New Jersey ................... | 24 | 16 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 40 | 4 (f) | 48 | 31 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 80 | 2 | 120 |
| New Mexico ................. | 25 | 17 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 42 | 4 | 38 | 32 | $\ldots$ |  | 70 | 2 | 112 |
| New York...................... | 33 | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 63 | 2 | 106 | 42 | 1 (e) | 1 | 150 | 2 | 213 |
| North Carolina.............. | 17 | 33 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 50 | 2 | 43 | 77 | ... |  | 120 | 2 | 170 |
| North Dakota............... | 14 | 33 | $\ldots$ | ... | 47 | 4 | 23 | 71 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 94 | 4 | 141 |
| Ohio ............................. | 10 | 23 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 33 | 4 | 39 | 60 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 99 | 2 | 132 |
| Oklahoma.................... | 12 | 36 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 48 | 4 | 29 | 72 | ... | $\ldots$ | 101 | 2 | 149 |
| Oregon.......................... | 16 | 14 | ... | $\ldots$ | 30 | 4 | 34 | 26 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| Pennsylvania ................. | 23 | 27 |  | $\ldots$ | 50 | 4 | 90 | 111 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 203 | 2 | 253 |
| Rhode Island................. | 32 | 5 | 1 (b) | $\ldots$ | 38 | 2 | 69 | 6 | ... |  | 75 | 2 | 113 |
| South Carolina............... | 18 | 28 | ... | $\ldots$ | 46 | 4 | 46 | 77 | . | 1 | 124 | 2 | 170 |
| South Dakota ................ | 7 | 28 | ... | ... | 35 | 2 | 17 | 53 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 70 | 2 | 105 |
| Tennessee ..................... | 7 | 26 | ... | $\ldots$ | 33 | 4 | 28 | 70 | 1 (b) | ... | 99 | 2 | 132 |
| Texas ............................ | 12 | 19 | ... | ... | 31 | 4 | 56 | 94 | (b) | ... | 150 | 2 | 181 |
| Utah ............................. | 5 | 24 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 29 | 4 | 14 | 61 | . | ... | 75 | 2 | 104 |
| Vermont....................... | 21 | 7 | 2 (q) | $\ldots$ | 30 | 2 | 96 | 45 | 9 (g) | ... | 150 | 2 | 180 |
| Virginia........................ | 20 | 20 | ... | $\ldots$ | 40 | 4 | 32 | 67 | 1 (b) | $\ldots$ | 100 | 2 | 140 |
| Washington................... | 26 | 23 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 49 | 4 | 55 | 43 | ... | ... | 98 | 2 | 147 |
| West Virginia................ | 25 | 9 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 34 | 4 | 53 | 47 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 100 | 2 | 134 |
| Wisconsin ..................... | 15 | 18 |  | $\ldots$ | 33 (h) | ) 4 | 39 | 59 | 1 (b) | ... | 99 (h) | ) 2 | 132 |
| Wyoming ...................... | 4 | 26 |  | $\ldots$ | 30 | 4 | 8 | 52 | ... |  | 60 | 2 | 90 |
| Dist. of Columbia (i) ..... | 11 | 0 | 2 (b) | $\ldots$ | 13 | 4 | .......... | .................. | Unicamera | ral... |  |  | 13 |
| American Samoa .......... | ......... | Nonpartisan | election... |  | 18 (j) | 4 | ......... | Nonpartisan | election .. | ....... | 20 (j) | 2 | 38 |
| Guam ........................... | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | 15 | 2 | $\ldots$ |  | Unicamera |  |  |  | 15 |
| No. Mariana Islands ...... | $\ldots$ | 5 | 4 (b) | $\ldots$ | 9 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 16 (k) |  | 20 | 2 | 29 |
| Puerto Rico.................. | 20 (m) | ) 8 (n) | 1 (1) | $\ldots$ | 29 (p) | ) 4 | 27 (m) | ) 23 (n) | ... | 1 | 51 (p) | ) 4 | 80 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ......... | 10 | ... | 5 (o) | $\ldots$ | 15 | 2 |  | ( | Unicamera | al. | .............. |  | 15 |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS: 2013 - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2013.
*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) Senate-Unenrolled.

House - Two Unenrolled and two tribal representatives.
(d) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.
(e) Independence 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 (4); 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 appointed, non-voting delegate from Swains Island.
(k) Covenant (4); Independent (11).
(1) Puerto Rican Independence Party.
(m) Popular Democratic Party.
(n) New Progressive Party.
(o) Independent (4); Independent Citizens Movement (1).
(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 $2 / 3$.
(q) Progressive Party.

Table 3.4
MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 2012

| 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 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 2 | 2 |
| Alaska............................. | 20 | 6 | 30 | 40 | 11 | 28 |
| Arizona........................... | 30 | 11 | 37 | 60 | 27 | 45 |
| Arkansas.......................... | 35 | 15 | 43 | 100 | 41 | 41 |
| California ......................... | 40 | 10 | 25 | 80 | 38 | 48 |
| Colorado.......................... | 35 | 10 | 29 | 65 | 29 | 45 |
| Connecticut ...................... | 36 | 5 | 14 | 151 | 27 | 18 |
| Delaware ......................... | 21 | 6 | 29 | 41 | 9 | 22 |
| Florida ............................. | 40 | 15 | 38 | 120 | 44 | 37 |
| Georgia........................... | 56 | 11 | 20 | 180 | 36 | 20 |
| Hawaii............................. | 25 | 3 | 12 | 51 | 12 | 24 |
| Idaho............................... | 35 | 12 | 34 | 70 | 30 | 43 |
| Illinois............................. | 59 | 17 | 29 | 118 | 30 | 25 |
| Indiana............................. | 50 | 3 | 6 | 100 | 25 | 25 |
| Iowa ................................ | 50 | 12 | 24 | 100 | 27 | 27 |
| Kansas ............................. | 40 | 16 | 40 | 125 | 55 | 44 |
| Kentucky .......................... | 38 | 7 | 18 | 100 | 14 | 14 |
| Louisiana ......................... | 39 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| Maine.............................. | 35 | 18 | 51 | 151 | 66 | 44 |
| Maryland ......................... | 47 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 3 | 2 |
| Massachusetts ................... | 40 | 3 | 8 | 160 | 16 | 10 |
| Michigan.......................... | 38 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 31 | 28 |
| Minnesota......................... | 67 | 25 | 37 | 134 | 42 | 31 |
| Mississippi ........................ | 52 | 2 | 4 | 122 | 1 | 1 |
| Missouri........................... | 34 | 12 | 35 | 163 | 55 | 34 |
| Montana .......................... | 50 | 15 | 30 | 100 | 41 | 41 |
| Nebraska ......................... | 49 | 11 | 22 |  | Unicameral |  |
| Nevada............................. | 21 | 10 | 48 | 42 | 12 | 29 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 24 | 10 | 42 | 400 | 200 | 50 |
| New Jersey ....................... | 40 | 1 | 3 | 80 | 4 | 5 |
| New Mexico ..................... | 42 | 15 | 36 | 70 | 20 | 29 |
| New York.......................... | 63 | 9 | 14 | 150 | 27 | 18 |
| North Carolina.................. | 50 | 16 | 32 | 120 | 45 | 38 |
| North Dakota................... | 47 | 8 | 17 | 94 | 16 | 17 |
| Ohio ................................. | 33 | 3 | 9 | 99 | 21 | 21 |
| Oklahoma........................ | 48 | 10 | 21 | 101 | 17 | 17 |
| Oregon............................ | 30 | 6 | 20 | 60 | 13 | 22 |
| Pennsylvania ..................... | 50 | 5 | 10 | 203 | 32 | 16 |
| Rhode Island.................... | 38 | 8 | 21 | 75 | 16 | 21 |
| South Carolina................. | 46 | 9 | 20 | 124 | 19 | 15 |
| South Dakota................... | 35 | 12 | 34 | 70 | 31 | 44 |
| Tennessee ......................... | 33 | 8 | 24 | 99 | 23 | 23 |
| Texas ............................... | 31 | 5 | 16 | 150 | 43 | 29 |
| Utah ................................ | 29 | 5 | 17 | 75 | 21 | 28 |
| Vermont............................ | 30 | 6 | 20 | 150 | 27 | 18 |
| Virginia............................ | 40 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 1 | 1 |
| Washington...................... | 49 | 14 | 29 | 98 | 21 | 21 |
| West Virginia.................... | 34 | 8 | 24 | 100 | 26 | 26 |
| Wisconsin ........................ | 33 | 6 | 18 | 99 | 25 | 25 |
| Wyoming ......................... | 30 | 2 | 7 | 60 | 17 | 28 |
| Dist. of Columbia ............. | 13 | 3 | 23 |  | Unicameral | ........... |
| American Samoa .............. | 18 | 3 | 17 | 20 | 6 | 30 |
| Guam .............................. | 15 | 4 | 27 |  | Unicameral | ............ |
| No. Mariana Islands .......... | 9 | 3 | 33 | 18 | 9 | 50 |
| Puerto Rico...................... | 29 | 15 | 52 | 51 | 21 | 41 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ............. | 15 | 9 | 60 | ........... | ... Unicameral | ............ |

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2013.
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 | $\cdots$ | 3 (c) | 1 | $\cdots$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | 3 (c) | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| Alaska............................. | 21 | $\star$ | 3 | 1 | $\star$ | 25 | $\star$ | 3 | 1 | $\star$ |
| Arizona........................... | 25 | $\star$ | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 25 | $\star$ | 3 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas.......................... | 21 | $\star$ | 2 | 1 | $\star$ | 25 | $\star$ | 2 | 1 | $\star$ |
| California ......................... | 18 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\star$ | 18 | 3 | 3 | 1 | $\star$ |
| Colorado.......................... | 25 | $\star$ | 1 | 1 | $\star$ | 25 | $\star$ | 1 | 1 | $\star$ |
| Connecticut...................... | 18 | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |
| Delaware ......................... | 24 | $\star$ | 3 | 1 | $\star$ | 27 | $\star$ | 3 (c) | 1 | $\star$ |
| Florida ............................ | 21 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | 21 | $\cdots$ | 2 | 2 | * |
| Georgia........................... | 21 | $\star$ | 2 (c) | 1 | $\star$ | 25 | $\star$ | 2 (c) | 1 | $\star$ |
| Hawaii............................. | 18 | $\star$ | 3 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 18 | $\star$ | 3 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Idaho................................ | 21 | $\star$ | 30 days | 1 | $\star$ | 21 | $\star$ | 30 days | 1 | $\star$ |
| Illinois............................. | 21 | $\star$ | 2 | 2 (d) | $\cdots$ | 21 | $\star$ | 2 | 2 (d) | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana............................ | 21 | $\star$ | 2 | 1 | $\star$ | 25 | 2 | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ................................. | 21 | $\star$ | 1 | 60 days | $\ldots$ | 25 | $\star$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ............................. | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ (c) | $\star$ | $\star$ | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ (c) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Kentucky .......................... | 24 | $\star$ | 2 (c) | 1 | $\star$ | 30 | * | 6 (c) | 1 | $\star$ |
| Louisiana........................ | 18 | $\star$ | 2 | 1 | $\star$ | 18 | $\star$ | 2 | 1 | $\star$ |
| Maine.............................. | 21 | 5 | 1 | 3 mo . | $\ldots$ | 25 | 5 | 1 | 3 mo . | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland......................... | 21 | $\ldots$ | 1 (c) | 6 mo . (e) | $\ldots$ | 25 | $\ldots$ | 1 (c) | 6 mo . (e) | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts .................. | 18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\star$ | 18 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 5 | $\star$ |
| Michigan.......................... | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ | (f) | $\star$ | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ | (f) | * |
| Minnesota........................ | 18 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 6 mo . | $\star$ | 21 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 6 mo . | $\star$ |
| Mississippi ....................... | 21 | $\cdots$ | 4 (c) | 2 | $\star$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | 4 (c) | 2 | $\star$ |
| Missouri........................... | 24 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 1 | 2 | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 1 | 3 |
| Montana .......................... | 18 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 6 mog (g) | $\cdots$ | 18 | $\cdots$ | 1 | 6 mo . (g) | $\cdots$ |
| Nebraska ......................... | U | U | U | U | U | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ (c) | 1 | $\star$ |
| Nevada............................ | 21 | $\star$ | 1 (c) | 30 days (h) | $\star$ | 21 | $\star$ | 1 (c) | 30 days (h) | $\star$ |
| New Hampshire ................ | 18 | $\cdots$ | 2 (c) | $\star$ | $\star$ | 30 | $\cdots$ | 7 (c) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Jersey ....................... | 21 | $\star$ | 2 (c) | 1 | $\star$ | 30 | $\star$ | 2 (c) | 1 | $\star$ |
| New Mexico ..................... | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 25 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New York......................... | 18 | $\star$ | 5 | 1 (i) | $\ldots$ | 18 | $\star$ | 5 | 1 (i) | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina................. | 21 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\cdots$ | 25 | $\ldots$ | 2 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota................... | 18 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 18 | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Ohio............................... | 18 | $\star$ | 30 days | 1 | $\star$ | 18 | $\star$ | 30 days | 1 | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma........................ | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ (c) | * | $\star$ | 25 | $\star$ | $\star$ (c) | * | $\star$ |
| Oregon.............................. | 21 | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania .................... | 21 | $\cdots$ | 4 (c) | 4 | $\cdots$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | 4 (c) | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| Rhode Island.................... | 18 | $\star$ | 30 days | 30 days | $\star$ | 18 | $\star$ | 30 days | 30 days | $\star$ |
| South Carolina .................. | 21 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | *(j) | $\cdots$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\star(\mathrm{j})$ | $\cdots$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

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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 | $\star$ | 2 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 21 | $\star$ | 2 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Tennessee ........................ | 21 | $\star$ | (c) | 1 | $\star$ | 30 | $\star$ | 3 | 1 | $\star$ |
| Texas ............................... | 21 | $\star$ | 2 | 1 | $\star$ | 26 | $\star$ | 5 | 1 | $\star$ |
| Utah................................ | 25 | $\star$ | 3 (c) | 6 mo . | $\ldots$ | 25 | $\star$ | 3 (c) | 6 mo . | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont........................... | 18 | * | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 18 | $\star$ | 2 | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| Virginia........................... | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Washington...................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | * | 18 | $\star$ | , | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| West Virginia.................... | 18 | 1 | 1 (c) | 1 | $\star$ | 25 | 5 | 5 (c) | 1 | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin ........................ | 18 | $\star$ | 1 | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | 18 | $\star$ | 1 | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ |
| Wyoming ......................... | 21 | $\star$ | * (c) | 1 | $\star$ | 25 | $\star$ | $\star$ (c) | 1 | $\star$ |
| Dist. of Columbia ............. | U | U | U | U | U | 18 |  | 1 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| American Samoa .............. | 25 | $\star$ (l) | 5 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 30 (m) | $\star$ (1) | 5 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Guam.............................. | U | U | U | U | U | 25 | * | 5 |  | $\star$ |
| No. Mariana Islands .......... | 21 | $\cdots$ | 3 | (f) | $\star$ | 25 | $\cdots$ | 5 | (f) | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico..................... | 25 | $\star$ | 2 | 1 (n) | $\ldots$ | 30 | $\star$ | 2 | 1 (n) | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands............. | U | U | U | U | U | 21 | $\cdots$ | 3 (c) | 3 | $\star$ |

 (g) Shall be a resident of the county if it contains one or more districts or if the district contains all
(h) 30 days prior to close of filing for declaration of candidacy.
(i) After redistricting, candidate must have been a resident of the county in which the district is
contained for one year immediately preceding election.
(j) At the time of filing.
(k) Ten days prior to election.
(1) Or U.S. national.
(m) Must be registered matai.
a part of the district in which (s)he resided at the time of redistricting, and may be re-elected if a resident $\quad$ (n) The district legislator must live in the municipality he/she represents. of the district (s)he represents for 18 months before re-election.
Table 3.6
SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS：METHODS OF SELECTION

| State or other jurisdiction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \# } \\ & \text { In } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 認 |  |  | 戠 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 玄 } \\ & \text { a } \\ & \text { 会 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama（b）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | （b） | $\ldots$ | （b） | $\cdots$ |  |  | （b） | $\ldots$ | （b） | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Alaska．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES |  | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC |  | $\ldots$ | ． | EC | EC |
| Arizona．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | AP | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC |  | EC |  |  | $\ldots$ | EC |  |
| California ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| Colorado．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES | EC | EC |  |  |  | EC | EC | EC |  |  |  | EC |
| Connecticut（c）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | AP | AP | AP | AP | AP | AP | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL | AL |
| Delaware ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC |  |  |  | EC |  | EC |  |  |  | EC |  |
| Florida ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EC／ES | AP | AP | AL | AP or AL | AP or AL | AP or AL | AP or AL | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL | AL |
| Georgia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | EC | EC |
| Hawaii（d）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES（e） | EC |  | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC（f） | EC |  | EC | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Idaho．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | EC |
| Illinois（g）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES |  | AP（g） | AP／5 |  |  | AP／3 | AP | EC | AL／5 |  |  | AL | AL |
| Indiana．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES |  |  | AT | AT | AT | EC | EC |  | EC | （h） | （h） | EC |
| Iowa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Kansas ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES（e） | EC | EC |  | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | EC |  | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| Kentucky（i）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Maine．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | AP | EC | EC | （j） | （j） | （k） | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | （1） | （1） | （m） | $\cdots$ |
| Maryland ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES | AP（n） | AP（n） | （n） | （n） | AP | $\ldots$ | EC（o） | $\ldots$ | （o） | $\ldots$ | 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 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | AL／7 | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC／5 | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． |  |
| Missouri．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | EC |
| Montana ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ES | $\ldots$ | ES | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ES | $\cdots$ | ES | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska（U）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES（r） | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| Nevada（s）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES |  |  | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ |  |  | EC | EC | EC |  |
| New Hampshire ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | AP | AP | AP |  |  | AP |  | EC | AL |  |  | AL |  |
| New Jersey ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI |
| New Mexico ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC（t） |  | EC（t） | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC（t） |  | EC（t） | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| New York（u）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | AT（v） | AT（v） | $\ldots$ | AT | AT（v） | EC | AT（v） | AT（v） | $\ldots$ | AL | AL（v） |
| North Carolina．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| North Dakota．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | EC |  |  |  | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | EC |
| Ohio（w）（x）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES（x） | ES | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ES | ES | ES | ．．． | ES（x） | ES | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ES | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Oregon．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES | EC | EC |  |  | EC |  | EC | EC |  |  | EC |  |
| Pennsylvania ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Rhode Island（y）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | ES | EC | AL | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | AL | $\ldots$ | EC | AL | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | AL | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | EC |  |  | EC |  | EC | EC |  | $\ldots$ | EC |  |
| Tennessee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES | AP | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | ．．． | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | EC |
| Texas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| Utah．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ES |  | EC |  |  | EC（z） | EC |  | EC |  |  | EC（z） | EC | EC（z） |
| Vermont．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （a） | ES | EC | EC | EC（aa） | EC（aa） | EC（aa） | EC（aa） | EC | EC | EC（aa） | EC（a） | EC（aa） | EC（aa） |

[^9]SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS: METHODS OF SELECTION - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \# } \\ & \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{3}{3}=$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Virginia............................ | (a) | ES | EC (bb) | $\ldots$ | EC (bb) | . | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | EC |  |  | EC |
| Washington (cc) ................ | (a) | ES | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| West Virginia.................... | ES | AP | AP | ... | ... | ... | AP | $\ldots$ | EC | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | AL | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ........................ | ES (dd) | EC | EC | EC |  | $\ldots$ |  | EC | EC | EC | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | EC |
| Wyoming .......................... | ES | ES (e) | ... | ... | EC | $\cdots$ | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | ... | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| Dist. of Columbia (U) ....... | (ee) | (ff) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa .............. | ES | ES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |
| Guam (U)(gg) ................... | ES (r) | ES (e) | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands .......... | ES (hh) | $\ldots$ | (hh) | $\ldots$ | ES (ii) | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | EC | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Puerto Rico..................... | ES (p) | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | EC (ji) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (kk) | EC (p) | $\ldots$ | EC (jj) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (p) |
| U.S. Virgin Islands (U)...... | ES | ... | ES | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ES | ES | $\ldots$ | , | $\ldots$ |  | ES |

 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 eadership 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
(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 deputy minority leader; minority floor leader bears the title assistant minority leader for floor operations; minority caucus chair bears the title minority conference chair.
(w) While the entire membership actual
(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
(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 elects 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.
(ij) Official title is alternate floor leader.
(kk) Official title is caucus chair.
(kk) Official title is caucus chair
Table 3.7
HOUSE／ASSEMBLY LEADERSHIP POSITIONS：METHODS OF SELECTION

| State or other jurisdiction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ざ } \\ & \text { む̃ } \\ & \text { ज } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 흧 } \\ & \text { 気 } \\ & \text { in : } \end{aligned}$ | 認 |  |  |  |  |  | 言 |  |  |  | 等 | $\begin{aligned} & \\ & \\ & \text { 亲 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | EC | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | EC | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Alaska．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH |  | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | EC | EC |
| Arizona．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS | EC | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | ．．． | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | ．．． |
| Arkansas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS | EC |  |  | $\ldots$ | EC |  | EC | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | EC |  |
| California ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS | AS | AS | AS | $\ldots$ | AS | EC | EC | ．．． | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| Colorado（a）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS | EC | EC | $\ldots$ |  | EC | EC | EC | EC |  |  | EC | EC |
| Connecticut．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS／4（b） | EC | EC／4（b） | $\ldots$ | AS | AS | AS | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL | AL |
| Delaware ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH |  | EC |  |  |  | EC |  | EC |  |  |  | EC |  |
| Florida ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | AS | EC | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL |
| Georgia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | EC | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | EC | EC | EC | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | EC | EC |
| Hawaii（c）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH（d） | EC |  | EC | EC | EC |  | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |  |
| Idaho．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH |  | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC |
| Illinois．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH |  | AS（e） | AS（e） |  |  |  | AS（e） | EC | AL（e） |  |  |  | AL（e） |
| Indiana．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AL | EC | AL | AL | AL | AL | AL | EC | AL | EC | AL | AL | AL |
| Iowa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| Kansas（f）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | EC | EC |  | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | EC |  | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| Kentucky（g）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | ．．． | ．．． | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | ．．． | $\ldots$ | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| Louisiana ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maine ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS（h） | EC（h） | EC（h） | （h） | （h） | （h） |  | EC（h） | EC（h） | （h） | （h） | （h） |  |
| Maryland（bb）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH（i） | AS（j） | AS（j） | （j） | AS | AS | （k） | EC（1） | EC | EC（1） | EC（1） | EH | （k） |
| Massachusetts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EC |  | AS | AS |  |  |  |  | EC | AL |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan（n）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH |  |  | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Minnesota．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | AL | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | EC | ．．． | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Montana ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EH | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EH | $\ldots$ | EH | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH |  |  | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ |  |  | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS（d） | AS | AS |  |  | AS |  | AS | AL |  |  | AL |  |
| New Jersey ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MA | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI | MI |
| New Mexico ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH |  | EC |  | EC（m） | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC |  | EC（m） | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| New York（p）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS | AS | AS | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | AS | AS（q） | EC | AL | ， | $\ldots$ | AL | AL（q） |
| North Carolina．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | EC |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC |  | ．．． | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| North Dakota．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH |  | EC | EC |  |  |  | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | EC |
| Ohio（r）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH（k） | EH | ．．． | $\ldots$ | EH | EH | EH | ．．． | EH（k） | EH | ．．． | $\ldots$ | EH | $\ldots$ |
| 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 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | AL | $\ldots$ | EC | AL | ．．． | $\ldots$ | AL | ．．． |
| South Carolina．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | EC | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| South Dakota ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | EC | EC |  | $\cdots$ | EC |  | EC | EC |  |  | EC |  |
| Tennessee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| Texas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 亏े } \\ \text { む } \\ \text { 幺 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{2}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Virginia（u）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | $\ldots$ | EC（v） | $\cdots$ | EC（v） | $\cdots$ | EC | EC | EC（w） | $\cdots$ | EC（w） |  | AL | EC |
| Washington．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC | EC |
| West Virginia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | AS | AS | AS | ．．． | $\ldots$ | AS | AS | EC | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ． |
| Wisconsin ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH（x） | EH（x） | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | EC |
| Wyoming ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH | ．．． | ．．． | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC | ．．． | ．．． | EC | $\ldots$ | EC | EC |
| Dist．of Columbia ．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ．．．．． |
| American Samoa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH | EH（d） | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Guam．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No．Mariana Islands ．．．．．．．．．． | EH（y） |  | （y） | $\ldots$ | EH（z） | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | EC | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Puerto Rico．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | EH（k） | EH（d） | EC | $\ldots$ | EC（aa） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | EC（k） | $\ldots$ | EC | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | （k） |
| U．S．Virgin Islands．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


（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 （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 Committee chair，various deputies and assistants．Additional minority positions appointed by the minor－ ity leader：deputy minority leader，Ways and Means Committee ranking member，Republican Steering （q）Official titles：the majority caucus chair is majority conference chair；minority caucus chair is
（r）While the entire membership actually votes on the election of leaders，selections generally have been made by the members of each party prior to the date of this formal election．Additional positions
include assistant majority whip，the 6th ranking majority leadership position（EH）and assistant minority
whip，the 4th ranking minority leadership position（EH）．
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；asistant
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．
（x）Caucus nominee elected by whole membership．
（z）Official title is floor leader．
（aa）Official title is alternate floor leader．
（bb）There is a parliamentarian for the ma tarian elected by the minority party caucus．
Source：The Council of State Governments＇survey，March 2011 and state websites February 2013.
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：
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { EH－Elected or confirmed by all members of the House．} & \text { AL－Appointed by party leader．} \\ \text { EC－Elected by party caucus．} & \text { MA－Elected by majority party．}\end{array}$ EC －Elected by party caucus．
AS－Appointed by speaker．
（a）Additional positions include deputy majority whip（EC）and assistant majority caucus chair（EC）． （b）Official titles：speaker pro tem－deputy speaker；assistant majority leader－deputy majority leader． （c）Other positions in Hawaii include speaker emeritus．
（d）Official title is deputy speaker．In Hawaii，American S
（e）The two deputy majority leaders appointed by the speaker are among eight assistant majority leaders；and the two deputy Republican（minority）leaders appointed by the Republican（minority） leader are among the eight assistant leaders．（The term＂Minority＂is in the state constitution，but has
not been recently used by the leadership of the Republican（Minority）party．） （f）Additional positions include minority agenda chair（EC）and minority policy chair（EC）．
（g）In each chamber，the membership elects chief clerk；assistant chief clerk；enrolling clerk；sergeant－ at－arms；doorkeeper；janitor；cloakroom keeper；and pages．
（h）Speaker pro tem each occurrence．Majority leader als
（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 （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．
（1）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．

Table 3.8
METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION

| State |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Alabama............................. | Constitutional Amendment 57 |
| Alaska................................. | Compensation Commission; Alaska Stat. $\S 24.10 .100$, §24.10.101; $\S 39.23 .200$ thru 39.23 .260 |$]$| Compensation Commission Send to a Public Vote; Arizona Revised Statutes 41-1103 and 41-1904 |
| :--- | :--- |

## METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION - Continued

| State |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| South Carolina.................. | S.C. Code Ann. 2-3-20 and the annual General Appropriations Act |
| South Dakota ..................... | Art. III, $\S 6$ and Art. XXI, $\S 2 ;$ S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §20402 et seq. |
| Tennessee .......................... | Art. II, $\S 23$; Tenn. Code Ann. §3-1-106 et seq. |

[^10]Table 3.9
LeGIsLative COMPENSATION AND LIVING EXPENSE ALLOWANCES DURING SESSIONS

| State | Salaries |  |  | Mileage cents per mile | Session per diem rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular sessions |  |  |  |  |
|  | Per-diem salary | $\begin{gathered} \text { Limit } \\ \text { on days } \end{gathered}$ | Annual salary |  |  |
| Alabama ...................... | \$10 C | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $10 /$ mile for a single roundtrip per session. $48.5 /$ mile interim cmte. attendance. | $\$ 4,308 /$ month plus $\$ 50 /$ day for three days during each week that the legislature actually meets during any session (U). |
| Alaska ......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$50,400 | 40.5/mile for approved travel. | \$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 ........................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$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 1 st 120 days of reg. session and for special session and an additional $\$ 10 /$ day thereafter (V). Set by statute. |
| Arkansas...................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \$15,869 | 51/mile. | \$147/day (V) plus mileage tied to federal rate. |
| California..................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \$90,526 | 53/mile. | \$141.86/day for each day they are in session. |
| Colorado...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$30,000 | 50/mile. State reimbursement rate is $90 \%$ of federal rate. | $\$ 183$ for members who live more than 50 miles from capitol, $\$ 45$ for members who live 50 or fewer miles from capitol. |
| Connecticut .................. | $\ldots$ | . | \$28,000 | 51/mile. | No per diem is paid. |
| Delaware...................... | $\ldots$ | . | \$44,041 | 40/mile. | \$7,334 expense allowance annually. |
| Florida.......................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | \$29,687 | 44.5/mile for business travel. | $\$ 131 /$ day earned based on the number of days in session. Travel vouchers are filed to substantiate. |
| Georgia ........................ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | \$17,342 | 50/mile. Ga. Code Ann. §50-19-7 sets rate of reimbursement at the same mileage rate established by the U.S. General Services Administration. | \$173/day (U) set by the Legislative Services Committee. |
| Hawaii ......................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \$46,273 | $\ldots$ | \$175/day for members living outside Oahu during session; \$10/day for members living on Oahu during the interim while conducting official legislative business. |
| Idaho ........................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \$16,438 | One roundtrip per week 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 $(\mathrm{V})$ set by Compensation Commission. |
| Illinois ........................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \$67,836-Members are mandatorily required to forfeit one day of compensation per month. | Mileage rate is $39 / \mathrm{mile}$. | \$111/per session day. |
| Indiana ......................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \$22,616 | 55/mile. | \$152/day (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Iowa............................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \$25,000 | 39/mile. | \$135/day (U). \$101.25/day for Polk County legislators (U) set by the legislature to coincide with federal rate. State mileage rates apply. |

[^11]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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Limit } \\ \text { ondays } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Kansas........................ | \$88.66 C | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $51 / \mathrm{mile}$, set by Dept. of Admin. | \$123/day (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Kentucky........................ | \$1,788.51 a month | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 55.5/mile. | \$188.22/day (U) tied to federal rate. (110\% Federal per diem rate). |
| Louisiana .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$16,800 plus additional \$6,000/yr.(U) expense allowance. | 55.5/mile based on federal mileage rate. | \$149/day (U) tied to federal rate (26 U.S.C. Section 162(h)(1)(B)(ii)). |
| Maine .......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$13,852 for first regular session; \$9,661 for second regular session. | 44/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. |
| Maryland ..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$43,500 | 55.5/mile. $\$ 500$ annual allowance for in-district travel as taxable income; members may decline the allowance. | Lodging \$101/day; meals \$42/day (tied to federal rate and compensation commission) |
| Massachusetts ............... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$60,032.60 | Between \$10-\$100, determined by distance from State House. | From $\$ 10 /$ day- $\$ 100 /$ day, depending on distance from State House (V) set by the legislature. |
| Michigan...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$71,865 | 55.5/mile. | $\$ 10,800$ yearly expense allowance for session and interim (V) set by compensation commission. |
| Minnesota .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$31,140.90 | House: range of \$100-\$1,650 per month for mileage reimbursement for travel in the legislative district during interim. During session, House members can request up to one roundtrip per week if they live more than 50 miles from the Capitol. Senate: a reasonable allowance. | \$86/day. |
| Mississippi................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$10,000 | Determined by Federal Register and Legislature. | \$123/day. |
| Missouri ....................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$35,915 | 37/mile. | \$104.00/day (U) tied to federal rate. Verification of per diem is by roll call. |
| Montana...................... | \$82.64 L | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $55 /$ mile; Rate is based on IRS rate. Reimbursement for actual mileage traveled in connection with legislative business | \$109.78/day (U). |
| Nebraska..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$12,000 | 55.5/mile; tied to federal rate. | $\$ 123 /$ day outside 50 -mile radius from Capitol; \$46/day if member resides within 50 miles of Capitol (V) tied to federal rate. |
| Nevada ......................... | \$146.29/day maximum of 60 days of session | Max. of 60 days of session. | $\ldots$ | Federal rate, currently $40.5 / \mathrm{mile}$. | \$152/day |

[^12]LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION AND LIVING EXPENSE ALLOWANCES DURING SESSIONS—Continued

| State | Salaries |  |  | Mileage cents per mile | Session per diem rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular sessions |  |  |  |  |
|  | Per-diem salary | Limit on days | Annual salary |  |  |
| New Hampshire ............. | $\cdots$ | 2-yr. term. | . \$200 | Roundtrip home to State House at $38 /$ mile for first 45 miles and 19/mile thereafter; or members will be reimbursed for actual expenses and mileage will be paid at the maximum IRS mileage rate. | No per diem is paid. |
| New Jersey................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$49,000 | None. | No per diem is paid. |
| New Mexico................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 55.5/mile, tied to federal rate. | \$154/d (V) tied to federal rate and the constitution. |
| New York..................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | \$79,500 | Varies (V) tied to Federal GSA ratecurrently $55.5 / \mathrm{mile}$. | \$165/full day and \$61/half day. |
| North Carolina.............. | $\ldots$ | . | \$13,951 | 29/mile, 1 roundtrip/week during session; 1 roundtrip for attendance at interim cmte. mtgs. | \$104/day (U) set by statute. \$559/month expense allowance. |
| North Dakota............... | \$157/day during legislative sessions (C) and \$157/day for attending interim cmte. mtgs. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 51/mile; one roundtrip/week during session. | Lodging reimbursement up to 30 times 65 percent of the daily lodging rate ( $\$ 1,351$ per month as of $8 / 1 / 2011(\mathrm{~V})$ ). |
| Ohio............................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$60,583 | 45/mile; one roundtrip/week from home to Statehouse for legislators outside Franklin County only. | No per diem is paid. |
| Oklahoma...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$38,400 | 55.5/mile, tied to federal rate. | \$147/day (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Oregon .......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$22,260 | 51/mile. | \$123/day (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Pennsylvania................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$83,801 | 55.5/mile; rate tied to federal rate. | \$159/day 1/1/13 to 5/31/13 and 9/1/13; \$185/day 6/1/13 to 8/31/13. |
| Rhode Island................ | $\cdots$ | . | \$14,640 | 44.5/mile. | No per diem is paid. |
| South Carolina.............. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | \$10,400 | 44.5/mile. | \$131/day for meals and housing for each statewide session day and committee meeting; tied to federal rate. |
| South Dakota ................ | $\ldots$ | 2-yr. term. | . $\$ 12,000$ | 37/mile for one roundtrip from Pierre to home each weekend. One trip is also paid at $5 / \mathrm{mile}$. During the interim, $37 / \mathrm{mile}$ for scheduled committee meetings. | \$110/L (U) set by the legislature. |
| Tennessee .................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \$19,009 | 46/mile. | \$173/L (U) tied to federal rate. |
| Texas............................ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | \$7,200 | 50/mile set by General Appropriations bill; an allowance for single, twin and turbo engines from $\$ 1.24 /$ mile is also given. | \$150/day (U) set by Ethics Commission. |

[^13]LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION AND LIVING EXPENSE ALLOWANCES DURING SESSIONS—Continued

| State | Salaries |  |  | Mileage cents per mile | Session per diem rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Regular sessions |  |  |  |  |
|  | Per-diem salary | Limit on days | Annual salary |  |  |
| Utah............................. | \$273/day (C) | $\ldots$ | ... | 51/mile, roundtrip from home to capitol. | \$96/day (U) lodging allotment for each calendar day, tied to federal rate, \$61/day meals (U). |
| Vermont....................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | \$647.12/week during legislative session only. | Federal mileage rate, now about 51/mile, state employee reimbursement rate. | Federal per diem rate for Montpelier is $\$ 101 /$ day for lodging and $\$ 61 /$ day for meals for non-commuters; commuters receive $\$ 61 /$ day for meals plus mileage. |
| Virginia ........................ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | \$18,000/year Senate, \$17,640/year House | 55.5/mile. | House-\$170/day during 2013 session. Senate-\$178/day during 2013 session. |
| Washington................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$42,106 | 51/mile. | \$90/day. |
| West Virginia................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$20,000 | 48.5/mile based on Dept. of Admin. travel regs. | \$131/day during session (U) set by compensation commission. |
| Wisconsin..................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | \$49,943 | 48.5/mile; one roundtrip/week to Capitol. | \$88/day maximum (U) set by compensation commission ( $90 \%$ of federal rate). 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 .................... | \$150/day during session. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 55/mile. | \$109/day (V) set by the legislature, includes travel days for those outside of Cheyenne. |

[^14]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) | None | S.A., O.P. | S.A., O.P. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Alaska................... | Senators receive $\$ 20,000 /$ year or $\$ 10,00 /$ year and Representatives receive $\$ 16,000 /$ year or $\$ 8,000 /$ year for postage per their choice for postage, stationery and other legislative expenses. Staffing allowance determined by rules and presiding officers, depending on time of year. | Yes (a) | None | 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. | No | (b) | S.A. | S.A. | S.A. | S.P.P. | State pays 15 K policy; additional amount is paid by legislator. |
| Arkansas................ | Legislators are entitled to receive a maximum reimbursement of up to $\$ 14,400 /$ year for legislative expenses. Committee chairs, vice chairs, and standing subcommittee chairs may claim additional reimbursement up to $\$ 3,600 /$ year. | No | None | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | State provides $\$ 30,000$ coverage with option to purchase greater amount. |
| California .............. | Assembly members have an annual base allowance of $\$ 263,000$ to cover these expenses. Senate member expenses are paid directly and maintained by the Senate Rules Committee. | No | (c) | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P. | S.P. | S.P. |
| Colorado............... | None. | Yes (a) | None | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | N.A. | N.A. | State pays full amount for $\$ 50,000$ policy; additional is optional at legislator's expense. |
| Connecticut........... | Senators receive $\$ 5,500$ and Representatives receive $\$ 4,500$ in unvouchered expense allowance. | Yes. (d) | None | 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) | None | S.P.P.-After three months the state pays entire amount for basic plan. | O.P. | O.P. | N.A. | O.P. |

[^15]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 |
| Florida .................. | Senate $\$ 2,921$ /month for district office expenses; House $\$ 2,482 /$ month for district office expenses. | No | (e) | Legislators pay $\$ 8.34$ for individual coverage and $\$ 30.00$ for family coverage. | S.P. | O.P. | S.P. | S.P. |
| Georgia................. | Legislators have $\$ 7,000 /$ year 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 | None | S.A, S.P.P. | O.P. | O.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.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 is currently $\$ 10,200 /$ year. 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 committee chair receives $\$ 5,100 /$ month for temporary staff salaries, and all other members receive $\$ 4,800$ month. | Yes (a) | (f) | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. |
| Idaho..................... | \$1,875/year for unvouchered constituent expense. No staffing allowance. | Yes (g) | None | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. |
| Illinois................... | Senators receive $\$ 83,063 / y$ and Representatives $\$ 69,409 / \mathrm{y}$ for office expenses, including district offices and staffing. | No | None | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P. | S.P.P. |
| Indiana.................. | All of these come out of one main Senate budget. We do not have district offices. | No | None | S.A. | S.A. | S.A. | N.A. | S.A. |
| Iowa ...................... | $\$ 300 / \mathrm{m}$ to cover district constituency postage, travel, telephone and other expenses. No staffing allowance. | No | None | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | N.A. | S.P. | State pays first $\$ 20,000$, additional at legislator expense. |
| Kansas .................. | Allowed \$7,083/year 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 | None | S.P.P. | S.P., legislator pays dep. portion | O.P. | S.P. | $150 \%$ of annual salary if part of KPERS. Additional insurance is optional at legislator's expense. |

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 |
| Kentucky ............... | \$1,788.51 for district expenses during interim. | No | Yes (h) | S.A. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | State pays $\$ 20,000$; extra available at legislator's expense. |
| Louisiana............... | Allowed \$500/month. Senators and Representatives receive an additional $\$ 1,500$ supplemental allowance for vouchered office expenses, rent, travel mileage in district. Senators and Representatives staff allowance $\$ 2,000 /$ month starting salary up to $\$ 3,000$ with annual increases. | Yes (i) | None | 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. | No | None | S.A. | S.A. | O.P. | N.A. | O.P. |
| Maryland ............... | Members, $\$ 18,265 /$ year for normal expenses of an office with limits on postage, telephone and publications. Members must document expenses. Legislators must use $\$ 5,800$ for clerical services. Senators receive one administrative assistant and session secretary. | No | None | S.A. | S.A., O.P. | Covered under medical plan. | N.A. | Term insurance; optional at legislator's expense. |
| Massachusetts ........ | Allowed \$7,200/yearly for office expenses. | No | None | 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............... | Allowed $\$ 46,800$ per majority Senator for office budget, $\$ 46,800$ for minority Senator for office budget. | Yes (a) | None | Health, vision, life cafeteria plan. | e, cancer, prescrip | ption, offered via | N.A. | Offered at different levels as part of cafeteria plan. |
| Minnesota.............. | No district offices. Supples provided in State Capitol. In the House, Staffing provided centrally. For Senators, one legislative assistant plus $\$ 75 /$ week for interns. | Yes (j) | (k) | S.A. | State pays 81\% single, $60 \%$ family. | S.A. | O.P. | State pays premium for benefit of $\$ 35,000$. |
| Mississippi............. | A total of \$1,500/m out of session. | Yes | None | S.P.-legislator only premiums. | O.P. | N.A. | None | S.P.P. |
| Missouri................. | $\$ 700 /$ month to cover all reasonable and necessary business expenses. | Yes (1) | None | S.P.P. | O.P. | O.P. | S.P. | S.P.-Additional amounts are optional at legislator's expense. |
| Montana ................. | None. | Yes (m) | Limited | S.P. | S.P. | O.P. | N.A. | State pays $\$ 14,000$ term policy. Additional 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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Health | Dental | Optical | Disability insurance | Life insurance benefits |
| Nebraska ............... | No allowance; however, each member is provided with two full-time capitol staff year-round. | Yes (a) | None | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. |
| Nevada.................. | None. | $\$ 2,800$ <br> allowance | (n) | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. |
| New Hampshire ..... | None. | No | None | O.P. | O.P. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New Jersey ............. | Allowed $\$ 1,250$ for office supplies; equipment and furnishings supplied through a district office program and $\$ 110,000 /$ year for district office personnel. State provides stationery for each legislator and $\$ 10,000$ for postage stamps. | No | (o) | S.A. | S.A. | S.A. | It depends on the retirement plan they are enrolled in. | Depends on retirement plan enrollment. If State Pension Plan same as all state employees. |
| New Mexico ........... | None. | No | None | 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) | (p) | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | No cost if participating provider used. | S.P. | O.P. |
| North Carolina....... | Non-leaders receive $\$ 6,708 / \mathrm{y}$ for any legislative expenses not otherwise provided. Full-time secretarial assistance is provided during session. | Yes (q) | None | S.P.; O.P. family coverage | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. |
| North Dakota......... | None. | Yes (r) | None | S.P. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | State pays for \$1,300 term life policy. |
| Ohio ..................... | None. | Yes (a) | None | 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.............. | $\$ 350 / \mathrm{y}$ for unvouchered office supplies plus $\$ 500$ per month credit for postage. | Yes (s) | None | Allowance ranging from $\$ 608.57$ for legislator only to $\$ 1,596.95$ per month for family. | S.A. | S.A. | S.A. | S.A. |

[^16]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 |
| Oregon.................. | For interim periods, legislators receive $\$ 16,476$ per biennium. They can spend as they choose. For session, they receive $\$ 24,290$ for session staffing and $\$ 2,325$ for services and supplies. They also receive an additional \$450-\$750/ month as a district allowance, depending on geographic size of district. | Yes (t) | None | S.A. | S.A. | S.A. | O.P. | O.P. |
| Pennsylvania .......... | Staffing is determined by leadership. | No | (u) | Medical/hospital, dental, vision, Rx. Senate members and employees pay $1 \%$ of salary for health benefits. |  |  |  | Group life up to salary. |
| Rhode Island.......... | None. | No | None | S.A. | Legisl $1 \%$ of towar | Legislators pay $1 \%$ of salary toward benefits | O.P. | O.P. |
| South Carolina....... | Senate $\$ 3,400 /$ year for postage, stationery and telephone. House $\$ 1,800 /$ year for telephone and $\$ 600 /$ year for postage. Legislators also receive $\$ 1,000 / \mathrm{m}$ for in district expenses that is treated as income. | Yes (a) | None | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | N.A. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. |
| South Dakota ......... | None. | Yes (v) | None | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | S.P. for accidental death/ dismemberment ins. only. | N.A. |
| Tennessee .............. | Allowed $\$ 1,000 / \mathrm{m}$ for expenses in district (U). | Yes (w) | (x) | State pays $80 \%$, legislator pays $20 \%$. | O.P. | N.A. | N.A. | State pays $\$ 15,000$; <br> Legislator pays $\$ 7,000$. |
| Texas ..................... | Approved allowance for staff salaries, supplies, stationery, postage, district office rental, telephone expense, etc. Senate and House allocations are not the same. | No | None | S.P. | O.P. | Included in health coverage | O.P. | O.P. |
| Utah..................... | None. | No | None | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P. | S.P. |
| Vermont................ | None. | Yes | None | O.P. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Virginia................. | Legislators receive $\$ 1,250 /$ month; leadership receives $\$ 1,750$ month office expense allowance. Legislators receive a staffing allowance of $\$ 39,765 /$ year; leadership receives $\$ 59,644 /$ year. | Yes | None | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. | S.P.-only permanent disability retirement through retirement system. | S.P.P. |

[^17]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 |
| Washington............ | Senate $-\$ 7,800 /$ year for legislative expenses, for which the legislator has not been otherwise entitled to reimbursement. No staffing allowance. | Yes (a) | None | S.P.P. | S.P. | Included in medical. | S.P.P. | S.P.P. |
| West Virginia......... | None. | Yes | None | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. | N.A. | O.P. |
| Wisconsin .............. | Allowed \$12,000 for two-year session in the Assembly. N/A staffing, DO. \$45,000 for two-year period for office expenses. Allowed $\$ 191,700$ for two-year period for staffing allowance. | (y) | None | S.P.P. | Some HMOs cover. | O.P. | O.P. | O.P. |
| Wyoming ............... | Up to $\$ 750$ quarter through the constituent service allowance. | (z) | No | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

[^18]Table 3.11
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS

| State | Presiding officer | Majority leader | Minority leader | Other leaders and committee chairs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama................. | \$2/day plus \$1,500/month expense allowance | None | None | None |
| Alaska...................... | \$500/year | None | None | None |
| Arizona................... | Generally approved for additional interim per diem. | Generally approved for additional interim per diem. | Generally approved for additional interim per diem. | None |
| Arkansas................. | None | None | None | None |
| California ................ | \$109,584/year for the Senate President pro Tem. | \$102,437/year for the Majority Floor Leader. | \$109,584/year for the Minority Leader. | \$102,437/year for the Second Ranking Minority Leader. |
| Colorado................... | All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership meetings. |  |  | None |
| Connecticut.............. | \$10,689 | \$8,835 | \$8,835 | Leaders: Dep. min. and maj. 1drs, \$6,446/year; asst. maj. and min . Idrs. and maj. and min. whips $\$ 4,241 /$ year.Committee chairs: All cmte. chairs, $\$ 4,241$. |
| Delaware .................. | \$19,983 | \$12,376 | \$12,376 | Leaders: Maj. and min. whips \$7,794. |
| Florida .................... | \$11,484 | None | None | None |
| Georgia................... | None | \$200/month | \$200/month | President pro tem, $\$ 400 /$ month; admin. flr. ldr., $\$ 200 /$ month; asst. admin. fir. ldr., \$100/month. |
| Hawaii...................... | Salary differential for presiding officer is $\$ 7,500$. | None | None | None |
| Idaho........................ | None | None | None | None |
| Illinois..................... | \$27,477 | \$20,649 | \$27,477 | Dpty. min. leader $\$ 20,649 ;$ Asst. maj. and min. Idr., $\$ 20,649$; maj and min. caucus chair, $\$ 20,649$ |
| Indiana.................... | \$7,000 | Maj. floor ldr. \$5,500; asst. maj. floor ldr. \$3,500 | Min. floor ldr. \$6,000; min . asst. floor ldr. $\$ 5,000$; min . ldr. pro tem. emeritus $\$ 1,500$ | Asst. Pres. Pro Tem. $\$ 3,000$; Maj. Cauc. Chairman $\$ 5,500$; Asst. Maj. Cauc. Chair $\$ 1,500$;Appropriations Comm. Ranking Maj Mem. $\$ 2,000$; Tax \& Fiscal Policy Ranking Maj. Mem. $\$ 2,000$ Maj. Whip $\$ 4,000$; Asst. Maj. Whip $\$ 2,000$; Min. Cauc. Chair $\$ 5,000 ;$ Asst. Min. Cauc. Chair $\$ 1,000 ;$ Approprations Comm. Ranking Min. Mem. $\$ 2,000$; Tax \& Fiscal Policy Ranking Min. Mem. $\$ 2,000$; Min. Whip $\$ 3,000 ;$ Asst. Min. Whip $\$ 1,000$. Committee Chairs: $\$ 1,000$ |
| Iowa ......................... | \$11,593 | \$11,593 | \$11,593 | Pres. Pro Tem \$1,243. |
| Kansas ...................... | \$14,039.22/year | \$12,665.64/year | \$12,665.64/year | Asst. maj., min. Idrs., vice pres., \$7,165.34/year. |
| Kentucky ................. | \$47.35/day | \$37.40/day | \$37.40/day | Leaders: Maj., min. caucus chairs and whips, \$28.66/day. |
| Louisiana .................. | \$32,000 | None | None | Pres. Pro Tem \$24,500. |
| Maine..................... | 150\% of base salary | 125\% of base salary | 112.5\% of base salary | None |
| Maryland ................. | \$13,000/year | 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. |
| Michigan................. | \$4,962 | \$23,400 | \$19,800 | Leaders: Maj. flr. ldr., \$10,800; min. fir. ldr., \$9,000. |

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS—Continued

| State | Presiding officer | Majority leader | Minority leader | Other leaders and committee chairs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minnesota................ | None | Additional compensation is $40 \%$ of base salary | Additional compensation is $40 \%$ of base salary | Assistant Majority Leader: \$4,152/year. Tax Committee chair: \$4,152/year.Finance Committee chair:\$4,152/year. Senate Tax Cmte. and Cmte. on Finance Chair: $\$ 35,292$ |
| Mississippi ................ | Lt. Gov., \$60,000 total salary; 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 | None |
| New Hampshire ........ | \$50/two-year term | None | None | Leaders: Pres. Pro Tem, \$900. Committee Chairs: Standing cmte. chairs $\$ 900$. |
| New Jersey ............... | 1/3 above annual salary | None | None | None |
| New Mexico ............. | None | None | None | None |
| New York................. | \$41,500 | None | \$34,500 | None |
| North Carolina.......... | \$38,151 and \$16,956 expense allowance. | \$17,048 and \$7,992 expense allowance | \$17,048 and \$7,992 expense allowance | Leaders: 24 other leaders with compensation ranging from $\$ 13,000$ to $\$ 34,000$. Committee Chairs: between $\$ 9,000$ and $\$ 34,000$. |
| North Dakota........... | None | \$15/day during legislative sessions, \$284 (\$298 effective $7 / 1 / 10$ ) per month during term of office. | \$15/day during legislative sessions, \$307 per month during term of office. | Leaders: Asst. ldrs., \$10/day during session. |
| Ohio........................ | President \$94,437.36 | President 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 | Compensation for committee leadership (See Committee Chair Table). |
| Oklahoma................. | \$17,932 | \$12,364 | \$12,364 | None |
| Oregon...................... | President receives additional \$21,612/year in salary. | None | None | None |
| Pennsylvania ............ | \$46,022/year | \$36,819/year | \$36,819/year | Maj. and min. whips, \$27,942 maj. and min. caucus chairs, $\$ 17,422$; maj. and min. caucus secretaries $\$ 11,506$; maj. and min. policy chairs, $\$ 11,506$. |
| Rhode Island............ | Senate President receives double the annual rate for Senators | None | None | None |
| South Carolina......... | Lt. gov. holds this position | None | None | Leaders: President pro tem, \$11,000. |
| South Dakota........... | None | None | None | None |
| Tennessee ................. | None | None | None | None |
| Texas ....................... | \$57,027 | None | None | None |

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS—Continued

| State | Presiding officer | Majority leader | Minority leader | Other leaders and committee chairs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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................... | Presiding officer is Lt. Governor who is paid an annual salary $\$ 60,507$. For Senate Leader, Pres. Pro Tem, see above. | None | None | None |
| Virginia.................... | None | \$200/day only for days that official meetings are attended | \$200/day only for days that official meetings are attended | President pro tem \$200/day only for days that official meetings are attended |
| Washington.............. | Lt. gov. holds this position | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,106 \\ & (\$ 8,000 \text { addition to base salary) } \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 46,106$ <br> (\$4,000 addition to base salary) | None |
| West Virginia............ | \$150/day during session. | \$50/day during session. | \$50/day during session. | The Chair of Finance \& Judiciary may receive $\$ 150.00$ /day up to 30 days when the Legislature is not in session or meeting for interims. Up to six add'l people named by presiding officer receive $\$ 150$ for a maximum of 30 days when the Legislature is not in session or meeting for interims. |
| Wisconsin ................. | None | None | None | None |
| Wyoming ................. | \$3/day during session; $\$ 978 /$ month when not in session | $\$ 600 /$ month when not in session | \$600/month when not in session | None |

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2012.
Table 3.12
ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERS

| State | Presiding officer | Majority leader | Minority leader | Other leaders and committee chairs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama................. | \$2/day plus \$1,500/mo. expense allowance | None | None | None |
| Alaska..................... | \$500/year | None | None | None |
| Arizona................... | Generally approved for additional interim per diem. | Generally approved for additional interim per diem. | Generally approved for additional interim per diem. | None |
| Arkansas.................. | None | None | None | None |
| California ................ | The speaker of the Assembly and Pro Tem of the Senate each receives \$109,584/year. | \$102,437/year | \$109,584/year | 2nd ranking min. ldrs. receive \$ $102,437 /$ year. |
| Colorado..................... | -------------- All leaders receive \$99/day salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.------------ |  |  |  |
| Connecticut.............. | \$10,689 | \$8,835 | \$8,835 | Leaders: Dep. spkr., dep. maj. and min. 1drs., \$6,446/year; asst. maj. and min. ldrs.; maj. and min whips, $\$ 4,241 /$ year. Cmte Chairs: $\$ 4,241$. |
| Delaware ................. | \$19,893 | \$12,376 | \$12,376 | Leaders: maj. and min. whips, $\$ 7,794$. |
| Florida ..................... | \$11,484/yearly | None | None | None |
| Georgia................... | \$6,812/month | \$200/month | \$200/month | Governor’s flr. ldr., \$200/month; asst. fir. ldr., \$100/month; spkr. pro tem, $\$ 400$ /month. |
| Hawaii.................... | Salary differential for presiding officer is $\$ 7,500 /$ year | None | None | None |
| Idaho....................... | \$4,000 | None | None | None |
| Illinois...................... | \$27,477 | \$23,300 | \$27,477 | Leaders: dpty. maj. and min., $\$ 19,791$; asst. maj. and asst. min. , maj. and min . conference chr. $\$ 18,066$. |
| 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. flr. leader, $\$ 3,500$; asst. maj. flr. ldr., $\$ 1,000$; maj. whip, $\$ 3,500$; min. whip, $\$ 1,500$. |
| Iowa ......................... | \$11,593 | \$11,593 | \$11,593 | Speaker pro tem, \$1,243 |
| Kansas ..................... | \$14,039.22/year | \$12,665.64/year | \$12,665.64/year | Leaders: asst. maj. and min. ldrs., spkr. pro tem, \$7,165.34/year. |
| Kentucky ................. | \$47.35/day | \$37.40/day | \$7.40/day | Leaders: maj. and min. caucus chairs \& whips, \$28.66/day. |
| Louisiana ................. | \$32,000 (a) | None | None | Leaders: Speaker pro tem, \$24,500 (a). |
| Maine..................... | 150\% of base salary | 125\% of base salary | 112.5\% of base salary | None |
| Maryland .................. | \$13,000/year | None | None | None |

[^19]ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERS - Continued

| State | Presiding officer | Majority leader | Minority leader | Other leaders and committee chairs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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. |
| Michigan.................. | \$27,000 | No position | \$22,000 | Committee Chairs: $\$ 7,000$ for Appropriation Committee chairs. |
| Minnesota................ | 40\% of base salary | 40\% of base salary | 40\% of base salary | \$35,292 for Committee on Finance. |
| Mississippi ............... | \$60,000 (a) | None | None | None |
| Missouri................... | \$208.34/month | \$125/month | \$125/month | None |
| Montana .................. | \$5/day during session | None | None | None |
| Nebraska .................. | None | None | None | None |
| Nevada.................... | \$900 | \$900 | \$900 | Leaders: Speaker pro tem, \$900. |
| 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 $\$ 25,000$. |
| North Carolina......... | \$38,151 (a) and <br> \$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........... | \$15/day during legislative session. | \$15/day during legislative session, \$270/month during term of office. | \$15/day during legislative session, \$270/month during term of office. | Leaders: Asst. ldrs., \$10/day during legislative sessions. |
| Ohio........................ | \$94,437.36 (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 $\$ 63,381$ | Compensation for committee leadership |
| Oklahoma................ | \$17,932 | \$12,364 | \$12,364 | Leaders: Speaker pro tem, \$12,364. |
| Oregon.................... | Speaker receives additional \$21,936/year in salary | None | None | None |
| Pennsylvania ............ | \$46,022/year | \$36,819/year | \$36,819/year | Maj. and min. whips, $\$ 27,942$; maj. and min. caucus chairs, $\$ 17,422$; maj. and min. caucus secretaries, $\$ 11,506$; maj. and min . policy chairs, $\$ 11,506$; maj. and min. caucus admin., \$11,506. |

[^20]ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERS - Continued

| State | Presiding officer | Majority leader | Minority leader | Other leaders and committee chairs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rhode Island............ | Speaker of the House receives double annual rate for Representatives. | None | None | None |
| South Carolina.......... | \$11,000/year | None | None | Leaders: Speaker pro tem, \$3,600/year. |
| South Dakota........... | None | None | None | None |
| Tennessee ................ | \$57,027 | None | None | None |
| Texas ....................... | None | None | None | None |
| Utah........................ | \$3,000 | \$2,000 | \$2,000 | Leaders: whips and asst. whips, \$2,000. |
| Vermont.................. | \$669/week during session plus an additional $\$ 10,080$ in salary. | None | None | None |
| Virginia.................... | \$8,000 addition to base salary | \$4,000 addition to base salary | \$4,000 addition to base salary | None |
| Washington............... | $\$ 50,106, \$ 8,000$ additional to base salary (a) | None | $\$ 46,106, \$ 4,000$ additional to base salary (a) | None |
| West Virginia............ | The Speaker may receive $\$ 150.00 /$ day when not in session or interim committees not meeting for attending to legislative business. | \$50/day during session | \$50/day during session | Leaders: The Chairman of Finance \& Judiciary may receive $\$ 150.00$ /day up to 30 days when the Legislature is not in session or meeting for interims. Up to six add'l people named by presiding officer receive $\$ 150$ for a maximum of 30 days when the Legislature is not in session or meeting for interims. |
| Wisconsin ................. | \$25/month | None | None | None |
| Wyoming ................. | \$3/day during session; \$978/month when not in session. | \$600/month when not in session. | \$600/month when not in session. | None |

[^21]Table 3.13

| State or other jurisdiction | Participation | Plan name | Requirements for regular retirement | Employee contribution rate | Benefit formula |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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\% | $4 \% \mathrm{x}$ 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 $1 / 2$ yrs. of service. As a regular employee, age 65,5 yrs. service, or any age and 28 yrs. Members of the contributory plan established in 2005 must have a minimum of 10 yrs. legislative service if they have only legislative state employment. | Non-contributory plan in effect for those elected before 2006. For those elected then and thereafter, a contributory plan that requires $5 \%$ of salary. | For service that began after 7/1/99: 2.07\% x FAS x years of service. FAS based on three highest consecutive years of service. For service that began after July 1, 1991, $\$ 35 \mathrm{x}$ 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: $2.5 \% \times$ 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 $)+(.005 \mathrm{x}$ avg. annual salary in excess of "breakpoint" $x$ credited service up to 35 years. <br> After 2009 - increase breakpoint by $6 \%$ per year rounded to nearest $\$ 100$. |

[^22]STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Participation | Plan name | Requirements for regular retirement | Employee contribution rate | Benefit formula |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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: $3 \% \mathrm{x}$ 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 $2 \% \mathrm{x}$ 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 1 st 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; at age $55+$ Rule of 85 applies; or age 60 with 15 yrs. of service. Early retirement with reduced benefit. Immediate vesting in the DC plan, | DC plan: 5\% employee, $20 \%$ state (of taxable income). DB plan and employer contributions funded by appropriation. | DB benefit plan monthly benefit: Lesser of (a) $\$ 40 \mathrm{x}$ 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 times 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 pts. | $4 \%$ of salary, (4\% annualized salary for Legislators). | 3 highest yrs. x $1.75 \% \mathrm{x}$ yrs. service divided by 12. |

STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Participation | Plan name | Requirements for regular retirement | Employee contribution rate | Benefit formula |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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. | $2.7 \% \mathrm{x}$ 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 beneits - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Participation | Plan name | Requirements for regular retirement | Employee contribution rate | Benefit formula |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 $=1 / 60$ th for ( $1.66 \%$ ) of final average salary (FAS) x years of service: for 20 years service, pension $=1 / 50$ th $(2 \%)$ of FAS $x$ years of service; each year of service beyond 39 , pension $=3 / 200$ th $(1.5 \%)$ 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. |

[^23]STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Participation | Plan name | Requirements for regular retirement | Employee contribution rate | Benefit formula |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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\% | $3 \% \mathrm{x}$ 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 semiannually 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

| State or other jurisdiction | Participation | Plan name | Requirements for regular retirement | Employee contribution rate | Benefit formula |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 $1 \% \mathrm{x}$ 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 ( $2.165 \% \mathrm{x}$ 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. |

Key:
N.A. - Information not available.
(a) Constitution has been
o join the State Retirement System, but will be compensated for $\$ 10,000 / \mathrm{yr}$. with cost of living increases to be adjusted annually.
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
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.

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 ...................... | $\star$ (d) | (e) (f) | Speaker (f) | L, M | L, M |  |
| Alaska ......................... | $\star$ | President | Speaker | L, M | L, M | $\star$ |
| Arizona ........................ | * | President | Speaker | L | L |  |
| Arkansas...................... | $\star$ | President (g) | Speaker | L | L |  |
| California..................... | $\star$ (h) | Rules Cmte. | Rules Cmte. | L | L | $\star$ (h) |
| Colorado...................... | $\star$ | President | Speaker | L, M (i) | L (i) | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut .................. | $\star$ | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | M | M | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware...................... | $\star$ | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | L | L | $\star$ |
| Florida......................... | $\star$ | President | Speaker | L, M | M | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia ........................ | * | President (f) | Speaker | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Hawaii ......................... | (j) | (j) | Speaker | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * |
| Idaho ........................... |  | President (e) | Speaker | L | L | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois ......................... | $\star$ | Rules Cmte. | Rules Cmte. | (k) | (k) | $\star$ |
| Indiana ........................ | $\star$ (1) | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | (m) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Iowa............................ | * | President | Speaker | M | M | $\star$ |
| Kansas ......................... | $\star$ | President | Speaker | L (n) | L (n) | $\star$ |
| Kentucky...................... | $\star$ | Cmte. on Cmtes. | Cmte. on Cmtes. | L, M | L, M | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana ..................... | $\star$ | President (o) | Speaker (o) | L | L | $\cdots$ |
| Maine ........................... | $\star$ | Secy. of Senate | Clerk of House | (p) | (p) | $\star$ |
| Maryland ....................... | $\star$ | President (q) | Speaker (q) | L | L | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts ............... | $\star$ | Clerk | Clerk | M | M | $\star$ |
| Michigan ...................... |  | Majority Ldr. | Speaker |  |  | $\star$ |
| Minnesota.................... | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ | President | Speaker | L, M | L, M | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ |
| Mississippi.................... | $\star$ | President (e) | Speaker | L | L | ... |
| Missouri ....................... | * | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | L | L | $\cdots$ |
| Montana....................... | $\star$ | President | Speaker | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska...................... | $\star$ | Reference Cmte. (s) | U | L | U | * (t) |
| Nevada ........................ | $\star$ | President (u) | Speaker (u) | L (v) | ... |  |
| New Hampshire ............. | $\star$ | President | Speaker | L | M | $\star$ |
| New Jersey................... | $\star$ | President | Speaker | L, M | L, M | $\star$ |
| New Mexico.................. | * | (w) | Speaker | L, M | M (x) | $\ldots$ |
| New York...................... | * | Pres. Pro Tempore | Speaker | M | M | $\star$ |
| North Carolina.............. | $\ldots$ | Rules Chair | Speaker | M | M | $\star$ |
| North Dakota............... | $\star$ | President | Speaker | L | L |  |
| Ohio.............................. | $\star$ (y) | Reference Cmte. | Rules \& Reference Cmte. | L (z) | L, M (aa) | $\star(\mathrm{bb})$ |
| Oklahoma.................... | $\star$ | Majority Leader | Speaker | L | L | $\star$ (cc) |
| Oregon ........................ | $\star$ | President | Speaker | (dd) | (ee) | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania................. | * | President Pro Tempore | Chief Clerk | M | M | $\star$ |
| Rhode Island................ | $\star$ | President | Speaker | M | M | $\star$ |
| South Carolina............... | * | President | Speaker | M | M | $\star(\mathrm{ff})$ |
| South Dakota ................ | $\star$ | President Pro Tempore | Speaker | L | L |  |
| Tennessee .................... | $\star$ | Speaker | Speaker | L, M | L, M | $\star$ (gg) |
| Texas........................... | $\star$ | President | Speaker | L | L | ... |
| Utah............................ | $\star$ | President | Speaker | L | L | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont........................ | (hh) | President | Speaker | M | M | $\star$ |
| Virginia ........................ | $\star$ | Clerk | Clerk (ii) | L, M (jj) | (kk) | $\star$ (11) |
| Washington................... | $\star$ | (mm) | Speaker | L | L | $\star$ |
| West Virginia (nn) ......... | * | President | Speaker | L, M | L, M |  |
| Wisconsin..................... | $\ldots$ | President | Speaker | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (oo) |
| Wyoming....................... | * | President | Speaker | M | M | ... |
| American Samoa ........... | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  |  |  |
| Guam.......................... | $\star$ | Cmte. on Calendar Chairs | U | L, M (pp) | U | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico .................. | ... | President | Secretary | M | M | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ......... | $\cdots$ | Senate President in Pro-Forma meeting | U | L | U | $\star$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## BILL PRE-FIIING, REFERENCE AND CARRYOVER - Continued

Source:The Council of State Governments' survey,March 2010 and update from state websites January 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - Yes
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: $\star$ - pre- filing is allowed in both chambers (or in the case of Nebraska, in the unicameral legislature); $\ldots$ - 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 31st 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) Prefiling 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.
(1) 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 Cmte. 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 2nd 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 oddnumbered 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 2-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 evennumbered year) only.
(hh) Bills are drafted prior to session but released starting first day of session.
(ii) Under the direction of the speaker.
(ji) Jurisdiction of the committees by subject matter is listed in the Rules.
(kk) The House Rules establish jurisdictional committees. The Speaker refers legislation to those committees as he deems appropriate.
(11) Even-numbered year session to odd-numbered year session. $(\mathrm{mm})$ By the floor leader.
(nn) Prefiling 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.

Table 3.15
TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION

| State or other jurisdiction | Time limit on introduction of bills | Procedures for granting exception to time limits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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. <br> 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: 12 th day of session for personal bills; 36 th 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. <br> 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. <br> 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. <br> Senate: Date specific-set in Rules, different for long and short session. Mid-January. | House: 2/3 vote. <br> 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. <br> 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 oddyear session, during last 22 L days of even-year session. Senate: No introductions during the last 14 L days of oddyear 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. <br> 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 Jan. 16, 2009. Senate: Cloture dates established by the Legislative Council. Cloture for 1st session of 124th legislature was Jan. 16, 2009. | House: Bills filed after cloture date must be approved by a majority of the Legislative Council. <br> Senate: Appeals heard by Legislative Council. Six votes required to allow introduction of legislation. |

[^24]| State or other jurisdiction | Time limit on introduction of bills | Procedures for granting exception to time limits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 10 th 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; 49 th 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: 75 th 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. <br> 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. <br> 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. |

See footnotes at end of table.

TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION — Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Time limit on introduction of bills | Procedures for granting exception to time limits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pennsylvania................. | No limit. |  |
| 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: 15 th L day; 35-day session: 10th L day. <br> 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............................. | $12 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on 11th day of session. | Motion for request must be approved by a constitutional majority vote. |
| Vermont ........................ | House: 1st session-last day of February; <br> 2nd session-last day of January. <br> Senate: 1st session - 53 C day; <br> 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: 45 th C day. Senate: 41 st 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; 2 nd session - within first 60 days. | None. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ......... | No limit. |  |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, February 2011 and updates from state websites February 2013.

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 ( $83 \mathrm{rd} / 118$ th 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 |  |  | 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) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | appropriation bills <br> Governor may item veto |  | During session | After session |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Bill becomeslaw unlessvetoed | Bill becomes law unless vetoed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bill dies } \\ \text { unless signed } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | Amount | Other (b) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama................... | $\star(\mathrm{e})$ | $\cdots$ | 6 (f) |  | 10A | Majority of elected body | Date signed by governor, unless otherwise specified. |
| Alaska........................ | $\star$ |  | 15 |  |  | $2 / 3$ elected (g) | 90 days after enactment |
| Arizona...................... | $\star$ | * | 5 | 10A |  | $2 / 3$ elected (h) | 90 days after adjournment |
| Arkansas.................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 20A |  | Majority elected | 91st day after adjournment |
| California ................... | $\star$ (i) | $\ldots$ | 12 (j) | 30A |  | $2 / 3$ elected | (k) |
| Colorado.................... | $\star$ (1) | $\ldots$ | 10 (m) | 30A (m) |  | $2 / 3$ elected | 90 days after adjournment (n) |
| Connecticut.................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 15P | (o) | $2 / 3$ elected | Oct. 1, unless otherwise specified. |
| Delaware ................... | * | $\ldots$ | 10 | 10P | 30A | 3/5 elected | Immediately |
| Florida ........................ |  | $\star$ | 7 (m)(p) | 15P (m) |  | $2 / 3$ present | 60 days after adjournment |
| Georgia...................... | $\star$ | * | 6 | 40A |  | $2 / 3$ elected | Unless other date specified, July 1 for generals, date signed by governor for locals. |
| Hawaii (q) ................... | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ | $\cdots$ | 10 (s) | 45A (s)(p) | (p) | $2 / 3$ elected | Immediately |
| Idaho........................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | 10P |  | 2/3 present | July 1 |
| Illinois......................... | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ | $\ldots$ | 60 (m) | 60 (m) |  | $3 / 5$ elected (g) | Usually Jan. 1 of next year (t) |
| Indiana........................ |  |  | 7 | 7 P |  | Majority elected |  |
| Iowa ........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | 3 |  | 30A | $2 / 3$ elected | July 1 (t) |
| Kansas ...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | 10 (m) |  | 10P | $2 / 3$ membership | Upon publication or specified date after publication |
| Kentucky .................... | * | $\cdots$ | 10 | 90A |  | Majority elected | 90 days after adjournment sine die. Unless the bill contains an emergency clause or special effective date. |
| Louisiana (q).............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | 10 (m) | 20P (m) |  | $2 / 3$ elected | Aug. 15 |
| Maine.......................... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | 10 |  | (v) | $2 / 3$ elected | 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as an emergency. |
| Maryland .................... | $\star$ (w) | $\star$ | 6 (x) | 30 P (y) | (z) | $3 / 5$ elected (aa) | June 1 (bb) |
| Massachusetts .............. | * | $\star$ | 10 | 10P | 10A | $2 / 3$ present | 90 days after enactment |
| Michigan..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | 14 |  | 14 P | $2 / 3$ elected and serving | 90 days after adjournment |
| Minnesota................... | * | (i) | 3P | 14A, 3P | 3A, 14P | $2 / 3$ elected - 90 House; 45 Senate | Aug. 1 (cc) |
| Mississippi .................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | 15 P (dd) |  | $2 / 3$ elected | July 1 unless specified otherwise. |
| Missouri..................... | * | ... | 15 | 45A |  | $2 / 3$ elected | Aug. 28 (ee) |
| Montana (q) ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | 10 (m) | 25A (m) |  | $2 / 3$ present | Oct. 1 (cc) |
| Nebraska ................... | * | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5A, 5P | (ff) | $3 / 5$ elected | 90 days following adjournment sine die. Unless bill contains an emergency clause. |
| Nevada...................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 5 (gg) | ${ }_{5 \mathrm{P}}^{10 \mathrm{~A}}$ (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 .................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 45 |  |  | $2 / 3$ elected | Dates usually specified |
| New Mexico ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 3 (hh) |  | 20A | $2 / 3$ present | 90 days after adjournment unless other date specified. |
| New York.................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 10 (ii) | (ii) | 30A | $2 / 3$ votes in each house | 20 days after enactment |
| North Carolina............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | 30A |  | $3 / 5$ elected | 60 days after adjournment |
| North Dakota.............. | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | 3 | 15A |  | $2 / 3$ elected | (jj) |
| Ohio .......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | 10 | 10P | 10A | $3 / 5$ 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 |  |  | Days allowed governor to consider bill (a) |  |  | Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c) | Effective date of enacted legislation (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Governor may item veto appropriation bills |  | During session | After session |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Bill becomes law unless vetoed | Bill becomes law unless vetoed | Bill dies unless signed |  |  |
|  | Amount | Other (b) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma................... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | 5 (mm) |  | 15A (mm) | $2 / 3$ elected | 90 days after adjournment unless specified in the bill. |
| Oregon....................... | * | $\ldots$ | 5 | 30A (s) |  | 2/3 present | Jan. 1st of following year. (nn) |
| Pennsylvania ............... | * | $\star$ | 10 | 10P |  | Majority | 60 days after signed by governor |
| Rhode Island............... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | 10P (oo) | (oo) | 3/5 present | Immediately (pp) |
| South Carolina............. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 5 | (qq) |  | $2 / 3$ elected | Date of signature |
| South Dakota.............. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 5 (rr) | 15P (rr) |  | $2 / 3$ elected | July 1 |
| Tennessee .................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | (ss) |  | Constitutional majority | 40 days after enactment unless otherwise specified |
| Texas .......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | 20A |  | $2 / 3$ elected | 90 days after adjournment |
| Utah.......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 10P | 20A |  | 2/3 elected | 60 days after adjournment of the session at which it passed. |
| Vermont..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 |  | 3A | $2 / 3$ present | July 1 |
| Virginia....................... | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{tt})$ | 7 (m) | 30A (uu) |  | $2 / 3$ present (vv) | July 1 (ww) |
| Washington.................. | * | $\star$ | 5 | 20A |  | 2/3 present | 90 days after adjournment |
| West Virginia............... | $\ldots$ | (i) | 5 | 15A (xx) |  | Majority elected | 90 days after enactment |
| Wisconsin .................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | 6 P |  | 2/3 present | Day after publication date unless otherwise specified |
| Wyoming ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | 3 | 15A |  | $2 / 3$ elected | Specified in act |
| American Samoa ......... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | 10 |  | 30A | $2 / 3$ elected | 60 days after adjournment (yy) |
| Guam......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | 10 | 10P | 30P (zz) | 10 votes to override | Immediately (bbb) |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 40 (m)(aaa) |  |  | $2 / 3$ elected | Immediately |
| Puerto Rico................ | $\star$ | ... | 10 |  | 30P | $2 / 3$ elected | Specified in act |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | $\star(\mathrm{ccc})$ | $\star(\mathrm{ccc})$ | 10 | 10P | 30 A | $2 / 3$ elected | Immediately |

(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
(1) Must veto entire amount of any item; an item is an indivisible sum of money dedicated to a stated purpose.
$(\mathrm{m})$ Sundays included.
(n) An act takes effect on the date stated in the act, or if no date is stated in the act, then upon signature of the governor. If no safety clause on a bill, the bill takes effect 90 days after sine die if no referendum
petition has been filed. The state constitution allows for a 90 day period following adjournment when petitions may be filed for bills that do not contain a safety clause. (o) Bill enacted if not signed /vetoed within time frames.
(p) The governor must notify the legislature 10 days befor
(p) The governor must notify the legislature 10 days before the 45 th day of his intent to veto a meameasures. 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.
Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, April 2012 Key:
$\star-$ Yes
A - Days after adjournment of legislature.
P - Days after presentation to governor.
(a) Sundays excluded, unless otherwise indicated.
(b) Includes language in appropriations bill.
(b) Includes language in appropriations bill.
(d) Effective date may be established by the law itself or may be otherwise changed by vote of the
(e) The governor may line item distinct items or item veto amounts in appropriation bills, if returned
prior to final adjournment.
(g) Different number of votes required for revenue and appropriations bills. Alaska-3/4 elected. Illinois $-3 / 5$ ths 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.

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

| Except Sundays and legal holidays. In Hawai1, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and any days | (ff) Bills are carried over from the 90-day session beginning in the odd-numbered year |
| :---: | :---: |
| the legislature is in recess prior to its adjournment. In Oregon, if the governor does not sign | session, which begins in even-numbered years. Bills that have not passed by the last day of the |
| the bill within 30 days after adjournment, it becomes law without the governor's signature, Saturdays | , |
| , | , day of delivery and Sundays are not counted for purposes of calcul |
|  | (hh) Except bills going up in the last three days of session, for which the gov |
| xception: An act enacted by a bill passed after May 31 cannot take effect before June 1 of the following ear unless it was passed by $3 / 5$ ths of the members elected to each house. | (ii) If the legislature adjourns during the governor's consideration of a 10-day bill, the bill shall ecome law without the governor's approval. |
| ries with date of the | (ji) August 1 after filing with the secretary of state. Appropriations and tax bills J |
| the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the governor within 10 days (Sundays excepted) | h secretary of state, or date set in legislation by Legislative Assembly, or by date established by |
|  |  |
|  | (kk) The exception covers such matters as emer |
| and effect, unless returned within 3 days after the next meeting of the same Legislature | 3 majority for passage. In those cases, th |
| which enacted the bill or resolution; if there is no such next meeting of the Legislature which enacted | (l) Emergency, current appropriation, and tax legislation effective immediately. The General Assembly |
| m Article IV, Part Thir | also enact an uncodified section of law specifying a desired effective date that is after the co |
|  | utionally established effective date. <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ During session the governor has 5 days (except Sunday) to sign or veto a bill or it becomes |
|  | atically. After Session a bill becomes a pocket veto if not signed 15 days after sine did |
| capital loan bill. Occasionally the governor will also veto a bond bill or a portion of a bond bill. | n) Unless emergency declared |
| y | oo) Bills become effective without signature if not signed or vetoed. |
| cluding | pp) Date signed, date received by Secretary of State if effective wit |
| All bills passed at regular or special sessions must be presented to the governor no later than 20 | overridden, or other specifie |
| ed. If | q) Two days after the next me |
| e governor does not act | (rr) During a session, a bill becomes |
| The time limit depends on when the presentment is made. Any bill presented in the last 7 day | the legislature has adjourned or recessed or is within 5 days of a reces |
| day session or after adjournment must be acted on within 30 days after presentment. Bills vetoe | has 15 days to act on the bill. If he does not act the bill becomes law. |
| ter adjournment are returned to the legislature for reconsideration at the next meeting of the same | (ss) Adjournment of the legislature is irrelevant; the governor has 10 days to act on a bill |
| eral Assembly | resented to him or it becomes law without his signat |
| e governor has a | (tt) If part of the i |
| that time, the bill becomes law automatically; there is no pocket veto. The time limit depends | (uu) The governor has thirty days after adjournment of the leg |
| ) Vetoed bills are returned to the house of origin immediately after that house has organized at the | his signature." |
| gular or special session. When a new General Assembly is elected and sworn in, bills vetoed fro | (vv) Must include majority of elected members. |
| he 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 | (ww) Unless a different date is stated in the bill. Special sessions-first day of fourth month after adjournment. |
| revenue bills. By custom October 1 is the usual effective date for other legislation. If the bill is | (xx) Five days for supplemental appropriation bills. |
| by the governor or at a specified da | (yy) Laws required to be approved only by the gove |
| to June 1. For vetoed legislation, 30 days after the veto is overridden or on the date specified | etary of the Interior only after it is vetoed by the governor and so approved takes effect 40 days |
| e bill, whichever is later. An emergency bill passed over the governor's veto takes effect immediately. | after it is returned to the governor by |
| (cc) Different date for fiscal legislation. Minnesota, Montana-July 1. | After L |
| e legislature for reconsideration. Missis | (aaa) Twenty days for appropriations bills. |
| returned within three days after the beginning of the next session. | b) U.S. Congress may annul. |
|  |  |

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 |  |  |  |
|  | Constitutional | Statutory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | (a) |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (a) | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Arizona..................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . . | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Arkansas................... | $\cdots$ | * | * | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  | * |
| California ................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ (b) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ ( a ) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 76th day by rule | $\cdots$ |
| Connecticut ............... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (a) | $\ldots$ | * | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware ................... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Florida ...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Georgia..................... | * |  | $\ldots$ | (a) | ... | ... | ... | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii...................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 30 days | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | * |  |
| Idaho........................ | ... | $\star$ | - | $\star$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\star$ |
| Illinois...................... | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\star$ (a) | ... | $\star$ (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana...................... | ... | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | * | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa .......................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | (a) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (d) |
| Kansas ...................... | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ (e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky .................. | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | (a) | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana ................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (f) | (f) | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | (g) | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Maine....................... | $\cdots$ | * | $\ldots$ | (a) | ... | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland ................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{e})$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (h) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts ............ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\cdots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Minnesota................. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | (a) | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Mississippi ................. | $\cdots$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri..................... | $\star$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * |
| Montana ................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | .. |
| Nebraska .................. | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (i) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Nevada....................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (a) | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | $\star$ |
| New Hampshire ......... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (a) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ................ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| New Mexico .............. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | (a) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York.................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (a) | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star(\mathrm{j})$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina.......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | , | $\cdots$ |
| North Dakota............ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (k) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Ohio......................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (k) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{d})(\mathrm{e})$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Oklahoma................. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | . | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon...................... | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (1) | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| Pennsylvania ............. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\star$ | , | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Rhode Island............. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina........... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{n})$ |
| South Dakota ............ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (o) | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{p})$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee .................. | ... | $\star$ | ... | ... | $\star(\mathrm{a})(\mathrm{e})$ | $\star(\mathrm{a})(\mathrm{e})$ | ( | $\star$ | (p) | ... |
| Texas........................ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | 6th day | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (q) | $\ldots$ |
| Utah .......................... | $\ldots$ | * | (a) | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Vermont..................... | ... | $\ldots$ | ( | (s) | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Virginia..................... |  | $\star$ | Dec. 20 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | . | $\ldots$ |
| Washington................ | $\star(\mathrm{t})$ | ... | Dec. 20 (u) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | * | ... | ... |
| West Virginia............. | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Wisconsin .................. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (v) | ... | * | ... | $\cdots$ |
| Wyoming ................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | Dec. 1 | $\ldots$ | ... | (v) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| American Samoa ...... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Guam ....................... | ... | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ (w) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands... | ... | $\star$ | (a) | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | (v) | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico............... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ..... | ... | $\star$ | May 30 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, April 2011.
Key:
$\star$ - Yes
(a) Specific time limitations: Alabama-five days; Alaska-December 15, 4th legislative day; Connecticut - not later than the first session day following the third day in February, in each odd numbered year; Coloradopresented by November 1 to the Joint Budget Committee; Georgia-first five days of session; Illinois - Third Wednesday in February; Iowa - no later than February 1; Kentucky - 10th legislative day; Maine-The Governor shall transmit the budget document to the Legislature not later than the Friday following the first Monday in January of the first regular legislative session... A Governor-elect elected to a first term of office shall transmit the budget document to the Legislature not later than the Friday following the first Monday in February of the first regular legislative session (Maine Revised Statutes,Title 5, Chapter 149, Section 1666);Minnesota-by the 4th 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 2nd 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 6 months before the beginning of the fiscal year.
(b) Budget and Budget Bill are annual-to be submitted within the first 10 days of each calendar year.
(c) Deadlines for introducing bills in general are set by Senate president and House speaker.
(d) Executive budget bill is introduced and used as a working tool for committee.
(e) Later for first session of a new governor; Kansas-21 days; Maryland - 10 days after; New Jersey - February 15; Ohio-by March 15; Tennessee-March 1.
(f) The governor shall submit his executive budget to the Joint Legislative Committee on the budget no later than 45 days prior to each regular session; except that in the first year of each term, the executive budget shall be submitted no later than 30 days prior to the regular session. Copies shall be made
available to the entire legislature on the first day of each regular session.
(g) Bills appropriating monies for the general operating budget and ancillary appropriations, bills appropriating funds for the expenses of the legislature and the judiciary must be submitted to the legislature for introduction no later than 45 days prior to each regular session, except that in the first year of each term, such appropriation bills shall be submitted no later than 30 days prior to the regular session.
(h) Appropriations 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.
(1) By December 1st of even-numbered year unless new governor is elected; if new governor is elected, then February 1st of odd-numbered year.
(m) Legislature often introduces other budget bills during legislative session that are not part of the governor's recommended budget.
(n) The Ways and Means Committee introduces the Budget Bill within five days after the beginning of the session (S.C. Code 11-11-70).
(o) It is usually over a month. The budget must be delivered to the Legislature not later than the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December.
(p) It must be introduced no later than the 16th legislative day.
(q) Within first 30 days of session.
(r) Legislative rules require budget bills to be introduced by the 43rd day of the session.
(s) No official submission dates. Occurs by custom early in the session.
(t) And Rules.
(u) For fiscal period other than biennium, 20 days prior to first day of session.
(v) Last Tuesday in January. A later submission date may be requested by the governor.
(w) Usually January before end of current fiscal year.

Table 3.18
FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION


See footnotes at end of table.

## FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, March 2012.
Note: A fiscal note is a summary of the fiscal effects of a bill on government revenues, expenditures and liabilities.
Key:
$\star$ - Yes
$\ldots-\mathrm{No}$
(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 website. 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 website.
(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 website.
(1) 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 website.
(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 website.
(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 workforce 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 website.
(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.

Table 3.19
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
2012 REGULAR SESSIONS

| State | Duration of session** | Introductions |  | Enactments/Adoptions |  | Measures vetoed by governor | Length of session |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bills | Resolutions* | Bills | Resolutions* |  |  |
| Alabama ................... | Feb. 7-May 16, 2012 | 1,370 | 607 | 376 | 335 | 0 | 30 L |
| Alaska....................... | Jan. 17-Apr. 15, 2012 | 596 | 157 | 115 | 78 | 1 | 90 C |
| Arizona..................... | Jan. 19-May 3, 2012 | 1,395 | 149 | 389 | 48 | 26 | 106 C |
| Arkansas................... | Feb. 13-Mar. 9, 2012 | 298 | 26 | 287 | N.A. | 0 | 26C |
| California ................. | Dec. 6, 2010-Nov. 30, 2012 | 2,600 | 146 | 1,013 | 164 | 138 | 240L (c) |
| Colorado................... | Jan. 11-May 9, 2012 | 545 | 90 | 306 | 71 | 1 | 120L |
| Connecticut ............... | Feb. 8-May. 9, 2012 | 3,132 | 299 | 273 | 299 | 2 | 70L |
| Delaware .................. | Jan. 10-Jul. 1, 2012 | 300 | 82 | 205 | 24 | 3 | 45L |
| Florida ...................... | Jan. 10-Mar. 9, 2012 | 1,747 | 199 | 238 | 12 | 12 | 60C |
| Georgia...................... | Jan. 9-Mar. 29, 2012 | 1,556 | 2,045 | 517 | 1,675 | 8 | 81 C |
| Hawaii...................... | Jan. 18-May 3, 2012 | 5,515 | 711 | 596 | 209 | 14 | 107C |
| Idaho........................ | Jan. 9-Mar. 29, 2012 | 508 | 70 | 122 | 14 | 0 | 81 C |
| Illinois....................... | Jan. 11, 2012 -Jan. 8, 2013 | 3,675 | 1,482 | 491 | 1,273 | 6 | 73 L (d) |
| Indiana...................... | Jan. 4-Mar. 10, 2012 (k) | 812 | 318 | 161 | N.A. | 0 | 67C |
| Iowa ......................... | Jan. 9-May. 9, 2012 | 1,118 | N.A. | 142 | N.A. | 2 | 122 C |
| Kansas ...................... | Jan. 19-May 20, 2012 | 603 | 18 | 295 | 8 | 3 | 100 C |
| Kentucky .................. | Jan. 3-Apr. 12, 2012 | 771 | 619 | 154 | 512 | 0 | 60 L |
| Louisiana.................. | Mar. 12-Jun. 4, 2012 | 1,964 | 736 | 870 | 669 | 21 | 60 C |
| Maine........................ | Jan. 4-May. 31, 2012 | 325 | 25 | 302 | N.A. | 12 | 52 L |
| Maryland ................... | Jan. 11-Apr. 9, 2012 | 2,580 | 25 | 727 | 5 | 64 | 90C |
| Massachusetts ............ | Jan. 4-Dec. 31, 2012 | 7,027 | N.A. | 691 | N.A. | 5 | 136L |
| Michigan................... | Jan. 11 -Dec. 14, 2012 | 3,482 | 729 | 948 | 508 | 14 | 339C |
| Minnesota.................. | Jan. 24-May 10, 2012 | 5,677 | 202 | 242 | N.A. | 32 | 108 C |
| Mississippi ................. | Jan. 3-May 3, 2012 | 2,735 | 432 | 440 | 355 | 3 | 125 C |
| Missouri..................... | Jan. 4-May 30, 2012 | 1,548 | 37 | 100 | 26 | 14 | 148 C |
| Montana ................... | No regular session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nebraska (U) ............ | Jan. 4-Apr. 18, 2012 | 1,238 | 644 | 517 | 370 | 11 | 60L |
| Nevada..................... | No regular session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire ......... | Jan. 4-Jun. 27, 2012 | 1,093 | 51 | 290 | 7 | 8 | 25L |
| New Jersey ................ | Jan. 10, 2012 - Jan. 8, 2013 | 5,928 | 418 | 104 | 7 | 44 | 50 L |
| New Mexico .......... | Jan. 17-Feb. 20, 2012 | 653 | 50 | 77 | 4 | 13 | 30 C |
| New York.................. | Jan. 4-Dec. 31, 2012 | 15,944 | N.A. | 511 | 3,677 | 60 | 361 C |
| North Carolina........... | May. 16-Jul. 3, 2012 | 437 | 22 | 202 | 11 | 3 | 29L |
| North Dakota............ | No regular session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio.......................... | Jan. 3-Dec. 20, 2012 | 678 | 59 | 70 | 13 | 0 | 124L (e) |
| Oklahoma................. | Feb. 6-May 25, 2012 | 4,151 | 437 | 775 | 82 | 20 | 110 C |
| Oregon...................... | Feb. 1-Mar. 5, 2012 | 275 | 23 | 112 | 17 | 0 | 34C |
| Pennsylvania ............. | Jan. 3-Nov. 30, 2012 | 4,308 | N.A. | 373 | N.A. | 2 | 59L (f) |
| Rhode Island............. | Jan. 3-Jun. 13, 2012 | 2,351 | N.A. | 630 | 389 | 17 | 61 L (g) |
| South Carolina........ | Jan. 10-Jul. 18, 2012 | 628 | 1,021 | 197 | 871 | 14 | 72L |
| South Dakota .......... | Jan. 10-Mar. 19, 2012 | 471 | 34 | 253 | 22 | 3 | 33L |
| Tennessee .................. | Jan. 10-May 1, 2012 | 4,282 | 1,357 | 542 | N.A. | 1 | 42L (h) |
| Texas........................ | No regular session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utah.......................... | Jan. 23-Mar. 8, 2012 | 687 | 77 | 430 | 47 | 2 | 46C |
| Vermont..................... | Jan. 3-May 5, 2012 | 476 | 297 | 114 | 5 | 1 | 78L (i) |
| Virginia..................... | Jan. 11 -Mar. 10, 2012 | 1,987 | 787 | 855 | 672 | 9 | 60 C |
| Washington............... | Jan. 9-Mar. 8, 2012 | 3,011 | 97 | 260 | 10 | 2 | 103C |
| West Virginia............. | Jan. 11 -Mar. 16, 2012 | 2,029 | N.A. | 206 | N.A. | 8 | 66 C |
| Wisconsin ................. | Jan. 3, 2011-Mar. 15, 2012 (1) | 1,325 | 164 | 267 | 138 | 0 | 65 L |
| Wyoming .................. | Feb. 13-Mar. 8, 2012 | 229 | 15 | 109 | 5 | 0 | 19L |

See footnotes at end of table.

## BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: <br> 2012 REGULAR SESSIONS - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of legislative agencies and state websites, April 2013.
*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) Line item or partial vetoes: Alaska-4; Illinois-4; Kansas-14; Kentucky-2; Louisiana-10; Maine - 1; New Mexico-4; South Caro-lina-81 (includes 74 line item vetos in Budget, 7 in Capital Reserve Bill); South Dakota-1; Wisconsin -3 ; Wyoming -2 .
(b) Number of vetoes overridden:Illinois - 1; Maine - 2; Nebraska-2; New Hampshire - 7 ; North Carolina - 3; Rhode Island-2; South Caro-lina-10.
(c) Includes floor session and check-in session days (days the Assembly convenes committee hearings)
(d) Senate only; House-75L; Total days include veto session days.
(e) Senate only; House-101L.
(f) Senate only.
(g) Senate only; House-64L.
(h) Senate only; House-45L.
(i) Senate only; House-77L.
(j) The General Assembly met for one day, on 04/18/2012, for what is known as the reconvened session to consider Governor's vetoes and executive amendments. The reconvened session is not included in the regular session.
(k) Does not include one organizational day on 11/22/11.
(1) Wisconsin operates under a biennial session schedule; the regular session ran into the first months of 2012 as scheduled.

Table 3.20
BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:
2012 SPECIAL SESSIONS

| State or other jurisdiction | Duration of session** | Introductions |  | Enactments/adoptions |  | Measures vetoed <br> by governor (a) | Length of session |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bills | Resolutions* | Bills | Resolutions* |  |  |
| Alabama ................... | May 17-May 24, 2012 | 64 | 26 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 6 L |
| Alaska....................... | Apr. 18-Apr. 30, 2012 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 C (b) |
| Arizona..................... - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas................... - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California ................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado................... | May 13-May 16, 2012 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3L |
| Connecticut ............... | Jun. 12, 2012 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1L |
|  | Jun. 25, 2012 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1L (c) |
|  | Dec. 19, 2012 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1L (d) |
| Delaware ................... | Jul. 1, 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1L (e) |
| Florida ...................... | Mar. 13-Mar. 28, 2012 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
|  | Nov. 20, 2012 (f) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1L |
| Georgia..................... No special session in 201 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hawaii...................... | Jun. 28-Jun. 29, 2012 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 C |
| Idaho........................ |  |  | No special s | 2012 |  |  |  |
| Illinois....................... | Aug. 17, 2012 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1L |
| Indiana............................................ No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kansas ...................... No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky | Apr. 16-Apr. 20, 2012 | 8 | $20$ | 2 | N.A. | 0 | 3 C |
| Louisiana |  |  | No special se |  |  |  |  |
| Maine........................ |  |  | No special se | 2012 |  |  |  |
| Maryland ................... | May 14-May 16, 2012 | 19 | N.A. | 3 | N.A. | 0 | 4C |
|  | Aug. 9-Aug. 15, 2012 | 40 | N.A. | 1 | N.A. | 0 | 7 C |
| Massachusetts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan..................... $\qquad$ No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota................. | Aug. 24, 2012 | 6 | $3$ | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1L |
| Mississippi................ - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montana ................... -_ No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nebraska (U) ............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevada............................ $\qquad$ No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire ......... - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey ................ - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico .............. - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New York.................. - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina.......... - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota............ - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio ......................... -_ No spec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma................. No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dec. 14, 2012 | 1 | $1$ |  | 1 | 0 | 1L |
| Pennsylvania ............. - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island............. - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Carolina.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota............ - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tennessee ................. - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas........................ - No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utah......................... | Jun. 20, 2012 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1L |
| Vermont.................... No special session in 2012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginia..................... | Mar. 10-Jun. 20, 2012 | 9 | 148 | 2 | 121 | 1 | 8L |
| Washington............... | Mar. 12-Apr. 10, 2012 | 2,778 (g) | N.A. | 10 | N.A. | 0 | 30C |
|  | Apr. 11, 2012 | 2,768 (h) | N.A. | 7 | N.A. | 0 | 1 C |
| West Virginia <br> Wisconsin $\qquad$ <br> Wyoming $\qquad$ | Mar. 16, 2012 | 3 | N.A. | 2 | N.A. | 0 | 1L |
|  |  |  | No special ses | 2012 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | No special se | in 2012 |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

## BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: <br> 2012 SPECIAL SESSIONS - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state legislative agencies, April 2013.
*Includes Joint and Concurrrent 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) Line item or partial vetoes: Virginia-2; Washington-2 (Mar. 12Apr. 10, 2012); Washington-2 (Apr. 11, 2012).
(b) Senate only-House 13C.
(c) Veto session. No new action taken.
(d) Deficit mitigation special session.
(e) Every session must go through June 30th at midnight and begins a special session on July 1st, which also ends on July 1st.
(f) Organizational session.
(g) 2,749 total bill introductions -29 newly introduced, 2,749 reintroductions.
(h) 2,768 total bill introductions -0 newly introduced, 2,768 reintroductions.

Table 3.21
STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS

| State or other jurisdiction | Senate |  |  | House/Assembly |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Capitol |  | District | Capitol |  | District |
|  | Personal | Shared |  | Personal | Shared |  |
| Alabama ................... |  | YR/2 | (a) |  | YR/10 | (a) |
| Alaska (b) ................. | YR/SO | ... | YR | YR/SO |  | YR |
| Arizona..................... | YR (c) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | YR (c) | ... |
| Arkansas................... | ... | YR | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | YR (d) | $\ldots$ |
| California .................. | YR | ... | YR | YR | ... | YR |
| Colorado................... | (e) | (e) | $\ldots$ | (e) | (e) | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut (f).......... | YR/36 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | YR/38 | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware ................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida ...................... | YR (h) | $\cdots$ | YR (h) | YR (h) |  | YR (h) |
| Georgia...................... | ... | YR/3, SO/68 | ... | ... | YR/25, SO/113 | ... |
| Hawaii...................... | YR | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | YR | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho........................ | ... | SO, YR (i) | $\ldots$ | ... | SO, YR (i) | $\cdots$ |
| Illinois....................... | $\ldots$ | YR/1(j) | YR (j) | YR | YR/2 (j) | YR (j) |
| Indiana...................... | $\ldots$ | YR/2 (k) | ... |  | YR | ... |
| Iowa ......................... | SO | ... | $\ldots$ | SO | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ...................... | SO/1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (1) | SO/3 | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky .................... | $\ldots$ | YR (m) | $\cdots$ |  | YR (m) | $\ldots$ |
| 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 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | YR | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan................... | YR (s) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | YR/2 (s) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota................. | YR (t) | Varies | $\ldots$ | YR/3 | Varies | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi ................ | ... | YR | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | YR | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri.................... | YR | YR | $\ldots$ | YR | YR | $\ldots$ |
| Montana ................... |  | SO | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SO | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska ................... | YR (u) | ... | $\ldots$ |  | icameral... | .... |
| Nevada..................... | SO (v) | YR | $\ldots$ | SO (s)(v) | YR | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ......... |  | YR |  |  | YR |  |
| New Jersey ................ | YR (h) | ... | YR (h) | YR (h) | $\ldots$ | YR (h) |
| New Mexico .............. | SO (w) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{SO} / 2$ |  |
| New York.................. | YR (x) | $\cdots$ | YR (x) | YR (x) | $\ldots$ | YR (x) |
| North Carolina.......... | YR (y) | YR | ... | YR (y) | YR | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota............ | ... | SO (v) |  | ... | SO (v) | $\ldots$ |
| Ohio .......................... | YR/2 (z) | ... | (aa) | YR/1 (bb) | ... | (a) |
| Oklahoma................. | YR/1(cc) | YR (cc) | $\ldots$ | YR (cc) | YR/1 (cc) | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon...................... | YR (dd) | YR | YR (ee) | YR (dd) | YR | YR (ee) |
| Pennsylvania .............. | YR | ... | YR | YR | ... | YR |
| Rhode Island............. | ... | YR (ff) | $\ldots$ | ... | YR (ff) | ... |
| South Carolina........... |  | YR/2 | $\ldots$ | YR/4 | ... | $\cdots$ |
| South Dakota ............ | (gg) | (gg) | $\ldots$ | (gg) | (gg) | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee .................. | YR/1 | ... | $\ldots$ | (hh) | YR/1 | $\ldots$ |
| Texas........................ | YR/6 (ii) | ... | $\ldots$ | YR/3 (ii) | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Utah ......................... | (ji) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (ji) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont................... | YR/1 (kk) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | YR/1 (kk) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia..................... | SO/1 (11) | $\ldots$ | (11) | SO (11) | $\mathrm{SO} / 2$ | (11) |
| Washington................ | YR/1 | $\ldots$ | YR/1 | YR/1 | $\cdots$ | YR/1 |
| West Virginia............. | SO | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | SO/17 | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ................. | YR (mm) | YR | YR (mm) | YR (mm) | YR | YR (mm) |
| Wyoming .................. | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ....... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Guam ....................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ...... | icameral......... |  |
| No. Mariana Islands... | YR (nn) | (nn) | $\ldots$ | YR (nn) | (nn) | (mm) |
| Puerto Rico............... | YR (nn) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | YR (nn) | ... | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ..... | YR (nn) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ................ | icameral............ | ..... |

See footnotes at end of table.

## STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2012.
Note: For entries under column heading "Shared," figures after slash indicate approximate number of legislators per staff person, where available.
Key:
$\ldots$ - 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 legislators' 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 year-round part-time 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.
(1) 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 year round.
(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.
(ji) 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.
(11) 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.

Table 3.22
STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES

| State or other jurisdiction | Committee staff assistance |  |  |  | Source of staff services ** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Joint central agency (a) |  | Chamber agency (b) |  | Caucus or leadership |  | Committee or committee chair |  |
|  | Senate |  | House/Assembly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. | Prof. | Cler. |
| Alabama ................... | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | . |  | $\ldots$ |  | B | B |
| Arizona.................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Arkansas................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B |  |  |  |  |
| California .................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Colorado................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | B | $\ldots$ | B | B | B | B (c) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut............... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | B | $\ldots$ | . | ... | . | B | $\ldots$ | B |
| Delaware .................. | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | B | $\cdots$ | B |  | B | ... |  | B |
| Florida ...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Georgia.................... | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | - | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | ... |
| Hawaii...................... | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Idaho........................ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | B (d) | B (d) | ... | . | ... | B (e) | ... | ... |
| Illinois...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | . | , | B | B | B | B | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana...................... | $\star$ | ... | $\bullet$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | S | ... | S | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | B | $\cdots$ | (f) | B | B | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B (g) | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Kentucky .................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B |  |  | B (h) | B (h) |  |  |
| Louisiana.................. | $\star$ (i) | $\star$ | $\star$ (i) | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B (j) | B (j) |
| Maine....................... | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star$ (k) | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | ... | B |
| Maryland ................... | $\star(1)$ | $\star$ (1) | $\star$ (1) | $\star$ (1) | B | B | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Massachusetts ........... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Michigan................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | H | B | $\ldots$ |  | S |
| Minnesota.................. | * | * | * | $\star$ | ... | ... | B | S | B | S | B | B |
| Mississippi ................. | - | * | $\bullet$ | * | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | B | B | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | B | B |
| Missouri.................... | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  | B | $\ldots$ | B |  | S | S | B | ... |
| Montana ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | B | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | B | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska .................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | U | U | (m) | $\ldots$ | (m) | $\cdots$ | (m) | ... | (m) | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | $\cdots$ |  | B | . | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ......... | - | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | ... | H | $\cdots$ | H |
| New Jersey ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico .............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | B | B | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York.................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| North Carolina........... | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{n})$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{n})$ | B | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | B (n) |
| North Dakota............ | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | B | B | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Ohio......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | B | $\ldots$ | B | B |
| Oklahoma................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | B | B | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | B | B |
| Oregon...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Pennsylvania ............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Rhode Island............. | - | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | B | B | $\cdots$ | B | $\cdots$ | . | B |  |
| South Carolina.......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| South Dakota............ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (1) | $\ldots$ | (1) | $\ldots$ | (1) |
| Tennessee .................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | $\ldots$ | B | B | ... | ( |  | B |
| Texas........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | ... | B |  |  | B | B |
| Utah ......................... | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ | B | B | ... | B | B (s) | B | . . | ... |
| Vermont................... | * | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | B | B |  | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| Virginia.................... | * | $\star$ | * | * | B | $\ldots$ | B | B | $\ldots$ | B | (o) | (o) |
| Washington............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| West Virginia............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Wisconsin ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | (p) | B |
| Wyoming ................... | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | B | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| American Samoa ....... | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | $\star$ | B | B | B | B | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | B | $\ldots$ |
| Guam ....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | U | U | ... | ... | S | S | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  |
| No. Mariana Islands... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B (q) | B (q) | B (q) | B (q) | B (q) | B (q) | B (q) | B (q) |
| Puerto Rico.............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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, February 2012.
** - Multiple entries reflect a combination of organizations and loca-
tion of services.
Key:
$\star$ - 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.
(1) 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.

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 2012-13 session |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly | Joint |
| Alabama ..................... | CC | S | CC | S | 24 | 31 | 5 |
| Alaska........................ | CC | CC | CC | CC | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Arizona....................... | P | S | P | S | 13 | 18 | 16 |
| Arkansas..................... | (a) | (b) | (a) | S | 9 | 10 | 24 |
| California ................... | CR | S | CR | S | 23 | 30 | 7 |
| Colorado..................... | MjL | S | MjL | S | 10 | 10 | 6 |
| Connecticut ................. | CC | CC | CC | CC | (c) | (c) | 21 (c) |
| Delaware .................... | PT | S | PT | S | 25 | 25 | 3 |
| Florida ....................... | P | S | P | S | 19 | 10 | 5 |
| Georgia....................... | CC | S | CC | S | 30 | 38 | 1 |
| Hawaii........................ | P | (e) | P | (d) | 14 | 20 | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho.......................... | PT (f) | S | PT | S | 10 | 14 | 3 |
| Illinois........................ | P, MnL | S, MnL | P | S | 27 | 47 | 4 |
| Indiana....................... | PT | S | PT | S | 20 | 24 | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ........................... | MjL, MnL | S | MjL | S | 17 | 19 | 1 |
| Kansas ....................... | (g) | S | (g) | S | 19 | 31 | 19 |
| Kentucky .................... | P | S | P | S | 15 | 18 | 15 |
| Louisiana.................... | P | S (h) | P | S | 17 | 16 | 2 |
| Maine......................... | P | S | P | S | 5 | 6 | 17 (i) |
| Maryland .................... | P | S | P | S | 6 | 7 | 19 |
| Massachusetts ............. | P | S | P | S | 7 | 9 | 27 |
| Michigan..................... | MjL | S | MjL | S | 20 | 19 | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota.................... | CR | S | MjL | S | 22 | 30 | $\cdots$ |
| Mississippi .................. | P | S | P | S | 43 | 46 | 2 |
| Missouri...................... | PT (j) | S | PT | S | 18 | 43 | 20 |
| Montana ..................... | CC | S | CC | S | 17 | 16 | 6 |
| Nebraska .................... | CC | U | E | U | 14 | U | U |
| Nevada....................... | MjL | S | MjL | S | 11 | 10 | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ........... | P (k) | S (k) | P (k) | S (k) | 12 | 16 | $\cdots$ |
| New Jersey .................. | CC | CC | CC | CC | 16 | 23 | 5 |
| New Mexico ................ | CC | S | CC | S | 9 (1) | 16 (1) | $\ldots$ |
| New York.................... | PT | S | PT | S | 33 | 37 | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina............ | CC | CC | CC | CC | 18 | 19 | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota.............. | CC | CC | MjL | MjL | 11 | 12 (n) |  |
| Ohio ........................... | P (m) | S (m) | P (m) | S (m) | 14 | 17 | 5 |
| Oklahoma................... | PT | S | PT | S | 15 | 19 | 0 |
| Oregon....................... | P | S | P | S | 10 | 13 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | PT | S | PT | S | 22 | 27 | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island............... | P | S | P | S | 10 | 11 | 3 |
| South Carolina ............ | (o) | S | (p) | E | 15 | 11 | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota .............. | PT | S | PT | S | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| Tennessee ................... | S | S | S | S | 9 | 14 | 15 |
| Texas .......................... | P | S (q) | P | S | 18 | 36 | 1 |
| Utah ........................... | P | S | P | S | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| Vermont...................... | CC | S | CC | S | 12 | 15 | 13 |
| Virginia....................... | E | S | (r) | S | 11 | 14 |  |
| Washington................. | P (s) | S | E (t) | S | 15 | 19 | 7 |
| West Virginia............... | P | S | P | S | 18 | 18 | 5 |
| Wisconsin ................... | MjL | S | MjL | S | 17 | 45 | 10 |
| Wyoming .................... | P | S | P | S | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | (u) | U | (u) | U | 14 | U | U |
| American Samoa ......... | P | S | E | S | 16 | 20 | ... |
| Guam ......................... | (v) | U | (v) | U | 12 | U | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | P | S | P | S | 9 | 7 | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico................ | P | S | P | S | 23 | 30 | $\cdots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | E | U | E | U | 10 | U | U |

See footnotes at end of table.

## STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, March 2013.
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
... - None reported
(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, 21 (there are also three statutory and four select committees for the House and the Senate).
(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) There are currently 17 Joint Standing Committees, two Joint Select Committees, and a joint Government Oversight Committee.
(j) Senate minority committee members chosen by minority caucus, but appointed by president pro tempore.
(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)The House had a Constitutional Revision Committee.
(o) Appointment based on seniority (Senate Rule 19D).
(p) 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).
(q) 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.
(r) Senior member of the majority party on the committee is the chair.
(s) Lieutenant governor is president of the Senate.
(t) Recommended by the Committee on Committees, approved by the president, then confirmed by the Senate.
(u) Chair of the Council.
(v) Members are appointed by the Chairperson; Chairperson is elected during majority caucus prior to inauguration.
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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Senate | House/ Assembly |  | Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor |
| Alabama................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 24 hours unless suspended by majority of members present and voting. Does not apply in special sessions. <br> House: 24 hours, except Rules \& Local Legislations Committee. Does apply in special sessions and after 27th legislative day, only 4 hrs. are required for a Senate bill. | Senate: final vote on a bill, except a local bill, is recorded. House: recorded vote if requested by member of committee and sustained by one additional committee member. |
| Alaska.................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | For meetings, by 4:00 p.m. on the preceding Thurs; for first hearings on bills, 5 days. | Roll call vote on any measure taken upon request by any member of either house. |
| Arizona.................. | $\star$ | * | * | 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. <br> 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................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 2 days (anytime with $2 / 3$ 's vote of the committee). House: 18 hours ( 2 hours with $2 / 3$ 's vote of the committee). | Senate: roll call votes are recorded. <br> House: report of committee recommendation signed by committee chair. |
| California ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: advance notice provisions exist and are published in the agendas of each house. <br> House: public notice is published in the agendas of each house. (h) | Senate: roll call. House: roll call. |
| Colorado................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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............ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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 ................ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | Senate: agenda released one day before meetings. House: agenda released four days before meetings. | Senate: results of all committee reports are recorded. House: results of all committee reports are recorded. |
| Florida ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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.................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: a list of committee meetings shall be posted by 10:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. <br> 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. |

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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Senate | House/ Assembly |  | Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor |
| Hawaii.................... | $\star$ | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ ( a ) | Senate: 72 hours before 1st referral committee meetings, 48 hours before subsequent referral committee. <br> House: 48 hours. | Senate: A quorum of committee members must be present before voting. <br> House: A quorum of committee members must be present before voting. |
| Idaho...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ ( $)^{\text {a }}$ | Senate: none. <br> 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. <br> House: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call. |
| Illinois.................... | $\star$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ (b) | Senate: 6 days.. <br> House: 6 days.. | Senate: votes on all legislative measures acted upon are recorded. House: votes on all legislative matters acted upon are recorded. |
| Indiana................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 48 hours. <br> 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. <br> House: majority of quorum; vote can be by roll call or consent. |
| Iowa ....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: none. <br> House: none. | Senate: final action by roll call. <br> House: committee reports include roll call on final disposition. |
| Kansas ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: none. House: none. | Senate: vote recorded upon request of member. House: total for and against actions recorded. |
| Kentucky ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: none. <br> House: none. | Senate: each member's vote recorded on each bill. House: each member's vote recorded on each bill. |
| Louisiana................ | $\star$ | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ ( a$)$ | Senate: no later than 1:00 p.m. the preceding day. House: no later than 4:00 p.m. the preceding day. | Senate: any motion to report an instrument is decided by a roll call vote. House: any motion to report an instrument is decided by a roll call vote. |
| Maine..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: none. (c) <br> House: none. (c) | Senate: the final vote on any bill is recorded. House: the final vote on any bill is recorded. |
| Massachusetts ......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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. <br> House: recorded vote upon request by a member. |
| Michigan................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | Senate: 3 days. <br> House: 3 days. | Senate: not needed. <br> House: not needed but recorded roll call vote upon request by a member. |

[^25]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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Senate | House/ Assembly |  | Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor |
| Mississippi ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 24 hours. House: 24 hours. | Senate: yeas and nays are reported in journal. <br> House: bills are reported out by a recorded roll call vote. |
| Montana ................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 3 legislative days. House: 3 legislative days. | Senate: every vote of each member is recorded and made public. House: every vote of each member is recorded and made public. |
| Nebraska ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | U | Seven calendar days notice before hearing a bill. | In executive session, majority of the committee must vote in favor of the motion made. |
| Nevada................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: by rule - "adequate notice" shall be provided. (d) <br> 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 ...... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 4 days. <br> House: no less than 4 days. | Senate: committees may report a bill out by voice or recorded roll call vote. <br> House: committees may report a bill out by voice or recorded roll call vote. |
| New Jersey ............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 5 state working days. House: 5 days. | Senate: the chair reports the vote of each member present on a motion to report a bill. <br> House: the chair reports the vote of each member present on motions with respect to bills. |
| New Mexico ........... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: none. <br> House: none. | Senate: vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Roll call vote upon request. <br> House: vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Roll call vote upon request. |
| New York................ | $\star$ | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ ( a$)$ | Senate: Rules require that notice be given for public hearings, but the Rules are silent as to how long. <br> House: 1 week for hearings, Thursday of prior week for meetings. | Senate: majority vote required. House: majority vote required. |
| North Carolina........ | (f) | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: none. (e) <br> House: none. (e) | Senate: no roll call vote may be taken in any committee. <br> House: roll call vote taken on any question when requested by member and sustained by one-fifth of members present. |
| North Dakota.......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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. |

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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Senate | Housel Assembly |  | Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor |
| Ohio...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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. <br> House: 5 days. If an emergency requires consideration of a matter at a meeting not announced on notice, the chair may revise or supplement the notice at any time before or during the meeting to include the matter. | Senate: the affirmative votes of a majority of all members of a committee shall be necessary to report or to postpone further consideration of bills or resolutions. Every member present shall vote, unless excused by the chair. At discretion of chair the roll call may be continued for a vote by any member who was present at the prior meeting, but no later than 10:00 a.m. of next calendar day. <br> House: the affirmative votes of a majority of all members of a committee shall be necessary to report or to postpone further consideration of bills or resolutions. Every member present shall vote, unless excused by the chair. At discretion of chair the roll call may be continued for a vote by any member who was present at the prior meeting, but no later than 12:00 noon one day following the meeting. Members must be present in order to vote on amendment. |
| Oklahoma.............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 3 day notice. House: 3 day notice. | Senate: roll call vote. House: roll call vote. |
| Oregon................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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. <br> House: affirmative roll call vote of majority of members of committee and recorded in committee minutes. |
| Pennsylvania ........... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: written notice to members containing date, time, place and agenda. <br> 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........... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: notice required. House: notice required. | Senate: majority vote of the members present. House: majority vote of the members present. |
| South Carolina........ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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. <br> House: favorable report out of committee (majority of committee members voting in favor). |
| South Dakota .......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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 ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 6 days. <br> 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. |

[^26]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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Senate | House/ Assembly |  | Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor |
| Texas ...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: 24 hours. <br> 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...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: none. House: none. | Senate: vote is recorded for each committee member for every bill considered. <br> House: vote is recorded for each committee member for every bill considered. |
| Virginia.................. | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{a})$ | $\star$ (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............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | Senate: 5 days. <br> House: 5 days. | Senate: bills reported from a committee carry a majority report which must be signed by a majority of the committee. <br> 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........... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: none. <br> House: none. | Senate: majority of committee members voting. House: majority of committee members voting. |
| Wisconsin ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 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. <br> House: number of ayes and noes are recorded. |
| Wyoming ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Senate: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day. House: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day. | Senate: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote. House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote. |
| American Samoa .... | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | 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.................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | U | Five days prior to public hearings. | Majority vote of committee members. |
| Puerto Rico............ | $\star$ | * | * | Senate: Must be notified every Thurs., one week in advance. <br> House: 24 hours advanced notice, no later than 4:00 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 ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | U | Seven calendar days. | Bills must be reported to floor by Rules Committee. |

See footnotes at end of table.
RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE - Continued

| Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, Oct. 2012. | (d) Senate:This rule may be suspended for emergencies by a two-thirds vote of appointed committee |
| :---: | :---: |
| Key: | members. House:This rule may be suspended for emergencies by a majority vote of appointed committee |
| $\star$ - Yes | members. In the Assembly this rule does not apply to committee meetings held on the floor during recess |
| * - Notice of committee meetings may also be subject to state open meetings laws; in some cases, listed | or conference committee meetings. |
| times may be subject to suspension or enforceable only to the extent "feasible" or "whenever possible." | (e) If public hearing, five calendar days. |
| U - Unicameral. | (f) Not referenced specifically, but each body publishes rules. |
| (a) Certain matters may be discussed in executive session. (Other states permit meetings to be closed | (g) Unless privileged information is being discussed with counsel or the security of the territory is |
| for various reasons, but their rules do not specifically mention "executive session."). | involved. |
| (b) A session of a house or one of its committees can be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members | (h) For bill hearings, the first committee of reference has a four-day notice and the second committee |
| 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. | of reference has a two-day notice. Informational hearings have a four-day notice. No public notice is required for resolutions or special session bills. |
| (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. |  |

Table 3.25
LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES

| State or other jurisdiction | Type of reviewing committee | Rules reviewed | Time limits in review process |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 of the 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 | $\ldots$ |
| Arizona.................... | Joint bipartisan | P,E | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas.................. | Joint bipartisan | P,E | $\ldots$ |
| California ................. | $\ldots$ | 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 | $\ldots$ |
| 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 | 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 | $\ldots$ |
| 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 which differ in subject matter or in any material respect from the rules and regulations originally proposed or which are not a logical outgrowth of the rules and regulations originally proposed must be resubmitted to the Joint Committee as part of new rulemaking. |

[^27]LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Type of reviewing committee | Rules reviewed | Time limits in review process |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kentucky .................. | Joint bipartisan statutory committee | P,E | Consideration of a proposed administrative regulation (new, amendment, repealer, etc.) cannot be deferred from consideration for more than twelve (12) consecutive months or the proposed administrative regulation is withdrawn. |
| 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 (i) | One legislative session, unless carried over to the next session of the same Legislature. |
| 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). | . ... | Administrative Regulations are not reviewed by the Mississippi Legislature. |
| 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. |

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Type of reviewing committee | Rules reviewed | Time limits in review process |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | P,E | The legislature must pass and transmit a concurrent resolution to the Gov. and head of the agency which promulgated or proposed the regulation. Agency has 30 days from receipt of concurrent resolution to amend or withdraw the regulation or proposed regulation. If the agency does not respond in a manner satisfactory to Legislature, the Legislature may, at least 20 calendar days after a transcrript of the legislative hearing concerning the regulation is placed on the desks of the members in open session, pass another concurrent resolution, this one invalidating the regulation. |
| New Mexico ............. |  |  | (g) |
| New York................. | Joint bipartisan commission | P,E | $\ldots$ |
| 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. <br> 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 (e) | P | General Assembly has 120 days to approve or disapprove. If not disapproved by joint resolution before 120 days, regulation is automatically approved. It can be approved during 120 day review period by joint resolution. |
| 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 exist; see SDCL 1-26-4 for further details. |
| Tennessee ................. | Joint bipartisan | P | All permanent rules take effect 90 days after filing with the secretary of state. Emergency rules take effect upon filing with the secretary of state and may be effective for not longer than 180 days. |
| 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. |

[^28]
## LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Type of reviewing committee | Rules reviewed | Time limits in review process |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | $\ldots$ |
| 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. |
| American Samoa ...... | Standing committee | E | $\ldots$ |
| Guam ....................... | Standing committee | P | 45 Calendar days |
| Puerto Rico.............. | ...................................................................................... (a). |  |  |
| U.S. Virgin Islands .... | ..................................................................................... (a). |  |  |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, Oct. 2012.
Key:
P - Proposed rules
$\mathrm{E}-$ 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.
(i) Major substantive Rules (as designated by the Legislature) are subject to legislative review and approval; Routine Technical Rules are not subject to any formal legislative review and approval process.

Table 3.26
LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS

|  | Reviewing committee's powers |  | Legislative powers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State or other jurisdiction | Advisory powers only (a) | No objection constitutes Committee may approval of proposed rule suspend rule |  |


| Alabama ................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | If not approved or disapproved within 35 days of filing, rule <br> is approved. If disapproved by committee, rule suspended <br> 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. |  |  |  |  |

[^29]
## LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS—Continued

|  |  |  | Reviewing committee's powers |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

[^30]
## LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, Oct. 2012.
Key:
$\star$ - Yes
$\ldots$. No
N.A. - Not applicable
(a) This column is defined by those legislatures or legislative committees that can only recommend changes to rules but have no power to enforce a change.
(b) Authorized, although constitutionally questionable.
(c) Disapproval of proposed regulations may be sustained, or reversed by action of the General Assembly in the ensuing session. The General Assembly may by resolution sustain or reverse a vote of disapproval.
(d) The reviewing committee must introduce a resolution to override a rule within the first 30 days of the next regular session of the General Assembly. If the resolution passes by less than a two-thirds majority of either house, the governor has final authority to affirm or veto the resolution.
(e) The Administrative Procedure Act is not clear on this point, but implies that the Joint Committee should either object or issue a statement of no objections.
(f) Joint Committee on Administrative Rules can send objections to issuing agency. If it does, the agency has 90 days from then to withdraw, change, or refuse to change the proposed regulations. If the Joint Committee determines that proposed regulations would seriously threaten the public good, it can block their adoption. Within 180 days the Joint Committee, or both houses of the General Assembly, can "unblock" those regulations; if that does not happen, the regulations are dead.
(g) None-except by passing statute.
(h) Committee may delay rules.
(i) If the committee determines that a proposed rule is unacceptable, it submits a report to the governor who then has 10 days to accept or reject the report. If the governor rejects the report, the rule change may be adopted by the agency. If the governor accepts the report, the agency may not adopt the rule. Emergency rules become effective upon adoption or up to 60 days after adoption as provided in the rule, but a standing committee or governor may void the rule by finding it unacceptable within 2 to 61 days after adoption and reporting such finding to agency within four days.
(j) No veto allowed. It Legislature wishes to stop a rule from being adopted, it must enact appropriate legislation prohibiting the agency from adopting the rule.
(k) Except for emergency regulations which require committee approval for adoption.
(1) 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, par. 6 of the NJ 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, in compliance with constitutional provisions.
( t$)$ Unless formal objections are made or the rule is declared void, rules are considered approved.
(u) JLCAR may recommend that an agency amend or withdraw a proposal. A vote opposing rule does not prohibit its adoption but assigns the burden of proof in any legal challenge to the agency.
(v) Standing committees and The Joint Commission on Administrative Rules may suspend the effective date of all or a part of a final regulation until the end of the next regular legislative session with the concurrence of the governor.
(w) State agencies have no power to promulgate rules without first submitting proposed rules to the legislature which must enact a statute authorizing the agency to promulgate the rule. If the legislature during a regular session disapproves all or part of any legislative rule, the agency may not issue the rule nor take action to implement all or part of the rule unless authorized to do so. However, the agency may resubmit the same or a similar proposed rule to the committee.
(x) The promulgating agency's proposed language may be amended upon agreement of the committee and the promulgating agency.
(y) The committee does not approve or disapprove administrative regulations. It reviews them and can propose amendments that will be made, if the promulgating agency agrees to the amendment.
(z) The committee may make a finding of deficiency. If that happens, a letter is sent to the Governor requesting the Governor's determination whether the administrative regulation should be withdrawn, withdrawn and amended, or put into effect notwithstanding the finding of deficiency. The finding itself does not stop the rule from going into effect. If the Governor determines that the administrative regulation should go into effect notwithstanding the finding of deficiency, the General Assembly will usually address that issue in its next regular session, either by its own finding that the administrative regulation found deficient is null, void, and unenforceable, or by amending the authorizing statute to restrict the need for the administrative regulation.
(aa) Committee makes recommendations on Major Substantive Rules, but approval or disapproval is by the full Legislature (the instrument used is a resolve).
(bb) Under very specific circumstances the answer is yes with respect to Major Substantive Rules: if the rules are submitted in accordance with the timelines established by law, and the Legislature fails to act on them, the rules may be adopted as if the Legislature approved them.
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 <br> (in years) | Other provisions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama............... | C | Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts | Standing Cmtes. | 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.................... | S | Budget \& Audit Cmte. | Standing Cmtes. | $\ldots$ | 1/y | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arizona................. | C | Legislative staff | Joint Cmte. | $\ldots$ | 6/m | 10 | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| California .............. | S | Jt. Legis. Sunset Review Cmte. (a) | $\ldots$ | Perf. eval. | $\cdots$ | Varies | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado................ | R | Dept. of <br> 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 and Investigations Cmte. | $\ldots$ | 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. | $\ldots$ | 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. | $\ldots$ | 4-6/y | 10 | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia................. | R | Dept. of Audits | Standing Cmtes. | Perf. audit | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 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) |

[^31]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 <br> (in years) | Other provisions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois.................... | R,S (f) | Governor's Office of Mgmt. and Budget | Cmte. charged with re-enacting law | (g) | $\cdots$ | Usually 10 | $\cdots$ |
| Indiana................... | S | Non-partisan staff units | Interim cmte.formed to review | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | Smaller program review process now in place after about a dozen years of formal sunset program. |
| Iowa ..................... |  |  |  | --------------- | No Program- |  |  |
| Kansas ................... | (h) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Kentucky ............... | R | Admin. Regulation Review Subcommittee (or for administrative regulations relating to education assessment and accountability, the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee) | Joint committee with subject matter jurisdiction. (y) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana................ | C | Standing cmtes. of the two houses with subject matter jurisdiction. | $\cdots$ | 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 (w) | Joint standing cmte. of jurisdiction. | Office of Program Evaluation and Government Accountability | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Maryland................ | R | Dept. of Legislative Services | Standing Cmtes. | Perf. eval. | $\cdots$ | Varies (usually 10) | $\cdots$ |
| Massachusetts ........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^32]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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Michigan................ | (e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota.............. | C (z) | Sunset Advisory Comm. (aa) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1/y | $\ldots$ | (bb) |
| Mississippi ............. | (i) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri................. | R | Oversight Division of Cmte. on Legislative Research | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 , not to exceed total of 12 | $\ldots$ |
| Montana ................. | (e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska ............... | D (e)(j) | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada.................. | C (e)(x) | Sunset Subcommittee | Legislative Commission, Full Legislature | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ...... | (k) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ............. | (e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ........... | S | Legis. Finance Cmte. | $\ldots$ | Public hearing before termination | 1/y | Varies | $\ldots$ |
| New York................ | (e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina........ | (1) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota......... |  |  |  | -- | No Program--- | --------------------------- |  |
| Ohio...................... | C (m) | Sunset Review Cmte. | $\ldots$ | Perf. eval. | (n) | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma............... | S, D | Jt. Cmtes. with jurisdiction over sunset bills | Appropriations and Budget Cmte. | $\ldots$ | 1/y | 6 | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon.................. | D (o) | $\ldots$ | (o) | Perf. eval. | 1/y | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania ........... | R | Leadership Cmte. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Varies | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island........... | (p) | $\ldots$ | No | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina........ | (q) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Dakota .......... | (r) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ............... | C | Office of the Comptroller | Government Operations Committees | $\ldots$ | 1/y |  | Up to 6 years | $\ldots$ |
| Texas ...................... | S | Sunset Advisory Commission staff | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1/y |  | 12 | $\ldots$ |
| Utah..................... | S | Interim cmtes. | Standing cmtes. as amendments may be made to bill | $\ldots$ | (v) |  | (v) | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont................ | (s) | Legis. Council staff | Senate and House <br> Government <br> Operations Cmtes. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia................... | S (e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | 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 commisions must contain a sunset provision to expire the entity after three years. |
| Washington............. | D | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Perf. eval. | 1/y |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 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) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ................ | D (t) | Program evaluation staff who work for Management Audit Cmte. | $\ldots$ | Perf. eval. (u) | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

See footnotes at end of table.
(m) There are statutory exceptions. 548 of the 123rd General Assembly) expired December 31, 2004. H.B. 516 of the 125 th General Assembly re-established the Sunset Review Cmte, but postpones its operation until the 128 th General Assembly. The bill terminates the Sunset Review Law on December 31,2010. (o) Sunset legislation was repealed in 1993. No general law sunsetting rules or agencies. (p) No standing sunset statutes or procedures at this time.
(q) Law repealed by 1998 Act 419 , Part II, Sect. 35 E.
(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 the Legislative Research Council is directed to establish one or more interim committees each year to (s) Sunsets are at the legislature's discretion. Their structure will vary on an individual basis.
(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. Legislature determines appropriate. There is a general law, however, called State Government Evaluation Law that provides for regular reviews of agencies and boards by committee of jurisdiction; the committees can recommend termination (sunset) but, again, this is ad hoc.
(x) The 2011 Nevada Legislature created the Sunset Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission with
the enactment of Senate Bill 251 (Chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada). The Subcommittee is to conduct the enactment of Senate Bill 251 (Chapter 480, Statutes of Nevada). The Subcommittee is to conduct tive Order of the Governor, and is charged with determining whether those entities should be terminated, modified, consolidated, or continued. The Subcommittee must review each entity no less often than once every ten years. After making it's initial recommendations no later than June 30, 2012, the Subcommittee must submit all subsequent recommendations to the Legislative Commission on or before June 30 of each even numbered year. The Legislative Commission may accept or reject the recommendations in whole or part and may then request that legislation be drafted for consideration by the full Legislature.
(y) During legislative interim, joint committee with subject matter jurisdiction. During legislative (y) During legislative interim, joint committee with subject matter jurisdiction. During legislative
session, a standing committee from both the House and Senate chambers each with subject matter jurisdiction. Whether in the interim or in session, this second committee has thirty (30) days in which
 Subcommittee (or, for administrative regulations relating to education assessment and accountability, the Education Assessment and Accountability Review Subcommittee).
(z) The Minnesota Sunset Act was enacted in 2011, Minn. Stat. 3D. A schedule of agencies has been established for legislative consideration through 2022. Agencies expire unless the Legislature acts to extend them. However, core state agencies are reviewed but do not expire automatically.
(aa) Sunset Advisory Commission, consisting of four members each of the Senate and Ho
(aa) Sunset Advisory Commission, consisting of four members each of the Senate and House and four
members appointed by the Governor.
(bb) Agencies subject to review must report statutorily specified information to the commission by
September 1 of the odd-numbered year before January 1 of the year in which an agency is sunset; the commission must review the agency. Public hearings must be held. During the even-year legislative session, the legislature may enact a new law providing that an agency does not expire, or (with respect to

## Chapter Four

## STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

# The State of State Addresses: Settling in for the Long Haul' 

By Sarah Beth Gehl and Katherine Willoughby

Governors were more likely this year than last to address a broader range of issues in their state of the state addresses. At least two-thirds of them considered five issues in 2013, compared to just three issues in 2012. Education, jobs and taxes remain hot topics, but health care and public safety also moved up the list. Health care was the second most mentioned issue by governors this year, not a surprise since the start date for implementation of the Affordable Care Act is less than a year away. Also, governors' consideration of gun control and safety issues was not unlikely given the tragic mass shootings in Colorado and Connecticut in 2012. Governors seemed hesitant to pursue expansive budget and policy agendas, recognizing that fiscal recovery from the Great Recession will remain sluggish.

## Politics and Money Stability and Uncertainty

Political control in the states remained fairly stable from 2012 to 2013. Republican governors lead 30 states, up one from 2012, and Democrats head up 19 states, with Rhode Island's Lincoln Chafee the sole Independent. ${ }^{2}$ Republicans likewise dominate legislatures, with Republican majorities in 28 state houses and 29 state senates. Democrats hold majorities in 21 houses and 19 senates. ${ }^{3}$ Compared to the previous year, political parties solidified their control of both branches in more states. In total, Republicans control the executive and legislative branches in 23 states, up one from last year, while Democrats control 13 states, up two from last year. Governors in 14 states - Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia - work with a legislature controlled by the opposite party or split between the parties. In Nebraska and Virginia, the governors work with a nonpartisan legislature and an evenly split senate, respectively.

State own source revenues are more stable than in the past, though revenue growth remains sluggish. Now five years after the onset of the Great Recession, governors still are wrestling with intransigent budget problems. According to the Rockefeller Institute's analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data, state tax collections were up 2.7 percent in the third quarter of 2012 compared to the same quarter in 2011, presenting the 11th consecutive quarter of growth. ${ }^{4}$ These gains provided some positive news to states, although growth has softened in recent quarters and many states still are struggling to
regain peak pre-recessionary levels. Slightly more than half the states had higher tax collections in the 2012 fiscal year than in their previous peak year, with 22 states still below their pre-recession peak. In fact, while state tax revenues were 1.3 percent higher in 2012 compared to 2008, after adjusting for inflation, these tax collections actually trailed 2008 levels by 4.9 percent. When inflation is taken into consideration, the number of states surpassing their past peak levels drops from 27 to $12 .{ }^{5}$

States face much greater uncertainty regarding future federal assistance. Governors made their speeches shortly after the federal government narrowly averted the fiscal cliff and, in most cases, just weeks before sequestration took effect. These events followed continuous debate over whether to extend the Bush tax cuts, causing some to speculate whether individuals would shift income and deductions to 2012 and cause more volatility in the coming year for state income tax collections. ${ }^{6}$ Sequestration put into effect across-the-board cuts in federal funding for discretionary programs, which greatly impacts states, although the extent or timing of those effects is unclear. The National Conference of State Legislatures estimates a $\$ 5.8$ billion decline in funding for state-administered programs in 2013 due to sequestration. ${ }^{7}$ Sequestration is layered on top of the funding caps stipulated in the 2011 Budget Control Act, which also places pressure on discretionary aid flowing to states and localities. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities estimates that federal discretionary funding will be 9 percent lower in 2013 compared to 2010-14 percent, inflation-adjusted-due to the combination of sequestration and Budget Control Act cuts. ${ }^{8}$

## Table A:

Issues Expressed by Governors in State of the State Addresses, 2009-2013

| Issue expressed by governors | 2009 <br> percentage of governors mentioning the issue ( $N=44$ ) | 2010 percentage of governors mentioning the issue ( $N=42$ ) | 2011 <br> percentage of governors mentioning the issue ( $N=47$ ) | 2012 <br> percentage of governors mentioning the issue ( $N=43$ ) | 2013 percentage of governors mentioning the issue ( $N=49$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Education | 86.4\% | 90.5\% | 93.6\% | 95.3\% | 100.0\% |
| Health care | 79.5 | 57.1 | 72.3 | 55.8 | 79.6 |
| Economic development/jobs | 79.5 | 88.1 | 87.2 | 90.7 | 77.6 |
| Tax/revenue initiative | 65.9 | 83.3 | 70.2 | 81.4 | 71.4 |
| Safety/corrections | 50.0 | 54.8 | 38.3 | 55.8 | 67.3 |
| Natural resources/energy | 79.5 | 73.8 | 44.7 | 65.1 | 57.1 |
| Transportation/roads/bridges | 65.9 | 50.0 | 46.8 | 48.8 | 46.9 |
| Surplus/deficit/rainy day/reserves | 45.5 | 78.6 | 34.0 | 60.5 | 32.7 |
| Performance/accountability | 52.3 | 73.8 | 83.0 | 55.8 | 30.6 |
| Pensions/OPEBs | 18.2 | 19.0 | 36.2 | 32.6 | 18.4 |
| Ethics reform | 15.9 | 26.2 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 16.3 |
| Local government | 20.5 | 11.9 | 17.0 | 25.6 | 14.3 |
| Transparency | 31.8 | 14.3 | 2.1 | 25.6 | 12.2 |
| Borders/illegal immigrants | 6.8 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 8.2 |
| Debt reduction | 4.5 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.1 |

Sources: Content analysis of 2009 State of State Addresses conducted by Tanya Smilley, MPA candidate and Soyoung Park, Ph.D. candidate, Public Policy; Content analysis of 2010 State of State Addresses conducted by Soyoung Park, Ph.D. candidate, Public Policy and Scott Allen, MPA candidate; Content analysis of 2011 State of State Addresses conducted by Byungwoo Cho, MPA candidate; Content analysis of 2012 and 2013 State of State Addresses conducted by Megan Phillips, MPA candidate and Sarah Beth Gehl, Ph.D. candidate, Public Policy, all students of Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia.

## A Wider Vision

With politics even more solidified and revenues improving, though sluggish, it is not surprising that governors are holding fast to their traditional interests of education, economic development and taxes. These issues again dominated state of state addresses in 2013. Every governor included an education agenda, while 78 percent discussed economic development and jobs initiatives, and 71 percent discussed a tax or revenue initiative. Since the recession began, governors have been whittling away at their budget and policy agendas. In 2009 and 2010, at least two-thirds of the governors mentioned six issues; in 2011, two-thirds mentioned five issues; and in 2012, two-thirds of chief executives mentioned just three priorities-education, jobs and taxes.

It is interesting that this funnel vision has opened up slightly in 2013. In addition to education, jobs and
taxes, at least two-thirds of governors also included health care and safety in their speeches. Upcoming changes associated with the federal Affordable Care Act of 2010, whose major provisions take effect in 2014, undoubtedly pushed health care to the forefront of gubernatorial concerns. Eighty percent of governors mentioned a health care initiative in their 2013 state of the state addresses, compared to 56 percent mentioning this issue last year. Health care rose from the sixth most popular agenda item in 2012 to second place in 2013, just behind education.

The mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary in Connecticut and events in other areas around the nation propelled safety to national attention in the months leading up to the state of the state addresses. About 67 percent of governors included safety and corrections as an agenda item, compared to 56 percent in the previous year.

## Rising Issues: <br> Medicaid Expansion and Public Safety

Federal health care reform dominated the health agenda in states this year. Under the Affordable Care Act, states are allowed to expand Medicaid eligibility to adults living below 138 percent of the poverty level by 2014. States would receive a 100 percent federal match for these newly enrolled adults in the first few years, with a gradual reduction to a 90 percent federal match by 2020. The U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on the act in 2012 upheld national health care reform, but effectively changed the Medicaid expansion from a requirement to an option for states. ${ }^{9}$ Thus, to expand or not to expand Medicaid was high on the list of concerns for governors this year.

Although there is no deadline for Medicaid expansion, the federal match begins in 2014 and many governors announced their support or opposition to the expansion in their 2013 addresses. Governors in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio and Washington stated support for Medicaid expansion. Wyoming Gov. Matthew Mead proposed a partial Medicaid expansion allowed under the Affordable Care Act. Mississippi Gov. Phil Bryant stated his opposition to Medicaid expansion in his state, noting the estimated higher costs for the program and arguing instead for compassion by "lowering our Medicaid population through economic growth, personal responsibility, and providing more access to private sector health care." Texas Gov. Rick Perry likewise asserted his opposition to expansion.

Georgia Gov. Nathan Deal claimed he "did not judge it prudent to expand the eligible population of an entitlement program by adding an additional 620,000 new enrollees, since our state is already spending approximately $\$ 2.5$ billion in state taxpayer funds annually." He emphasized that new Medicaid recipients and Affordable Care Act mandates "will raise our Medicaid costs by nearly $\$ 1.7$ billion over the next 10 years." To accommodate increasing Medicaid costs in the state, Deal pushed for the state's Department of Community Health to extend a provider fee for hospitals. The "bed tax" passed in the 2013 legislative session - allowing for the fee to be extended and relieving House and Senate members from having to vote on a tax increase. Other governors have stated their support or opposition to Medicaid expansion outside of their addresses. They include Tennessee Gov. Bill Haslam's speech in March to lawmakers opposing
the expansion, at least for now. As of March 27,2013, 27 governors supported or leaned toward supporting expansion for Medicaid, while 18 governors opposed or leaned toward opposition. Five governors were undecided. ${ }^{10}$

Although gubernatorial opposition to Medicaid expansion primarily followed party lines-the governors of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Wyoming are Republicans - there were exceptions. Republican governors in Arizona, Florida, New Mexico, Nevada and Ohio expressed support for Medicaid expansion and other components of the Affordable Care Act. These governors often made their case to constituents by arguing that any failure to expand these health services would mean lost revenues, funding that would flow to other states that choose to expand. Idaho Gov. Butch Otter described Medicaid as broken, but noted there was no timeline for expansion. He called for an effort to study the issue and consider proposals in 2014.

States have other decisions to make related to the Affordable Care Act, such as whether to establish state-based health insurance exchanges. Governors in Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota and Rhode Island discussed their plans for state-based exchanges in their addresses, while Texas Gov. Perry expressed his opposition to an exchange in his state. California Gov. Jerry Brown said he would call a special session in 2013 to address the decisions necessary to carry out the health care reform provisions.

Beyond issues related to state accommodation to federal health care reform, measures aimed at increasing the number of health professionalssuch as student loan repayment programs, additional residency programs and targeted investments in medical colleges-topped gubernatorial health agendas. Governors in Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi and Montana included medical training investments and other efforts to expand the availability of physicians among their priorities. Additional ideas included new payment models such as Deal's ideas as listed above, caps on frivolous lawsuits, legislation for smoke-free zones, Medicaid funding, long-term care investments, prescription pain medication restrictions, reproductive health and rural health access.

State investment in mental health services and program reforms was a priority among many governors, bridging health and safety issues and perhaps reflecting the desire to respond to the tragic shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School. Connecticut Gov. Dannel Malloy announced the creation of the Sandy Hook Advisory Commission to offer recommen-
dations on mental health services, among others. Delaware Gov. Jack Markell focused on mental health services for children, including the expansion of mental health professionals in schools and telemedicine to connect children to mental health services. Other governors tied mental health reform to safety, with calls for a mental health facility in the prison system in Idaho and better coordination of mental health records between counties and state police in Illinois. Governors in Colorado, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Virginia and Washington also prioritized mental health services.

Gun control and school safety measures were also among governors' priorities following the events at Sandy Hook. Governors in Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland and Virginia plan to create school safety plans or invest in officers in schools. Illinois Gov. Pat Quinn and Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley proposed a ban on assault weapons. Quinn, along with Colorado's John Hickenlooper, proposed expanding background checks for gun sales. Governors in Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Washington also mentioned gun violence as among their concerns. Beyond these measures, governors included other safety and corrections agendas, including measures to address human trafficking and domestic violence, prison funding and expansion, DUI laws, juvenile justice, the death penalty and prescription drug abuse.

## Continuing Concerns: Education, Jobs and Taxes

Advancing Learning and Economic Development
Education initiatives continued to dominate governors' agendas, as executives highlighted the direct connection between quality education and economic growth. "Our very economic stability as a state is threatened if our education system is not improved," Mississippi's Gov. Bryant said.

Governors drew attention to literacy rates, school readiness, high school and college completion, and skills-occupation mismatches. They offered proposals that focused on funding, teacher quality, performance and accountability, and school choice, among others. Increased funding for these initiatives was a primary request of governors, whether general operating support, in the form of teacher pay raises, or dedicated funds to areas such as literacy. Performance and accountability initiatives included performance pay for teachers, new standards for curriculum and teacher education,
and in Alabama, an authority for the state to take over day-to-day operations of failing districts.

Governors in Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia and Wyoming highlighted proposals to expand or refine school choice. Additional proposals included expanding digital learning - in Alaska, Hawaii, Maryland and North Carolina, attraction and retention efforts for teach-ers-in Colorado, Delaware and Iowa, an increase in the mandatory school age from 16 to 18 years in Kentucky (to keep teens in school), gubernatorial selection of the state superintendent in South Carolina, and elimination of tenure in South Dakota.

Primary and secondary education initiatives were at the top of education agendas, but pre-K and higher education also received numerous proposals, predominately related to increased funding and affordability. Thirteen governors highlighted the importance of early childhood education and proposed additional funding for program expansion in most cases. While most of the early childhood education initiatives focused on pre-K expansion, two governors - Mike Pence of Indiana and Mark Dayton of Minnesota - proposed increased funding for full-day kindergarten. Pence proposed increasing state funding for kindergarten and expanding incentives for others to support "innovative, community-driven pre-K effort for our low-income children."

For higher education, governors focused on funding, affordability and the skills-occupation mismatch. Governors proposed funding increases often to restore cuts made during the recession and in an effort to keep tuition down. Governors in California, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota and Rhode Island proposed increasing state funding to prevent tuition increases, additional funds for scholarships, or, in the case of Gov. Steve Bullock in Montana, a tuition freeze. Funding for higher education facilities was also a top postsecondary priority, with calls for additional capital projects in Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, North Dakota and Tennessee. Finally, aligning the needs of employers with the skills of students received attention by several governors. Proposals included career ready task forces in Alabama and Michigan, training programs better targeted to in-demand skills and occupations in Delaware and Georgia, and work readiness initiatives for high school students in Indiana and Iowa.

Education proposals often overlapped with economic development proposals, whether increasing workforce skills to attract employers or generating
jobs through capital projects on college campuses. Likewise, tax proposals, such as the elimination of the sales tax on manufacturing in Florida and the creation of an R\&D tax credit in Washington, often were heralded as economic development initiatives. Claims of economic development permeated other issue areas as well, such as health care, transportation and natural resources, in which governors cited expected job gains from proposed projects and investments. Additional economic development agendas - beyond those found in other issue areas included streamlining regulations, improving job opportunities for veterans, aiding the agriculture industry and encouraging entrepreneurship. Veterans were a particular priority, as in previous years, with governors in Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland and Michigan offering proposals such as licensing revisions for veterans and military spouses, state contracts for veteran-owned businesses and tax credits for employers hiring veterans.

## Still Desperately Seeking Revenues

In spite of the prominence of health and safety concerns among governors this year, these chief executives remain focused on revenues-almost three-quarters mentioned ideas about tax policy changes and/or revenue enhancements. Many governors couched their ideas in terms of economic development-to maintain or enhance a businessfriendly environment and promote job creation. Others presented equity concerns as a reason for attempting tax reforms and/or changes. Not surprisingly, much of the divide to cut or raise taxes fell along party lines. Many Republican governors discussed tax cuts or, at the very least, replacing certain taxes by doing away with some traditional state tax sources.

Nebraska's Republican Gov. Dave Heineman provided a comprehensive explanation of his tax plan, describing his state's tax system as mediocre and offering up replacement of the state's income tax with a reformed sales tax. Citing comparative statistics from a report by the state's Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council, he noted that Nebraska's top personal income tax rate is "higher than every one of our neighboring states." Also, unlike other states, Nebraska does not exempt retired military pay or Social Security income from taxation and continues to impose an inheritance tax. To give Nebraska a competitive edge, Heineman suggested eliminating sales tax exemptions because the state "exempts more than we collect." He concluded,"Nebraska wouldn't need to have an
individual income tax or a corporate income tax" if sales tax exemptions were eliminated. Similarly, Republican Gov. Mike Pence of Indiana sought to lower the state's income tax by 10 percent. Kansas Republican Gov. Sam Brownback pressed for no state income tax, claiming that his "glide path to zero (income tax) will not cut funding for schools, higher education or essential safety net programs." Republican governors in Oklahoma and South Carolina also called for state income tax relief.

Democratic Arkansas Gov. Mike Beebe attacked his state's "onerous sales tax on groceries," promising to continue to chip away its rate to reach zero, if possible. Republican Tennessee Gov. Haslam wanted his state's groceries sales tax reduced from 5.5 to 5 percent in the next three years. He also seeks to raise the exemption level on Tennessee's estate tax "with a goal of reaching the federal level" while in office. Florida Gov. Rick Scott, also a Republican, wanted to do away with the state's sales tax on manufacturing equipment and exempt more businesses from having to pay taxes. "If we are successful this year, we will have removed the business tax from 70 percent of businesses since taking office," Scott said. Republican Virginia Gov. Bob McDonnell spoke of eliminating the state's gas tax by increasing sales and use taxes that are not applied to gasoline. "We will be the first state in the nation to eliminate the gas tax, which is projected to be in a long-term decline," said McDonnell.

Republican Idaho Gov. Butch Otter asked for an income tax credit to businesses for each new hire, as well as a $\$ 1,000$ credit to employers for each veteran hired. Maryland's Democratic governor wants an expansion of job creation tax credits and a new cybersecurity tax credit. Republican Ohio Gov. John Kasich's budget plan cut taxes by $\$ 1.4$ billion and allows for "a 50 percent tax cut to small businesses." Business tax relief and/or tax credit reform was sought by Republican governors in Mississippi, Nevada, and New Mexico as well as Democratic governors in Missouri and Montana.

Many governors discussed their efforts to pursue less complicated, more equitable tax structures. Republican North Carolina Gov. Pat McCrory called for tax policy that is simple, competitive, modern and pro-growth. The state's legislature has been making noise about eliminating its income tax to become more competitive with neighboring Tennessee, which has a limited state income tax, and Florida, which has no state income tax. Republican Alaska Gov. Sean Parnell suggested "a more balanced, competitive, predictable tax system," and
asked for fair revenue proposals that generate new oil production and a competitive environment, and "simplify and restore balance to our fiscal system." He also called for cutting unemployment taxes, if the state's unemployment insurance fund is found to be solvent.

Democratic Kentucky Gov. Steve Beshear asked for modernization of an outdated tax code, suggesting a structure "that's fair to all of our citizens and easy to understand." Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer discussed simplifying the state's tax code as well, to "remove one more barrier to economic growth." Minnesota's Democratic Gov. Mark Dayton called for raising revenues responsibly and "making our tax structure fairer." Dayton wants to reduce Minnesota's sales tax rate and lower property taxes, replacing lost revenues with an increase in the personal income tax rate on high-income earners. Gov. Deval Patrick of Massachusetts had a similar plan, and acknowledged, "there is no good time to raise taxes." Patrick talked of cutting the state sales tax, earmarking those revenues for infrastructure and public works projects and simultaneously increasing the state income tax by 1 percent, doubling personal exemptions, eliminating some itemized deductions and dedicating the resulting revenues to education funding. New York's Democratic Gov. Andrew Cuomo pushed gaming as a source of new revenues, proposing casinos and gambling "to boost upstate development."

Several governors talked about dedicating funds to support their budget and policy agendas. Hawaii's Democratic Gov. Neil Abercrombie called for redirecting revenue that in the past has been funneled into the general fund to "go to the intended purposes of energy diversification and food safety and security." His ideas for using earmarked revenues include an increased tax on property transactions of more than $\$ 2$ million and a 10 cent fee applied to single-use checkout bags.

Governors in Iowa (R) and Colorado (D) sought changes to school financing mechanisms and/or property tax reforms. While Hickenlooper in Colorado wants to rewrite the state's school finance legislation to untie the fiscal knot he says has been created by TABOR, the Gallagher Amendment and Amendment 23, Iowa's Branstad wants to replace 100 percent of property tax revenue for local schools with state aid. In New Hampshire, Gov. Maggie Hassan presented a budget that funds education investments by repealing a voucher tax credit "that would have diverted millions of dollars in taxpayer money to private and religious schools with no
accountability." Vermont Gov. Peter Shumlin proposed making "the largest single investment in early childhood education in the state's history," by redirecting money from a tax credit toward affordable child care programs.

Branstad wants significant changes to the state's property tax system - also recommending full funding of homestead, elderly and disabled tax credits, reclassifying property, cutting the cap on valuation growth of properties, and reducing commercial and industrial property tax values. In Rhode Island, Chafee recommended $\$ 30$ million in property tax relief via state aid to cities and towns and dedicated funds for local roads and streetscape projects. He also recommended supporting local governments "by providing access to abandoned tax credits." Governors in Idaho and Michigan are seeking property tax reforms, too. In Idaho, Otter wants to eliminate the personal property tax and provide local option taxing authority to counties so that "county voters can decide for themselves how to address their most pressing needs." In Michigan, Dayton wants reform that supports local governments, "make sure we have a yes vote on a proposition to keep that replacement revenue stream for local jurisdictions" (through user fee increases). Montana's Bullock proposed a property tax rebate to "everyone with their primary residence in the state."

## What's Left?

Education maintains its top spot on the list of issues for governors this year in spite of the rising issues of health care and public safety. Other traditional hot topics in states - such as jobs and taxes - were less likely to be addressed this year. In fact, of the 10 issues that fall behind safety and corrections those issues addressed by less than two-thirds of the governors-only ethics reform was discussed by more governors this year than last; more than double the proportion of governors considered ethics reform this year compared to last year. On the other hand, governors' consideration of rainy day funds, reserves, deficits and/or surpluses, performance and accountability issues, and pensions dropped by almost half each this year.

The popular conversation around rainy day funds concerns replenishment. As revenues continue to improve, refilling rainy day funds seems to be a priority for some chief executives; this year, 32.7 percent mentioned these funds, reserves, a surplus or a deficit compared with 60.5 percent last year. In fact, one-quarter of the governors proposed increasing reserve funds or even discussed
surpluses in their recommended budgets. Rainy day funds totaled more than 10 percent of state general funds in the mid-2000s, but dropped to 2.5 percent in 2009 and 2010 as governors relied on reserves to fill a portion of the recessionary budget gaps. ${ }^{11}$ Excluding Alaska and Texas, both states with sizeable reserve funds, state rainy day funds stand at 5 percent of state general funds in fiscal 2012. Although 5 percent has been considered the rule of thumb for healthy reserves, Scott Pattison, executive director of the National Association of State Budget Officers, said this level may be too low to provide much help going forward in light of increased volatility in state revenues. ${ }^{12}$

Governors in Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Montana, Tennessee and Virginia mentioned increasing reserve funds as part of their budget priorities for the coming year. ${ }^{13}$ Additionally, governors in Kansas, Minnesota and Mississippi highlighted a surplus produced by their proposed budgets. California's Brown argued for shoring up reserves "against the leaner times that will surely come." Hawaii's Abercrombie tied the need to grow reserve funds to protecting the state's bond rating. Governors in Texas and Wyoming proposed spending a portion of their state's rainy day funds. Perry proposed using $\$ 3.7$ billion of the $\$ 12$ billion in Texas's rainy day fund for one-time infrastructure projects, arguing that the state "shouldn't accumulate billions more [in the rainy day fund] than necessary."

## Conclusion

To a certain extent, governors' addresses this year, like last year, remain constrained. At least twothirds of governors considered education, health care, jobs, taxes and public safety in 2013. The basket of issues is fuller this year-five issues compared to three, but includes health care and safety - natural areas of focus due to the impending implementation requirements of federal health care law and given the tragic shootings across the nation, particularly the one in Connecticut around the time that many governors began crafting their state speeches. Governors seem resigned to a very slow fiscal recovery in the states. For example, much of their discussions about revenues regarded shoring up rainy day funds for the next storm and/ or exchanges among tax sources-eliminating one type of tax, changing another type and/or implementing a different type-if not a request to eliminate a tax altogether. Most of these ideas are pressed as economic development, to create a strong business
friendly climate. Aside from those five issues and including ethics reform, it was less likely that governors addressed any of the other issues typically investigated in this research. It would seem that governors are settling into a moderate, careful vision for state government operations in the future.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Governors report annually or biennially to their legislatures regarding the fiscal condition of their state, commonwealth or territory. They often use their address to lay out their policy and budget agendas for their upcoming or continuing administration. The 2013 state of the state addresses were accessed from January 1 through March 12, 2013, via www.nga.org or www.stateline.org or the state government's homepage. This research considers those 49 states with transcripts available at these sites as of March 12, 2013. The only speech not available by this date was that for the State of Louisiana. All quotes and data presented here are from the addresses accessed on these websites, unless otherwise noted. To conduct a content analysis of governors' state of state addresses, 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. The governor needed to relay that the function, activity or issue is an important item in next year's-fiscal 2014-budget and policy direction. Just mentioning a state function or policy area like health care in a speech did not classify the issue as an agenda item addressed by a governor. Further, a review by a governor of his or her past accomplishments in any particular issue area did not count in this content analysis.
${ }^{2}$ National Governors Association. (2013). Governors Roster 2013. Accessed on March 10, 2013 at: http://www. nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/home/governors/current-gov ernors/col2-content/list---governors-links/current-gover nors-by-state-party \% 40/GOVLIST.PDF.
${ }^{3}$ National Conference of State Legislatures. (2012). Party composition of state legislatures. (Dec. 12). Accessed on March 10, 2013 at: http://www.ncsl.org/legislatures-elec tions/elections/statevote-charts.aspx.
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## GOVERNORS

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[^33]
# Gubernatorial Elections, Campaign Costs and Winning Governors 

By Thad Beyle

Governors continue to be in the forefront of governmental activity in the 21st century. They are in the middle of addressing the problems facing the country's weak economy. The demands on governors to propose state budgets and keep them in balance have continued to increase greatly during the ongoing recession as severe revenue shortfalls have hit the states. This places severe limits on the states'abilities to address the many growing needs of people and businesses trying to live through such tough times. The varying political viewpoints on what and how state government should work on this continuing set of problems only makes it harder for elected leaders to achieve agreements over policy needs and governmental responsibilities.

## 2012 Gubernatorial Politics

Eleven states hold gubernatorial elections in the final year of a four-year presidential term. ${ }^{1}$ In 2012, they were joined by a 12 th state - Wisconsin - which held a special recall and replacement election for Gov. Scott Walker. A total of 900,939 registered voters signed petitions to hold a recall election for Walker, who was first elected in 2010.

The 2012 gubernatorial elections kicked off May 8 with the Wisconsin Republican primary, which Walker won by slightly more than 97 percent of the votes cast. The Democratic primary election was captured by former Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett, who won 58.1 percent of the votes cast as he defeated four other Democratic candidates. In the June 5 recall and replacement election, Walker won by getting 53.08 percent of the votes cast-a 6.8 -point margin of victory over Barrett.

In the other 11 gubernatorial elections held in 2012, six were won by the incumbents: Delaware's Jack Markell, Missouri's Jay Nixon, North Dakota's Jack Dalrymple, Utah's Gary Herbert, Vermont's Peter Shumlin and West Virginia's Earl Ray Tomblin. Although she was eligible to seek a second term, North Carolina Gov. Beverly Perdue decided not to seek a second term. That election was won by Republican Pat McCrory, resulting in a party shift in North Carolina. In the other four open races, although a new governor was elected, no party changes occurred. Montana, New Hampshire and Washington remained Democratic and Indiana remained Republican.

The partisan control of governors' seats changed from the post-2011 election setting of 29 Republicans/20 Democrats/one Independent, to the
post-2012 election setting of 30 Republicans / 19 Democrats/one Independent serving as governors.

## Gubernatorial Elections

As seen in Table A, incumbents were eligible to seek another term in 445 of the 588 gubernatorial contests-76 percent-held between 1970 and 2012. In those contests, 348 incumbents sought re-election ( 78.2 percent), and 266 succeeded ( 76.4 percent). Those who were defeated were more likely to lose in the general election than in their own party primary by a 3 -to- 1 ratio. Since 2000 , there have been four incumbent governors who lost their bid for another term in a party primary - in 2004, Missouri Gov. Bob Holden (D) and Utah Gov. Olene Walker (R); in 2006, Alaska Gov. Frank Murkowski (R); and in 2010, Nevada Gov. Jim Gibbons (R). In three of these losses, the winning Republican candidate in the party primary also won the general election: in 2004, Jon Huntsman (Utah); in 2006, Sarah Palin (Alaska); and in 2010, Brian Sandoval (Nevada). Only one of these primary losses was tied to that party's loss in the general election: in 2004-Missouri went from Gov. Bob Holden (D) to Matt Blunt $(\mathrm{R})$ who won and this led to a party switch.
Democratic candidates held a winning edge in 316 of the 588 elections ( 53.7 percent) occurring between 1970 and 2012. In 223 of these races ( 37.9 percent), the results led to a party shift; in 2012, the shift occurred in North Carolina from Democratic to Republican. Party shifts have evened out over the years so that neither of the two major parties has an edge in the past four decades of gubernatorial elections.

Table A: Gubernatorial Elections: 1970-2012

| Year | Number of races | Democratic winner |  | Number of incumbent governors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Eligible to run |  | Actually ran |  | Won |  | Lost |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | In general |
|  |  | Number | Percent |  |  | Number | Percent |  |  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | In primary | election |
| 1970 | 35 | 22 | 63 | 29 | 83 | 24 | 83 | 16 | 64 | 8 | 36 | 1 (a) | 7 (b) |
| 1971 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 0 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... |  |  |
| 1972 | 18 | 11 | 61 | 15 | 83 | 11 | 73 | 7 | 64 | 4 | 36 | 2 (c) | 2 (d) |
| 1973 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | ... | ... | 1 | 100 | 1 (e) | , |
| 1974 | 35 | 27 (f) | 77 | 29 | 83 | 22 | 76 | 17 | 77 | 5 | 24 | 1 (g) | 4 (h) |
| 1975 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 2 | 66 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| 1976 | 14 | 9 | 64 | 12 | 86 | 8 | 67 | 5 | 63 | 3 | 33 | 1 (i) | 2(j) |
| 1977 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1978 | 36 | 21 | 58 | 29 | 81 | 23 | 79 | 16 | 73 | 7 | 30 | 2 (k) | 5 (1) |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | .. |
| 1982 | 36 | 27 | 75 | 33 | 92 | 25 | 76 | 19 | 76 | 6 | 24 | 1 (o) | 5 (p) |
| 1983 | 3 | 3 | 100 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 100 | , | . 6 | 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 | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 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 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | . | ... | .. |
| 1990 | 36 | 19 (w) | 53 | 33 | 92 | 23 | 70 | 17 | 74 | 6 | 26 |  | 6 (x) |
| 1991 | 3 | 2 | 67 | 2 | 67 | 2 | 100 | . | $\ldots$ | 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 | ... | . | ... | $\ldots$ |
| 1996 | 11 | 7 | 64 | 9 | 82 | 7 | 78 | 7 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1997 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | 1 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . $\cdot$ |
| 1998 | 36 | 11 (ee) | 31 | 27 | 75 | 25 | 93 | 23 | 92 | 2 | 8 | $\ldots$ | 2 (ff) |
| 1999 | 3 | 2 | 67 | 2 | 67 | 2 | 100 | 2 | 100 | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  |
| 2000 | 11 | 8 | 73 | 7 | 88 | 6 | 86 | 5 | 83 | 1 | 17 | ... | 1 (gg) |
| 2001 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 2002 | 36 | 14 | 39 | 22 | 61 | 16 | 73 | 12 | 75 | 4 | 25 | $\ldots$ | 4 (hh) |
| 2003 | 4 (ii) | 1 | 25 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 100 | ... |  | 2 | 100 |  | 2 (ji) |
| 2004 | 11 | 6 | 55 | 11 | 100 | 8 | 73 | 4 | 50 | 4 | 50 | 2 (kk) | 2 (11) |
| 2005 | 2 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| 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 | $\ldots$ | 1 (oo) |
| 2008 | 11 | 7 | 64 | 9 | 82 | 8 | 89 | 8 | 100 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ( |
| 2009 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 100 | ... | ... | 1 | 100 | $\ldots$ | 1 (pp) |
| 2010 | 37 | 13 | 35 | 22 | 60 | 14 | 64 | 11 | 79 | 3 | 21 | 1 (qq) | 2 (rr) |
| 2011 | 4 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 75 | 3 | 100 | 3 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 12 | 7 | 58 | 8 | 67 | 7 | 88 | 7 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Totals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number | 588 | 315 |  | 445 |  | 348 |  | 266 |  | 82 |  | 21 | 61 |
| Percent | 100 | 53.6 |  | 76.0 |  | 87.2 |  | 76.4 |  | 23.6 |  | 25.6 | 74.4 |

Source: The Council of State Governments, The Book of the States, 2012, (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2012), 204, 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.
(1) Robert F. Bennett, R-Kan.; Rudolph G. Perpich, D-Minn.; Meldrim Thompson, R-N.H.; Robert Straub, D-Ore.; 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.

Footnotes are continued on the next page.

## Table A: Gubernatorial Elections: 1970-2012, Footnotes Continued

(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, DS.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 preprimary convention.
(11) Joe Kernan, D-Ind.; Craig Benson, R-N.H.
(mm) Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska.
(nn) Robert Ehrlich, R-Md.
(oo) Ernie Fletcher, R-Ky.
(pp) Jon Corzine, D-N.J.
(qq) Jim Gibbons, R-Nev.
(rr) Chet Culver, D-Iowa; Ted Strickland, D-Ohio.

Between 1970 and 1992, Democrats won 200 of the 324 races for governor ( 62 percent). From 1993 to 2003, Republicans leveled the playing field by winning 85 of the 145 races for governor ( 59 percent). From 2004 to 2012, there was a virtual tie between which party won the 118 races, with the Republicans winning 59 (50 percent), Democrats winning 58 ( 49.2 percent) and an Independent winning a single race ( 0.8 percent).

In the first decade of the 21st century, many new faces filled governor's mansions. From 2000 to 2009, new governors were voted in in 118 elections (51.7 percent). Nine new governors took office upon the incumbent vacating the office from 2000 to $2009 .{ }^{2}$ During the previous decade, 70 new governors were sworn into office.

In the first three years of the current decade, considerable turnover among governors continued. In 2010, 26 new governors were elected in 37 races, and two other governors succeeded to the office upon the resignation of the incumbent to take over as one of the state's new U.S. senators. ${ }^{3}$

Of the four gubernatorial elections held in 2011, one new governor was elected-Mississippi’s Phil Bryant. West Virginia's successor Gov. Earl Ray Tomblin won a special election by a narrow 2.3point margin to fill out former Gov. Joe Manchin's remaining term. In the two other 2011 gubernatorial elections, both incumbents won their second terms. ${ }^{4}$ In 2012, five new governors were elected. ${ }^{5}$

In sum, in the 53 governors' elections of 201012,32 new governors were elected ( 60.4 percent), while 21 incumbent governors won re-election (39.6 percent).

## The New Governors

During the 2009-12 gubernatorial elections and resignations, new governors took several routes to the office. Twenty-one previously had held an elective office. These include:

- Seven lieutenant governors: Alaska Gov. Sean Parnell, Mississippi Gov. Phil Bryant, North Dakota Gov. Jack Dalrymple, South Dakota Gov. Dennis Daugaard and Utah Gov. Gary Herbert, all Republicans; and Illinois Gov. Pat Quinn and Kentucky Gov. Steve Beshear, who served as lieutenant governor from 1983 to 1987, both Democrats;
- Six attorneys general: California Gov. Jerry Brown, who also was elected as governor in 1974 and 1978, Missouri Gov. Jay Nixon, Montana Gov. Steve Bullock and New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo - all Democrats; and Pennsylvania Gov. Tom Corbett and Virginia Gov. Robert McDonaldboth Republicans;
- Two former governors in addition to Jerry Brown: Oregon Gov. John Kitzhaber, a Democrat, elected in 1994 and 1998, and Iowa Gov. Terry Branstad, a Republican, elected in 1982, 1986, 1990 and 1994;
- One secretary of state: Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer, a Republican, who succeeded to office upon the resignation of Gov. Janet Napolitano in 2009;
- Three U.S. senators: Kansas Gov. Sam Brownback, a Republican, Minnesota Gov. Mark Dayton, a Democrat, and Rhode Island Gov. Lincoln Chafee, an Independent; and
- One state treasurer: Delaware Gov. Jack Markell, Democrat.

Fourteen new governors previously had held elected non-statewide offices. These include:

- Seven former members of Congress: Hawaii Gov. Neal Abercrombie and Washington Gov. Jay Inslee, both Democrats, and Georgia Gov. Nathan Deal, Indiana Gov. Mike Pence, Louisiana Gov. Bobby Jindal, Ohio Gov. John Kasich and Oklahoma Gov. Mary Fallin, all Republicans;
- Five mayors or former mayors: Colorado Gov. John Hickenlooper, Denver, and Connecticut Gov. Dannel Malloy, Stamford - both Democrats; and Maine Gov. Paul LePage, Waterville, North Carolina Gov. Pat McCrory, Charlotte, and Tennessee Gov. Bill Haslam, Knoxville - all Republicans;
- Four state legislators: South Carolina Gov. Nikki Haley, a Republican state representative, New Hampshire Gov. Maggie Wood Hassan, a Democratic senate majority leader, plus Vermont Gov. Peter Shumlin and West Virginia Gov. Earl Ray Tomblin, both Democratic state senate leaders; and
- Two county officials: New Mexico Gov. Susana Martinez, district attorney, and Wisconsin Gov. Scott Walker, county CEO - both Republicans.
Six new governors followed a unique path to the governorship:
- Three former federal attorneys or judges: New Jersey Gov. Christopher Christie, a former U.S. attorney; Nevada Gov. Brian Sandoval, a former federal district court judge; and Wyoming Gov. Matt Mead, a former U.S. attorney - all Republicans;
- Two businessmen: Florida Gov. Rick Scott, a health care company executive, and Michigan Gov. Rick Snyder, a venture capitalist in computers - both Republicans; and
- One doctor: Alabama Gov. Robert Bentley, a dermatologist, Republican.
Two of these new governors have a family heritage tied to the office, as their fathers also served as the state's top executive. New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo is the son of former Gov. Mario Cuomo, elected in 1982, 1986 and 1990. Rhode Island Gov. Lincoln Chafee is the son of former Gov. John Chafee, who was elected in 1962, 1964 and 1966.

In the 478 gubernatorial races between 1977 and 2012 - the last elected political step taken prior to this gubernatorial election-among the candidates were 118 lieutenant governors ( 33 won), 105 attorneys general ( 30 won); 35 secretaries of state (eight won), 29 state treasurers (eight won), and 19 state
auditors or comptrollers (three won). Looking at these numbers from a bettor's point of view, the odds of a lieutenant governor being elected governor stand at 3.6 -to- 1 ; an attorney general at 3.5 -to- 1 ; a secretary of state at $4.4-$ to- 1 ; a state treasurer at 3.6 -to- 1 ; and a state auditor or comptroller stands at 6.3-to-1.
One other unique aspect about the current governors are the five women serving in 2013, just one less than were serving in 2010-12. This decrease was due to two women leaving office at the end of their terms in 2012 and only one new female governor being elected in $2012 .{ }^{6}$ Three of these women were elected governors in 2010 to their first term. ${ }^{7}$ As noted above, a fourth was elected to her first term in 2012. ${ }^{8}$ And in Arizona in 2009, Lt. Gov. Jan Brewer succeeded to the office when incumbent Gov. Janet Napolitano resigned to join newly elected President Barack Obama's cabinet. Six other women were major party candidates in the 2010 races, but they did not win. ${ }^{9}$
Looking at Table D, three distinct phases can be seen. The first phase prior to 1920 saw no women governors. The second phase from 1924 to 1966 saw three wives or former first ladies elected to office. The third phase, 1970 to 2012, provides a list of 33 women who have succeeded or been elected to serve as governors in 22 different states. Women became more of a part of the gubernatorial scene from 2004 to 2012. Thirty women ran for governor either as a major party candidate or an incumbent seeking another term, with 15 of them winning ( 50 percent).

## Cost of Gubernatorial Elections

Table B presents data on the total cost of gubernatorial elections from 1977 to 2012 and reveals two very clear patterns. The first pattern is the rhythm of gubernatorial elections in each four-year cycle. In the odd year following a presidential election year, only two states hold their elections-New Jersey and Virginia. In the mid-year between presidential elections, 36 states hold their elections. In the year before a presidential election, only three states hold their elections-Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi. And during a presidential election year, 11 states hold their elections.
The second pattern is the consistent growth in the amount of money spent in gubernatorial campaigns during the four-decade period, with only a few drops between comparable years in the cycles. These drops usually were tied to relatively uncontested races when an incumbent was successful in his or her re-election bid.

# Table B: Total Cost of Gubernatorial Elections: 1971-2012 (in thousands of dollars) 

|  | Number | Total campaign costs |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average cost } \\ \text { per state } \\ (2012 \$)(b) \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | of races | Actual \$ | 2012\$ (a) |  |  |
| 1977 | 2 | 12,312 | 46,654 | 23,370 |  |
| 1978 | 36 (c) | 102,342 | 360,535 | 10,015 | Source: Thad Beyle. |
| 1979 | 3 | 32,744 | 103,555 | 34,518 | Key: |
| 1980 | 13 | 35,634 | 99,287 | 7,637 | N.A. - Not available. <br> (a) Developed from the table "Historic Consumer Price Index for |
| 1981 | 2 | 24,648 | 62,258 | 31,129 | All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)," created by the Bureau of Labor |
| 1982 | 36 | 181,832 | 432,624 | 12,017 | Statistics for the U.S. Department of Labor. Each year's expenditures |
| 1983 | 3 | 39,966 | 92,130 | 30,710 | are converted into the 2012\$ value of the dollar by dividing those \$ |
| 1984 | 13 | 47,156 | 104,212 | 8,016 | expenditures by the percent of that year's CPI-U value to control for the effect of inflation or recession over the period. |
| 1985 | 2 | 18,859 | 40,237 | 20,118 | (b) Average cost per state is the result of dividing the 2012\$ total |
| 1986 | 36 | 270,605 | 566,831 | 15,745 | campaign expenditures by the number of elections held that year. <br> (c) The expenditure data of 1978 are a particular problem as the |
| 1987 | 3 | 40,212 | 81,269 | 27,090 | two sources compiling data on this year's elections did so in differing |
| 1988 | 12 (d) | 52,208 | 101,316 | 8,443 | ways that excluded some candidates. The result is that the numbers for 1978 under-represent the actual costs of these elections by some |
| 1989 | 2 | 47,902 | 88,691 | 44,345 | unknown amount. The sources are: Rhodes Cook and Stacy West, |
| 1990 | 36 | 345,493 | 606,873 | 16,858 | "1978 Advantage," CQ Weekly Report,(1979):1757-1758, and The Great |
| 1991 | 3 | 34,564 | 58,267 | 19,422 | Louisiana Spendathon (Baton Rouge: Public Affairs Research Council, |
| 1992 | 12 | 60,278 | 98,639 | 8,220 | March 1980). <br> (d) As of the 1986 election, Arkansas switched to a four-year term |
| 1993 | 2 | 36,195 | 57,507 | 28,754 | for the governor, hence the drop from 13 to 12 for this off-year. |
| 1994 | 36 | 417,873 | 648,627 | 18,007 | (e) As of the 1994 election, Rhode Island switched to a four-year |
| 1995 | 3 | 35,693 | 53,771 | 17,924 | (f) In 2003, there was a special recall and replacement election |
| 1996 | 11 (e) | 68,610 | 100,395 | 9,127 | held in California in which voters elected to recall incumbent Gov. Gray Davis (D) from office and replace him with Gov. Arnold |
| 1997 | 2 | 44,823 | 64,115 | 32,058 | Schwarzenegger (R), hence the fourth election in this off-year |
| 1998 | 36 | 470,326 | 662,524 | 18,403 | instead of the normal three. |
| 1999 | 3 | 16,276 | 22,431 | 7,477 | (g) In 2010, Utah held a special election to elect Gov. Gary Herbert |
| 2000 | 11 | 97,098 | 129,378 | 11,762 | $(\mathrm{R})$ to the position which he had been appointed to in 2009. In 2009, then-Lt. Gov. Herbert succeeded to the office of governor after Jon |
| 2001 | 2 | 70,400 | 91,263 | 45,631 | Huntsman (R) left to become U.S. ambassador to China. Under Utah |
| 2002 | 36 | 841,427 | 1,073,797 | 29,828 | law, voters must agree that a succeeding governor can hold the role |
| 2003 | 4 (f) | 69,939 | 87,271 | 21,818 | until the next regularly scheduled election. <br> (h) In 2011, West Virginia held a special election to elect Gov. Earl |
| 2004 | 11 | 112,625 | 136,880 | 12,444 | Ray Tomblin (D) to the position he had been appointed in 2010. |
| 2005 | 2 | 131,996 | 155,180 | 77,590 | Tomblin was appointed governor upon the resignation of Gov. Joe Manchin (D), who won a seat in the U.S. Senate. West Virginia law |
| 2006 | 36 | 727,552 | 828,553 | 23,015 | requires a special election must be held in the case of a gubernatorial |
| 2007 | 3 | 93,803 | 103,868 | 34,623 | succession. |
| 2008 | 11 | 118,912 | 126,799 | 11,527 | (i) In 2012, Wisconsin held a special recall and replacement election focused on Gov. Scott Walker (R). Walker received 53 percent |
| 2009 | 2 | 92,911 | 98,906 | 49,452 | of the vote and was not recalled. In North Dakota, the law has been |
| 2010 | 37 (g) | 920,735 | 969,501 | 26,203 | changed so that candidates no longer have to report the amount of |
| 2011 | 4 (h) | 45,934 | 46,886 | 11,721 | \$ expenditures made in the campaign. |
| 2012 | 12 (i) | 144,044 | 144,044 | 13,095 |  |

- The recent drop in the amount spent between the 2005 and 2009 races in New Jersey and Virginia probably signaled the impact of the Great Recession on how much money was available for these elections. Other reasons could account for this slight drop. In 2005, both elections were open seat races in which Democrats won. In 2009, one election was an open seat race and the other saw an incumbent lose a bid for a second term; Republicans won both races.
- The amount of money spent in the most recent mid-presidential term races increased dramati-
cally. In 2002, the total amount spent was slightly more than $\$ 841$ million. In 2006, the total amount spent was down to $\$ 727.7$ million. In 2010, it rose to more than $\$ 920$ million.
- The amounts spent in presidential election year governors' races also have been increasing over the past few cycles. In 2004, the total amount spent was $\$ 112.8$ million and in 2008, it rose to $\$ 118.9$ million. In 2012, there was a bigger bump up to $\$ 144$ million. Included in the 2012 figure was the expensive Wisconsin special recall and replacement election, in which $\$ 35.06$ million was spent.


## Table C：Cost of Gubernatorial Campaigns，Most Recent Elections，2009－2012

| State | Year | Winner | Point margin | Total campaign expenditures |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Winner |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All candidates } \\ (2012 \$) \end{gathered}$ | Cost per vote （2012\＄） | Spent（2012\＄） | Percent of all expenditures | Vote percent |
| Alabama ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋15．7 | \＄30，955，749 | \＄20．38 | \＄8，746，700 | 28．7\％ | 57．6\％ |
| Alaska．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R ћ | ＋21．4 | 2，929，003 | 11.43 | 540，906 | 18.5 | 59.1 |
| Arizona．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R ћ | ＋11．86 | 8，242，606 | 4.77 | 1，916，399 | 23.3 | 54.3 |
| Arkansas．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | ＋30．79 | 6，364，233 | 8.15 | 5，713，237 | 89.8 | 64.4 |
| California ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D\＃ | ＋12．9 | 231，444，527 | 22.93 | 38，228，377 | 16.5 | 53.8 |
| Colorado．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D\＃ | ＋14．67 | 9，985，484 | 5.59 | 4，128，814 | 41.4 | 51.1 |
| Connecticut ．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D\＃ | ＋0．56 | 35，859，957 | 31.30 | 9，227，154 | 25.7 | 49.5 |
| Delaware ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2012 | D $\star$ | ＋40．64 | 1，899，520 | 4.77 | 1，656，189 | 96.5 | 69.3 |
| Florida ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋1．15 | 23，375，623 | 4.36 | 2，432，630 | 10.4 | 48.9 |
| Georgia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋10 | 29，305，484 | 11.38 | 8，782，317 | 30.0 | 53.0 |
| Hawaii．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D\＃ | ＋17．1 | 12，517，188 | 32.72 | 4，845，327 | 38.7 | 58.2 |
| Idaho．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R 太 | ＋26．2 | 3，378，637 | 7.47 | 1，893，116 | 56.0 | 59.1 |
| Illinois．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D $\star$ | ＋0．85 | 34，551，144 | 9.26 | 2，113，721 | 6.1 | 46.8 |
| Indiana．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2012 | R\＃ | ＋2．89 | 19，913，422 | 7.73 | 13，085，571 | 65.7 | 49.5 |
| Iowa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | $\mathrm{R} \star \star \star$ | ＋9．6 | 18，593，519 | 16.60 | 8，955，649 | 48.2 | 52.9 |
| Kansas ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋31．1 | 3，555，463 | 4.24 | 2，826，808 | 79.5 | 63.3 |
| Kentucky ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2011 | D $\star$ | ＋20．4 | 15，356，356 | 18.43 | 12，332，190 | 80.3 | 55.7 |
| Louisiana．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2011 | R 太 | ＋47．9 | 8，776，715 | 8.58 | 8，675，274 | 98.8 | 65.8 |
| Maine．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋1．7 | 13，586，753 | 23.72 | 1，269，795 | 9.4 | 38.1 |
| Maryland ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D $\star$ | ＋12．45 | 19，483，070 | 10.49 | 11，482，037 | 58.9 | 56.2 |
| Massachusetts ．．．．．． | 2010 | D $\star$ | ＋6．4 | 18，582，113 | 8.09 | 4，998，003 | 26.9 | 48.4 |
| Michigan．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋18．2 | 49，854，415 | 15.45 | 38，215，005 | 76.7 | 58.1 |
| Minnesota．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D\＃ | ＋0．42 | 17，411，969 | 8.26 | 4，994，669 | 28.7 | 43.6 |
| Mississippi ．．．．．．．．．．． | 2011 | R\＃ | ＋22．1 | 11，846，112 | 13.26 | 7，856，360 | 66.3 | 61.1 |
| Missouri．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2012 | D $\star$ | ＋12．1 | 26，199，758 | 9.60 | 15，512，314 | 59.2 | 54.7 |
| Montana ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2012 | D\＃ | ＋1．56 | 4，656，165 | 9.63 | 1，708，031 | 36.7 | 48.9 |
| Nebraska ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R ＊ | ＋47．8 | 1，463，612 | 3.00 | 1，143，358 | 78.1 | 73.9 |
| Nevada．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R $\star$ ネ | ＋11．75 | 10，392，423 | 14.50 | 4，562，779 | 43.9 | 53.4 |
| New Hampshire ．．． | 2012 | D\＃ | ＋12．9 | 4，177，296 | 6.02 | 1，638，113 | 39.2 | 54.6 |
| New Jersey ．．．．．．．．．． | 2009 | $\mathrm{R} \star \star \star$ | ＋3．6 | 57，034，835 | 23.53 | 17，775，111 | 31.2 | 48.5 |
| New Mexico ．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋6．8 | 17，741，126 | 29.48 | 7，104，329 | 40.0 | 53.3 |
| New York．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D\＃ | ＋25．85 | 40，279，717 | 7.73 | 24，491，177 | 60.8 | 61.6 |
| North Carolina．．．．． | 2012 | R\＃ | ＋11．49 | 16，871，895 | 3.78 | 11，161，800 | 66.2 | 54.7 |
| North Dakota．．．．．．． | 2012 | R ＊ | ＋28．79 | （a） | （a） | （a） | （a） | （a） |
| Ohio ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | $\mathrm{R} \star$ „ $\star$ | ＋2 | 33，561，586 | 8.71 | 17，076，234 | 50.9 | 49.0 |
| Oklahoma．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋20．9 | 11，169，713 | 10.79 | 4，270，461 | 38.2 | 60.5 |
| Oregon．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | D\＃ | ＋1．53 | 20，238，020 | 13.92 | 7，792，504 | 38.5 | 49.3 |
| Pennsylvania ．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋9 | 71，475，931 | 17.92 | 25，523，855 | 35.7 | 54.5 |
| Rhode Island．．．．．．．． | 2010 | IN\＃ | ＋2．5 | 6，492，155 | 18.97 | 2，615，813 | 40.3 | 36.1 |
| South Carolina．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋4．46 | 13，078，626 | 9.73 | 4，151，974 | 31.8 | 51.4 |
| South Dakota ．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋23．02 | 4，959，939 | 15.64 | 2，017，198 | 40.7 | 61.5 |
| Tennessee ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋31．9 | 25，104，380 | 15.68 | 17，533，601 | 69.8 | 65.0 |
| Texas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R ＊ | ＋12．68 | 102，557，875 | 20.59 | 43，194，984 | 42.1 | 55.0 |
| Utah ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2012 | R ＊ | ＋40．5 | 2，671，851 | 2.92 | 2，150，305 | 80.5 | 68.3 |
| Vermont．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2012 | D $\star$ | ＋20．2 | 1，184，995 | 4.01 | 337，874 | 28.5 | 57.8 |
| Virginia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2009 | R\＃ | ＋17．35 | 57，070，045 | 28.75 | 25，456，406 | 44.6 | 58.6 |
| Washington．．．．．．．．．． | 2012 | D\＃ | ＋3．4 | 23，815，973 | 7.79 | 11，484，573 | 48.2 | 51.5 |
| West Virginia．．．．．．．． | 2012 | D $\star$ | ＋4．85 | 6，688，848 | 10.05 | 3，376，110 | 50.5 | 50.5 |
| Wisconsin ．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2012 | R ＾ | ＋6．8 | 35，963，955 | 14.29 | 27，721，071 | 77.1 | 53.1 |
| Wyoming ．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2010 | R\＃ | ＋42．8 | 4，118，264 | 21.85 | 2，025，036 | 49.2 | 65.7 |

[^34]```
Key：
D－Democrat
I－Independent
R－Republican
\＃－Open seat
\(\star\)－Incumbent ran and won．
\(\star \star\)－Incumbent ran and lost in party primary．
\(\star \star \star\)－Incumbent ran and lost in general election．
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（a）Data unavailable due to a change in North Dakota＇s campaign contribution reporting requirements．They are no longer required to file the $\$$ expenditures by candidates，but must file data on contribu－ tions of $\$ 200$ or more received by candidates．

# Figure A: Gubernatorial Elections Expenditures (by millions) 



Source: Thad Beyle.
Note: The annual CPI-U index was used to determine the equivalent $2012 \$$ for each of the prior years. The 2012 CPI-U=225 and each prior year's expenditures were divided by the percent that year's CPI-U was of the 2012 CPI-U.

- In the 2010 California election that saw Jerry Brown return as governor, the amount spent by the candidates hit a record high of $\$ 219.8$ million. This was due in large part to the Republican candidacy of Meg Whitman, the former CEO of eBay, who spent $\$ 159$ million in her unsuccessful race against Brown. Whitman's spending accounted for 72.3 percent of the total spent by all candidates in that race. Brown spent $\$ 36.3$ million, which was 16.5 percent of the total spent. Between the two of them, 88.8 percent of the money spent in this most expensive race was by their campaigns.


## The 2009-12 Cycle Results

We are now finished through the recent four-year cycle. In the 55 races held from 2009 to 2012, we saw 34 states elect new governors and five other states gain successor governors: North Dakota Gov. John Hoeven and West Virginia Gov. Joe Manchin both were elected to U.S. Senate seats; Kansas Gov. Kathleen Sebelius and Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano were appointed by President Obama to cabinet positions; and Illinois Gov. Rod Blagojevich was impeached.

In 2013, two states - New Jersey and Virginia will hold gubernatorial elections; both currently have Republican governors. Virginia Gov. Bob McDonnell is term-limited and unable to run for re-election. New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie has been involved in presidential politics, aiming at the 2016 Presidential race. So, there will be at least one new governor elected in the 2013 elections.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ These 11 states with regular gubernatorial elections in the final year of a presidential term are: Delaware, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.
${ }^{2}$ Five of these new governors succeeded governors who resigned upon moving on to a new responsibility before the end of their elected term: Alaska (2009), Arizona (2009), Kansas (2009), Nebraska (2005), Texas (2000); four others succeeded due to problems the incumbents had, and were removed from office in California (2003) and Illinois (2009), or the incumbent governor resigned to avoid efforts to remove them due to certain activities they had performed while governors in New Jersey (2010) and New York (2008).
${ }^{3}$ In North Dakota, Lt. Gov. Jack Dalrymple-R succeeded outgoing Gov. John Hoeven-R, who was elected to the U.S. Senate in the 2010 election. In West Virginia, state Senate

## Table D: Women Governors in the States

| Governor | State | Year elected or succeeded to office | How woman became governor | Tenure of service | Previous offices held | Last elected position held before governorship |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Phase I-From initial statehood to adoption of the 19th Amendment to U.S. Constitution (1920) No women elected or served as governor

| ase II-Wives |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nellie Tayloe Ross (D) | Wyoming | 1924 | E | 1/1925-1/1927 | F |  |
| Miriam "Ma" Ferguson (D) | Texas | 1924 | E | 1/1925-1/1927 | F |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1/1933-1/1935 |  |  |
| Lurleen Wallace (D) | Alabama | 1966 | E | 1/1967-5/1968 | F |  |
| 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 (1) | 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 | 12/2002-12/2010 | C, M (n) | M |
| Kathleen Sebelius (D) | Kansas | 2002 | E | 1/2003-4/2009 | SH, (o) | (o) |
| Jennifer Granholm (D) | Michigan | 2002 | E | 1/2003-1/2011 | (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) | 7/2004-1/2011 | SH, LG | LG |
| Christine Gregoire (D) | Washington | 2004 | E | 1/2005-1/2013 | AG | AG |
| Sarah Palin (R) | Alaska | 2006 | E | 1/2007-7/2009 | M (s) | M |
| Beverly Perdue (D) | North Carolina | 2008 | E | 1/2009-1/2013 | SH, SS, LG | LG |
| Jan Brewer (R) | Arizona | 2009 | S (t) | 1/2009- | C, SH, SS, SOS | SOS |
| Susana Martinez (R) | New Mexico | 2010 | E | 1/2011- | (u) | (u) |
| Mary Fallin (R) | Oklahoma | 2010 | E | 1/2011- | (a) | (a) |
| Nikki Haley (R) | South Carolina | 2010 | E | 1/2011- | SH | SH |
| Maggie Wood Hassan (D) | New Hampshire | 2012 | E | 1/2013- | SS | SS |

Sources: National Governors Association website, www.nga.org, and individual state government websites.

Key:
S - Succeeded to office upon death, resignation or removal of the incumbent governor.

AG - Attorney general
C - City council or county commission
E - Elected governor
F - Former first lady
LG - Lieutenant governor
(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.
(1) Swift as lieutenant governor succeeded Gov. Paul Celluci who resigned after being appointed ambassador to Canada. Was the first governor to give birth while serving in office.
(m) U.S. attorney.
(n) Lingle was mayor of Maui for two terms, elected in 1990 and 1996.
(o) Insurance commissioner
(p) Federal prosecutor.
(q) Walker as lieutenant governor succeeded to the governorship upon the resignation of Gov. Mike Leavitt in 2003.
(r) Rell as lieutenant governor succeeded to the governorship upon the resignation of Gov. John Rowland in 2004.
(s) Palin was a two-term Mayor of Wasilla, Alaska, and had unsuccessfully sought the lieutenant governor's office in 2002. In 2008, Palin was nominated to be the vice presidential candidate on the Republican ticket with U.S. Sen. John McCain.
(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. Brewer then won a full term in the 2010 election.
(u) District Attorney - Dona Ana County, N.M.

## Table E: 2009-2012 Governors' Race Winners by Party and Margin

| Democratic winners |  |  |  | Republican winners |  |  |  | Independent winners |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Election Year | Percent of win | Point margin | State | Election Year | Percent of win | Point margin | State | Election Year | Percent of win | Point margin |
| Delaware............. | 2012 | 69.3 | +40.7 | Nebraska............. | 2010 | 74.9 | +47.8 | Rhode Island ....... | 2010 | 36.1\% | $+2.5$ |
| Arkansas ............. | 2010 | 64.4 | +30.8 | Louisiana............. | 2011 | 65.8 | +47.9 |  |  |  |  |
| New York ............ | 2010 | 61.6 | +27.0 | Utah.................... | 2012 | 68.4 | +40.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Hawaii................ | 2010 | 58.2 | +17.1 | Wyoming............. | 2010 | 65.7 | +42.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Vermont .............. | 2012 | 57.8 | +20.2 | Tennessee............ | 2010 | 65.0 | +31.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Kentucky............. | 2011 | 55.7 | +20.4 | Utah.................... | 2010 | 64.2 | +32.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland............. | 2010 | 56.2 | +14.45 | Kansas ................. | 2010 | 63.3 | +31.1 |  |  |  |  |
| California ............ | 2010 | 53.8 | +12.9 | North Dakota ...... | 2012 | 63.1 | +28.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri .............. | 2012 | 54.8 | +12.3 | South Dakota ...... | 2010 | 61.5 | +23.0 |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire... | 2012 | 54.6 | +12.1 | Mississippi........... | 2011 | 61.1 | +22.1 |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire... | 2010 | 52.6 | +7.6 | Oklahoma ............ | 2010 | 60.4 | +20.9 |  |  |  |  |
| Washington.......... | 2012 | 51.5 | +3.0 | Idaho .................. | 2010 | 59.1 | +26.2 |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia ....... | 2012 | 50.4 | +4.7 | Alaska ................ | 2010 | 59.1 | +21.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Colorado ............. | 2010 | 50.0 | +14.6 | Virginia............... | 2009 | 58.6 | +17.4 |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia ....... | 2011 | 49.5 | +2.3 | Michigan ............. | 2010 | 58.1 | +18.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Vermont .............. | 2010 | 49.5 | +1.8 | Alabama.............. | 2010 | 57.6 | +15.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut ......... | 2010 | 49.5 | +0.56 | Texas................... | 2010 | 55.0 | +12.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Oregon ................ | 2010 | 49.3 | +1.5 | North Carolina .... | 2012 | 54.7 | +11.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Montana.............. | 2012 | 48.8 | +1.6 | Pennsylvania........ | 2010 | 54.5 | +9.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts...... | 2010 | 48.4 | +0.85 | Arizona ............... | 2010 | 54.3 | +11.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois................. | 2010 | 46.8 | +0.8 | Nevada ................ | 2010 | 53.4 | +11.8 |  |  |  |  |
| Minnesota ........... | 2010 | 43.6 | +0.42 | New Mexico......... | 2010 | 53.3 | +6.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Wisconsin ............ | 2012 | 53.1 | +6.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Georgia ............... | 2010 | 53.0 | +10.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Iowa .................... | 2010 | 52.9 | +9.6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Wisconsin ............ | 2010 | 52.3 | +5.8 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | South Carolina .... | 2010 | 51.4 | +4.5 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ohio.................... | 2010 | 49.0 | +2.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Florida ................ | 2010 | 48.9 | +1.15 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | New Jersey | $2009$ | 48.5 | $+3.6$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Maine.................. | 2010 | 38.1 | +1.7 |  |  |  |  |

Source: Thad Beyle.

Overall results by victory point margin: party and region

| Point margin | Number <br> of states | Number of <br> Republicans | Number of <br> Democrats | Number of <br> Independents | East | South | Midwest |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | West | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10+ points | 32 | 21 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 12 |
| 5/-10 points | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| $0 /-5$ points | 16 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Totals: | 54 | 31 | 22 | 1 | 13 | 16 |

Source: Thad Beyle.

# Table F: New Governors Elected Each 4-Year Period, 1970-2012 (a) 

|  | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Number of } \\ \text { gubernatorial } \\ \text { elections }\end{array}$ | New Governors |  |  |  |  | Incumbents Running |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |$]$

Key:
(a) Table A: Gubernatorial Elections: 1970-2010, The Book of the States, 2011 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2011), 128.
(b) In 2003, there was a recall and replacement election vote in California in which the incumbent Gov. Gray Davis (D) was
recalled and Republican Arnold Schwarzenegger was elected as his replacement.
(c) In June 2012, a recall and replacement election was held in Wisconsin. Gov. Scott Walker (R) won 53 percent of the votes cast and was not recalled.

President Earl Ray Tomblin-D succeeded outgoing Gov. Joe Manchin-D, who appointed himself to fill the remaining years of deceased U.S. Sen. Robert Byrd's term.
${ }^{4}$ Steve Beshear-D in Kentucky and Bobby Jindal-R in Louisiana.
${ }^{5} 2012$ new governors elected in: Indiana-Mike PenceR; Montana-Steve Bullock-D; New Hampshire-Maggie

Wood Hassan-D; North Carolina-Pat McCrory-R; and Washington - Jay Inslee-D.
${ }^{6}$ The two women governors leaving office were Washington Gov. Christine Gregoire-D, term-limited after winning in 2004 and 2008, and North Carolina Gov. Beverly Perdue-D, deciding not to seek a second term after winning in 2008.
${ }^{7}$ New Mexico Gov. Susana Martinez, Oklahoma Gov.

Mary Fallon and South Carolina Gov. Nikki Haley - all Republicans.
${ }^{8}$ New Hampshire Gov. Maggie Hassan was elected to the office in 2012.
${ }^{9}$ In California, Meg Whitman-R; in Florida, Alex SinkD; in Maine, Libby Mitchell-D; in New Mexico, Diane Denish-D; in Oklahoma, Jari Adkins-D; and in Wyoming, Leslie Petersen-D.

[^35]THE GOVERNORS, 2013

| State or other jurisdiction | Name and party | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length of } \\ & \text { regular term } \\ & \text { in vears } \end{aligned}$ | Date of first service | Present term ends | Number of previous terms | $\begin{gathered} \text { Term } \\ \text { limits } \end{gathered}$ | Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a) | Official who succeeds governor | Birthdate | Birthplace |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama........................ | Robert Bentley (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 |  | 2-4 | No | LG | 2/3/1943 | AL |
| Alaska........................... | Sean Parnell (R) | 4 | 7/2009 (b) | 12/2014 | 1 (b) | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 11/19/1962 | CA |
| Arizona........................... | Jan Brewer (R) | 4 | 1/2009 (c) | 1/2015 | 1 (c) | 2-4 | (d) | SS | 9/26/1944 | CA |
| Arkansas........................ | Mike Beebe (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | 2 A | No | LG | 12/28/1946 | AR |
| California ......................... | Edmund Gerald "Jerry" Brown (D) | 4 | 1/1975 (e) | 1/2015 | 2 (e) | 2 A (e) | No | LG | 4/7/1938 | CA |
| Colorado........................ | John Hickenlooper (D) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 2/7/1952 | PA |
| Connecticut.................... | Dan Malloy (D) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ |  | Yes | LG | 7/21/1955 | CT |
| Delaware ........................ | Jack Markell (D) | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | $\ldots$ | 2 A | No | LG | 11/26/1960 | DE |
| Florida ........................... | Rick Scott (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 |  | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 12/2/1952 | IL |
| Georgia......................... | Nathan Deal (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | ,, | 2-4 | No | LG | 8/25/1942 | GA |
| Hawaii............................ | Neil Abercrombie (D) | 4 | 12/2010 | 12/2014 |  | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 6/26/1938 | NY |
| Idaho............................ | C.L. "Butch" Otter (R) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | $\ldots$ | No | LG | 5/3/1942 | ID |
| Illinois.............................. | Patrick Quinn (D) | 4 | 1/2009 (f) | 1/2015 | 1 (f) |  | Yes | LG | 12/16/1948 | IL |
| Indiana............................ | Mike Pence (R) | 4 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 |  | 2-12 | Yes | LG | 6/7/1959 | IN |
| Iowa ............................... | Terry Branstad (R) | 4 | 1/1983 (g) | 1/2015 | 4 (g) | ... | Yes | LG | 11/17/1946 | IA |
| Kansas .......................... | Sam Brownback (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 |  | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 9/12/1956 | KS |
| Kentucky ........................ | Steven L. Beshear (D) | 4 | 12/2007 | 12/2015 | 1 | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 9/21/1944 | KY |
| Louisiana ........................ | Bobby Jindal (R) | 4 | 1/2008 | 1/2016 | 1 | 2-4 | No | LG | 6/10/1971 | LA |
| Maine............................ | Paul LePage (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 |  | 2-4 | (d) | PS | 10/9/1948 | ME |
| Maryland .......................... | Martin O'Malley (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 1/18/1963 | MD |
| Massachusetts ................. | Deval L. Patrick (D) | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 |  | Yes | LG | 7/31/1956 | IL |
| Michigan........................... | Rick Snyder (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2A | Yes | LG | 8/19/1958 | MI |
| Minnesota...................... | Mark Dayton (D) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ |  | Yes | LG | 1/26/1947 | MN |
| Mississippi....................... | Phil Bryant (R) | 4 | 1/2012 | 1/2016 |  | 2A | Yes | LG | 12/9/1954 | MS |
| Missouri......................... | Jay Nixon (D) | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | 1 | 2A | No | LG | 2/13/1956 | MO |
| Montana ......................... | Steve Bullock (D) | 4 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 |  | 2-16 | Yes | LG | 4/11/1966 | MT |
| Nebraska ........................ | Dave Heineman (R) | 4 | 1/2005 (h) | 1/2015 | 1 (h) | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 5/12/1948 | NE |
| Nevada.......................... | Brian Sandoval (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 |  | 2 A | No | LG | 8/5/1963 | CA |
| New Hampshire ................. | Maggie Hassan (D) | 2 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 | $\ldots$ |  | (d) | PS | 2/27/1958 | MA |
| New Jersey ...................... | Christopher J. Christie (R) | 4 | 1/2010 | 1/2014 | $\ldots$ | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 9/6/1962 | NJ |
| New Mexico .................... | Susana Martinez (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 7/14/1959 | TX |
| New York........................ | Andrew Cuomo (D) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ |  | Yes | LG | 12/6/1957 | NY |
| North Carolina................. | Pat McCrory (R) | 4 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 |  | 2-4 | No | LG | 10/17/1956 | VA |
| North Dakota.................... | Jack Dalrymple (R) | 4 | 12/2010 (i) | 12/2016 | 1 |  | Yes | LG | 10/16/1948 | MN |
| Ohio............................. | John Kasich (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 5/13/1952 | PA |
| Oklahoma........................ | Mary Fallin (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 |  | 2 -A | No | LG | 12/9/1954 | MO |
| Oregon.......................... | John Kitzhaber (D) | 4 | 1/1995 (j) | 1/2015 | 2 | 2-12 | (d) | SS | 3/5/1947 | WA |
| Pennsylvania .................... | Tom Corbett (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2-4 | Yes | LG | 6/17/1949 | PA |
| Rhode Island.................... | Lincoln Chafee (I) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 |  | 2-4 | No | LG | 3/26/1953 | RI |
| South Carolina ................. | Nikki Haley (R) | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2-4 | No | LG | 1/20/1972 | SC |

[^36]THE GOVERNORS, 2013—Continued


who served as governor prior to that date are eligible for re-election. Gov. Brown will now be limited to serving one more term in addition to his current term.
(f) Lt. Gov. Patrick Quinn became governor on January
(f) Lt. Gov. Patrick Quinn became governor on January 29, 2009, after Gov. Blagojevich was removed
from office. He was elected to a full term in November 2010.
(g) Gov. Branstad was first elected in 1983 and served for four terms until 1999. He was elected to a
5th term in November of 2010 .
(h) Gov. Heineman, as lieutenant governor, was sworn-in as Nebraska's governor on Friday, January 21,2005 , after Gov. Johanns resigned on January 20, 2005, upon being confirmed as the United States
Secretary of Agriculture. He was then elected to full terms in the 2006 and 2010 general elections.
(i) Lt. Gov. Dalrymple was sworn in on December 21, 2010, to complete Gov. Hoeven's term as governor
(j) John Kitzhaber previously served two terms as governor of Oregon from 1995 to 2003 and was elected again in November 2010 and was inaugurated on January 10, 2011, to begin serving his third term. (k) Official bears the additional title of "lieutenant governor."
(1) Lt. Gov. Perry was sworn in on December 21, 2000, to comple (m) Lt. Gov. Gary Herbert was sworn in as Governor on August 10, 2009, after Gov. Huntsman
resigned to accept President Obama's appointment as Ambassador to China. Utah law states that a replacement Governor elevated in a term's first year will face a special election at the next regularly scheduled general election, November 2010, instead of serving the remainder of the term. Gov. Herbert
(n) Senate President Earl Ray Tomblin was sworn in as Governor on November 15, 2010, after Gov. Manchin was elected in the November election to fill Sen. Robert Byrd's seat. He was elected to a full
(o) Lt. Gov. Eloy S. Inos was sworn in as governor on February 20, 2013, following the resignation
(p) The current governor will serve a 5 -year term to change future CNMI elections to even-numbered years. The next election will occur in November 2014.

[^37] C - Covenant
D - Democrat
PDP - Popular Democratic Party
R - Republican
LG - Lieutenant Governor
PS - President of the Senate
SpS - Speaker of the Senate
2 A - Two terms, absolute.
2-4 - Two terms, re-eligible after four yrs.
2-16 - Two terms, eligible for eight out of 16 yrs.
1-4 - One term, re-eligible after four years.
(a) The following also choose candidates for
(a) The following also choose candidates for governor and lieutenant governor through a joint nom-
ination process: Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, American Samoa, Guam, No. Mariana Islands and U.S. Virgin Islands.
(b) Lt. Gov. Sean Parnell was sworn in as Governor on July 26, 2009, after Gov. Palin resigned. He
was elected to a full term in the November 2010 general elction.
(c) Secretary of State Jan Brewer succeeded to the office of governor on January 21, 2009, upon Gov.
Napolitano's appointment as U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security. Her partial term will serve as the first of two terms allowed by Arizona law.
(d) No lieutenant governor.
(e) Gov. Brown previously
(e) Gov. Brown previously served two terms as governor of California from 1975-1983. He was
elected again in November 2010 and was inaugurated on January 3,2011 , to begin serving his third term. California instituted absolute term limits of two four-year terms for the office of governor in 1990. Those

Table 4.2
THE GOVERNORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

| State or other jurisdiction | Minimum age | State citizen (years) | U.S. citizen (years) (a) | State resident (years) (b) | Qualified voter (years) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ..................... | 30 | $\cdots$ | 10 | 7 | $\star$ |
| Alaska........................ | 30 | * | 7 | 7 | * |
| Arizona....................... | 25 | 5 | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas..................... | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 7 | $\star$ |
| California .................... | 18 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | * |
| Colorado..................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | * | 2 |  |
| Connecticut ................. | 30 | (c) | $\star$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Delaware .................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | 12 | 6 |  |
| Florida ....................... | 30 | $\star$ | ... | 7 | 7 |
| Georgia...................... | 30 | ... | 15 | 6 | ... |
| Hawaii........................ | 30 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | $\star$ |
| Idaho......................... | 30 | 2 | $\star$ | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois........................ | 25 | 3 | $\star$ | 3 | $\star$ |
| Indiana....................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | $\star$ |
| Iowa ........................... | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\star$ |
| Kansas ........................ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Kentucky ..................... | 30 | 6 | $\cdots$ | 6 | $\cdots$ |
| Louisiana.................... | 25 | 5 | 5 | 5 | $\star$ |
| Maine......................... | 30 | ... | 15 | 5 |  |
| Maryland .................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | (d) | 5 | 5 |
| Massachusetts ............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan..................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 4 |
| Minnesota................... | 25 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 1 | $\star$ |
| Mississippi .................. | 30 | $\star$ | 20 | 5 | $\star$ |
| Missouri..................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | 15 | 10 | $\ldots$ |
| Montana ..................... | 25 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 2 | $\star$ |
| Nebraska .................... | 30 | 5 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada....................... | 25 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\star$ |
| New Hampshire ........... | 30 | ... |  | 7 | ... |
| New Jersey .................. | 30 | $\ldots$ | 20 | 7 | $\cdots$ |
| New Mexico ................ | 30 | ... | * | 5 | $\star$ |
| New York.................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 5 |  |
| North Carolina............ | 30 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 2 | $\star$ |
| North Dakota.............. | 30 | ... | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ |
| Ohio ........................... | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma................... | 31 | $\ldots$ | 10 | 10 | (e) |
| Oregon........................ | 30 | $\cdots$ | * | 3 |  |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 7 | $\star$ |
| Rhode Island............... | 18 | 30 days | 30 days | 30 days | 30 days |
| South Carolina............ | 30 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... |
| South Dakota .............. | 18 | * | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |
| Tennessee ................... | 30 | 7 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas.......................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 5 | $\ldots$ |
| Utah ........................... | 30 | 5 | 3 | 5 | $\star$ |
| Vermont..................... | 18 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\star$ |
| Virginia...................... | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 5 |
| Washington................. | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| West Virginia.............. | 30 | 5 | $\star$ | 1 | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin ................... | 18 | * | $\star$ | * | * |
| Wyoming ..................... | 30 | * | $\star$ | 5 | * |
| American Samoa ......... | 35 | ... | $\star$ | 5 | $\ldots$ |
| Guam ......................... | 30 | - | 5 | 5 | $\star$ |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | 35 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 10 | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico................ | 35 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | 30 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | $\star$ |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governor's offices, March 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - Formal provision; number of years not specified.
(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.
(e) In order to file as a candidate for nomination by a political party to any state or county office, a person must have been a registered voter of that party for the six-month period preceding the first day of the filing period (26 O.S.§. 5-105A-A).

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 .................. | (c) | 60 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ |
| Alaska...................... | 145,000 | 71 | $\star$ | * | ... | ... | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ |
| Arizona.................... | 95,000 | 34 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (b) |  |
| Arkansas.................. | 86,890 | 67 | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| California ................. | 173,987 | 185 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (b) | (d) | (e) |
| Colorado.................. | 90,000 | 50 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | * | (e) |
| Connecticut .............. | 150,000 | 37 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | (e) |
| Delaware ................. | 171,000 | 32 | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | * |
| Florida ..................... | 130,273 (c) | 325 (f) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ |
| Georgia.................... | 139,339 | 56 (f) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Hawaii..................... | 117,312 | 67 | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | * |
| Idaho....................... | 117,000 | 22 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ (b) | (e) |
| Illinois..................... | 177,412 | 130 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (d) | $\star$ |
| Indiana..................... | 111,688 | 34 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ |
| Iowa ......................... | 130,000 | 32 | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ) | $\star$ | * |
| Kansas ..................... | 99,636 | 24 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Kentucky .................. | 153,970 (c) | 65 | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Louisiana................. | 130,000 | 93 (f) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maine....................... | 70,000 | 19 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maryland .................. | 150,000 | 85 (f) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (b) | (b) | * |
| Massachusetts ........... | 139,832 | 70 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ (b) |  |
| Michigan.................. | 159,300 (c) | 62 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (b) | (b) | (e) |
| Minnesota................ | 120,303 | 43 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | * | $\star$ |
| Mississippi ................ | 122,160 | 31 | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Missouri................... | 133,821 | 38 | * | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | (b) | (d) | * |
| Montana .................. | 108,167 | 65 (f) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ |
| Nebraska ................. | 105,000 | 9 | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |
| Nevada..................... | 149,573 | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (b) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| New Hampshire ........ | 113,834 | 23 | $\star$ | ... | $\cdots$ | (b) | (d) | (e) |
| New Jersey ............... | 175,000 | 125 | * | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | ... | *(b) | (e) |
| New Mexico ............. | 110,000 | 39.3 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| New York.................. | 179,000 (c) | 180 | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | * |
| North Carolina.......... | 141,265 | 68 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ |
| North Dakota........... | 116,999 | 17 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Ohio........................ | 148,886 | 60 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (b) | (d) | (e) |
| Oklahoma................ | 147,000 | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {(b) }}$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ |
| Oregon..................... | 93,600 | 65 (f) | $\star$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania ............ | 187,256 (c) | 68 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (b) | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ |
| Rhode Island............ | 129,210 | 46 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina.......... | 106,078 | 29 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Dakota ........... | 100,972 | 21.5 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\star$ | * |
| Tennessee ................. | 178,356 (c) | 32 | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ (b) | * |
| Texas....................... | 150,000 | 266 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (b) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Utah ........................ | 109,470 | 16 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Vermont.................... | 142,542 (c) | 12 | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia.................... | 175,000 | 44 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Washington............... | 166,891 | 36 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (b) | (d) | $\star$ |
| West Virginia............ | 150,000 | 49 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (b) | (d) | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin ................. | 144,423 | 25 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | (d) | $\star$ |
| Wyoming .................. | 105,000 | 22 | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ |
| American Samoa ...... | 50,000 | 23 | $\star$ | . | $\ldots$ | (b) | $\ldots$ | * |
| Guam ...................... | 90,000 | 42 | $\star$ | ... | ... | \$218/day | ... | $\star$ |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 70,000 | 16 | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | (b) | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico.............. | 70,000 | 28 | $\star$ | (g) | (g) | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands .... | 80,000 | 86 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (8) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |

[^38]
## THE GOVERNORS: COMPENSATION, STAFF, TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - Yes
$\ldots$. 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- $\$ 60 /$ day per diem plus actual lodging expenses.
American Samoa-\$105,000. Amount includes travel allowance for entire staff.
Arizona-The rate depends on the location and the date. The default $\$ 34 /$ day for meals and $\$ 60 /$ day lodging.

California - $\$ 145,000$ in state; $\$ 36,000$ out of state.
Florida-State can reimburse. Reimbursed at same rate as other state officials: in-state, choice between $\$ 80$ per diem ( $\$ 20 /$ per quarter of a day) or actual hotel expenses, meals, transportation; out-of-state, same as instate. Foreign travel: actual transportation, per diem and meals based on Federal reimbursement rates.
Idaho-Travel allowance included in office budget. The Governor is reimbursed for actual travel expenses, but he must turn in travel vouchers with appropriate receipts.
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.
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.
Montana-Statutory rate applicable to all state employees.
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. North Carolina - Travel allowance - receives $\$ 11,500$, expense allowance, not just travel. Reimbursed for actual out-of-state travel 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:

Alabama-Gov. Robert Bentley is not accepting his salary, \$119,950 until the unemployment rate in Alabama drops.
Florida-Gov. Rick Scott does not collect his salary.
Kentucky-Reflects a voluntary 10 percent salary reduction.
Michigan - Gov. Rick Snyder returns all but $\$ 1.00$ of his salary.
New York - Gov. Andrew Cuomo has reduced his salary by 5 percent:
Pennsylvania-1.7 percent of Gov. Corbett's salary is being repaid as part of the management pay freeze.
Tennessee-Gov. Haslam returns his salary to the state. Tennessee statute mandates the governor and the chief justice of the Supreme Court receive the same salary, currently, $\$ 170,340$.

Vermont-Governor has taken a voluntary five percent reduction in the annual salary set in statue.
(d) Information not provided.
(e) Governor's residence: Many governors are choosing to live in their own residences even when an official residence is provided.

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. The original residence was sold in a cost-savings attempt.
Colorado - The governor chooses to live in his private home and allow cabinet members who live farther away to occupy the governor's mansion. Connecticut - maintained by the Department of Public Works.
Idaho - The state of Idaho has returned the Simplot mansion to the family heirs. Gov. Otter receives a housing allowance of $\$ 58,000$ a year and lives in his own house.

Michigan - Constitution mandates official residence in Lansing.
New Hampshire - The current governor does not occupy the official residence.
New Jersey - The governor chooses not to live in the state provided housing.
Ohio - The governor chooses not to live in the state provided housing. (f) Governor's staff:

Florida-The Governor's office budget includes the following staff for the Executive Office: 116 Drug Control, 7 Office of Tourism, 21 Trade and Economic Dev., 48 System Design, 105 Office of Policy and Budget, 14 Energy Office and 14 the Agency for Enterprise Information Technology (a Cabinet Agency administratively housed in the EOG).
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 in the Office of Budget and Program Planning.
Oregon-Of this total, 45 are true Governor's staff and 20 are on loan for agency staff.
Vermont-Voluntary 5 percent salary reduction.
(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 Dept. of Treasury.
(h) Provided for security reasons as determined by the state police.
(i) When not in use by other state agencies.
Table 4.4
THE GOVERNORS: POWERS

| State or other jurisdiction | Budget making power |  | Item veto power |  |  |  |  | Authorization for reorganization through executive order (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Governor has item veto power on all bills | Governor has item veto power on appropriations only | Governor has no item veto power | Item veto- <br> 2/3 legislators presen or 3/5 elected to override | Item vetomajority legislators elected to override |  |
|  | Full responsibility | Shares responsibility |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama.......................... | $\star$ (b) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska............................. | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |
| Arizona........................... | $\star$ (b) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas.......................... |  | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| California ........................ | $\star$ (b) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (d) |
| Colorado.......................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * |
| Connecticut...................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware ......................... | $\star$ (b) | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Florida ............................ | , | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Georgia........................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | (c) | $\ldots$ | * |
| Hawaii.............................. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | . | * |
| Idaho............................... | (e) | (e) | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Illinois............................. | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Indiana............................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Iowa ................................ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Kansas ............................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Kentucky ......................... | $\star$ (b) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{f})$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Louisiana......................... | (b) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star$ (h) |
| Maine.............................. | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{u})$ |
| Maryland.......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * |
| Massachusetts .................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star$ (d) |
| Michigan.......................... | $\star(\mathrm{i})$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{f})$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star$ |
| Minnesota........................ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star$ (j) |
| Mississippi....................... | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | , | $\star$ |
| Missouri.......................... | *(b) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | * |
| Montana .......................... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star(1)$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ |
| Nebraska ......................... | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star(\mathrm{n})$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Nevada............................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | , | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ................ | $\star$ (b) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ....................... | $\star$ (b) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star$ (o) |
| New Mexico ..................... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| New York......................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina................. | $\cdots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{p})$ |
| North Dakota................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * |
| Ohio............................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma........................ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star(\mathrm{v})$ |
| Oregon............................ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ) | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania .................... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island.................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina .................. | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |

THE GOVERNORS: POWERS - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Budget making power |  | Item veto power |  |  |  |  | Authorization for reorganization through executive order (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Governor has item veto power on all bills | Governor has item veto power on appropriations only | Governor has no item veto power | Item veto2/3 legislators present or $3 / 5$ elected to override | $t \quad$ Item vetomajority legislators elected to override |  |
|  | Full responsibility | Shares responsibility |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota ................... | $\star$ |  |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ ( q ) |  | $\star$ |
| Tennessee ........................ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Texas ............................... |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |
| Utah............................... |  | * |  | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |
| Vermont........................... | $\star$ |  |  |  | $\star$ |  |  | $\star$ |
| Virginia............................ | * |  |  | * |  | $\star(\mathrm{q})$ |  | $\star$ |
| Washington...................... | $\star$ |  | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| West Virginia.................... | * |  |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Wisconsin ........................ | $\star$ (b) |  |  | $\star$ (s) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Wyoming ......................... |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | (s) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| American Samoa .............. |  | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Guam.............................. | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| No. Mariana Islands .......... |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico...................... |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  | $\star(\mathrm{t})$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ............ | $\star$ |  |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |
| Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governor's offices, April 2013. |  |  |  | (m) The office of the governor shall continuously study and evaluate the organizational structure, manage- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ment practices, and functions of the executive branch and each agency. The governor shall, by executive order or other means within his authority, take action to improve the manageability of the executive branch. |  |  |  |  |
| $\star$ - Yes; provision for. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\ldots$. No; not applicable. |  |  |  | The governor may not, however, create an agency of state government by administrative action, except that |  |  |  |  |
| (a) For additional informa | n executive ord | e Table 4.5. |  | the governor may establish advisory councils and must approve the internal organizational structures of departments. |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Full responsibility to p | e; legislature ad | r revises and go | s or vetoes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (c) $2 / 3$ of members to whic | h house is entitl | quired to overric |  | (n) $3 / 5$ majority required to override line item veto. |  |  |  |  |
| (d) Authorization for reor | ation provided $f$ | tate constitution |  | (o) Executive reorganization plans can be disapproved by majority vote in both houses of the legislature. |  |  |  |  |
| (e) The Legislature has ful | onsibility with r | to setting the St |  | (p) Executive Order must be approved by the legislature if changes affect existing law. |  |  |  |  |
| (f) Governor may veto any | nct item or item | ropriating mone | propriations bill. | (q) Requires $2 / 3$ of legislators elected to override. |  |  |  |  |
| (g) $2 / 3$ of elected legislator | each house to ov |  |  | (r) Governor has veto power of selections for nonappropriations and item veto in appropriations. |  |  |  |  |
| (h) Only for agencies and | within the Gov | 's Office. |  | (s) In Wisconsin, governor has "partial" veto over appropriation bills. The partial veto is broader than |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Governor has sole auth | to propose ann | dget. No money | id out of state trea | y item veto. |  |  |  |  |
| except in pursuance of appro | ions made by la |  |  | (t) Only if it is not prohibited by law. |  |  |  |  |
| (j) Statute provides for r the governor. | nization by the | issioner of Adr | with the approv | of (u) Reorganization within the Governor's Office can occur through executive order. Most executive |  |  |  |  |
| (k) Governor has the resp | ility of presenti | balanced budget | et is based on rev | department agencies exist through statute, and can be reorganized through statutory amendment. <br> (v) The governor has the authority, through state statute, to enact executive orders that: create agencies, |  |  |  |  |
| estimated by the Governor's office and the Legislative Budget Committee. <br> (1) If the Legislature is not in session when the Governor vetoes a bill, the Secretary of State must poll the Legislature as to the question of an override but only if the bill had passed by a vote of $2 / 3$ of the members present. <br> boards and commissions; and reassigns agencies, boards and commissions to diffe However, in order for the continued operation of any agency created by executi lature must approve legislation that allows the agency to continue to operate; if continue operation beyond sine die adjournment of the legislature for the sessi |  |  |  | boards and commissions; and reassigns agencies, boards and commissions to different cabinet secretaries. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 However, in order for the continued operation of any agency created by executive order the state legis- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | e lature must approve legislation that allows the agency to continue to operate; if not, the agency cannot continue operation beyond sine die adjournment of the legislature for the session. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 4.5
GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES

| State or other jurisdiction | Authorization for executive orders | Provisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Procedures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { § } \\ & 0.0 \\ & \text { Bo } \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Alabama.................. | S, I, Case Law | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ᄎ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska..................... | C |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Arizona................... | I | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (b) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas.................. | S, I, Common Law | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (b) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| California ................. | I | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado.................. | C | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut .............. | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware .................. | C | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Florida ..................... | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia.................... | S, I (d) | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii...................... | C | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ᄎ | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Idaho....................... | S | $\ldots$ | I | I | $\ldots$ | I | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (b)(e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois...................... | C, S | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Indiana..................... | C, S, Case Law | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ (limited) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ........................ | (f) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (g) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Kansas ..................... | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (h) |
| Kentucky ................. | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (i) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{j})(\mathrm{k})(\mathrm{l})$ | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Louisiana................. | C, S (m) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maine...................... | I | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland ................... | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ ( n ) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (o) |
| Massachusetts .......... | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan.................. | C, S, I | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{p})$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{p})$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota................ | S | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{q})$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (r) | $\star$ (b) | $\star$ | $\star$ (o) |
| Mississippi ................ | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | (s) | (s) |  |
| Missouri.................... | C, S, Common Law | $\star$ | I | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (o) | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{o})(\mathrm{t})$ |
| Montana .................. | S, I, Common Law | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Nebraska .................. | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada..................... | S, I | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | I | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | I | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ........ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ................ | C, S, I | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (u) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ............. | C, S | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| New York................. | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| North Carolina.......... | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{v})$ |
| North Dakota........... | S, I | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (1)(r)(u)(w)(x)(y) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Ohio........................ | S, I (z) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma................ | C, S | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | (aa) | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon..................... | I | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania ............ | C, S | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star(\mathrm{n})(\mathrm{bb})(\mathrm{cc})(\mathrm{dd})$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (dd) | $\star(\mathrm{b})(\mathrm{bb})$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island............ | I, Case Law | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina.......... | S | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |

[^39]GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Authorization for executive orders | Provisions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Procedures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J } \\ & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { B } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | N 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| South Dakota........... | C | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Tennessee ................ | S | $\star$ | * | * | * | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | * | $\star$ (b) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas ....................... | I | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Utah........................ | S, I | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Vermont.................... | S, I | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{ee})$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | *(ff) |
| Virginia.................... | S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| Washington.............. | S | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| West Virginia............. | C, S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Wisconsin ................ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Wyoming .................. | (gg) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ...... | C, S | $\star$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ (hh) | *(hh) | $\cdots$ |
| Guam...................... | C | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | (ii) | $\star$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands... | C | $\star$ | I | $\star$ | C | S, I | S | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | S | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico.............. | C, S, I, Case Law | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (jj) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands .... | C | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ |

[^40]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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\#$ 0 0 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \text { O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | ت̆ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & \text { U } \\ & \text { I } \\ & \text { I } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { E } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama.................... | $\star$ | . | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 | Quarterly |  |
| Alaska ...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 19 | Gov.'s discretion | $\star$ (b) |
| Arizona .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 38 | Monthly | ... |
| Arkansas ................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 47 | Monthly | $\ldots$ |
| California .................. | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 11 | Every two weeks | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado ................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | 21 | Monthly | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut ............... | $\star$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | 27 | Gov.'s discretion | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware................... | * | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | * | 16 | Gov.'s discretion | $\cdots$ |
| Florida...................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ |  | 4 | Semi-weekly | $\star$ |
| Georgia ...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | (d) |  |  |  |
| Hawaii ...................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  |  | ᄎ | $\ldots$ | * | 22 | Monthly | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho ........................ |  |  |  | (d). |  |  |  | 43 | Gov.'s discretion | ... |
| Illinois........................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 18 | N.A. | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana ..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | * | 16 | Bi-monthly | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa.......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 30 | (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ...................... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 14 | Bi-weekly | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | 15 | Weekly | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana .................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 | Monthly | $\ldots$ |
| Maine ....................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 16 | Weekly | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 | Every other week | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts............ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . | 10 | Bi-weekly | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (e) | 23 | Gov.'s discretion | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota ................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 24 | Regularly | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | (d) |  |  |  |
| Missouri .................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 17 | Gov.'s discretion | $\ldots$ |
| Montana................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 21 | Weekly | $\star$ |
| Nebraska................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 30 | Monthly | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada ..................... | ... |  |  | (d). |  |  |  | 23 | At call of the governor | ... |
| New Hampshire ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | (d) |  |  | ........... |
| New Jersey................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 24 | Gov.'s discretion | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico.............. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 | Gov.'s discretion | $\ldots$ |
| New York .................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 75 | Gov.'s discretion | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina (f)...... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 10 | Weekly (g) | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota ............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | 18 | Monthly | $\star$ |
| Ohio......................... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 | Gov.'s discretion | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma .................. | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | 16 (h) | Monthly | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon ...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | (d) |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ (i) | $\ldots$ | * | 28 | Gov.'s discretion | * |
| Rhode Island.............. |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | $\cdots$ | * | 20 | Bi-monthly |  |
| South Carolina ........... | * | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (i) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 | Monthly | * |
| South Dakota ............ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 19 | Monthly | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee................... | * | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\cdots$ |  | 28 | Monthly | $\cdots$ |
| Texas.......................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | (d) |  |  |  |
| Utah......................... | $\star$ | . | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 21 | Monthly, weekly during legislative session |  |
| Vermont ..................... | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | Gov.'s discretion | ... |
| Virginia ..................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{j})$ | 14 | Weekly | . ${ }^{-}$ |
| Washington............... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 28 | Bi-weekly, weekly during legislative session | g |
| West Virginia ............. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 9 | Weekly |  |
| Wisconsin.................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 | Gov.'s discretion | $\star$ |
| Wyoming.................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 20 | Monthly | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ....... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | 16 | Gov.'s discretion | $\star$ |
| Guam....................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 55 | Bi-monthly | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands... | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 16 | Gov.'s discretion | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 10 (k) | Every 6 weeks | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ..... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 21 | Monthly | $\star$ |

[^41]
## STATE CABINET SYSTEMS - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - 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 member by executive order.
(f) There is a Council of State Elected Officials created by the state Constitution: Lieutenant Governor; Treasurer; Secretary of State; Labor;

Auditor;Attorney General; Agriculture; Public Instruction; and Insurance. A few statutes mention Cabinet secretaries or agencies, but the Cabinet is not specifically authorized by statute. Cabinet members are appointed by the Governor. Cabinet agencies are as follows: Transportation; Environment and Natural Resources; Commerce; Correction; Health and Human Services; Revenue; Administration; Crime Control and Public Safety; Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and Cultural Resources.
(g) Frequency of meetings may fluctuate with Governor's schedule.
(h) State statute allows for 15 cabinet members. With the Governor included there are 16 members.
(i) With the consent of the senate.
(j) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by each house.
(k) The Constitutional Cabinet has 10 members including the governor. There are other members of the Cabinet provided by statute.

Table 4.7
THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, April 2013.
Key:
$\ldots$ - No provisions or procedures.
$\star$ - 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 including 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 determined by availability at the time.
(c) Transition funds are used by both the incoming and outgoing administrations.
(d) Amount to be determined.
(e) $1.5 \%$ of amount appropriated for the fiscal year to the Governor's office.
(f) 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 department of
finance and administration 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.
(g) Activity is traditional and routine, although there is no specific statutory provision.
(h) In addition to the informal transfer of information, by statute, a successor department head has full access to all agency records prior to assuming office.
(i) As determined in budget.
(j) No specific amount - necessary services and facilities.
(k) Legislature required to make appropriation; no dollar amount stated in legislation.
(1) Governor receives $\$ 80,000$ and lieutenant governor receives $\$ 10,000$.
(m) Responsible for submitting budget for coming biennium.
(n) Governor usually hires several incoming key staff during transition.
(o) Determined in budget.
(p) Appropriated by legislature at the time of transition.
(q) Governor-elect entitled to $70 \%$ of Governor's salary.
(r) Determined every 4 years.
(s) Can submit reprogramming or supplemental appropriation measure for current fiscal year.
(t) Appropriations given upon the request of governor-elect.
Table 4.8
IMPEACHMENT PROVISIONS IN THE STATES

| State or other jurisdiction | Governor and other state executive and judicial officers subject to impeachment | Legislative body which holds power of impeachment | Vote required for impeachment | Legislative body which conducts impeachment trial | Chief justice presides at impeachment trial (a) | Vote required for conviction | Official who serves as acting governor if governor impeached (b) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Legislature } \\ \text { may call } \\ \text { special session } \\ \text { for impeachment } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .................... | $\star$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\star$ | majority of elected mbrs. | LG | ᄎ |
| Alaska....................... | $\star$ | S | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | H | (c) | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | * |
| Arizona..................... | $\star(\mathrm{d})$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\star(\mathrm{e})$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | SS | * |
| Arkansas..................... | $\star$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | * | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\ldots$ |
| California .................... | * | H |  | S | $\ldots$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado..................... | $\star$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG |  |
| Connecticut............... | * | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\star(\mathrm{f})$ | 2/3 mbrs. must be present | LG | $\star$ |
| Delaware .................... | $\star$ | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG |  |
| Florida ....................... | $\star$ | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $2 / 3$ mbrs. present (h) | LG (i) | $\star$ |
| Georgia....................... | * | H | ... | S | $\star(\mathrm{e})$ | 2/3 mbrs. | ... | $\star(\mathrm{j})$ |
| Hawaii...................... | * | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | $\ldots$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\star$ |
| Idaho........................ | * | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. (k) | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois......................... | $\star$ | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | * | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\star$ |
| Indiana........................ | $\star(1)$ | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | $\ldots$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG |  |
| Iowa ........................... | $\star$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\ldots$ | majority of elected mbrs. | LG | $\star$ |
| Kansas ...................... | $\star$ | H | (m) | S | $\ldots$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky .................... | $\star$ | H |  | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3$ mbrs. present | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana................... | $\star$ | H | (n) | S | $\ldots$ | ( n ) | LG | $\star$ |
| Maine....................... | * | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\ldots$ | 2/3 mbrs. present | PS | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland ..................... | $\star$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\ldots$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts ............. | $\star$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S |  |  | LG | $\star$ |
| Michigan...................... | * | H | maj. mbrs.(o) | S | $\star(\mathrm{p})$ | 2/3 mbrs. (q) | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota................. | * | H | maj. mbrs. | S |  | 2/3 mbrs. present | LG |  |
| Mississippi .................. | $\star$ | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. present | S | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. present (s) | LG | (u) |
| Missouri...................... | * | H | ... | (t) | (t) | (t) | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Montana .................... | $\star$ | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | (1) | * | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\star$ |
| Nebraska ..................... | $\star$ | S (v) | maj. mbrs. | (w) | (w) | (w) | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada....................... | $\star$ (d) | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\star$ | 2/3 mbrs. | LG | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ........... | $\star$ | H |  | S | * |  | PS |  |
| New Jersey .................. | ᄎ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | * | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\star$ |
| New Mexico ................. | * | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\star(\mathrm{p})$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\star$ |
| New York................... | * | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3$ mbrs. present | LG | * |
| North Carolina............ | $\star$ | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | $\star(\mathrm{x})$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. present | LG | * |
| North Dakota............. | $\star$ (d) | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Ohio............................ | * | H | maj. mbrs. | S | ... | $2 / 3$ mbrs. present | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma.................. | $\star$ | S | maj. mbrs. | H \& S | $\star$ | $2 / 3$ mbrs. present | LG | $\star$ |
| Oregon...................... | * | H |  | $\ldots$ |  | 2/3 maj. mbrs. | LG | $\star$ |
| Rennsylvania ................ | * | H | 2/3 maj. mbrs. | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{maj} . \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\star$ |
| South Carolina ............ | $\star$ | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | . |

[^42]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) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Legislature } \\ \text { may call } \\ \text { special session } \\ \text { for impeachment } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Dakota .............. | $\star$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | * | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | * |
| Tennessee .................. | * | H | maj. mbrs. | S | * | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. (z) | PS | * |
| Texas ......................... | $\star$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\ldots$ | $2 / 3$ mbrs. present | LG |  |
| Utah........................... | * | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | * |
| Vermont.................... | * | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | $\ldots$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia...................... | $\star$ | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\ldots$ | $2 / 3$ mbrs. present | LG | $\star$ |
| Washington................ | $\star$ (d) | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | * |
| West Virginia.............. | $\star$ | H | ... | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | PS | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin .................. | * | H | maj. mbrs. | S | $\cdots$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG | $\cdots$ |
| Wyoming .................... | * | H | maj. mbrs. | S | * | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | SS | ᄎ |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | ... |
| American Samoa ......... | (bb) | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | $\star$ | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Guam...................... |  |  |  | $\ldots \text { (aa }$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | * | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S |  | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | LG |  |
| Puerto Rico................. | * | H | $2 / 3 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | S | * | $3 / 4 \mathrm{mbrs}$. | SS | * |
| U.S. Virgin Islands....... |  |  |  | ............... (a) |  |  |  |  |

[^43]Table 4.9
CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR
NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE TERMS OF ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS
（All terms are four years unless otherwise noted）

| State or other jurisdiction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 気 } \\ & \text { 㳓 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ò } \\ & \text { O. } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ỳ } \\ & \text { y } \\ & \text { N } \end{aligned}$ |  | 告 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ప} \\ & \text { EU } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 2 | （a） |  | （b） | $\ldots$ | ．．． |  | ．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| Arizona．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （c） | （d） | 2 | 2 | 2 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （c） | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| California ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ．．． | 2 | 2 | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| Colorado．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 2 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | N | N | N |  | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Delaware ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （f）（c） | 2 | $\ldots$ | N | N | N |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | N |
| Florida ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 （g）（e） | $\ldots$ | 2 | N | N |  | （g）（e） |
| Georgia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | N | N | N | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | N | N | N | N |
| Hawaii．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | （a） |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | 2 | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | N | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Indiana．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （h） | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | （f） |  | 2 （g） | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | N | N | N | N | （8） | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | N | N |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Kentucky ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ， | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| Louisiana．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （h） | N | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | N | N | $\ldots$ | N |
| Maine．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ， | （i） | （j） | （j） | （j） | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |
| Maryland ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （h） | 2 | $\ldots$ | N | ．．． | $\ldots$ | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | N | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Minnesota．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | N | N | （k） | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | （1） |
| Mississippi ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 （h） | N | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | N | N | N | 2 （c） | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Montana ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （m） | 2 （m） | 2 （m） | 2 （m） |  | N | $\ldots$ | 2 （m） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | N | N | 2 （h） | N |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ．．． | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ．．．．．．．．．．． | （t） | （i） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | ， | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | 2 （h） |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N |  | N |  | N （p） | N |  |  |  |  |
| North Carolina．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | N | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | N | N | N | N |
| North Dakota．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | N （ n ） | N （ n ） | N | N | $\ldots$ | N | $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{n})(\mathrm{o})$ | N （ n ） | N |
| Ohio ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （h） | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （h） | N |  | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | 2 （h） | $\ldots$ | 2 （h） | N |
| Oregon．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （f） | （q） | 2 （f） | N | 2 （f） |  | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 （r） | 2 （h） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | ．．． |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| South Carolina．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （h） | ， | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | 2 （h） | $\ldots$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （h） | （i） | （ | （s） |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Texas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N |  | N | （p） |  | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Utah．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | （a） | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （t） | （t） | （t） | （t） | （t） | （t） | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． |
| Virginia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （v） | （u） |  | （u） | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Washington．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | N | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| West Virginia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | N （i） | N | N | N | $\ldots$ | N |  | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | N | N | N | N | N | $\ldots$ |  | N | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 （m） | （q） | N | ．．． | 2 | $\ldots$ | 2 | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Dist．of Columbia ．．．．．．．． | N（w） | 2 |  | ． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | （a） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | （x） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Guam ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 2 | （a） | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  | （y） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．． |  |
| No．Mariana Islands ．．．． | 2 （f） | 2 | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | 2 | （x） | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | （1） |
| Puerto Rico．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （h） | （d） | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| U．S．Virgin Islands ．．．．．．． | 2 （h） | 2 | （p） | $\ldots$ | （d） | $\ldots$ | （d） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | （a） |

[^44]
# CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE TERMS OF ELECTED STATE OFFICIALS - Continued <br> (All terms are four years unless otherwise noted) 

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2013
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.
(1) Commerce administrator performs this function.
(m) Eligible for eight out of 16 years. Due to a recent Wyoming Supreme Court ruling, term limits may be unconstitutional.
(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 were 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.

Table 4.10
SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION


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 admin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ....................... | CS |  | G | G | CS | CS | G | (a-12) | B | CS |
| Alaska.......................... | G | GB | GB | (a-12) | AG | (a-13) | GB | (a-13) | GD | AG |
| Arizona........................ | L | AT | GS | AT | A | AT | GS | GS | CE | (a-2) |
| Arkansas....................... | AG | N.A. | (a-17) | N.A. | AG | AT | B | GS | BG | B |
| California ..................... | (a-24) |  | ... | GS | CE | G | GS | ... | CE | G |
| Colorado....................... | G | A | $\ldots$ | 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 | GS |
| Florida .......................... | G | A | N.A. | A | CE | A | GS | GS | B | A |
| Georgia........................ | G | G | B | B | CE | G | GD | B | CE | A |
| Hawaii.......................... | GS | B | GS | $\ldots$ | GS | A | GS | GS | B | B |
| Idaho............................ | GS | B | GS |  | CE | (a-3) | B | (a-12) | CE | (a-2) |
| Illinois.......................... | G | GS | GS | (a-12) | CE | (a-3) | GS | (a-12) | B | B |
| Indiana......................... | G | G | G | G | (a-8) | AT | G | G | CE | (j) |
| Iowa ............................. | GS | GS | GS | A | ( | ATS | GS | GS | GS | SS |
| Kansas .......................... | G | B | GS | C | C | AT | GS | C | B | (a-2) |
| Kentucky ...................... | G | B | G | G | CG | AT | G | GC | B | B |
| Louisiana...................... | CS | B | GS | G | GS | A | GS | GS | BG | A |
| Maine........................... | A | B | (a-17) | (a-17) | A | GLS | GLS | GLS | GLS | SS |
| Maryland ...................... | GS | G | GS | ... | CE | A | GS | GS | B | B |
| Massachusetts ............... | CG | G | G | G | G | G | CG | G | B | CE |
| Michigan....................... | GS | B | GS |  | CS |  | GS |  | B | (i) |
| 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 |
| 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 | $\ldots$ | CE | A | G | G | G | (j) |
| 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 | N.A. | (a-17) | N.A. | N.A. | AT | GS | GS | GS | CE |
| New York...................... | G | GS | GS | GS | CE | GS | GS | GS | B | B |
| North Carolina.............. | (a-24) | A | G | A | G | (k) | N.A. | 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 | (k) | 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 | G |
| Rhode Island................ | A | B | GS |  | A | SE | GS | GS (1) | 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 | GS | GS | SS |
| Tennessee ..................... | A | G | G | G | SL | A | G | G | G | A |
| Texas........................... | G | B | G | G | CE | (k) | B | G | B | (m) |
| Utah ............................. | G | A | GS | GS | AG | GS | GS | A | B | A |
| Vermont........................ | CG | AT | GS | CG | CG | AT | CG | CG | GS | CE |
| Virginia........................ | GB | G | GB | GB | GB | A | GB | B | GB | GB |
| Washington................... | G | B | G | (a-12) | (a-10) | CE | G | (a-12) | CE | (a-2) |
| West Virginia................ | CS | GS | GS | B | (a-8) | AT | GS | (a-13) | B | (a-2) |
| Wisconsin ..................... | A | A | N.A. | A | A | A | GS | CS | CE | B |
| Wyoming ....................... | A | A | G | G | (a-8) | SS | GS | (a-12) | CE | A |
| American Samoa ........... | GB | N.A. | GB | (a-12) | (a-4) | (a-3) | A | (a-12) | GB | G |
| Guam ........................... | GS | $\cdots$ | GS | ... | CS | CS | GS | B | B | GS |
| No. Mariana Islands ...... | G | A | GS | GS | C | GS | C | C | B | B |
| Puerto Rico.................. | G | N.A. | N.A. | GS | GB | GS | GS | GS | GS | N.A. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ......... | GS | GS | GS | GS | (a-24) | GS | GS | GS | GS | B |
| Appointed by: Approved by: |  |  |  |  | (a) Chief administrative official or agency in charge of function: |  |  |  |  |  |
| C - Cabinet Secretary | Approved by: |  |  |  | (a-1) Lieutenant governor. |  |  |  |  |  |
| CG - Cabinet Secretary.........GovernorA - Agency head |  |  |  |  | (a-2) Secretary of state. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (a-3) Attorney general. |  |  |  |  |  |
| A - Agency headAB - Agency head ................Board |  |  |  |  | (a-4) Treasurer. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (a-5) Adjutant general. |  |  |  |  |  |
| AG - Agency head...............Governor |  |  |  |  | (a-6) Administration. |  |  |  |  |  |
| AGS - Agency head..............Senate |  |  |  |  | (a-7) Agriculture. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ALS - Agency head ..............Appropriate legislative committee |  |  |  |  | (a-8) Auditor. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASH - Agency head...............Senate president and House speaker |  |  |  |  | (a-9) Banking. |  |  |  |  |  |
| B - Board or commission |  |  |  |  | (a-10) Budget. |  |  |  |  |  |
| BG - Board .........................Governor |  |  |  |  | (a-11) Civil rights. |  |  |  |  |  |
| BGS - Board .......................Governor and Senate |  |  |  |  | (a-12) Commerce. |  |  |  |  |  |
| BS - Board or commission ....Senate |  |  |  |  | (a-13) Community affairs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| BA - Board or commission ...Agency head |  |  |  |  | (a-14) Comptroller. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | (a-15) Consumer affairs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| CS - Civil ServiceLS - Legislative Committee..Senate |  |  |  |  | (a-16) Corrections |  |  |  |  |  |

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 | AG | B | GB |
| Arizona........................ | G | A | A | GS | (a-14) | B | A | GS | B | A |
| Arkansas....................... | GS | G | A | BG/BS | (a-6) | B | GS | BG | BG | BS |
| California ..................... | GS | GS | G | GS | G | G | GS | GS (n) | B (o) | (a-49) |
| Colorado...................... | A | A | G | A | A | A | A | GS | GS | GS |
| Connecticut .................. | GE | A | A | GE | GE | CS (p) | GE | GE | BG | (a-49) |
| Delaware ...................... | CG | CG | A | (a-35) | GS | CG | CG | CG | B | (a-49) |
| Florida ......................... | G | GS | A | GS | CE | B | GS | GS | B | GOC |
| Georgia........................ | G | A | CE | BG | G | A | A | A | B | B |
| Hawaii.......................... | A | CS | CS | CS | (q) | CS | (a-14) | GS | B | CS |
| Idaho............................ | A | GS | A | GS | GS | B |  | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Illinois........................... | GS | GS | (a-42) | 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 ............................. | GS | GS | GS | A | A | A | A | GS | ... | A |
| Kansas .......................... | (r) | (a-32) | B | C | N.A. | CS | (a-6) | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Kentucky ..................... | AG | AG | AG | G | G | G |  | CG | B | CG |
| Louisiana...................... | GS | A | CS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | B | GS |
| Maine.......................... | A | A | (a-38) | GLS | (a-6) | GLS | A | GLS | N.A. | (a-49) |
| Maryland ...................... | AG | A | G | GS | GS | ... | (a-6) | GS | G | AG |
| Massachusetts ............... | G | CG | CG | CG | G | CG | G | CG | B | G |
| Michigan....................... | GS | CS | CS | GS | (a-10) | (s) |  | GS |  | (a-49) |
| Minnesota..................... | GS | A | A | GS | GS | A | (a-6) | GS | B | GS |
| Mississippi .................... | GS | GS | A | GS | (a-6) | GS | (a) | BS | BS | (a-49) |
| Missouri........................ | A | A | $\ldots$ | A | AGS | (t) | A | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Montana ....................... | CP | CP | CP | GS | CP | GS | CP | GS | CP | GS |
| Nebraska ...................... | GS | A | GS | GS | (u) | A | A | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Nevada......................... | A | A | G | A | (a-14) | GD |  | (w) | B | (a-49) |
| New Hampshire ............ | G | GC | G | GC | (a-6) | BGC | GC | AGC | B | (a-49) |
| New Jersey ................... | GS | A | A | GS | GS | B | (x) | GS | B | A |
| New Mexico .................. | GS | (a-32) | GS | GS | GS | A | GS | GS | GS | A |
| New York...................... | GS | GS | B | GS | CE | GS | G | GS | B | GS |
| 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 (y) | 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................. | G | GS | A | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | B (z) | GS |
| South Carolina.............. | A | B | A | (ii) | 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 | $\ldots$ | B | (a-14) | B | B | BG | B | (a-49) |
| Utah............................ | A | GS | A | GS | AG | A | A | GS | B | (a-49) |
| Vermont....................... | AG | GS | GS | CG | CG | CG | CG | CG | ... | (a-49) |
| Virginia | GB | GB | A | GB | GB | B | GB | GB | B | GB |
| Washington | A | G | (a-23) | G | (a-10) | G | (a-6) | G | N.A. | (a-49) |
| West Virginia................ | GS | GS | GS | (a-22) | (a-6) | CS | C | GS | B | GS |
| Wisconsin ..................... | A | GS | A | A | A | A | GS | A | N.A. | A |
| Wyoming ...................... | G | GS | G | GS | N.A. | CS | A | GS | B | GS |
| American Samoa |  |  | 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 |
| Puerto Rico.................. | N.A. | GS | N.A. | N.A. | GS | N.A. | GS | GS | N.A. | GS |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ......... | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS |

(a-17) Economic development.
(a-18) Education (chief state school officer).
(a-19) Election administration.
(a-20) Emergency management.
(a-21) Employment Services.
(a-22) Energy.
(a-23) Environmental protection.
(a-24) Finance.
(a-25) Fish and wildlife.
(a-26) General services.
(a-27) Health.
(a-28) Higher education.
(a-29) Highways.
(a-30) Information systems.
(a-31) Insurance.
(a-32) Labor.
(a-33) Licensing.
(a-34) Mental health.
(a-35) Natural resources
(a-36) Parks and recreation.
(a-37) Personnel.
(a-38) Planning.
(a-39) Post audit.
(a-40) Pre-audit.
(a-41) Public library development.
(a-42) Public utility regulation.
(a-43) Purchasing.
(a-44) Revenue.
(a-45) Social services.
(a-46) Solid waste management.
(a-47) State police.
(a-48) Tourism.
(a-49) Transportation.
(a-50) Welfare.

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 ....................... | CS | G | G | $\ldots$ | G | G | CS | B | (a-12) | LS |
| Alaska.......................... | AG | AG | GB | AG | AG | GB | AG | AG |  | (a-8) |
| Arizona........................ | A | GS | B |  | G | GS | B | A | (a-10) | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas...................... | GS | GS | GS | N.A. | A | G | GS | AG | N.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 ......................... | N.A. | GOC | GS | A | A | GS | A | A | A | CE |
| Georgia........................ | GD | CE | CE | A | BG | BG | A | GS | (a-10) | (a-8) |
| Hawaii.......................... | CS | AG | GS | CS | G | GS | CS | GS | CS | CS |
| Idaho............................ | (a-6) | GS | GS | GS |  | B | B | GS | ... | (a-14) |
| Illinois.......................... | (a-6) | GS | GS | (a-9) | (a-45) | GS | (a-35) | (a-6) | $\ldots$ | (a-8) |
| Indiana......................... | G | G | G | G | A | G | A | G | ... | G |
| Iowa ............................. | A | GS | GS | $\ldots$ | A | GS | A | A | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Kansas ......................... | G | SE | GS | B | C | GS | CS | C | N.A | L |
| Kentucky ...................... | G | G | G | ... | CG | G | CG | G | G | (a-8) |
| Louisiana...................... | A | CE | GS |  | GS | GS | LGS | B | CS | CL |
| Maine.......................... | A | GLS | GLS | A | (a-45) | GLS | (a-35) | A | N.A. | N.A. |
| Maryland ...................... | A | GS | GS | A | A (ff) | GS | A | A | GS | N.A. |
| Massachusetts ............... | C | G | G | G | CG (gg) | CG | CG | CG | G | CE |
| Michigan........................ | GS | GS | (a-12) | GS | CS | GS | CS | CS |  | CL |
| Minnesota.................... | GS | A | GS | A | GS (hh) | 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 | CE |
| Montana ..................... | N.A. | CE | GS | CP | CP | GS | CP | CP | G | L |
| Nebraska ...................... | GS | GS | GS | A | A | GS | B | A | GS | (a-8) |
| Nevada......................... | G | A | A | $\ldots$ | (ii) | G | A | G | ... |  |
| New Hampshire ............ | GC | GC | GC | GC | AGC | GC | AGC | AGC |  | (a-14) |
| New Jersey .................... | A | GS | GS | $\ldots$ | A (ij) | A | A | GS | A |  |
| New Mexico ................. | GS | G | GS | G |  | GS | N.A. | GD | N.A. | (a-8) |
| New York...................... | G | GS | GS | (kk) | (11) | (a-23) | GS | GS | GS | (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 | $\ldots$ | GS (mm) | GS | A | A | GS | CE |
| Oklahoma.................... | A | CE | CE |  | B | (a-48) | (a-48) | GS | $\ldots$ |  |
| Oregon......................... | A | GS | SE | GS | A | GOC | B | A |  | SS |
| Pennsylvania ................. | G | GS | GS | AG | G | GS | A | G | G | (a-8) |
| Rhode Island................ | A | A | GS | CS | GS | GS | GS | A | A | N.A. |
| South Carolina.............. | A | GS | GS | GS | B (nn) | B | GS | A | AB | B |
| South Dakota................ | GS | A | GS |  | GS | GS | A | GS |  | (a-8) |
| Tennessee ...................... | A | G | G | A | G | G | A | G | A | SL |
| Texas............................ | B | G | B | B | B | B | B |  | G | L |
| Utah ............................ | GS | GS | GS | AG | AB | GS | AG | GS | G | (a-8) |
| Vermont........................ | CG | GS | GS | SS | CG | GS | CG | CG |  | (a-8) |
| Virginia........................ | B | B | GB | GB | GB | GB | GB | GB | (a-10) | (a-8) |
| Washington................... | G | SE | G | G | (a-45) | CE | G | G | (a-10) | N.A. |
| West Virginia................ | C | GS | GS | $\cdots$ | 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 |
| 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 |
| Puerto Rico.................. | N.A. | N.A. | GS | N.A. | N.A. | GS | GS | GS | GS | N.A. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ......... | G | SE | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | G | L |

(b) No single position. Functions are shared between Communication, Energy Regulation and Utility and Railroad Safety, all (B).
(c) Department abolished July 1, 2005; responsibilities transferred to office of Management and Budget, General Services and Department of State.
(d) Appointed by the House and approved by the Senate.
(e) In Maine, New Hampshire, 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.
(f) The Governor has assigned the role of Secretary of State (GS) to the Lieutenant Governor.
(g) The New Jersey State constitution states: "The State Auditor shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting for a term of five years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualify." So it is a Constitutional Officer, but is appointed, not elected by the legislature.
(h) 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.
(i) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE); and Director, Bureau of Elections (CS).
(j) 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).
(k) Method not specified.
(l) The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation is a quasipublic agency.
(m) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (G); and Division Director of Elections, Elections Division, Secretary of State (A).
(n) Responsibilities shared betwee Director of Health Care Services and Director of Public Health, both (GS).

# SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued 

| State or other jurisdiction | Pre-audit | Public <br> 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.................... | N.A. | B | GS | AG | AG | GS | N.A. | BG | AG | BS | GS |
| Arkansas.................. | N.A. | GS | GS | A | A | GS | N.A. | GS | 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 | GS |
| Connecticut .............. | CE | CS | GB | CS | GE | GE | CS | GE | GE | GE | GE |
| Delaware .................. | (a-8) | CG | CG | (a-26) | CG | GS (oo) | B | CG | CG | GS | CG |
| Florida ..................... | CE | A | B | A | GOC | GS | A | GOC | N.A. | GS | A |
| Georgia.................... | (a-8) | AB | CE | A | GS | GD | A | BG | A | A | A |
| Hawaii...................... | CS | B | GS | GS | GS | GS | CS |  | B | GS | CS |
| Idaho....................... | (a-14) | B | GS | (a-6) | GS | (a-27) |  | GS | A | B | A |
| Illinois...................... | (a-14) | SS | GS | (a-6) | GS | GS | (a-23) | GS | (a-12) | GS | GS |
| Indiana..................... | CE | G | G | A | G | G | A | G | LG | G | (a-45) |
| Iowa ........................ | CS | B | GS | A | GS | GS | CS | GS | CS | GS | A |
| Kansas ..................... | CS | GS | B | C | GS | GS | C | GS | C | GS | C |
| Kentucky .................. |  | G | G | G | G | G | AG | G | G | G | (a-45) |
| Louisiana................. | CS | BGS | BS | A | GS | GS | GS | GS | LGS | GS | CS |
| Maine....................... | (a-14) | B | G | CS | A | GLS | CS | A/GLS | $(\mathrm{a}-17)$ | 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.................. |  | $\ldots$ | GS | CS | CS | GS | CS | GS | $\ldots$ | GS | (a-45) |
| Minnesota................. | (a-8) | N.A. | G (pp) | A | GS | GS (hh) | GS | A | A | GS | GS (hh) |
| 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 | GS |
| Nebraska .................. | A | B | B | A | GS | GS | A | GS | A | GS | GS |
| Nevada.................... |  | (qq) | G | A | G | G |  | G | GD | B | (rr) |
| 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. | N.A. | G | N.A. | GS | N.A. | N.A. | GS | GS | GS | N.A. |
| New York................. | (a-14) | (a-18) | GS | (a-26) | GS | GS | (a-23) | GS | (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 | (ee) | A | GS | LG | A | GS |
| Oklahoma................. | A | B | (a) | 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 | GS | G | GS | G | GS | GS |
| Rhode Island............. | (a-14) | A | GS | A | GS | GS (v) | (h) | G | GS (1) | GS | GS |
| South Carolina.......... | (a-14) | B | B | A | GS | GS | BS | B | GS | GS | 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 | A | (a-14) | (k) | A | B | A | B | BG |
| Utah........................ | AG | A | A | A | BS | GS | A | A | A | GS | GS |
| Vermont................... | (a-24) | CG | BGS | CG | CG | GS | CG | GS | CG | GS | CG |
| Virginia.................... | (a-14) | B | (b) | A | GB | GB | (a-23) | GB | G | GB | (a-45) |
| Washington............... | (a-4) | (a-2) | G | (a-6) | G | G | G | G | N.A. | G | (a-34) |
| 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 ....................... | GS | (k) | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS | B | ... | GS |
| No. Mariana Islands... | G | B | B | C | C | C | A | GS | GB | CS | A |
| Puerto Rico.............. | N.A. | N.A. | GS | GS | GS | N.A. | N.A. | GS | GS | GS | N.A. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands .... | GS | GS | G | GS | GS | G | GS | GS | GS | GS | GS |

(o) Responsibilities shared between Chancellor of California Community Colleges (B) and California Postsecondary Education Commission (B). (p) Responsibilities shared between Director of Wildlife, Director of Inland Fisheries and Director of Marine Fisheries (CS).
(q) Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance (GS) and the Comptroller (GS).
(r) Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General (GS) and Deputy Director (C).
(s) Responsibilities shared between Director (GS), Chief of Fisheries (CS) and Chief of Wildlife (CS).
(t) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation; Administrator, Division of Wildlife, same department (AB).
(u) Responsibilities shared between State Tax Commissioner, Department of Revenue (GS); Administrator, Budget Division (A) and the Auditor of Public Accounts (CE).
(v) This position is filled by two employees: one, Stephen Costantino, is the Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services; Sandra Powell serves as the Director of Human Services and reports to the Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services.
(w) Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, Health (AG).
(x) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Purchase and Property, Dept. of Treasury (GS); and Director, Division of Property Management and Construction, Dept. of the Treasury (A).
(y) Responsibilities shared between Assistant Director, Office of Budget and Management (A); and Deputy Director, same office (A).
(z) This employee serves in a dual role as Commissioner of Higher Education and as the President of the Community College of Rhode Island.
(aa)Responsibilities shared between General Administrator Public Utility Division, Corporation Commission (B); and 3 Commissioners, Corporation Commission (SE).

## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

(bb) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health (GS) and Director of Developmental Services (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, OH Dept. of Job and Family Services (GS), Superintendent of Dept. of Education (B), Executive Director of Rehabilitation Services Commission (B), Director of Dept. of Aging (GS)
(ff) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Mental Hygiene Administration (A); and Director, Developmental Disabilities Administration, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (A).
(gg) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation (CG); and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health, Executive Office of Human Services (CG).
(hh) Human/Social Services, Mental Health and Retardation and Welfare are under the Commissioner of Human Services (GS).
(ii) Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, MHDS (G).
(jj) 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).
(kk) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (GS) and Commissioner of State Education Department (B).
(11) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Office of Mental Health, and Commissioner, Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, both (GS).
(mm) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (GS) and Director, Department of Mental Health (GS).
(nn) Responsibilities shared between Director of Disabilities and Special Needs (B) and Director of Mental Health (B).
(oo) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Health and Social Services (GS); and Acting Secretary, Department of Services of Children, Youth and their Families (GS).
(pp) Responsibilities shared between the five Public Utility Commissioners (G).
(qq) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Tourism and Cultural Affairs (G) and Division Administrator of Library and Archives (A). (rr) Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services $(\mathrm{G})$ and Division Administrator,Welfare and Support Services (AG).

Table 4.11
SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Governor | Lieutenant governor | Secretary of state | Attorney general | Treasurer | Adjutant general | Admin. | Agriculture | Auditor | Banking |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama..................... | \$0 (c) | \$134,592 | \$85,248 | \$160,003 | \$85,248 | \$91,014 | \$119,500 | \$84,655 | \$85,248 | \$157,380 |
| Alaska ........................ | 145,000 | 115,000 | (a-1) | 135,000 | 121,716 | 135,000 | 135,000 | 121,716 | 121,716 | 122,040 |
| Arizona. | 95,000 | (a-2) | 70,000 | 90,000 | 70,000 | 134,000 | 160,000 | 102,260 | 128,785 | 119,000 |
| Arkansas. | 86,890 | 41,896 | 54,305 | 72,408 | 54,305 | 105,940 | 144,435 | 98,000 | 54,305 | 126,078 |
| California | 173,987 | 130,490 | 130,490 | 151,127 | 139,189 | 176,468 |  | 175,000 | 175,000 | 150,112 |
| Colorado | 90,000 | 68,500 | 68,500 | 80,000 | 68,500 | 146,040 | 146,040 | 146,040 | 140,000 | 128,004 |
| Connecticut ................ | 150,000 | 110,000 | 110,000 | 110,000 | 110,000 | 162,617 | 160,000 | 118,000 | (d) | 128,935 |
| Delaware. | 171,000 | 78,553 | 127,590 | 145,207 | 113,374 | 121,821 |  | 119,040 | 108,532 | 111,416 |
| Florida... | 130,273 | 124,851 | 140,000 | 128,972 | 128,972 | 157,252 | 140,000 | 128,972 | 135,000 | 128,972 |
| Georgia ...................... | 139,339 | 91,609 | 123,637 | 137,791 | 145,000 | 152,402 | 145,000 | 121,557 | 152,160 | 133,205 |
| Hawaii | 117,312 | 114,420 |  | 114,420 | 108,972 | 214,795 | (f) | 103,512 | 108,972 | 100,248 |
| Idaho. | 117,000 | 35,100 | 99,450 | 105,300 | 99,450 | 136,801 | 84,864 | 113,027 |  | (a-24) |
| Illinois... | 177,412 | 135,669 | 156,541 | 156,541 | 135,669 | N.A. | 142,339 | 105,432 | 149,564 | 136,122 |
| Indiana . | 111,688 | 85,881 | 74,580 | 89,722 | 74,581 | 134,465 | 109,200 | 90,000 | 74,581 | 106,654 |
| Iowa. | 130,000 | 103,212 | 103,212 | 123,669 | 103,212 | 173,270 | 154,300 | 103,212 | 103,212 | 113,300 |
| Kansas ... | 99,636 | 54,000 | 86,003 | 98,901 | 86,003 | 106,392 | 114,000 | 110,000 | 115,296 | 105,000 |
| Kentucky (g)............... | 153,970* | 115,593* | 115,593 | 115,593 | 115,593 | 139,456 |  | 115,593 | 115,593 | 126,000 |
| Louisiana .................... | 130,000 | 115,000 | 115,000 | 115,000 | 115,000 | 191,693 | 167,000 | 115,000 | 132,620 | 115,024 |
| Maine ... | 70,000 | (h) | 69,264 | 92,248 | 69,264 | 102,689 | 102,689 | 102,689 | 81,556 | 96,553 |
| Maryland. | 150,000 | 125,000 | 87,500 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 130,560 (b) | 138,374 (b) | 130,050 (b) |  | 117,751 (b) |
| Massachusetts.............. | 139,832 | 124,295 | 130,262 | 133,644 | 130,916 | 151,347 | 150,000 | 123,600 | 137,425 | 127,323 |
| Michigan .................... | 159,300 | 111,510 | 112,410 | 112,410 | 174,204 | 171,728 | 250,000 | 145,000 | 161,918 | 125,000 |
| Minnesota. | 120,303 | 78,197 | 90,227 | 114,288 | (a-24) | 170,360 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 102,257 | 105,736 |
| 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 |  |
| Montana.. | 108,167 | 86,362 | 86,018 | 104,077 | (a-6) | 107,581 | 99,500 | 99,500 | 86,018 | 97,000 |
| Nebraska..................... | 105,000 | 75,000 | 85,000 | 95,000 | 85,000 | 99,318 | 102,962 | 106,606 | 85,000 | 105,371 |
| Nevada.. | 149,573 | 63,648 | 102,898 | 141,086 | 102,898 | 114,104 | 124,528 | 104,778 |  | 95,453 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 113,834 | (h) | 104,364 | 110,114 | 104,364 | 104,364 | 116,170 | 93,812 |  | 104,364 |
| New Jersey.................. | 175,000 | 141,000 | (a-1) | 141,000 | 141,000 | 141,000 |  | 141,000 | 141,793 | 141,000 |
| New Mexico.. | 110,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 95,000 | 85,000 | 187,383 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 85,000 | 90,000 |
| New York ................... | 179,000 (e) | 151,500 | 120,800 | 151,500 | 127,000 | 120,800 | 169,100 | 120,800 | 151,500 | 127,000 |
| North Carolina..... | 141,265 | 124,676 | 124,676 | 124,676 | 124,676 | 104,901 | 121,807 | 121,807 | 124,676 | N.A. |
| North Dakota. | 116,999 | 90,828 | 93,071 | 138,159 | 87,890 | 177,864 |  | 95,610 | 93,071 | 109,572 |
| Ohio.......................... | 148,886 | 78,041 | 109,554 | 109,986 | 109,986 | 116,397 | 127,400 | 116,397 | 109,985 | 100,485 |
| Oklahoma.. | 147,000 | 114,713 | 90,000 | 132,850 | 114,713 | 167,512 | 120,000 | 87,005 | 114,713 | 137,239 |
| Oregon ....................... | 93,600 | (a-2) | 72,000 | 77,200 | 72,000 | 167,160 | 182,184 | 136,320 | 140,964 |  |
| Pennsylvania(i)............ | 187,256* | 157,293* | 134,824* | 155,797 | 155,797 | 134,824* | 144,275 | 134,824* | 155,797 | 134,824* |
| Rhode Island (j).......... | 129,210 | 108,808 | 108,808 | 115,610 | 108,808 | 94,769 | 149,512 | (a-23) | 140,050 | 101,598 |
| South Carolina ............ | 106,078 | 46,545 | 92,007 | 92,007 | 92,007 | 92,007 | 185,517 | 92,007 | 104,433 | 104,134 |
| South Dakota ............... | 100,972 | (jij) | 80,714 | 100,876 | 80,714 | 103,000 | 92,700 | 92,700 | 101,296 | 91,928 |
| Tennessee................... | 178,356 (k) | 60,609 (h) | 187,452 | 173,352 | 187,452 | 156,216 | 187,452 | 156,216 | 187,452 | 156,216 |
| Texas.. | 150,000 | 7,200 (m) | 125,880 | 150,000 | (a-14) | 139,140 | ... | 137,500 | 198,000 | 180,000 (n) |
| Utah........................... | 109,470 | 104,000 | (a-1) | 98,509 | 104,000 | 102,627 | 117,520 | 102,627 | 104,000 | 114,358 |
| Vermont (I) ................. | 142,542 | 60,507 | 95,139 | 113,901 | 90,376 | 91,686 | 121,701 | 121,701 | 95,139 | 105,290 |
| Virginia ...................... | 175,000 | 36,321 | 152,793 | 150,000 | 157,249 | 132,890 | 152,793 | 120,000 | 167,902 | 149,547 |
| Washington................. | 166,891 | 93,948 | 116,950 | 151,718 | 116,950 | 166,205 | 142,596 | 118,800 | 116,950 | 116,964 |
| West Virginia ............... | 150,000 | (h) | 95,000 | 95,000 | 95,000 | 124,992 | 95,000 | 95,000 | 95,000 | 69,312 |
| Wisconsin .................... | 144,423 | 76,261 | 68,566 | 140,147 | 68,566 | 123,500 | 125,500 | 120,000 | 111,000 | 103,325 |
| Wyoming...................... | 105,000 | (a-2) | 92,000 | 143,328 | 92,000 | 113,914 | 128,000 | 110,748 | 92,000 | 99,000 |
| Guam......................... | 90,000 | 85,000 | .. | 105,286 | 52,492 | 68,152 | 88,915 | 60,850 | 100,000 | 88,915 |
| No. Mariana Islands..... | 70,000 | 65,000 |  | 80,000 | 40,800 (b) |  | 54,000 | 40,800 (b) | 80,000 | 40,800 (b) |
| Puerto Rico ................ | 70,000 |  | 125,000 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | 80,000 | 75,000 | (a-1) | 76,500 | 76,500 | 85,000 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 75,000 |

[^45](a-9) Banking.
(a-9) Banking.
(a-10) Budget.
(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).
(a-19) Election administration.
(a-20) Emergency administration.
(a-21) Employment Services.
(a-22) Energy.
(a-23) Environmental protection.

SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Budget | Civil rights | Commerce | Community affairs | Comptroller | Consumer affairs | Corrections | Economic development | Education | Election admin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama.... | \$177,266 |  | \$162,232 | \$91,014 | \$131,633 | \$100,198 | \$123,500 | (a-13) | \$198,000 | \$67,375 |
| Alaska ...................... | 152,664 | 146,712 | 135,000 | (a-12) | 126,612 | (a-12) | 135,000 | (a-12) | 135,000 | 117,624 |
| Arizona .................... | 140,000 | 123,651 | 300,000 | 98,133 | 117,702 | 135,000 | 160,000 | (a-12) | 85,000 | (a-2) |
| Arkansas ................... | 88,957 |  | (a-17) | N.A. | 110,486 | 115,634 | 133,034 | 120,000 | 224,400 | 70,304 |
| California .................. | (a-24) |  |  | 138,528 | 139,189 | 175,000 | 225,000 |  | 151,127 | 126,588 |
| Colorado ................... | 156,465 | 124,572 |  | 137,280 | 126,540 | 124,728 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 225,000 | 117,600 |
| Connecticut | 139,026 | 118,450 | 170,000 | 187,000 | 110,000 | 127,500 | 151,000 | 170,000 | 185,000 | 128,931 |
| Delaware..... | 147,370 | 79,254 | (a-2) |  | 147,370 | 115,360 | 147,370 | 127,590 | 160,145 | 81,128 |
| Florida..................... | 150,000 | 93,000 | N.A. | 115,000 | 128,972 | 97,698 | 140,000 | 140,000 | 275,000 | N.A. |
| Georgia ..................... | 155,000 | 105,202 | 125,000 | 146,795 | 148,000 | 130,000 | 149,000 | 156,000 | 123,270 | 85,000 |
| Hawaii.. | 108,972 | 97,776 | 108,972 |  | 108,972 | 97,644 | 103,512 | 103,512 | 142,500 | 80,004 |
| Idaho ... | 119,412 | 67,787 | 147,908 |  | 99,450 | (a-3) | 126,152 | (a-12) | 99,450 | (a-2) |
| Illinois....................... | 125,004 | 115,613 | 103,081 | (a-12) | 135,669 | (a-3) | 150,228 | (a-12) | 191,964 | 116,832 |
| Indiana.. | 126,000 | 95,000 | (a-17) | 90,000 | (a-8) | 96,624 | 117,300 | 151,000 | 89,722 | N.A. |
| Iowa ......................... | 136,500 | 97,460 | 105,000 | 98,592 | 121,284 | 128,890 | 147,846 | 154,300 | 147,000 | 108,550 |
| Kansas ...................... | 113,000 | 76,476 | 103,000 | N.A. | 113,000 | 90,000 | 125,000 | 105,092 | 170,000 | (a-2) |
| Kentucky (g) .............. | 137,865 | 117,822 | 137,865* | 113,474 | 106,152 | 86,928 | 93,324 | 250,000* | 225,000 | 73,500 |
| Louisiana .................. | 114,296 | 82,347 | 320,000 | 102,000 | 167,000 | 89,000 | 136,719 | 320,000 | 275,000 | 109,803 |
| Maine ....................... | 83,033 | 69,409 | (a-17) | (a-17) | 90,355 | 96,553 | 102,689 | 102,689 | 102,689 | 83,574 |
| Maryland................... | 166,082 (b) | 110,699 (b) | 155,000 (b) | ... | 125,000 | 121,005 (b) | ) 166,082 (b) | 155,000 (b) | 195,000 | 109,372 (b) |
| Massachusetts............ | 92,700 | 117,266 | 150,000 | 139,050 | 154,669 | 139,050 | 140,000 | 150,000 | 154,500 | 130,916 |
| Michigan ................... | 250,000 | 136,000 | 151,500 |  | 131,840 |  | 146,450 |  | 189,515 | (o) |
| Minnesota ................. | (a-24) | 108,388 | 108,388 | (a-17) | (a-24) | 111,854 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,388 | (a-2) |
| Mississippi................. | (a-6) |  | (a-7) | 130,000 | (a-6) | 82,000 | 132,761 | 176,500 | 307,125 | 80,000 |
| Missouri ...................... | 102,000 | 67,078 | 120,000 | 93,787 | 95,288 | (a-3) | 120,000 | 120,000 | 185,400 | 65,196 |
| Montana................... | 99,500 | 73,455 | 99,500 | N.A. | 84,968 | 69,433 | 99,500 | 95,000 | 104,635 | 69,640 |
| Nebraska................... | 137,800 | 81,000 | 131,325 | 83,759 | 101,500 | (a-3) | 130,002 | 131,325 | 211,650 | 84,663 |
| Nevada ..................... | (a-6) | 85,579 | 124,528 |  | 102,898 | 95,453 | 124,528 | N.A. | 121,785 | (p) |
| New Hampshire ......... | 104,364 | 79,774 | 112,861 |  | 104,364 | 86,229 | 116,170 | 86,131 | 112,861 | (a-2) |
| New Jersey................. | 133,507 | 120,000 | (a-17) | 141,000 | 141,000 | 139,000 | 141,000 | 186,600 | 141,000 | 115,000 |
| New Mexico.............. | N.A. | N.A. | 122,500 | N.A. | 109,000 | 80,642 | 106,000 | 122,500 | 125,000 | 85,000 |
| New York ................... | 169,100 | 109,800 | 11 | 120,800 | 151,500 | 127,000 | 136,000 | 1 | 212,500 | (q) |
| North Carolina.......... | (a-15) | 68,059 | 135,000 |  | 155,159 | N.A. | N.A. | 89,780 | 124,676 | 118,806 |
| North Dakota ............ | 117,708 | 89,112 | 143,232 |  | 117,708 | 104,868 | 110,292 | 114,624 | 105,954 | 45,900 |
| Ohio......................... | 150,405 | 96,408 | 116,397 | 90,002 | 150,405 | 100,006 | 127,400 | 127,400 | 160,014 | 109,985 |
| Oklahoma ................. | 90,000 | 62,000 | 90,000 | N.A. | 100,000 | 105,000 | 132,309 | N.A. | 124,373 | 105,665 |
| Oregon .................... | 127,884 | 100,380 | 150,252 | N.A. | 106,974 | 150,252 | 164,928 | 150,252 | 72,000 | 110,556 |
| Pennsylvania (i)......... | 149,497 | 125,888 | 142,314* | 117,673 | 131,561 | 115,365 | 149,804* | 142,314* | 149,804* | 98,993 |
| Rhode Island (j)........ | 154,151 | 81,363 | (a-9) | N.A. | 119,343 | (a-3) | 145,644 | 185,000 (r) | 203,000 | 137,573 |
| South Carolina ........... | 128,060 | N.A. | 162,640 | N.A. | 92,007 | 106,762 | 154,879 | (a-12) | 92,007 | 90,281 |
| South Dakota ............ | (a-24) | N.A. | (a-44) | (a-48) | (a-40) | 50,400 | 103,000 | 119,480 | 106,605 | 46,200 |
| Tennessee................. | 135,300 | 110,004 | (a-17) | (a-17) | 187,452 | 78,108 | 156,216 | 187,452 | 208,284 | 119,760 |
| Texas.......................... | 120,000 | 83,586 |  | 129,250 | 150,000 | 108,516 | 186,300 |  | 186,300 | (s) |
| Utah......................... | 130,978 | 88,234 | 127,254 | 64,705 | 126,214 | 120,754 | 110,219 | 127,483 | 179,597 | 80,398 |
| Vermont (l) ................. | (a-24) | 94,994 | 121,701 | 86,112 | (a-24) | 94,994 | 105,290 | 86,112 | 121,701 | (a-2) |
| Virginia ................... | 157,500 | 76,745 | 160,433 | 124,335 | 140,671 | 102,295 | 150,000 | 260,500 | 175,467 | 104,000 |
| Washington............... | (a-24) | 92,148 | 147,153 | (a-12) | (a-24) | (a-3) | 158,160 | (a-12) | 121,618 | (a-2) |
| West Virginia .............. | 98,616 | N.A. | 95,000 | 95,000 | (a-8) | N.A. | 80,000 | (a-13) | 165,000 | (a-2) |
| Wisconsin.................. | 123,739 | 96,000 |  |  | 114,385 | 98,000 | 125,000 |  | 120,111 | 105,000 |
| Wyoming................... | 112,500 | 78,087 | 147,145 | (a-12) | (a-8) | 125,520 | 135,319 | (a-12) | 92,000 | 98,134 |
| Guam....................... | 88,915 |  | 88,915 |  | 83,400 | 55,341 | 67,150 | 82,025 | 82,025 | 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 |
| Puerto Rico ................ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ..... | 76,500 | 60,000 | 76,500 | (t) | 76,500 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 85,000 | 76,500 | 135,000 |

(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) Salary ranges, top figure in ranges follow:

Hawaii: Employment Services, $\$ 118,212$; Energy, $\$ 118,212$; Environmental Protection, \$118,212; Fish and Wildlife, \$118,212; Highways,

SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFIIIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Emergency mgmt. | Employment services | Energy | Environ. protection | Finance | Fish \& wildlife | General services | Health | Higher education | Highways |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama.................... | \$124,200 | \$80,287 | \$97,766 | \$144,196 | \$91,014 | \$105,403 | \$82,262 | \$268,996 | \$185,952 | \$169,000 |
| Alaska ...................... | 122,040 | 146,712 | 158,303 | 135,000 | 117,624 | 135,000 | (a-43) | 135,000 | 320,000 | 157,488 |
| Arizona .................... | 100,000 | 77,970 | 100,000 | 135,000 | (a-14) | 160,000 | 116,000 | 136,000 | 300,000 | 128,700 |
| Arkansas.. | 90,619 | 136,601 | 85,536 | 118,580 | (a-6) | 123,546 | 120,019 | 227,869 | 129,309 | 154,960 |
| California .................. | 175,000 | 150,112 | 132,396 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 150,112 | 159,300 | (u) | (v) | (a-49) |
| Colorado. | 105,000 | 117,504 | 130,000 | 144,876 | 126,540 | 144,876 | 130,404 | 215,000 | 146,040 | 138,000 |
| Connecticut . | 170,000 | 130,000 | 139,000 | 139,000 | 187,000 | (w) | 160,000 | 170,000 | 340,000 | 175,000 |
| Delaware... | 82,468 | 96,066 | N.A. | (a-35) | 147,370 | 98,990 | 108,171 | 169,983 | N.A. | (a-49) |
| Florida.. | 140,000 | 140,000 | 90,000 | 140,000 | 128,972 | 129,430 | 140,000 | 140,000 | 200,000 | 128,000 |
| Georgia ..................... | 122,004 | 88,456 | 116,452 | 175,000 | 148,000 | 113,000 | N.A. | 175,000 | 497,000 | 120,000 |
| Hawaii.. | 90,048 | 83,040 (b) | 83,040 (b) | 83,040 (b) | (x) | 83,040 (b) | (a-14) | 108,972 | 427,512 | 83,040 (b) |
| Idaho. | 121,596 | 115,336 | 84,489 | 114,587 | 104,790 | 132,600 |  | 144,539 | 121,201 | (a-49) |
| Illinois... | 128,920 | 142,339 | (a-42) | 133,273 | (a-10) | (a-35) | (a-6) | 90,926 | 18,712 | (a-49) |
| Indiana. | 135,000 | 115,000 | 53,362 | 117,307 | (a-10) | 79,050 | (a-6) | 137,500 | 158,100 | (a-49) |
| Iowa...... | 112,070 | 147,000 | (a-17) | 119,704 | 124,946 | 124,946 | 124,946 | 133,900 |  | 155,709 |
| Kansas ... | (y) | (a-32) | N.A. | 105,019 | N.A. | 73,320 | (a-6) | 190,000 | 197,000 | (a-49) |
| Kentucky (g).............. | 79,537 | 72,499 | 137,865* | 102,900 | 137,865* | 134,352 |  | 164,616 | 360,000 | 119,236 |
| Louisiana .. | 124,999 | 108,620 | 122,865 | 137,197 | 167,000 | 123,614 | 167,000 | 236,000 | 275,000 | 170,000 |
| Maine ....... | 72,800 | N.A. | (a-38) | 102,689 | (a-6) | 102,689 | 86,902 | 109,220 | N.A. | (a-49) |
| Maryland. | 127,500 (b) | 116,485 (b) | 130,050 (b) | (b) | 166,082 (b) |  | (a-6) | 166,082 (b) | 127,500 (b) | 159,858 |
| Massachusetts.. | 133,900 | 150,000 | 120,000 | 130,000 | 150,000 | 126,690 | 125,000 | 142,363 | 206,000 | 145,000 |
| Michigan ............. | 146,450 | 122,024 | 109,447 | 145,000 | 250,000 | (z) |  | 146,450 |  | (a-49) |
| Minnesota. | 108,388 | 104,358 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,388 | (a-6) | 108,388 | 360,000 | 108,388 |
| Mississippi................. | 107,868 | 122,000 | 137,996 | 120,386 | (a-6) | 120,636 |  | 200,000 | 341,250 | (a-49) |
| Missouri .................... | 95,004 | 103,860 |  | 91,303 | 105,372 | (a) | 95,288 | 120,000 | 170,000 | (a-49) |
| Montana.... | 77,912 | 97,239 | 95,651 | 99,500 | 84,968 | 99,500 | 95,302 | (a-45) | 289,466 | (a-49) |
| Nebraska.... | 99,318 | 100,913 | 91,440 | 119,508 | (bb) | 96,000 | 105,348 | 150,871 | 165,700 | (a-49) |
| Nevada ...................... | 95,453 | 124,528 | 96,912 | 120,688 | (a-14) | 114,104 |  | (dd) | 23,660 (ee) | (a-49) |
| 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 | 100,000 | 141,000 | 133,507 | 105,783 | (ff) | 141,000 | 86,793 | 135,133 |
| New Mexico............... | 115,000 | 95,000 | 100,000 | 105,000 | 125,000 | 100,000 | 105,000 | 122,500 | 125,000 | N.A. |
| New York. | 136,000 | 127,000 | 157,955 | 136,000 | 151,500 | 136,000 | 136,000 | 136,000 | 212,500 | 136,000 |
| North Carolina.......... | 98,451 | N.A. | 91,462 | 118,000 | (cc) | 116,886 | 121,807 | 213,786 | 525,000 | 156,241 |
| North Dakota ............ | 97,728 | 108,060 | 118,944 | 107,784 | 117,708 | 113,856 | 164,364 | 181,440 | 349,000 | (a-49) |
| Ohio......................... | 100,901 | 127,400 | 90,002 | 127,400 | (gg) | 104,270 | 106,080 | 141,170 | 168,002 | 127,400 |
| Oklahoma ................. | 75,705 | 106,000 | 90,000 | 123,013 | 108,000 | 121,986 | 120,000 | 194,244 | 394,983 | (a-49) |
| Oregon ..................... | N.A. | 150,252 | N.A. | 136,320 | (a-4) | 136,320 | (a-6) | 165,624 | 219,504 | 148,008 |
| Pennsylvania (i)......... | 135,003 | 121,194 | 116,167 | 149,804* | 149,497 | (yy) | 142,314* | 149,804* | 117,321 | 131,913 |
| Rhode Island (j)......... | 88,177 | 130,152 | 75,154 | 108,460 | (a-44) | (a-23) | (a-6) | 134,975 | 265,000 (hh) | ) (a-49) |
| South Carolina ......... | 99,910 | N.A. | 111,055 | (ii) | 185,517 | 129,877 | 116,000 | 154,879 | 150,480 | 153,010 |
| South Dakota ............ | 77,260 | (a-37) | (a-48) | (a-35) | 123,600 | 107,120 | (a-6) | 107,120 | 335,920 | (a-47) |
| Tennessee.................. | 94,332 | 156,216 | 114,564 | 156,216 | 187,452 | 156,216 | 156,216 | 174,252 | 191,400 | (a-49) |
| Texas........................ | N.A. | 140,000 |  | 145,200 | (a-14) | 143,000 | 126,500 | 183,750 | 186,300 | (a-49) |
| Utah......................... | 70,188 | 135,922 | 86,973 | 118,102 | 124,073 | 120,754 | 114,367 | 134,576 | 130,985 | (a-49) |
| Vermont (1)................ | 84,240 | 98,946 | 105,290 | 101,046 | 99,944 | 93,018 | 99,445 | 119,184 |  |  |
| Virginia ... | 120,383 | 128,100 | 92,400 | 157,729 | 160,433 | 130,977 | 148,293 | 191,906 | 182,490 | 198,450 |
| Washington ............... | 122,412 | 147,154 | (a-23) | 137,304 | 158,160 | 136,776 | (a-6) | 137,304 | N.A. | (a-49) |
| West Virginia ............. | 65,000 | 75,000 | 95,000 | (a-22) | (a-6) | 75,000 | 79,692 | 98,400 | 200,000 | 119,999 |
| Wisconsin.................. | 99,000 | 110,000 | 100,000 | 125,000 | 123,739 | 125,000 | 125,000 | 130,000 | 414,593 | (ooo) |
| Wyoming.................... | 91,188 | 140,000 | 103,107 | 118,902 | N.A. | 137,249 | 110,047 | 187,000 | 129,796 | 143,328 |
| Guam........................ | 68,152 | 73,020 | 55,303 | 60,850 | 88,915 | 60,850 | 60,528 | 74,096 | 195,000 | 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) |
| Puerto Rico ............... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ..... | 71,250 | 76,500 | 69,350 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 65,000 |

\$118,212; Information Systems, \$118,212; Licensing, \$112,596; Parks and Recreation, $\$ 118,212$; Planning, $\$ 125,436$; Post-Audit, $\$ 118,212$; PreAudit, $\$ 112,296$; Solid Waste Management, $\$ 112,596$; Welfare, $\$ 118,212$.
Maryland:For these positions the salary in the chart is the actual salary and the following are the salary ranges: Adjutant General, \$107,196\$143,270; Administration, \$107,196-\$143,270; Agriculture, \$107,196\$143,270; Banking, \$73,341-\$117,751; Budget, \$124,175-\$166,082; Civil Rights, $\$ 86,161-\$ 115,000$; Commerce, $\$ 124,175-\$ 166,082$; Consumer Affairs, \$78,233-\$125,743; Corrections, \$124,175-\$166,082; Economic Development, \$124,175-\$166,082; Elections Administration, \$86,161$\$ 115,000$; Emergency Management, \$99,637-\$133,112; Workforce Development, \$92,640-\$123,708; Energy, \$99,637-\$133,112; Environmental Protection, \$115,356-\$154,235; Finance, \$124,175-\$166,082; Health, \$124,175-\$166,082; Higher Education, \$115,356-\$154,235; Information Services, $\$ 124,175-\$ 166,082$; Insurance, $\$ 124,175-\$ 166,082$; Labor, \$124,175-\$166,082; Licensing, \$86,161-\$115,000; Mental Health shared
duties, \$143,767-\$237,562 (actual, \$211,632) and \$92,640-\$123,708 (actual, $\$ 120,870$ ); Natural Resources, $\$ 115,356-\$ 154,235$; Parks and Recreation, \$86,161-\$115,000; Personnel, \$99,637-\$133,112; Planning, \$107,196\$143,270; Pre-Audit, \$92,640-\$123,708; Public Library, \$86,161-\$115,000; Purchasing \$80,160-\$106,940; Revenue, \$92,460-\$123,708; Social Services, \$124,175-\$166,082; Solid Waste Management, \$86,161-\$115,000; State Police, \$124,175-\$166,082; Tourism, \$92,640-\$123,708; Transportation, $\$ 124,175-\$ 166,082$; Welfare, $\$ 124,175-\$ 166,082$.
Northern Mariana Islands: $\$ 49,266$ top of range applies to the following positions: Treasurer, Banking, Comptroller, Corrections, Employment Services, Fish and Wildlife, Highways, Insurance, Mental Health and Retardation, Parks and Recreation, Purchasing, Social/Human Services, Transportation.
(c) Governor Bentley is not accepting a salary until the unemployment rate in Alabama drops.

SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | $\begin{gathered} \text { Info. } \\ \text { systems } \end{gathered}$ | Insurance | Labor | Licensing | Mental health | Natural resources | Parks \& recreation | Personnel | Planning | Post <br> audit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama..................... | \$128,441 | \$91,014 | \$139,259 |  | \$145,000 | \$141,000 | \$0 | \$160,440 | (a-13) | \$241,695 |
| Alaska ... | 126,612 | 61,176 | 135,000 | 117,624 | 88,908 | 135,000 | 117,624 | 126,624 |  | (a-8) |
| Arizona . | 131,387 | 115,650 | 126,069 |  | 109,037 | 131,500 | 122,200 | 125,000 | 140,000 |  |
| Arkansas ................ | 128,542 | 120,258 | 117,308 |  | 104,081 | 103,611 | 113,400 | 102,402 |  | 170,900 |
| California. | 175,000 | 139,189 | 175,000 | 150,112 | (kk) | 175,000 | 150,112 | 150,112 |  |  |
| Colorado | 156,000 | 120,000 | 146,040 | 125,004 | 133,116 | 146,040 | 144,876 | 126,540 | 138,000 | (a-8) |
| Connecticut | 158,000 | 143,000 | 130,000 | 104,954 | (11) | 134,093 | 138,123 | 160,000 | 135,000 | (a-8) |
| Delaware.................... | 160,145 | 108,532 | 119,040 | 114,101 | (mm) | 127,590 | 99,260 | 117,752 | 95,158 | (a-8) |
| Florida........................ | N.A. | 133,158 | 140,000 | 67,000 | 120,000 | 140,000 | 113,000 | 100,000 | 115,000 | 128,972 |
| Georgia ...................... | 135,000 | 120,394 | 121,570 | 85,000 | 180,000 | 141,103 | 113,000 | 125,000 | (a-10) | (a-8) |
| Hawaii ........................ | 83,040 (b) | 100,248 | 103,512 | 79,104 (b) | 97,524 | 103,512 | 83,040 (b) | ) 103,512 | 88,128 (b) | 83,040 (b) |
| Idaho ......................... | (a-6) | 101,254 | 115,336 | 79,913 |  | 119,995 | 91,561 | 99,548 |  | (a-14) |
| Illinois........................ | (a-6) | 113,308 | 124,090 | (a-9) | (a-45) | 133,273 | (a-35) | (a-6) |  | (a-8) |
| Indiana ....................... | 114,400 | 94,350 | 105,000 | 98,322 | 104,845 | 109,200 | 81,986 | 116,000 |  | 100,692 |
| Iowa.... | 137,197 | 106,623 | 112,070 |  | 124,130 | 128,890 | (a-25) | 124,405 |  |  |
| Kansas ... | 140,000 | 86,003 | 108,000 | 63,256 | 75,000 | 111,490 | 111,490 | 92,000 | N.A. | 115,296 |
| Kentucky (g)................ | 120,972 | 100,217 | 137,865* |  | 103,950 | 100,218 | 111,000 | 137,865* | 148,719 | (a-8) |
| Louisiana. | 167,000 | 115,000 | 137,000 |  | 140,005 | 129,210 | 115,627 | 111,405 | 104,748 | N.A. |
| Maine ......... | 96,553 | 88,545 | 102,689 | 102,689 | (a-45) | 102,689 | (a-35) | 90,355 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Maryland..................... | 166,082 (b) | (b) | 158,974 (b) | 100,581 (b) | (b)(oo) | 148,778 (b) | 115,000 (b) | ) 117,416 (b) | 124,848 (b) | N.A. |
| Massachusetts... | 140,000 | 123,600 | 90,000 | 110,000 | (pp) | 150,000 | 130,000 | 142,127 | 150,000 | (a-8) |
| Michigan ..................... | 156,550 | 125,000 | 151,500 | 151,500 | 134,904 | 145,000 | 121,888 | 141,649 |  | (a-8) |
| Minnesota ................... | 120,000 | N.A. | 108,388 | 80,137 | (a-45) | 108,388 | 108,388 | (a-24) | N.A. | (a-8) |
| Mississippi................... | 160,047 | 90,000 |  |  | 164,357 | 120,386 | 120,636 | 111,143 | 96,303 | (a-8) |
| Missouri ..................... | 110,000 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 80,000 | 113,878 | 120,000 | N.A. | 95,288 | 102,000 | 107,746 |
| Montana..................... | N.A. | 86,018 | 99,500 | 101,044 | 97,893 | 99,500 | 94,650 | 92,778 | 95,000 | 119,326 |
| Nebraska.. | 131,325 | 116,116 | 131,325 | 103,303 | 125,540 | 113,882 | 112,002 | 94,994 | 102,962 | (a-8) |
| Nevada ....................... | 104,778 | 114,104 | 95,453 |  | (qq) | 124,528 | 104,778 | 104,778 |  |  |
| New Hampshire ........... | 106,496 | 104,364 | 104,364 | 104,364 | 104,364 | 112,861 | 90,605 | 88,933 |  | (a-14) |
| New Jersey................... | 140,000 | 130,000 | 141,000 |  | (rr) | 125,000 | 102,000 | 141,000 | 95,000 |  |
| New Mexico................ | 100,000 | 100,000 | 95,000 | 100,000 |  | 100,000 | 92,861 | 118,000 | 73,246 | 85,000 |
| New York.. | 169,214 | 127,000 | 127,000 | (ss) | (tt) | 136,000 | 127,000 | 120,800 | 1 | 151,500 |
| North Carolina............ | 155,066 | 124,676 | 124,676 | ... | N.A. | 128,000 | 118,815 | 139,000 | N.A. | (a-8) |
| North Dakota .............. | 148,320 | 93,070 | 89,112 |  | 101,016 |  | 93,012 | 103,296 |  | 102,480 |
| Ohio........................... | 124,758 | 150,405 | 90,397 | (uu) | (vv) | 127,400 | 98,800 | (nn) | 127,400 | (a-8) |
| Oklahoma .................... | 160,000 | 126,713 | 105,053 |  | 133,455 | 86,310 | 86,310 | 108,000 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Oregon ....................... | 134,220 | 150,252 | 72,000 | N.A. | 140,964 | N.A. | 136,320 | 110,556 |  | 140,964 |
| Pennsylvania (i)........... | 138,367 | 134,824* | 149,804* | 106,074 | 126,436 | 142,314* | 123,169 | 140,402 | 145,018 | (a-8) |
| Rhode Island (j)........... | 137,604 | (a-9) | (a-21) | (ww) | 143,206 | (a-23) | (a-23) | 146,165 | 115,891 | N.A. |
| South Carolina ............. | 127,462 | 130,000 | 124,973 | 124,973 | (xx) | 129,877 | 120,379 | 120,493 | N.A. | 101,361 |
| South Dakota .............. | 113,300 | 85,506 | 103,000 | N.A. | 97,850 | 103,000 | 85,485 | 99,910 | N.A. | (a-8) |
| Tennessee.................... | 164,016 | 156,216 | 156,216 | 88,524 | 156,216 | 156,216 | 79,752 | 156,216 | N.A. | (a-14) |
| Texas.......................... | 175,000 | 163,800 | 140,000 | 135,000 | 163,200 | 145,200 | 143,000 |  | 120,000 | (a-8) |
| Utah........................... | 129,688 | 107,266 | 101,608 | 102,939 | 96,804 | 126,214 | 111,321 | 127,483 | (a-10) | (a-8) |
| Vermont (l) .................. | 112,008 | 105,290 | 98,946 | 78,957 | 104,998 | 121,701 | 93,018 | 99,944 |  | (a-8) |
| Virginia .. | 157,500 | 149,547 | 110,250 | 112,000 | 191,672 | 152,793 | 128,000 | 137,955 | (a-10) | (a-8) |
| Washington ................. | 147,157 | 116,950 | 140,650 | 116,964 | (a-45) | 121,618 | 116,964 | 137,304 | (a-24) | N.A. |
| West Virginia ............... | 109,999 | 80,000 | 70,000 |  | 80,000 | 75,000 | 75,000 | 70,000 | (a-17) | 91,750 |
| Wisconsin................... | 120,000 | 117,500 | 85,608 | 110,500 | 110,500 | 125,000 | 106,885 | 110,000 |  | (a-8) |
| Wyoming...................... | 139,928 | 100,567 | 88,439 | 72,176 | (nnn) | 113,300 | 103,104 | 105,552 | 126,000 | 100,002 |
| Guam......................... | 88,915 | 88,915 | 73,020 | 88,915 | 75,208 | 60,850 | 60,850 | 88,915 | 88,915 | 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 |
| Puerto Rico ................ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | 71,250 | 75,000 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 70,000 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 76,500 | 55,000 |

(d) Responsibilities shared between John C. Geragosian, \$147,790 and Robert M. Ward, $\$ 147,790$.
(e) Florida Gov. Rick Scott does not collect his salary; New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo has reduced his salary by 5 percent.
(f) There is no one single agency for Administration. The functions are divided amongst the Director of Budget and Finance, $\$ 108,972$; Director of Human Resources Development, vacant; and the Comptroller, \$108,972.
(g) Positions with asterisk have taken a 10 percent salary reduction in the reported salary upon request of the Governor in recognition of budget problems.
(h) In Maine, New Hampshire, 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.
(i) The Pennsylvania entries with asterisks denote that 1.7 percent of the officeholders' salary is being repaid as part of the management pay freeze.
(j) 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.
(k) Governor Haslam returns his salary to the state.
(1) The officials who have voluntarily taken a five percent reduction in the annual salary set in statue are marked with an *.
(m) Lieutenant Governor receives additional pay when serving as acting governor.
(n) This agency is now a self-directed state agency.
(o) Responsibilites shared between Secretary of State Ruth Johnson, \$112,410 and Bureau Director Christopher Thomas, \$122,024.

SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFIIIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Preaudit | Public library dvpmt. | Public utility reg. | Purchasing | Revenue | Social services | Solid waste mgmt. | State police | Tourism | Transportation | Welfare |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama....................... | (a-14) | \$107,737 | \$103,490 | \$90,725 | \$91,014 | \$140,000 | \$113,479 | \$105,403 | \$91,014 | (a-29) | (a-45) |
| Alaska. |  | 117,624 | 109,428 | 146,712 | 135,000 | (a-27) | 131,364 | 135,000 | 105,492 | 135,000 | 117,624 |
| Arizona.. | (a-14) | 70,048 | 133,574 | 116,000 | 145,000 | 173,250 | 96,510 | 139,549 | 105,000 | 130,000 | 173,250 |
| Arkansas. | N.A. | 99,887 | 116,501 | 100,442 | 127,959 | 147,322 | N.A. | 110,568 | 88,274 | (a-29) | (a-45) |
| California ................ | (a-14) |  | 138,528 | (a-26) | 150,112 | 203,616 | 150,112 | 186,336 |  | 165,000 | 175,000 |
| Colorado | (a-14) | 112,543 | 114,948 | 99,600 | 146,040 | 150,000 | 136,488 | 135,000 | 100,000 | 151,840 | 150,000 |
| Connecticut .................. | (a-14) | 113,525 | 137,686 | 124,537 | 170,000 | 170,000 | 127,707 | 170,000 | 130,000 | 175,000 | 170,000 |
| Delaware.... | (a-8) | 83,807 | 104,000 | (a-26) | 124,603 | (zz) | 175,000 | 153,795 | 92,723 | 137,995 | 115,022 |
| Florida. | 128,972 | 95,500 | 125,000 | 135,000 | 112,000 | 140,000 | 113,000 | 127,500 | N.A. | 140,000 | 100,932 |
| Georgia ........................ | (a-8) | N.A. | 116,452 | 132,000 | 158,000 | 171,600 | 80,187 | 140,000 | 125,000 | 187,979 | 137,940 |
| Hawaii .......................... | 78,888 (b) | 114,000 | 90,060 | 85,524 | 108,972 | 103,512 | 78,104 (b) |  | 205,008 | 108,972 | 83,040 (b) |
| Idaho ........................... | (a-14) | 95,680 | 94,010 | (a-6) | 87,156 | (a-27) |  | 116,542 | 64,667 | 174,200 | 106,475 |
| Illinois.......................... | (a-14) | 99,516 | 97,768 | (a-6) | 142,339 | 150,228 | (a-23) | 132,566 | ( $\mathrm{a}-12$ ) | 150,228 | 142,339 |
| Indiana ......................... | 72,974 | 95,492 | 111,448 | 80,000 | 120,000 | 138,352 | 95,077 | 135,910 | 90,000 | 137,800 | (a-45) |
| Iowa.. | 108,555 | 137,197 | 125,008 | 103,126 | 152,955 | 154,300 | (a-23) | 128,890 | 99,570 | 147,014 | 124,946 |
| Kansas. | 80,829 | 85,000 | 99,292 | 114,000 | 107,990 | 105,000 | 86,965 | 107,990 | 82,961 | 110,000 | N.A. |
| Kentucky (g)................. |  | 91,947 | 127,260 | 90,142 | 121,632 | 100,878 | 79,739 | 111,352 | 111,352 | 137,865 | (a-45) |
| Louisiana ..................... | 122,117 | 107,000 | 130,000 | 114,400 | 250,000 | 129,995 | 102,000 | 134,351 | 107,000 | 170,000 | 110,411 |
| Maine ........................... | (a-14) | 90,667 | 117,104 | 68,723 | 96,553 | 109,220 | 74,297 | 96,553 | (a-17) | 102,689 | (a-45) |
| Maryland....................... | 110,000 (b) | 115,000 (b) | ) 150,000 | (b) | 120,026 (b) | (b) | 114,167 (b) | 166,082 (b) | 114,444 (b) | 166,082 (b) | (a-45) |
| Massachusetts.. | (a-8) | 107,140 | 133,900 | 125,000 | 140,000 | 140,718 | 130,000 | 209,888 | 125,000 | 150,000 | 141,110 |
| Michigan ...................... |  |  | 140,000 | 128,235 | 122,024 | 145,000 | 118,092 | 146,450 |  | 146,450 | (a-45) |
| Minnesota.................... | (a-8) | N.A. | (aaa) | 108,388 | 108,388 | (a-34) | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,388 | 108,388 | (a-34) |
| Mississippi.................... | (a-8) | 108,000 | 141,505 | 79,633 | 108,185 | 130,000 | 78,008 | 138,115 | 85,748 | 144,354 | 130,000 |
| Missouri ....................... | 95,288 | 84,072 | 88,267 | 95,288 | 120,000 | 120,000 | 72,000 | 107,184 | 75,000 | 164,600 | 97,300 |
| Montana... | 120,991 | 89,010 | 95,651 | 95,302 | 99,500 | 99,500 | 99,500 | 95,920 | 86,306 | 99,500 | (a-45) |
| Nebraska. | 101,500 | 97,176 | 105,000 | 105,348 | 145,746 | 162,044 | 70,108 | 112,641 | 80,001 | 140,001 | (a-45) |
| Nevada ......................... |  | (bbb) | 120,688 | 95,453 | 124,528 | 124,528 | (a-23) | 124,528 | 117,030 | 124,528 | (dd) |
| 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 | 130,000 (ccc) | ) 124,765 | (ddd) | 108,128 | 132,300 | 90,000 | 141,000 | 127,200 |
| New Mexico.................. | 94,484 | 70,726 | 90,000 | 91,000 | 105,000 | 105,000 | 84,523 | 115,000 | 125,000 | N.A. | 117,000 |
| New York ... | 151,500 | 212,500 | 127,000 | 136,000 | 127,000 | 136,000 | 136,000 | 121,860 | 1 | 136,000 | 136,000 |
| North Carolina.............. | (a-8) | 108,068 | 138,849 | 110,493 | 121,807 | 124,529 | 111,426 | 118,815 | N.A. | 135,000 | N.A. |
| North Dakota ................ |  |  | 95,611 | 81,912 | 101,010 | 153,996 | 85,296 | 94,884 | 110,028 | 135,984 | 153,996 |
| Ohio... | 150,405 | 96,990 | 124,509 | 106,080 | 127,400 | (eee) | 80,454 | 127,400 | 87,984 | 99,341 | 127,400 |
| Oklahoma .................... | (a-14) | 85,850 | (fff) | 95,000 | 123,126 | 185,000 | 103,792 | 111,133 | 86,310 | 133,200 | 185,000 |
| Oregon ......................... | (a-10) | N.A. | N.A. | 100,380 | 150,252 | 140,964 | N.A. | 143,064 | N.A. | 165,276 | 140,964 |
| Pennsylvania (i)............. | (a-4) | 118,123 | 144,417 | 127,257 | 142,314* | 149,804* | 116,167 | 142,314 | N.A. | 149,804* | 149,804* |
| Rhode Island (j)............ | (a-14) | 124,420 | 125,071 | 121,409 | 156,876 | (ggg) | (hhh) | 148,937 | (a-17) | 130,000 | (a-45) |
| South Carolina .............. | 92,007 | N.A. | 171,683 | 112,602 | 139,167 | 154,879 | 162,578 | 153,010 | 120,379 | 156,220 | (a-45) |
| South Dakota ................ | 80,714 | N.A. | 94,132 | 50,779 | 92,700 | 107,944 | 86,359 | 89,211 | 87,550 | 95,790 | (a-45) |
| Tennessee..................... | 131,136 | 124,968 | 156,216 | 73,212 | 156,216 | 156,216 | 120,000 | 185,364 | 156,216 | 156,216 | 156,216 |
| Texas... | (a-14) | 104,500 | 120,000 | 116,748 | (a-14) | 168,000 | N.A. | 162,000 | N.A. | 192,500 | 210,000 |
| Utah............................. | (a-24) | 111,321 | 105,439 | 114,367 | N.A. | 130,978 | 108,339 | 114,367 | 104,397 | 160,222 | 130,985 |
| Vermont (I) .................... | (a-24) | 88,421 | 126,360 | 99,445 | 97,718 | 121,701 | 101,046 | 112,549 | 85,550 | 121,701 | 105,290 |
| Virginia ........................ | (a-14) | 139,535 | (iii) | 134,869 | 143,646 | 147,000 | 157,729 | 153,076 | 150,000 | 160,433 | 147,000 |
| Washington................... | (a-4) | (a-2) | 124,319 | (a-6) | 136,776 | 158,160 | (a-23) | 137,549 | N.A. | N.A. | (a-45) |
| West Virginia ................ | (a-8) | 72,000 | 90,000 | 105,144 | 95,000 | N.A. | 78,500 | 85,000 | 70,000 | 99,999 | 98,400 |
| Wisconsin..................... | (a-8) | 110,000 | 127,500 | 98,500 | 120,500 | 122,000 | 106,885 | 105,678 | 108,000 | 125,000 | 100,000 |
| Wyoming...................... | (a-8) | 97,738 | 115,711 | 71,100 | 116,457 | 130,596 | 106,787 | 115,676 | 115,676 | (a-29) | (a-45) |
| Guam........................... | 88,915 | 55,303 | 1,200 | 88,915 | 88,915 | 74,096 | 88,915 | 74,096 | 88,591 |  | 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 |
| Puerto Rico .................. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 250,000 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| 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 |

(p) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, $\$ 102,898$; Deputy Secretary of State for Elections, $\$ 104,778$ and Chief Deputy Secretary of State, $\$ 114,104$.
(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) The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation is a quasipublic agency.
(s) Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, $\$ 125,880$; and Division Director, \$112,151.
(t) Responsibilities for St. Thomas, $\$ 74,400$; St. Croix, $\$ 76,500$; St. John, \$74,400.
(u) Responsibilities shared between Director of Health Care Services, $\$ 165,000$ and Director, Department of Public Health, $\$ 222,000$.
(v) Responsibilities shared between Chancellor of California Community Colleges, $\$ 198,504$ and California Post Secondary Education Commission (Vacant).
(w) Responsibilities shared between Director of Wildlife, \$123,973, Director of Inland Fisheries, $\$ 107,210$ and Director of Marine Fisheries, $\$ 121,133$.
(x) Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance, \$108,972 and Comptroller, \$108,972.
(y) Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General, \$106,394 and deputy director, $\$ 72,000$.
(z) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Natural Resources, $\$ 145,000$ and Chief, Fish, \$106,577 and Chief, Wildlife, \$108,915.
(aa) Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation, \$92,688; Administrator, Division of Wildlife, same department, $\$ 87,408$.

## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES—Continued

(bb) Responsibilities shared between Auditor of Public Accounts$\$ 85,000$; Director of Administration - $\$ 137,800$ and State Tax Commis-sioner-\$145,746.
(cc) This employee chose not to receive pay for performing the duties of State Budget Director.
(dd) Responsibilities shared between Director, Health and Human Services, $\$ 124,528$ and Division Administrator, \$120,688.
(ee) The Chancellor elected to receive a lower wage than authorized.
(ff) Responsibilities shared between Acting Director, Division of Purchase and Property, Dept. of the Treasury, \$130,000 (acting) and Director, Division of Property Management and Construction, Dept. of the Treasury, $\$ 120,000$.
(gg) Responsibilities shared between Assistant Director of Budget and Management, \$134,056 and Deputy Director, Office of Budget and Management, \$95,014.
(hh) Serves a dual role as Commissioner of Higher Education and as the President of the Community College of Rhode Island.
(ii) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner Catherine Templeton $\$ 162,578$ (BS) and Director Alvin Taylor \$129,877 (B).
(jj) This employee chose not to receive pay for performing the duties of State Budget Director.
(kk) Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health, vacant and Director of Developmental Services, $\$ 165,000$.
(11) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Mental Health: $\$ 144,999$ and Commissioner, Retardation: \$150,000.
(mm) Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Department of Health and Social Services, $\$ 143,713$ and Director, Division of Developmental Disabilities Service, same department, $\$ 114,919$.
( nn ) This position is currently in transition and salary information is unavailable at this time.
(oo) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director of Mental Hygiene Administration, \$211,632 and Director of Developmental Disabilities Administration, $\$ 120,870$.
(pp) Responsibilities shared between Commissioners Marcia Fowler, $\$ 132,532$ and Elin M. Howe, $\$ 139,050$.
(qq) Responsibilities shared between Director, Health and Human Services, $\$ 124,528$ and Division Administrator, \$120,688.
(rr) Responsibilities shared between Acting Assistant Commissioner Valerie Larosiliere, Division of Mental Health Services, Dept. of Human Services, $\$ 121,432$ and position vacant but overseen by Deputy Commissioner Dawn Apgar, Division of Developmental Disabilities, Dept. of Human Services, $\$ 133,000$.
(ss) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, State Education Department, $\$ 212,500 ;$ Secretary of State, Department of State, $\$ 120,800$.
( tt ) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, \$136,000 and Commissioner of Office of Mental Health, $\$ 136,000$.
(uu) Numerous licensing boards, too many to list.
(vv)Responsibilities shared between Director of Dept. of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, \$126,089 and Director, Dept. of Mental Health, \$116,397.
(ww) Varies by department.
(xx) Responsibilities shared between Director for Disabilities and Special Needs, \$139,967 and Director of Mental Health, 166,692.
(yy) Responsibilities shared between Executive Director of (Fish), $\$ 120,450$ and Executive Director (Game), \$117,849.
(zz) Function split between two cabinet positions: Secretary, Dept. of Health and Social Services: $\$ 147,370$ (if incumbent holds a medical license, amount is increased by $\$ 12,000$; if board-certified physician, a supplement of $\$ 3,000$ is added) and Acting Secretary, Dept. of Services for Children, Youth and their Families, $\$ 128,850$.
(aaa) Responsibilities shared between five commissioners with salaries of $\$ 88,448$ for each.
(bbb) Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, $\$ 114,104$ and Division Administrator, Library and Archives, \$95,453.
(ccc) Acting salary.
(ddd) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Human Services, $\$ 141,000$ and Commissioner, Department of Children and Families, $\$ 141,000$.
(eee) Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Job and Family Services, $\$ 127,400$; Superintendent of Dept. of Education, $\$ 160,014$; Executive Director of Rehabilitation Services Commission, $\$ 108,992$ and Director of Dept. of Aging, \$119,808.
(fff) Responsibilities shared between three Commissioners, $\$ 116,713$, $\$ 114,713$ and $\$ 114,713$ and General Administrator, $\$ 104,000$.
(ggg) Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services, $\$ 141,828$ and Director of the Dept. of Human Service, $\$ 129,627$, and report to the Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services.
(hhh) 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 selfsufficient, the agency earns revenue through the sale of recyclable products, methane gas royalties and fees for its services.
(iii) Functions shared between Communications, William Irby, \$149,547; Energy Regulation, William F. Stephens, \$149,547; Utility and Railroad Safety, Massoud Tahamtani, \$146,751.
(jij) \$61,800-Part-time.
(kkk) Responsibilities shared between State Hospital, William Sexton, \$150,000 and Life Resource Center, Virginia Wright, \$91,188.
(111) Function currently split among various divisions, and the department is also currently going through a reorganization. The dept. secretary has overall responsibility.

# The Opportunity in the Office of Lieutenant Governor 

By Julia Hurst


#### Abstract

As state and territorial governments adapt to an ever-changing 21st century, executive and legislative branch officials are actualizing greater opportunity in the office of lieutenant governor. Leaders are tackling workforce, transportation and health care, and are working to provide new opportunities to small business on a global stage. Fully utilized, the office of lieutenant governor offers a high-ranking leader and ambassador providing a competitive edge unique to a state's priorities. Four case studies demonstrate states focusing lieutenant governors on economic development among their other duties.


Every lieutenant governor stands ready daily to become governor at a moment's notice, often under adverse circumstances. The duty to succeed to the office of governor, should that office be vacated, is the duty of the second-in-command of every state and territory. In fact, these officials become governor at a greater rate than any other local, state or federal official. Beyond that, the office of lieutenant governor is possibly the most diverse in state and territorial government. It is an office where some states are creating new opportunities to secure a competitive advantage.

A lieutenant governor may derive powers and duties from the state or territorial constitution, from statute, from the governor or through personal initiative. More than half the nation's seconds-incommand preside over the state senates, giving them powers in both the executive and legislative branches. Others lead divisions and departments of state government and many serve on or lead commissions covering a range of essential state issues. Beyond this, the office of lieutenant governor is being molded by governors, legislators and lieutenant governors themselves to meet the most pressing issue of the day-economic development and all its aspects.

In the four case studies presented here, governors tapped the lieutenant governor to shepherd aspects of economic development and job growth, ensuring the vital issue received attention and support from a top state-elected official. The designation of the lieutenant governor as a leader on an issue can be by directive or through executive order. In other states, lieutenant governors have been tapped by legislators through statute to serve in various capacities considered essential to the state. Through personal initiative, lieutenant governors have partnered with universities, the private sector
and nonprofits to advance initiatives contributing to recovering and growing economies.

Oklahoma Lt. Gov. Todd Lamb is the state small business advocate, a cabinet level position, among his other duties presiding over the state Senate and serving on nine councils. Other states utilize the lieutenant governor in small business roles from 'buy local' work to listening sessions. In Virginia, Lt. Gov. Bill Bolling is the chief jobs creation officer. In that capacity, he leads and brings synergy to the work of various agencies and groups. He also serves as a personal ambassador for specific opportunities to bring job growth to the state.

In Massachusetts, like other states, transportation is recognized as an engine of the economy. To that end, Lt. Gov. Tim Murray has been tapped as a leader to drive progress in every type of infrastructurefrom airports and rail to seaports and military assets. Still other lieutenant governors lead efforts on other engines of the economy, like energy and tourism. Pennsylvania Lt. Gov. Jim Cawley leads the commission that developed the successful plan to move forward on Marcellus shale in the state. In Louisiana, Lt. Gov. Jay Dardenne leads the division of culture, recreation and tourism, a driving force in the state known for Super Bowls and Mardi Gras.

Likewise, the federal reform of health care brought this business cost driver to the forefront of economic development in the states. Several states and territories tapped their lieutenant governors to implement the provisions of health reform as it impacts everything from state and territorial budgets to business costs. Rhode Island Lt. Gov. Elizabeth Roberts and Maryland Lt. Gov. Anthony Brown lead implementation commissions in their respective states, while Ohio Lt. Gov. Mary Taylor and U.S. Virgin Islands Lt. Gov. Gregory Francis are directors of the departments of insurance.

The following is not an exhaustive list of the work of lieutenant governors in economic development,
but is just a sample of 21st century utilization of the top tier office to bring competitive advantage to states and territories.

## - Case Study: Massachusetts

## Lieutenant Governor Tim Murray Advancing Infrastructure

Massachusetts Lt. Gov. Timothy Murray works closely with the governor to implement the administration's top priorities, including infrastructure investment to spur job creation and economic development across the state. Murray's infrastructure portfolio includes chairing the Seaport Advisory Council and the Military Asset and Security Task Force, and championing transportation and public infrastructure initiatives. With approximately 2,800 miles of coastline in Massachusetts, Murray chairs the Seaport Advisory Council, supporting more than $\$ 50$ million to revitalize port infrastructure such as dredging, access and security.
Most recently, Murray created the state's first Port Compact, bringing together key agencies to partner with Massachusetts' five deep-water port communities to increase coordination in strengthening commercial fishing and economic development. Massachusetts has more than 46,500 direct and indirect jobs across six military bases. As chair of the Military Asset and Security Strategy Task Force, Murray engages with government, industry and communities to protect, promote and even expand missions for Massachusetts' military bases to ensure job creation as well as national security.
Murray, who often describes transportation as "the enabling network of our economy," spearheads investments in regional transportation services to unlock economic development. Through a nation-leading initiative, Murray finalized a historic $\$ 100$ million agreement in 2012 between Massachusetts and CSX Transportation, including the relocation of a CSX intermodal facility from Boston to Worcester, increasing freight and commuter rail service and supporting job creation and business growth. In January 2013, Murray and the administration also released a comprehensive 10-year transportation plan, proposing critical regional infrastructure investments throughout the state.

To increase private investment in cities and towns, Murray has worked with the state Executive Office of Housing and Economic Development and the state legislature to create a one-stop shop of public infrastructure resources for municipalities. In the past two rounds of the MassWorks Infrastructure Program, the administration has awarded $\$ 102$ million to 86 projects supporting new housing, roadway improvements and business expansion.

For more information on Lt. Gov. Murray's policy work, visit:
www.mass.gov/governor/ltgovernor
Contributions from the Massachusetts Office of Lt. Gov. Tim Murray

## - Case Study: Oklahoma <br> Lieutenant Governor Todd Lamb Advocating Small Business

At a meeting of the governor's cabinet in Oklahoma, you will find small business represented at the table-in the form of the state's second highest-ranking official. The governor named Lt. Gov. Todd Lamb the state small business advocate, a cabinetlevel position in the governor's administration. In this role, which he holds throughout the remainder of his term, Lamb has met with hundreds of small business owners, setting foot in all of Oklahoma's 77 counties and advocating numerous legislative and regulatory changes in his annual "Lieutenant Governor's Policy and Issues Report."

To directly engage small business, Lamb has initiated town hall meetings and small business and small manufacturer summits throughout the state during his term. He champions improvements in economic policy to support small business, such as removing impediments to growth and advocating for workers' compensation reform. In addition to sitting on the governor's cabinet, Lamb presides over the state Senate and, in total, he sits on or chairs nine other councils. His commission appointments include work on tourism, the arts, land use, capitol improvement, finances and more.

For more information on the Oklahoma Office of Lieutenant Governor, see: www.ok.gov/ltgovernor/

Contributions from the Oklahoma Office of Lt. Gov. Todd Lamb

## - Case Study: Rhode Island <br> Lieutenant Governor Elizabeth Roberts Implementing Health Reform

The Rhode Island governor cited Lt. Gov. Elizabeth Roberts' "decades of valuable experience with health care-related issues" when signing an executive order putting her in charge of implementing federal health care reform in the state. As chair of the Rhode Island Healthcare Reform Commission, Roberts leads more than 150 stakeholders in all health care reform efforts; maximizing stakeholder and public engagement; assuring open dialogue with the General Assembly; identifying and removing barriers to and developing incentives for critical healthcare; and identifying workforce capacity and training needs in the private and public sector. Under her direction, the state is leading the country in establishing a health care benefits exchange, as well as charting the strategic direction for changes to how health care is paid for and delivered.

Roberts is chair of the 37 -member Long-Term Care Coordinating Council, bringing together leaders from the private and public sectors to coordinate the state's long-term care agenda ensuring quality, affordability and access to the elderly and disabled. The lieutenant governor also chairs the 40-member Emergency Management Advisory Council, with the adjutant general of the Rhode Island National Guard serving as vice chair. The EMAC is responsible for advising emergency preparedness throughout the state. The domestic preparedness subcommittee was formed under EMAC in 2001 to coordinate state homeland security efforts.

Roberts also chairs the 20-member Small Business Advocacy Council giving small business a voice in government. She works directly with small business owners, chambers of commerce, government and private organizations to remove financial, regulatory and informational roadblocks that can hamper the creation and growth of small business.

Learn more about the Rhode Island Office of Lieutenant Governor at:
www.ltgov.ri.gov
Contributions from the Rhode Island Office of Lt. Gov. Elizabeth Roberts

## - Case Study: Virginia <br> Lieutenant Governor Bill Bolling Creating Jobs

In January 2010, the Virginia governor signed an executive order tapping Lt. Gov. Bill Bolling to serve as chief jobs creation officer and as a member of the governor's cabinet. As chief jobs creation officer, Bolling is responsible for shepherding the governor's economic development initiatives through the General Assembly and assisting economic development officials in recruiting new business and industry to Virginia.

Since the beginning of the administration in 2010, more than $\$ 130$ million in investments have been made in job creation programs, including tax cuts and incentives for job creating businesses. As a result, more than 140,900 net new jobs have been created and Virginia's unemployment rate has dropped from 7.3 percent to 5.5 percent. When Martinsville Speedway in southern Virginia faced losing one of its two NASCAR Sprint Cup series races, local leaders turned to Bolling for help, avoiding a significant adverse impact on the local economy. Bolling played a key role in putting together a package that saved the races, including state grants and other initiatives to enhance the onsite fan experience, improve facility infrastructure and implement a state tourism marketing plan that included the speedway. Six months later, after meetings with International Speedway Corporation officials, Bolling was in Martinsville announcing both races were guaranteed to remain at the track for at least five years.

In addition to his focus on economic development and job creation, Bolling is responsible for presiding over the Virginia Senate. In 2012, Bolling cast the tie-breaking vote to organize the Virginia Senate with a Republican majority. He also cast deciding votes to pass legislation that provided educational choice to low-income children through tuition tax credits, protected Virginia's right-to-work law by eliminating union preferences in state contracts, increased the integrity of elections and strengthened personal property rights.

You can learn more about the Virginia Office of Lieutenant Governor at:
www.ltgov.virginia.gov
Contributions from the office of
Lt. Gov. of Virginia Bill Bolling


#### Abstract

About the Author Julia Hurst has 20 years of state government experience, having served as executive director of the National Lieutenant Governors Association since 2002. She previously served as chief operating officer of The Council of State Governments and as chief of staff to a legislative caucus. She also spent time as a multi-state lobbyist. For more information, visit www.nlga.us.


Table 4.12
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 2013

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

See footnotes at end of table.

## THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 2013—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2013.
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) No lieutenant governor.
(c) Brad Little was appointed by Governor Otter and confirmed by the state senate after Lieutenant Governor Ritsch won the U.S. Senate seat.
(d) Lieutenant Governor Dardenne won a special election in Nov. 2010 to replace Lieutenant Governor Mitch Landrieu after he left to become New Orleans mayor.
(e) Senate President Shan Tsutsui was sworn in as Hawaii's Lieutenant Governor on January 3, 2013. Gov. Abercrombie named Lt. Gov. Schatz as the replacement for U.S. Sen.Daniel Inouye who died on December 17, 2012. Under Hawaii law, the Senate President has the choice as to whether to become lieutenant governor.
(f) Gov. Heineman appointed Lavon Heidemann to the position of Lieutenant Governor Feb. 14, 2013, after Lt. Gov Sheey resigned amidst allegations of impropriety.
(g) Lieutenant Governor Drew Wrigley was appointed by Gov. Jack Dalrymple, who moved from the office of lieutenant governor to governor when Gov. John Hoeven resigned to become a U.S. senator.
(h) In Tennessee, the President of the Senate and the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor 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.
(i) Lieutenant Governor Gary Herbert was sworn in as Governor on August 10,2009, after Governor Huntsman resigned to accept President Obama's appointment as Ambassador to China. Utah law states that a replacement Governor elevated in a term's first year will face a special election at the next regularly scheduled general election, November 2010, instead of serving the remainder of the term. Lt. Gov. Bell was named by Gov. Herbert in 2009 and together they won the 2010 special election to fill the regular term until $1 / 2013$. They were elected to another term in 2012.
(j) Sen. Jeffrey Kessler was elected as Senate President on Nov. 14, 2011 to succeed Earl Ray Tomblin.
(k) 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.
(1) Lt. Gov. Inos became governor when Gov. Benigno Fitial resigned. Jude Hofschneider was then installed as lieutenant governor. The current administration will serve a 5 -year term to change future CNMI elections to even-numbered years. The next election will occur in November 2014.
(m) Senate President Pro Tem McConnell became Lieutenant Governor upon the resignation of Ken Ard in March 2011 following his indictment on ethics charges.
(n) Lt. Gov. Jennifer Carroll resigned Mar. 12, 2013, amidst charges of misconduct. No replacement had been named at press time.

Table 4.13
LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS

| State or other jurisdiction | Minimum age | State citizen (years) | U.S. citizen (years) (a) | State resident (years) (b) | Qualified voter (years) | Length of term (years) | Maximum consecutive terms allowed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .................... | 30 | 7 | 10 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 2 |
| Alaska........................ | 30 | $\star$ | 7 | 7 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Arizona...................... |  |  |  | (c). |  |  |  |
| Arkansas..................... | 30 | 7 | $\star$ | 7 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2 |
| California ................... | 18 | * | * | 5 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Colorado..................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2 |
| Connecticut ................. | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware .................... | 30 | $\star$ | 12 | 6 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Florida ....................... | 30 | $\star$ | * | 7 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Georgia...................... | 30 | $\star$ | 15 | 6 | $\star$ | 4 | ... |
| Hawaii........................ | 30 | 5 | $\star$ | 5 | * | 4 | 2 |
| Idaho.......................... | 30 | ... | $\star$ | 2 | ... | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois........................ | 25 | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana....................... | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Iowa ........................... | 30 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Kansas ........................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | 2 |
| Kentucky ..................... | 30 | 6 | * | $\star$ | * | 4 | 2 |
| Louisiana.................... | 25 | 5 | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| Maine......................... |  |  |  | (c). |  |  |  |
| Maryland .................... | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Massachusetts ............. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | 4 |  |
| Michigan...................... | 30 | * | $\star$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 (d) |
| Minnesota................... | 25 | $\ldots$ | * | 1 | $\cdots$ | 4 |  |
| Mississippi ................... | 30 | $\cdots$ | 20 | 5 | * | 4 | 2 |
| Missouri..................... | 30 | 10 | 15 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| Montana ..................... | 25 | 2 | $\star$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2 (e) |
| Nebraska .................... | 30 | 5 | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Nevada....................... | 25 | 2 | $\star$ | 2 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| New Hampshire .......... |  |  |  | .(c). |  |  |  |
| New Jersey .................. | 30 | ... | 20 | 7 | ... | 4 | 2 |
| New Mexico ................ | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| New York.................... | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ | 4 |  |
| North Carolina............ | 30 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 2 | $\ldots$ | 4 | 2 |
| North Dakota.............. | 30 | 5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |  |
| Ohio............................ | 18 | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 4 | 8 |
| Oklahoma................... | 31 | 10 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| Oregon....................... |  |  |  | (c). |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania ................ | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 7 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Rhode Island............... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| South Carolina ............ | 30 | 5 | 5 | 5 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| South Dakota .............. | 21 | 2 | $\star$ | 2 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Tennessee (f)............... | 30 | * | * | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Texas.......................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| Utah ........................... | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont....................... | 18 | 4 | $\star$ | 4 | * | 2 | $\cdots$ |
| Virginia...................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 5 | 5 | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| Washington................. | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| West Virginia (g).......... | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | * | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ................... | 18 | * | * | * | * | 4 | $\cdots$ |
| Wyoming ................... |  |  |  | (c). |  |  |  |
| American Samoa ......... | 35 | (h) | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Guam ......................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | 35 | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | 4 | 2 |
| Puerto Rico................ |  |  |  | ..(c).. |  |  |  |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | 30 | $\ldots$ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, Mar. 2013.
Note: This table includes constitutional and statutory qualifications. Key:
$\star$ - 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

| State or other jurisdiction | Presides over Senate | Appoints committees | Breaks roll-call ties | Assigns bills | Authority for governor to assign duties | Member of governor's cabinet or advisory body | Serves as acting governor when governor out of state | Other duties (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  | *(b) |  |
| Alaska......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | (c) |
| Arizona....................... |  |  |  | ........... ( |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas.................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\star$ |  |
| California ................... | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | .. | $\star$ | (c) |
| Colorado.................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | * | (c) |
| Connecticut............... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * |  |
| Delaware .................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Florida ...................... |  |  | ... |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  |
| Georgia...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (c) |
| Hawaii....................... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Idaho............................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois....................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Indiana........................ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ......................... | $\ldots$ | (e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (f) | (g) | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * |  |  |
| Kentucky .................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | (h) | (c) |
| Louisiana .................... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\star$ | * |  |
| Maine......................... |  |  |  | ..... | )..... |  |  |  |
| Maryland ..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| Massachusetts .............. |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Michigan.................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{j})$ | (c) |
| Minnesota................... | $\ldots$ |  | , |  | * | $\ldots$ | * | (c) |
| Mississippi ................... | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | * |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Missouri...................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Montana ..................... |  | .. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| Nebraska ................... | $\star$ (k) | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| Nevada....................... | * | $\cdots$ | $\star(1)$ | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | * | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire .......... |  |  |  | ..... | ).... |  |  |  |
| New Jersey ................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | * | $\star$ | * | (c) |
| New Mexico ................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| New York.................... | * | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | * | * |  |
| North Carolina............. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | ... | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota............... | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ᄎ | $\ldots$ |
| Ohio .......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma.................. | $\star(\mathrm{n})$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Oregon....................... |  |  |  | ................. ( | ) ....... |  |  |  |
| Pennsylvania ............... | $\star$ | ... | * | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| Rhode Island............... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | (c) |
| South Carolina............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| South Dakota.............. | * | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (c) |
| Tennessee ................... | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Texas.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  |
| Utah........................... | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Vermont...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ (o) | $\star$ | $\star$ (o) | ... | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia..................... | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Washington................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  |
| West Virginia............... | * | * | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (c) |
| Wisconsin .................... | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming .................... |  |  |  | ...... ( | ) |  |  |  |
| American Samoa ......... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Guam......................... | (k) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Puerto Rico................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ) ............ | ぇ | $\star$ |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments, January 2013 and state constitutions and statutes.
Key:
$\star$ - 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) Alaska-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 initiative 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 Cmte.; represent Alaska on 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.
California-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.
Colorado-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).
Delaware - Serves as President of the Board of Pardons.
Georgia - 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.

Hawaii-Also serves as Secretary of State.
Kentucky - 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.

Massachusetts-The lieutenant governor is a member of, and presides over, the Governor's Council, an elected body of 8 members which approves all judicial nominations.

Michigan - 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.
Minnesota-Serves as the Chair of the Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board Committee.

Mississippi-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.

Missouri-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 Veteran's (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.
New Jersey - Governor Christie appointed Lieutenant Governor Guadagno to also serve as the secretary of state.
Oklahoma-Lieutenant governor also serves on 10 boards and commissions including Tourism and School Land Commission.
Rhode Island-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.
South Carolina-The lieutenant governor heads the State Office on Aging; appoints members and chairs the South Carolina Affordable Housing Commission.
South Dakota-Member of Governor's Executive Committee, a group of 6 advisors reporting directly to the Governor. Currently has responsibilities for the Department of the Military, Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Department of Tribal Relations. Servers as the interim Secretary of the Department of Vetarans' Affairs.
Utah - 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.
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.
Northern Mariana Islands-The lieutenant governor is charged with overseeing administrative functions.
(d) No lieutenant governor; secretary of state is next in line of succession to governorship.
(e) Appoints all standing committees. Iowa-appoints some special committees.
(f) Presides over cabinet meetings in absence of governor.
(g) Only in emergency situations.
(h) The Kentucky Constitution specifically gives the lieutenant governor the power to act as governor, in the event the governor is unable to fulfill the duties of office.
(i) No lieutenant governor; senate president or speaker is next in line of succession to governorship.
(j) 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.
(k) Unicameral legislative body. In Guam, that body elects own presiding officer.
(1) Except on final passage of bills and joint resolutions.
(m) With respect to procedural matters, not legislation.
(n) May preside over the Senate when desired.
(o) Appoints committees with the Pres. Pro Tem and one Senator on Committee on Committees. Committee on Committees assigns bills.

# Voting Goes Mobile: State Initiatives in the 2012 Election Cycle 

By Kay Stimson

With more and more people relying on smartphones and tablet computers to conduct their everyday business, mobility is rapidly becoming a must-have capability for state government agencies, including election offices. State efforts to transform and modernize voting through mobile technology took center stage during the 2012 presidential election cycle, with the introduction of new smartphone apps, tablet voting programs and emergency texting options for voters displaced by Hurricane Sandy. This article outlines some of the key state mobile initiatives for the 2012 election cycle, along with some potential options that may enhance the voting experience in the future.

Alaskans who got a new voter registration card for the 2012 election cycle noticed something a little different this time around. The cards came with one of those funny, black barcode squares on the back. The QR code-QR stands for quick response-could instantly take smartphone users with a free QR barcode reader to a special website, where they were able access personal information on their polling place, sample ballots, voting procedures, and early and absentee-in-person voting locations. The simple, new feature provided techsavvy voters with election help on demand. State election officials say the new cards were a big hit, providing better customer service to people, who could take advantage of the easy-to-access and user-friendly government application.
"Voters now spend more time than ever on their smartphones and tablet computers," said Alaska Lt. Gov. Mead Treadwell, who led the new voter registration card initiative. "Understanding that the most effective way to reach Alaskans - particularly younger voters - is through mobile and social networking technologies, we have taken steps to make sure that anyone can easily find out where to go vote and get up-to-date information on demand."

Gone are the days when just putting up a website was enough. The 2012 election cycle ushered in a brand new wave of state-driven tools designed to assist busy voters who increasingly rely on smartphones and tablet computers to conduct their business with government. States launched a number of initiatives designed to leverage mobility in elections, including mobile-optimized websites, mobile tie-ins with social media and new appli-
cations, commonly referred to as apps, available for download. This shift was highlighted in the wake of Hurricane Sandy, when several hard-hit mid-Atlantic states utilized text messaging to communicate with voters just days before the Nov. 6 presidential election.

While these new uses of technology come with challenges, the benefits of mobile-enabled services -improving constituent access and decreasing costs - tend to outweigh the negatives. Plus, many officials believe these tools are just the beginning of something much larger: Mobile technology is slowly changing the way Americans vote.

## The New Normal

Mobility is rapidly becoming a must-have capability for election offices, according to the National Association of Secretaries of State, which surveyed state election offices on their voter outreach programming for the 2012 general election. According to NASS findings, more than half of all states devoted significant time and resources to ensuring their election websites were optimized for smartphone and tablet users, particularly in states that offer voting information look-up tools. These efforts typically were complemented by social media tie-ins on sites such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.
"This is the new normal in elections," noted Nevada Secretary of State Ross Miller, who is president of NASS. "State election officials are clamoring for mobile capabilities, not only because they are what voters want, but also because they are typically cost-effective solutions for budgetconscious state and local governments."

Miller led a two-year initiative to streamline the registration process in Nevada by enabling voters to register online. For a cost of about $\$ 250,000$, voters in all 17 Nevada counties were able to use online registration, joining other states that introduced this service statewide in 2012; those states include California, Maryland, New York and South Carolina.

In total, 13 states now offer online voter registration, with more soon to follow. These states say their new systems reduce administrative burdens on local clerks while realizing big gains in voter registration figures. California's new system - which allows residents whose signature is already on file with the Department of Motor Vehicles to submit their voter registration form to their county elections office electronically via the Internet or a mobile device-was used by more than 220,000 people in its first two weeks of operation, according to the California Secretary of State's office.

In Colorado, Secretary of State Scott Gessler estimated that nearly 20 percent of the approximately 229,000 submissions and updates to existing voter registrations his office received between Aug. 31 and Oct. 9,2012 , came from mobile devices. ${ }^{1}$ In discussing the state's new system, he pointed to benefits for election administrators and voters alike.
"This is another tool to make voting easier and improve the integrity of our voter rolls," Gessler said in an office news release. "Colorado voters can quickly and conveniently update their information to make sure it's 100 percent accurate leading up to Election Day."

In Oregon, officials took the concept of mobility one step further, becoming the first state in the nation to use mobile devices for assistive voting. After testing iPads in several pilots leading up to the state's May 2012 presidential primary, the Oregon Secretary of State's office launched a statewide program designed to help voters with disabilities cast their ballots. The results of deploying what are essentially mobile polling stations were so positive, the state added Android and Windows tablets to the mix for the general election.

The tablet computers replaced a much bulkier option that was difficult to use and expensive to maintain, according to Secretary of State Kate Brown, particularly in comparison to the costs of storing and updating regular voting machines.
"Election workers only need to carry a tablet computer with a Wi-Fi device and a portable printer to help voters fill out and print their ballot," said Brown."We are talking about a major transforma-
tion in our efforts to enfranchise Oregonians, with cost-savings for the state and expanded access to our elections."

One of the program's key features is its ability to encourage autonomous voting. Text can be enlarged with just a tap of the screen, or the ballot can be read aloud at the click of a button. Voters who cannot hold a pen can instead use their finger to fill out a ballot, and those who cannot use their hands have the option of using a tube or hooking up to their own joystick or paddle. The program has been so popular, other states such as Colorado and Washington already have followed suit in setting up their own assistive voting programs using tablets.

## There's an App for That

Apps available for download to mobile devices were another popular election year tool. More than a dozen states - including Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota and Texas-had one available, or in development, for the 2012 general election, according to NASS. These states joined Indiana, Louisiana and Washington, which already have apps available for voters. Many of these offerings, such as the "IowaSOS" app launched in October 2012, are full-service tools with information on how, where and when to vote. Users typically can carry out a wide range of functions using these programs, such as registering to vote, checking registration status, finding a polling place, requesting an absentee ballot and reviewing the contents of the ballot. Users in some states also can get real-time election results using their smartphone, or even track their absentee ballot once it's mailed.
"Iowa has a long and proud commitment to making voting easier and more accessible for its citizens," said Iowa Secretary of State Matt Schultz. "As more and more people use tablets and smartphones to interact with government, providing a mobile app was the logical way to extend that tradition and make sure voters were prepared for Election Day."

Meanwhile, more than one election app turned out to be a critical tool during the election cycle. In Louisiana, the state's "GeauxVote" app saw huge amounts of traffic during the state's March 24 primary election, largely due to redistricting efforts that changed many voting locations. According to the Louisiana Secretary of State's office, election commissioners and political campaigns relied on the program to help residents find their proper polling place, reducing confusion and cutting down
on the potential backlog of calls and emails to local clerks' offices. In Alabama, a custom software app developed at the behest of county officials helped election workers utilize iPads to guide voters to their proper polling places. As a result, officials say they streamlined the voting process and reduced the number of help calls that were placed to election offices. ${ }^{2}$

Many of the states with apps and online services went the extra mile to promote their availability using social media platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter. In fact, the Texas "SmartTXVoter" app, launched in October 2012, was designed with social networking in mind. Aside from accessing personal voting information, users can set reminders for key election dates and sign up friends and family members to receive voting reminders. Weekly polls leading up to the November 2012 election encouraged Texans to use the app to vote on lighter topics, such as "What Texas town has the best barbecue?" Plus, all information could be viewed in English or Spanish, and it was formatted to be accessible for those with visual impairments.

One state even directly extended its voter outreach in 2012 through the power of Facebook friends. The office of the Washington Secretary of State allowed residents to register to vote online through a new Facebook app called "MyVote." The service provided a secure, convenient way to get from a Facebook profile page to the State of Washington's Election Division online voter registration platform with a single click.
"We are seeing a lot of innovation within state elections divisions, and while election officials work hard all year, every year, their efforts tend to get the most attention during major election cycles, when there is higher turnout and more demand for voting assistance," noted NASS Executive Director Leslie Reynolds. "The good thing is, the mobile tools and strategies that emerged in 2012 are just a beginning point for forward-thinking secretary of state offices and their private sector collaborators, and they will find new ways to use them to benefit voters in the future. The outreach that was conducted in the wake of Hurricane Sandy really highlighted some of this new potential."

## A Hurricane of Innovation

The power of mobile technology was amplified in October 2012 when Hurricane Sandy pummeled the East Coast, leaving behind a number of stormravaged states just days before the presidential election. With little time to regroup, and with many
voters left without power or even shelter, election officials in New York and New Jersey used a text message polling place locator provided pro bono to the states.

Using data provided by the Voter Information Project and Google, voters were able to type in a simple message - such as "NYCVOTES" or "WHERE" - and send it to 877877 . They would receive basic prompts to help them find their polling place. Due to the interactive nature of texting, officials were able to provide continually updated information on areas that were most affected by the storm. They also were able to help voters in the event that a regular polling place was not available. In an emergency situation where cell phones were often the only practical way to reach people, the text messaging programs proved to be highly effective.

Despite all the advances in technology, voting is not yet an anytime, anywhere experience. One much-requested offering-online voting-was not available in 2012. Most state election officials say it is still too risky for widespread adoption now, although some states have piloted such activities to help enfranchise military and overseas voters. Security is a top challenge for states that want to explore this option, along with other privacy, legal, financial and operational issues - and to some degree, all new tech-friendly offerings bring these challenges. Election offices often need to establish social media usage policies and other practical plans before they can fully implement mobile and online practices.

Technical glitches are another issue, requiring states to put their apps and Web-based systems through heavy testing before going live during a high turnout presidential election year. In a few cases, such vetting and planning didn't always help in 2012, when voters overwhelmed new mobile voter lookup tools and online voter registration systems right before major deadlines. In Nevada, Miller and his team in the secretary of state's office dubbed this phenomenon "regageddon" and urged the public to register early before the Oct. 6 deadline to avoid crashing the system.

Challenges aside, mobile services are clearly here to stay. Since they are improving the lives of citizens and saving the government money at a time when states are facing some of the biggest revenue challenges in decades, it should come as no surprise that election offices across the nation have begun to embrace this technological trend. In many cases, officials say these new tools and programs are pay-

## SECRETARIES OF STATE

ing for themselves by increasing the efficiency of voter outreach, shortening government response time to voters, enhancing access to information, decreasing equipment costs and reducing employee workloads. From online registration to ballot marking programs, voters had more options and flexibility than ever before during the 2012 election cycle.

So, what's next for mobile services and voting? Some secretaries of state have suggested that states may start moving toward software-driven voting technologies to further expand access and reduce equipment costs. Voting on iPads and other tablet technologies, they say, may eventually lead to a BYOD-or Bring Your Own Device-model for voting.
"States did a nice job of leveraging mobility to enhance the voting experience in 2012," said Reynolds of NASS. "We are not quite ready for Bring Your Own Device voting, but we may eventually get there. Who knows what the future holds?"

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Sarah Rich, Government Technology, "Colorado First to Provide Mobile-Optimized Voter Registration Site," November 16, 2012, available at http://www.govtech.com/ e-government/Colorado-First-to-Provide-Mobile-Optimized-Voter-Registration-Site.htm.
${ }^{2}$ Todd R. Weiss, CITEWORLD, "iPads Will Help Alabama Voters in 15 Counties Get to the Right Polling Places," November 5, 2012, available at http://www.citeworld.com/ consumerization/21029/ipads-voters-alabama.

[^46]Table 4.15
THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 2013

| State or other jurisdiction | Name and party $\quad$ Met | Method of election | Length of regular term in years | Date of first service | Present term ends | Number of previous terms | Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .................. | Beth Chapman (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | 2 |
| Alaska..................... |  |  |  | (a) |  |  |  |
| Arizona..................... | Ken Bennett (R) E | E (b) | 4 | 1/2009 (b) | 1/2015 | (b) | 2 |
| Arkansas.................. | Mark Martin (R) | E | 4 | 12/2010 | 12/2014 |  | 2 |
| California .................. | Debra Bowen (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | 2 |
| Colorado.................. | Scott Gessler (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Connecticut .............. | Denise Merrill (D) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware .................. | Jeffrey Bullock (D) A | A (c) | $\ldots$ | 1/2009 |  |  |  |
| Florida ..................... | Kenneth Detzner (R) (e) | A |  | 2/2012 |  | (e) | 2 |
| Georgia.................... | Brian Kemp (R) E | E (d) | 4 | 1/2010 (d) | 1/2015 | (d) | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii...................... |  |  |  | .(a) |  |  |  |
| Idaho....................... | Ben Ysursa (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2015 | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois....................... | Jesse White (D) | E | 4 | 1/1999 | 1/2015 | 3 |  |
| Indiana..................... | Connie Lawson (R) (f) | E | 4 | 3/2012 (f) | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Iowa .......................... | Matt Schultz (R) | E | 4 | 12/2010 | 12/2014 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Kansas ..................... | Kris Kobach (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Kentucky .................. | Alison Lundergan Grimes (D) | E | 4 | 12/2011 | 12/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Louisiana................. | Tom Schedler (R) E | E (g) | 4 | 11/2010 | 1/2012 |  |  |
| Maine...................... | Matt Dunlap (D) | L | 2 | 1/2005 (m) | 1/2015 | 3 (m) | 4 (h) |
| Maryland ................. | John P. McDonough (D) | A | ... | 6/2008 | ... | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts ........... | William Francis Galvin (D) | E | 4 | 1/1995 | 1/2015 | 4 |  |
| Michigan.................. | Ruth Johnson (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Minnesota................ | Mark Ritchie (DFL) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 |  |
| Mississippi................ | C. Delbert Hosemann Jr.(R) | R) E | 4 | 1/2008 | 1/2016 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri................... | Jason Kander (D) | E | 4 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Montana .................. | Linda McCulloch (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | 1 | (i) |
| Nebraska ................. | John Gale (R) | E | 4 | 12/2000 (j) | 1/2015 | (j) |  |
| Nevada..................... | Ross Miller (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | 2 |
| New Hampshire ........ | William Gardner (D) | L | 2 | 12/1976 | 12/2014 | 18 |  |
| New Jersey ............... |  |  |  | (a)(k) |  |  |  |
| New Mexico ............. | Dianna Duran (R) | E | 4 | 12/2010 | 12/2014 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| New York................. | Cesar Perales (D) | A | . $\cdot$ | 5/2011 | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina.......... | Elaine Marshall (D) | E | 4 | 1/1997 | 1/2017 | 4 | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota........... | Alvin A. Jaeger (R) | E | 4 | 1/1993 | 12/2014 | 5 |  |
| Ohio........................ | Jon Husted (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | ... | 2 |
| Oklahoma................ | Michelle Day (R) (n) | A | 4 | 2/2013 (n) | 1/2015 |  |  |
| Oregon..................... | Kate Brown (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | 1 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania ............ | Carol Aichele (R) | A | $\ldots$ | 1/2011 |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Rhode Island............ | Ralph Mollis (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | 2 |
| South Carolina.......... | Mark Hammond (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2015 | 2 | ... |
| South Dakota ........... | Jason Gant (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Tennessee ................. | Tre Hargett (R) | L | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Texas....................... | John Steen Jr. (R) | A | $\ldots$ | 11/2012 | . . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Utah ........................ |  |  |  | ....(a) ... |  |  |  |
| Vermont................... | Jim Condos (D) | E | 2 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia.................... | Janet Polarek (R) | A | $\ldots$ | 1/2010 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Washington............... | Kim Wyman (R) | E | 4 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| West Virginia............. | Natalie Tennant (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ................. | Douglas LaFollette (D) | E | 4 | 1/1974 (1) | 1/2015 | 9 (1) | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ................. | Max Maxfield (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ...... <br> Guam $\qquad$ <br> No. Mariana Islands... <br> Puerto Rico $\qquad$ <br> U.S. Virgin Islands .... | (a) <br> (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ....................................................................................(a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | David Bernier (PDP) | A | . | 1/2013 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
|  | ..................................................................................(a) ................................................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 2013—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, January 2013.
Key:
E - Elected by voters.
A - Appointed by governor.
L - Elected by legislature.
... - No provision for.
(a) No secretary of state; lieutenant govenor performs functions of this office. See Tables 4.12 through 4.14 .
(b) Bennett was appointed by Gov. 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. Bennett was elected to a full term in the 2010 general election.
(c) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate.
(d) Gov. Perdue appointed Brian Kemp on January 8, 2010, to replace Karen Handel after she resigned to run for the office of governor. Kemp was elected to a full term in the 2010 general election.
(e) Detzner was appointed in February 2012. He served previously in 2003 as the office transitioned from an elected position to an appointed one.
(f) Lawson was appointed March 16, 2012, to fill the position left vacant when Charlie White was dismissed Feb. 4, 2012, after his conviction on felony charges.
(g) Schedler was appointed and sworn in as secretary of state on Nov. 22,2010 , after Jay Dardenne was elected to serve as lieutenant governor.
(h) Statutory term limit of four consecutive two-year terms.
(i) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.
(j) 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, 2006 and 2010.
(k) The secretary of state of New Jersey is an appointed position. Gov. Christie appointed Lt. Gov. Kim Guadagno to serve as secretary of state for this term of office.
(1) La Follette was first elected in 1974 and served a four-year term. He was elected again in 1982 and has been re-elected since. The present term ends in 2015.
(m) Dunlap served three consecutive terms from Jan. 2005 to Jan. 2011. After a one-term absence, he was re-elected by the legislature in December 2012.
(n) Interim Secretary of State Michelle Day was appointed to the statewide office by Governor Mary Fallin (R) on February 1, 2013, to replace Glenn Coffee. Coffee announced in December 2012 that he planned to step down from the position by January 31, 2013, in order to return to the private sector.

Table 4.16
SECRETARIES OF STATE: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

| State or other jurisdiction | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) (a) | State resident (years) (b) | Qualified voter (years) | Method of selection to office |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ..................... | 25 | 7 | 5 | $\star$ | E |
| Alaska........................ |  |  | (c) |  |  |
| Arizona........................ | 25 | 10 | 5 | $\cdots$ | E |
| Arkansas.................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| California ................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| Colorado..................... | 25 | $\star$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | E |
| Connecticut................ | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| Delaware .................... | ... | ... | ... | ... | A |
| Florida ....................... |  |  |  |  | A |
| Georgia...................... | 25 | 10 | 4 | $\star$ | E |
| Hawaii........................ | ............ |  | ..... (c) |  |  |
| Idaho.......................... | 25 | $\star$ | 2 | $\star$ | E |
| Illinois........................ | 25 | $\star$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | E |
| Indiana....................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| Iowa ............................ | 18 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | E |
| Kansas ........................ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| Kentucky .................... | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| Louisiana..................... | 25 | 5 | 5 | * | E |
| Maine......................... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | (e) |
| Maryland ..................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | A |
| Massachusetts ............. | 18 | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ | E |
| Michigan..................... | 18 | $\star$ | * | * | E |
| Minnesota.................... | 25 | $\star$ | 1 | $\star$ | E |
| Mississippi ................... | 25 | $\star$ | 5 | * | E |
| Missouri....................... | ... | * | * | 2 | E |
| Montana ..................... | 25 | $\star$ | 2 | $\star$ | E |
| Nebraska ..................... | $\ldots$ | * | * | * | E |
| Nevada....................... | 25 | 2 | 2 | $\ldots$ | E |
| New Hampshire ........... | 18 | * | * | $\star$ | (e) |
| New Jersey .................. | 18 | $\star$ | * | * | A |
| New Mexico ................ | 30 | $\star$ | 5 | * | E |
| New York.................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | A |
| North Carolina............. | 21 | * | * | $\star$ | E |
| North Dakota.............. | 25 | $\star$ | 5 | 5 | E |
| Ohio ............................ | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | E |
| Oklahoma................... | 31 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 10 | A |
| Oregon....................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | E |
| Pennsylvania ............... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | A |
| Rhode Island............... | 18 | * | 30 days | $\star$ | E |
| South Carolina............ | $\ldots$ | * | * | * | E |
| South Dakota .............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | E |
| Tennessee ................... |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (e) |
| Texas........................... | 18 | * | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | A |
| Utah ........................... |  |  | ... (c) |  |  |
| Vermont..................... | 18 | $\star$ | * | * | E |
| Virginia....................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | A |
| Washington.................. | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| West Virginia............... |  | * | * | * | E |
| Wisconsin .................... | 18 | * | * | * | E |
| Wyoming .................... | 25 | * | 1 | * | E |
| American Samoa ......... | ..................... | .................. | .......... (c) | - |  |
| Guam ........................ | - | ................... | ......... (c) .... |  |  |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | .................... | ................ | ......... (c). | - |  |
| Puerto Rico................ | ... | 5 | 5 | $\ldots$ | A |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | .............. |  |  |  |  |

Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2013. Key:
$\star$ - 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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rl} \text { No } \\ & \text { sen } \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on } \\ & \text { U } \\ & \text { U } \\ & \text { U } \\ & \text { U } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & \text { U } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 上 } \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Alaska (b) ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | ... |  |
| Arizona....................... | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Arkansas..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| California ................... | $\star$ (c) | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (d) | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Colorado..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ᄎ | ᄎ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ᄎ | ... | $\star$ |
| Connecticut................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Delaware .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (f) | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Florida ........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (g) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Georgia...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Hawaii (b) ................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho.......................... | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Illinois........................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (h) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Indiana (i) .................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |
| Iowa ........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Kansas ........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Kentucky .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | . | $\star$ |
| Louisiana.................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Maine......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Maryland .................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Massachusetts ............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (f) | (f) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Michigan.................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota.................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Mississippi ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Missouri...................... | * | * | * | * | ... | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Montana ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Nebraska .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Nevada (j) .................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Hampshire ........... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |
| New Jersey .................. | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| New Mexico ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| New York.................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| North Carolina (k) ...... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Dakota.............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Ohio (I)...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ | * | * | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{n})$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Oregon....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Rhode Island (o).......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| South Carolina............. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{p})$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| South Dakota .............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Tennessee (q) .............. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Texas.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | . | $\star$ |
| Utah (b)...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Vermont (r) .................. | * | ... | $\ldots$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | . | $\star$ |
| Virginia...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Washington................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| West Virginia............... | * | * | ... | * | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin (s) ............... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Wyoming .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (t) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| American Samoa (b) ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . |
| Guam (b).................... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Puerto Rico................ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands (b)... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | * | $\star$ (u) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE: ELECTION AND REGISTRATION DUTIES - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - Responsible for activity.
... - Not responsible for activity.
(a) Unless otherwise indicated, office registers domestic, foreign and non-profit corporations.
(b) No secretary of state. Duties indicated are performed by lieutenant governor. In Hawaii, election related responsibilities have been transferred to an independent Chief Election Officer. In U.S. Virgin Islands election duties are performed by Supervisor of Elections.
(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. Maintains the Advcanced Health Care Directive Registry and Safe at Home Confidential Address Program.
(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) Additional registration duties include securities enforcement and auto dealer registration and enforcement.
(j) Additional registration duties include: Issues annual State Business License, registers Domestic Partnerships, registers advanced directives for health care.
(k) 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.
(1) Supplies poll worker training materials to county boards of elections; certifies official form of the ballot to county boards of elections.
(m) Issues certificate of nomination or election to all statewide candidates and U.S. Representatives.
(n) Certifies U.S. Congressional election results to Washington, D.C. Also registers partnerships, limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies and fictitious partnership names.
(o) Additional registration duties include: Non-resident landlord appointment of agent for service and Uniform Commercial Code.
(p) Also registers the Cable Franchise Authority.
(q) Appoints the Coordinator of Elections who performs the election duties indicated.
(r) Additional registration duties include: registers temporary officiants for civil marriages.
(s) Additional registration duties include: Issues authentications and apostilles.
(t) Materials not ballots.
(u) Both domestic and foreign profit; but only domestic non-profit.

Table 4.18
SECRETARIES OF STATE: CUSTODIAL, PUBLICATION AND LEGISLATIVE DUTIES

|  | Custodial |  |  |  | Publication |  |  |  |  | Legislative |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State or other jurisdiction |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \text { o. } \\ & \text { S. } \\ & 00 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ̃ } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { U } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { y } \\ \text { s } \\ =心 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 . \\ & 0 . \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama ..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska (b) .................. |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | . | $\star$ |  |
| Arizona...................... | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Arkansas (c) ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | * | $\ldots$ |  | * | $\star$ |
| California ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | (d) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Colorado..................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Connecticut................ | $\star$ (e) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | S | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Delaware .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Florida ........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Georgia....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii (b) .................... |  | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho.......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Illinois........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | H | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Indiana....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | H | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ........................... | $\star$ |  | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | * | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ........................ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | .. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ |
| Kentucky .................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Louisiana.................... | $\star$ |  | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | . | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | * | (f) |
| Maine........................ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland ..................... |  | $\star$ |  |  | . | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (g) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts ............. | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Michigan.................... | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\star$ |
| Minnesota................... | * | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | H | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | . |
| Mississippi .................. |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | H | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Missouri..................... | $\star$ (h) | * | * | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | H | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| Montana ..................... | $\star$ | ᄎ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | H | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  |
| New Hampshire .......... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Jersey .................. | * |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | . |
| New Mexico ................ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | H | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New York.................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina............ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |  | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Dakota.............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Ohio (i)....................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma (j) .............. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon........................ | * | * | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania ............... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Rhode Island (k)......... | * | * | * | * | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Carolina............. |  |  | * | $\star$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\cdots$ |
| South Dakota.............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | H | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Tennessee (l) ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas.......................... | $\star$ | * | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Utah (b) ...................... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Vermont (m) ............... | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | H | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ |
| Virginia...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Washington................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| West Virginia............... | $\star$ | * | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ..................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | H | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| American Samoa (b) ... | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | . | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Guam (b).................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico................. |  | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands (b)... | $\ldots$ | * | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | ... |

See footnotes at end of table.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE: CUSTODIAL, PUBLICATION AND LEGISLATIVE DUTIES - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - Responsible for activity.
... - Not responsible for activity.
(a) In this column only: $\star$ - Both houses; $\mathrm{H}-$ House; $\mathrm{S}-$ Senate.
(b) No secretary of state. Duties indicated are performed by lieutenant governor.
(c) Additional custodial duties for the Arkansas Secretary of State include serving as the caretaker for the Arkansas State Capitol Building and Grounds, including all custodial duties, HVAC system, building maintenance, historic preservation and conducting tours.
(d) Office does not enroll or engross bills but does chapter them.
(e) The secretary of state is keeper of public records, but the state archives is a department of the Connecticut State Library.
(f) Only registers political pollsters.
(g) Code of Maryland regulations.
(h) Also responsible for the State Library.
(i) Additional publication duties include: elections statistics, official roster of federal, state, and county officers and official roster of township and municipal officers. Additional legislative duties include: Distributing laws to specified state and local government agencies.
(j) 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.
(k) Additional duties include administering oaths of office to general officers and legislators.
(1) Additional custodial duties include the Tennessee State Library and Archives, administrative law judges, charitable gaming regulation, service of process/summons, sports agent registration and temporary liens.
(m) Additional custodial duties include: records management, and certifying vital records.

# Attorneys General: Valuing Privacy in the Digital Age 

## By the National Association of Attorneys General

The Internet has transformed everything we do-from buying groceries to boarding an airplane - and has emerged as the engine of a new global economy. Its growth is fueled by a set of emerging technologies and business models that are challenging our ability to control how and with whom our personal information is shared, as well as changing our understanding of privacy. These developments in technology and enterprise have created new privacy risks for individuals and corporations. Attorneys general are seeking the best ways to manage those risks by investigating, educating and advocating for meaningful online protections and controls that protect our privacy while also protecting the growth of this new economy.
The attorneys general also are tracking implementation of the national $\$ 25$ billion mortgage servicing settlement they reached last year to bring relief to homeowners.

## Evolving Notions of Privacy

We live in an age in which digital technology allows information to be shared freely and quickly across many miles and with many people and companies. Thanks to ubiquitous Internet connectivity and cloud storage, consumers are able to submit personal information like locations and credit card numbers to businesses in seconds, and those businesses are able to use that information to better tailor their offerings of products and services. The online interface allows consumers and businesses to transact with each other anonymously in that they never have to meet face-to-face.

But because we are sharing more information about ourselves and storing more of that information not in locked cabinets, but in porous "clouds," more of our information is available on the Internet to be aggregated and analyzed without our knowledge. For consumers, this means companies can learn a great deal about us-down to what time we wake up and where we go throughout the day - without ever having to ask us our name. For companies, this means competitors and hackers can peer into company files and steal, copy or publish highly sensitive corporate information. As a result, the Digital Age is challenging our understanding of what is private. Consumers and the businesses that serve them can no longer assume their privacy is protected as long as a business cannot identify them by name, and businesses must continually find new ways to guard online information.

Attorneys general have long been champions of consumers and responsible businesses, and they
have been active in protecting offline privacy for decades. Many of the state consumer laws they enforce were written with privacy in mind, like laws concerning secure maintenance and destruction of records, and laws protecting Social Security numbers from disclosure. These tools, however, need to be updated for our modern era, where the nature of secure maintenance is constantly shifting, and where disclosing passwords is at least as damaging as disclosing Social Security numbers.

Attorneys general need to reorient their enforcement and advocacy efforts toward the privacy challenges posed by the online economy. That is why Maryland Attorney General Douglas Gansler, as 2012-2013 president of the National Association of Attorneys General, known as NAAG, announced his presidential initiative would focus on privacy in the Digital Age. Those involved are working to reorganize state and territorial attorneys general offices to better combat online privacy threats, investigate those bad actors who exploit Internet privacy weaknesses or mishandle online information, improve legal protections for online privacy, and educate businesses and customers about ways to control their information online.

## Reorganizing Attorneys General Offices

Gansler's first act as NAAG president was to create a Cyber Privacy Committee, which enables centralized coordination among attorneys general as they confront Internet privacy issues. The committee also keeps close watch on developments that affect consumers' control over their information.

At the individual state level, Gansler has supported the formation and growth of divisions with a focus on Internet privacy, like New York's Internet Bureau and California's new Privacy Enforcement and Protection Unit. In his office, Gansler has created an Internet Privacy Unit, which provides outreach and education to businesses and consumers to improve their ability to manage online privacy challenges. It also monitors developments and brings enforcement actions when the online privacy of Maryland consumers is threatened.

## Investigating Those Who Mishandle Online Information

Attorneys general have redoubled their efforts to hold accountable those who play fast and loose with sensitive personal and corporate information shared online. As one example, the states brought an enforcement action against TJX Companies Inc., owner of TJ Maxx, for an online breach that led to the theft of consumer credit card data from 100 million transactions.

Attorneys general also are being vigilant in holding companies accountable when they gather data from kids and then fail to store it securely as required by the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, which states have authority to enforce. Soon after Maryland launched an inquiry into McDonald's data collection practices from its child-oriented HappyMeal.com website, the company announced changes to these practices.

Attorneys general also have publicly questioned corporate choices that may limit consumers' control over how the information collected about them is shared online. When Google changed its privacy policy to allow it to consolidate consumer information collected from across its entire ecosystem of products and services without giving existing consumers the ability to opt out, Gansler and 35 fellow attorneys general raised concerns about the policy. The resulting discussions will lead to better upfront notice about privacy policies and the ways consumers can control their information while using Google products and services.

Lastly, attorneys general have taken steps to shine a light on problems created by online piracy and insufficient intellectual property protections. They have spoken out against information technology theft, which reduces corporate competitiveness, and have worked with companies to find ways to curb economically damaging and potentially dangerous knockoff sales, such as counterfeit medications.

## Improving Legal Protections

Many federal and state laws related to the Internet were passed in its infancy and have not been updated or revisited. Attorneys general have been supporting efforts among states to bring their Internet laws into the modern era. In Maryland, Gansler strongly advocated for the state's Personal Information Protection Act, which took effect in January 2008. It requires businesses to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices to protect personal information kept online and to notify consumers of any security breaches.

## Education on Privacy Controls

One key way attorneys general stand up for online privacy is through public education. Gansler hosted an April 2013 summit as part of his initiative that brought together business, government and consumer stakeholders providing education about emerging challenges and potential solutions in the online space. The challenges included cybersecurity, data mining and data brokering, intellectual privacy and threats from Internet piracy, and the impact of privacy protection on competition.

Through all of these efforts-reorganization, enforcement, legislation and education-attorneys general are leading the way to empower consumers and companies and keep their information safe. The goal is to ensure the online marketplace can thrive without compromising the privacy and safety of those who enjoy it. State attorneys general, as consumer first responders, are in the best position to advocate for that goal.

## Landmark Mortgage Settlement Implemented

Forty-nine state attorneys general, joined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Justice and other state mortgage regulatory agencies, reached a three-year, $\$ 25$ billion settlement in February 2012 with Bank of America, JPMorgan Chase, Wells Fargo, Citibank and Ally Bank, formerly GMAC. The settlement resolves allegations that the companies routinely signed foreclosure-related documents outside the presence of a notary public and without really knowing whether the facts they contained were correct. The settlement also resolves allegations of other fraudulent practices while servicing loans of struggling homeowners.

The settlement overhauls mortgage-servicing standards to prevent future abuses that many consumers faced while attempting to save their homes
and homeowners can try to save their house before the foreclosure process started and during the foreclosure process. Under the settlement, distressed borrowers are now considered for a loan modification, rather than being automatically referred to foreclosure. Furthermore, no loan can be referred to foreclosure while a loan modification is being considered. Borrowers are allowed to appeal a denial of a loan modification. Mortgage servicers must provide a single point of contact for borrowers, as well as easier methods for checking on the progress of their loan modification applications, and loan servicers are being held to strict timelines in dealing with distressed borrowers.

The settlement puts protections in place to ensure fairness and accuracy for all borrowers making mortgage payments, including increased disclosures on their monthly mortgage billing statements, maintenance of procedures to ensure the accuracy in the posting of mortgage payments, the posting of a schedule of fees on the banks' websites, and the requirement that all fees must be reasonable, bona fide and accurate.

Homeowners whose loans were serviced by these banks also may qualify for direct relief. These include borrowers who have lost their homes, borrowers still in their homes but who are at imminent risk of defaulting on their mortgages, and borrowers who are current on payments but whose loans are underwater, which means the outstanding loan balance is more than the current appraised value of the home. The settlement set aside $\$ 17$ billion to help borrowers at imminent risk of default remain in their homes through principal reduction on first and second liens. Of that, $\$ 3$ billion will assist borrowers whose loans are underwater refinance their homes, and $\$ 1.3$ billion will be provided for restitution to borrowers who have already lost their homes.

The settlement does not grant any immunity from criminal offense nor does it prevent homeowners or investors from pursuing individual, institutional or class action civil cases against the five banks. State attorneys general in March 2012 appointed Joseph A. Smith Jr., formerly the North Carolina commissioner of banks, as monitor to oversee the banks' compliance with the settlement. Smith issued his first report ${ }^{1}$ in August 2012. In it, he stated that from March 1, 2012, to June 30, 2012, the servicers reported the following consumer relief activity (not all inclusive):

- Overall, 137,846 borrowers received some type of consumer relief during this period totaling
$\$ 10.56$ billion, which, on average, represents about $\$ 76,615$ per borrower.
- 7,093 borrowers successfully completed a first lien modification and received $\$ 749.4$ million in loan principal forgiveness, averaging approximately $\$ 105,650$ per borrower.
- An additional 5,500 borrowers received forgiveness of pre-March 1, 2012, forbearances of approximately $\$ 348.9$ million, representing an average of about $\$ 63,445$ in forgiveness per borrower.
- Servicers refinanced 22,073 home loans with a total value-unpaid principal balance-of $\$ 4.9$ billion. The estimated annual relief provided to borrowers is approximately $\$ 102.8$ million, resulting from an average annual interest rate reduction of about 2.1 percent. On average, the estimated annual interest savings to each borrower will be approximately $\$ 4,655$ or $\$ 388$ monthly.
- In addition, during this period 74,614 borrowers had either a short sale completed, in which the servicer agreed to a sale of a home for an amount less than the principal balance on the mortgage, or the lender agreed to accept a deed in lieu of foreclosure, waiving any unpaid principal balance in either case. The total amount of this type of relief approximated $\$ 8.67$ billion, averaging about $\$ 116,200$ per borrower.
Additionally, each of the servicers had implemented between 35 and 72 percent of the servicing standards enumerated in the settlement and four of the five servicers had implemented more than half of the standards. All five servicers indicated they had implemented 56 servicing standards. Most notably, documents filed in bankruptcy and foreclosure proceedings are now based on the affiant's personal knowledge, fully comply with all applicable state law requirements, are complete with required information at time of execution, are signed by hand of affiant (except for permitted electronic filings) and dated, and do not contain false or unsubstantiated information.

Servicers have established an easily accessible and reliable single point of contact for each potentially eligible borrower - those at least 30 days delinquent or at imminent risk of default due to financial situation. The single point of contact explains to the borrower the programs and requirements for which the borrower is eligible, obtains information throughout the loss mitigation, loan modification and foreclosure processes,
and coordinates receipt of documents associated with loan modification or loss mitigation, among other duties.

Service standards are also in place. Servicers are communicating with borrowers' authorized representatives upon written request and with representatives from state attorneys general offices and financial regulatory agencies who act upon a written complaint filed by borrower. This includes copying the applicable attorney general on all correspondence with the borrower regarding the complaint. Servicers also report they have adequate staffing and systems to track borrower documentation and information and are making periodic assessments to ensure adequacy. They have established reasonable minimum experience, education and training requirements for loss mitigation staff; ensure that employees who are regularly engaged in servicing mortgage loans receive training specifically addressing bankruptcy issues; have no compensation arrangements that encourage foreclosure over loss mitigation alternatives; and are not discouraging borrowers from working or communicating with legitimate nonprofit housing counseling services.

With respect to loss mitigation, servicers report they have designed proprietary first lien loan modification programs to provide affordable payments for borrowers needing longer-term or permanent assistance and are not levying application or processing fees for first and second lien modification applications. They are performing an independent evaluation of initial denial of an eligible borrower's complete application for a first lien loan modification.

Lastly, servicers say they are complying with the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act and any applicable state law offering protections for service members. They have engaged independent consultants to review all foreclosures in which a Servicemembers Civil Relief Act-eligible service member is known to have been a mortgagor and to sample to determine whether foreclosures were compliant with the act.

The national mortgage servicing settlement is a significant law enforcement action with local and national implications that addressed a serious and widespread issue. More work remains to implement the agreement's goals and objectives in the next two years. The monitor anticipates issuing a final progress report in spring 2016. For more information, go to www.nationalmortgagesettlement.com or www.mortgageoversight.com.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ See "First Take: Progress Report from the Monitor of the National Mortgage Settlement." at https://www.mortgageover sight.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/ProgressReport0829 2012.pdf.

## About the National Association of Attorneys General

The National Association of Attorneys General, www.naag. org, 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. Its members are the attorneys general of the 50 states and Washington, D.C., 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 written by Steve Ruckman, assistant attorney general, Maryland Attorney General's Office, and NAAG Consumer Protection Counsel Dennis Cuevas.

Table 4.19
THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 2013

| State or other jurisdiction | Name and party | Method of selection | Length of regular term in years | Date of first service | Present term ends | Number of previous terms | Maximum consecutive terms allowed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .................. | Luther Strange (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | 2 |
| Alaska...................... | Michael Geraghty (R) | A |  | 2/1/2012 |  | 0 |  |
| Arizona.................... | Tom Horne (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | 2 |
| Arkansas.................. | Dustin McDaniel (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | 2 |
| California ................. | Kamala Harris (D) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | 2 |
| Colorado.. | John W. Suthers (R) | E | 4 | 1/2005 (a) | 1/2015 | 1 (a) | 2 |
| Connecticut .............. | George Jepsen (D) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | $\star$ |
| Delaware .................. | Joseph R. Biden III (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | $\star$ |
| Florida ..................... | Pam Bondi (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | 2 |
| Georgia.................... | Sam Olens (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | * |
| Hawaii..................... | David Louie (D) | A | 4 (b) | 1/2011 | 12/2014 | 0 |  |
| Idaho....................... | Lawrence Wasden (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2015 | 2 | $\star$ |
| Illinois...................... | Lisa Madigan (D) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2015 | 2 | $\star$ |
| Indiana...................... | Greg Zoeller (R) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2013 | 0 | $\star$ |
| Iowa ........................ | Tom Miller (D) | E | 4 | 1/1979 (c) | 1/2015 | 7 (c) | $\star$ |
| Kansas ..................... | Derek Schmidt (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | $\star$ |
| Kentucky ................. | Jack Conway (D) | E | 4 | 12/2007 | 12/2015 | 1 | 2 |
| Louisiana.................. | James D. Caldwell (D) | E | 4 | 1/2008 | 1/2016 | 1 | * |
| Maine...................... | Janet T. Mills (D) | L (d) | 2 | 1/2013 | 1/2015 | 1 (m) | 4 |
| Maryland .................. | Douglas F. Gansler (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | * |
| Massachusetts .......... | Martha Coakley (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan................... | Bill Schuette (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | 2 |
| Minnesota................. | Lori Swanson (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | $\star$ |
| Mississippi ................ | Jim Hood (D) | E | 4 | 1/2004 | 1/2016 | 1 | $\star$ |
| Missouri................... | Chris Koster (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | 1 | * |
| Montana ................... | Tim Fox (R) | E | 4 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 | 0 | 2 |
| Nebraska .................. | Jon Bruning (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2015 | 2 | $\star$ |
| Nevada.................... | Catherine Cortez Masto (D) | ) E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | 2 |
| New Hampshire ........ | Joseph A. Foster (D) | A | 4 | 5/2013 | 1/2017 | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ............... | Jeffrey S. Chiesa (R) (p) | A | 4 | 1/2012 | ... | 0 |  |
| New Mexico ............. | Gary King (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | 2 (e) |
| New York................. | Eric Schneiderman (D) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | $\star$ |
| North Carolina.......... | Roy Cooper (D) | E | 4 | 1/2001 | 1/2013 | 2 | $\star$ |
| North Dakota........... | Wayne Stenehjem (R) | E | 4 (f) | 1/2001 | 12/2014 | 3 (f) | $\star$ |
| Ohio......................... | Mike Dewine (R) | E | 4 | 1/2009 (i) | 1/2015 | 0 | 2 |
| Oklahoma................ | Scott Pruitt (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | $\star$ |
| Oregon..................... | Ellen F. Rosenblum (D) | E | 4 | 6/2012 (n) | 1/2017 | 0 | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania ............ | Kathleen Kane (D) (g) | E | 4 | 1/2013 (g) | 1/2017 | 0 | 2 |
| Rhode Island............ | Peter Kilmartin (D) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | 2 |
| South Carolina.......... | Alan Wilson (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | * |
| South Dakota ........... | Martin J. Jackley (R) | E | 4 | 9/2009 (h) | 1/2015 | 1 | 2 (e) |
| Tennessee ................. | Robert E. Cooper Jr. (D) | (i) | 8 | 11/2006 | 8/2014 | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| Texas......................... | Greg Abbott (R) | E | 4 | 1/2003 | 1/2015 | 2 | $\star$ |
| Utah........................ | John Swallow (R) | E | 4 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 | 0 | $\star$ |
| Vermont.................... | William H. Sorrell (D) | E | 2 | 5/1997 (j) | 1/2013 | 6 (j) | $\star$ |
| Virginia.................... | Ken Cuccinelli (R) | E | 4 | 1/2010 | 1/2014 | 0 | (k) |
| Washington............... | Bob Ferguson (D) | E | 4 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 | 0 | $\star$ |
| West Virginia............ | Patrick Morrisey (R) | E | 4 | 1/2013 | 1/2017 | 0 | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin ................. | J.B. Van Hollen (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 1 | * |
| Wyoming .................. | Greg A. Phillips (D) | A (1) | $\ldots$ | 3/2011 | ... | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| Dist. of Columbia ..... | Irvin Nathan (D) | A | $\ldots$ | 1/2011 | $\ldots$ | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ...... | Afoa Leulumoega Lutu | A | 4 | 1/2013 | $\ldots$ | 1 (o) | $\ldots$ |
| Guam........................ | Lenny Rapadas | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands... | Joey Patrick San Nicholas | A | 4 | 11/2012 | ... | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico.............. | Luis Sanchez Betances | A | 4 | 1/2013 | ... | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands .... | Vincent Frazer | A | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 0 | $\ldots$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 2013—Continued

Sources: National Association of Attorneys General and The Council of State Governments, March 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - No provision specifying number of terms allowed.
$\ldots$ - No formal provision, position is appointed or elected by governmental entity (not chosen by the electorate).
A - Appointed by the governor.
$\mathrm{E}-$ Elected by the voters.
L - Elected by the legislature.
N.A. - Not available.
(a) Appointed to fill unexpired term in January 2005 and elected to a full term in November 2006.
(b) Term runs concurrently with the governor.
(c) Attorney General Miller was elected in 1978, 1982, 1986, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006 and 2010.
(d) Chosen biennially by joint ballot of state senators and representatives.
(e) After two consecutive terms, must wait four years and/or one full term before being eligible again.
(f) 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.
(g) Appointed to fill Tom Corbett's unexpired term after he was elected to PA governor's office in May 2011.
(h) Appointed September 4, 2009, to fill Larry Long's unexpired term. AG Long resigned to accept a state judgeship.
(i) Appointed by judges of state Supreme Court.
(j) Appointed to fill unexpired term in May 1997. He was elected in 1998 to his first full term.
(k) Provision specifying individual may hold office for an unlimited number of terms.
(1) Must be confirmed by the Senate.
(m) Janet Mills previously served as Attorney General from Jan. 2001 through Jan. 2011.
(n) Rosenblum was appointed by Gov. Kitzhaber on June 29, 2012, to fill the term left vacant when AG John Kroger resigned to become President of Reed College. She was elected in Nov. 2012 to a full term.
(o) Served as Attorney General under the Lutali administration from 1985 to 1989.
(p) On June 6,2013, Gov. Christie appointed Jeff Chiesa to fill the Senate seat left vacant by Frank Lautenberg's death. Chiesa will hold the seat on an interim basis until a special election can be held on Oct. 16, 2013.

Table 4.20
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

| State or other jurisdiction | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) (a) | State resident (years) (b) | Qualified voter (years) | Licensed attorney (years) | Membership in the state bar (years) | Method of selection to office |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ..................... | 25 | 7 | 5 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | E |
| Alaska........................ | 18 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A |
| Arizona...................... | 25 | 10 | 5 | $\star$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | E |
| Arkansas.................... |  |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |  | E |
| California ................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 5 | E |
| Colorado..................... | 27 | $\star$ | 2 | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | E |
| Connecticut ................ | 18 | $\star$ | * | * | 10 | 10 | E |
| Delaware .................... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | E |
| Florida ........................ | 30 | $\star$ | 7 | $\star$ | $\star$ | 5 | E |
| Georgia...................... | 25 | 10 | 4 | $\star$ | 7 | 7 | E |
| Hawaii........................ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (d) | A |
| Idaho.......................... | 30 | $\star$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| Illinois........................ | 25 | $\star$ | 3 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| Indiana....................... | $\ldots$ | 2 | 2 | * | 5 | ... | E |
| Iowa ............................ | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | E |
| Kansas ....................... | $\ldots$ | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | E |
| Kentucky .................... | 30 | $\cdots$ | 2 (e) | $\cdots$ | 8 | 2 | E |
| Louisiana................... | 25 | $\star$ | 5 | * | $\star$ | * | E |
| Maine......................... | $\ldots$ |  | . | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (f) |
| Maryland .................... | $\ldots$ | * (g) | * | $\star$ | * | 10 | E |
| Massachusetts ............. | 18 |  | 5 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | E |
| Michigan..................... | 18 | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | E |
| Minnesota................... | 21 | $\star$ | 30 days | $\star$ |  | $\ldots$ | E |
| Mississippi .................. | 26 | $\star$ | 5 | * | 5 | $\star$ | E |
| Missouri....................... | ... | $\star$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | E |
| Montana ..................... | 25 | $\star$ | 2 | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\star$ | E |
| Nebraska .................... | $\cdots$ |  | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | E |
| Nevada....................... | 25 | $\star$ | 2 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | E |
| New Hampshire .......... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A (h) |
| New Jersey ................. | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | A |
| New Mexico ................ | 30 | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | E |
| New York..................... | 30 | $\star$ | 5 | $\ldots$ | (i) | $\ldots$ | E |
| North Carolina............ | 21 | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | (i) | E |
| North Dakota.............. | 25 | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | E |
| Ohio .......................... | 18 | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | ... | E |
| Oklahoma................... | 31 | $\star$ | * | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | E |
| Oregon....................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | E |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 30 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | E |
| Rhode Island............... | 18 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| South Carolina............. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 30 days | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | E |
| South Dakota .............. | 18 | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | (i) | (i) | E |
| Tennessee ................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (j) |
| Texas........................... |  | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | (i) | (i) | E |
| Utah.......................... | 25 | $\star$ | 5 (e) | $\star$ | * | * | E |
| Vermont..................... | 18 | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | E |
| Virginia...................... | 30 | $\star$ | 1 (k) | $\star$ |  | 5 (k) | E |
| Washington................. | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | E |
| West Virginia.............. | 25 |  | 5 | * | $\ldots$ | ... | E |
| Wisconsin .................... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | E |
| Wyoming .................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 4 | 4 | A (1) |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | ... | ... | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | A |
| American Samoa ......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (c) | $\ldots$ | (i) | (i) | A |
| Guam ......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | A |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\ldots$ | 5 | $\cdots$ | A |
| Puerto Rico................ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | * | * | A |

Sources: The Council of State Governments’ survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, Mar. 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - Formal provision; number of years not specified.
$\ldots$. No formal provision.
A - Appointed by governor.
$\mathrm{E}-$ 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.
(1) Must be confirmed by the Senate.

Table 4.21
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES

| State or other jurisdiction | Authority in local prosecutions: |  |  |  | Issues advisory opinions (a): |  |  |  | Reviews legislation (b): |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ू } \\ & \text { 芯 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 . \\ \text { 2. } \\ 0 . \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Authority to initiate local prosecutions | May intervene in local prosecutions | May assist local prosecutor | May supersede local prosecutor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama ..................... | A | A,D | A,D | A | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | . |
| Alaska........................ | (c) | (c) | (c) | (c) | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Arizona...................... | A | A | A, B | A, F | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (u) | (u) |
| Arkansas..................... |  |  | D |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  |
| California ................... | A,B,C,D,E,F | A,B,C,D,E,F | A,B,C,D,E,F | A,B,C,D,E,F,G | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (v) | (v) |
| Colorado..................... | A,F | B | D, F | B | * | * | * | * | * | $\star$ |
| Connecticut................ |  |  |  |  | $\star$ | (d) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (e) | (e) |
| Delaware .................... | A (f) | (f) | (f) | (f) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ |
| Florida ....................... | F | ... | D | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia...................... | B,D,F,G | $\cdots$ | A,D | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii........................ | A,B,C,D,E | A,B,C,D,E | A,B,C,D,E | A,B,C,D,E | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (h) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Idaho......................... | B,D,F | ... | D | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Illinois........................ | D, F | D,G | D | G | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (i) | (i) |
| Indiana....................... | F |  | D |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  |
| Iowa ........................... | D, F | D,F | D,F | D,E,F | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (j) | (j) |
| Kansas ........................ | A,B,C,D,F | A,D | D | A, F | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky .................... | D,F,G | B,D,G | D | B | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Louisiana.................... | D,E,G | D,E,G | D,E,G | E,G | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | * | * |
| Maine......................... | A | A | A | A | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland .................... | B,D,F | D | D | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Massachusetts ............. | A | A | A,D | A | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (1) | (1) |
| Michigan...................... | A | A | A | A | * | $\star$ | * | * | ... |  |
| Minnesota................... | B,F | B,D,G | A,B,D,G | B | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (1) |
| Mississippi .................. | A,D,F | D,F | A,D,F | D,F | * | * | * | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri...................... | B,F,G | F | B,F | G | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (1) | (1) |
| Montana .................... | D | E | E | E | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ | * | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska .................... | A,D,G | A,D,G | D | D | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada....................... | D,F,G | D | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ........... | A,E,F | A,E,F | A,D,E,F | A,E,F | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (n) | ( n ) |
| New Jersey ................. | A,B,C,D | A,B,C,D | A,B,C,D | A,B,C,D | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Mexico ................ | B,D,E,F | D,E,F | A,B,D,E,F | D,E,F,G | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New York.................... | B,F | B,D,F | D | B | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Carolina............ |  | D | D |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota.............. | A,D,E,F,G | A,D,E,G | A,B,D,E,F,G | A,D,E,G | * | * | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Ohio............................ | F | D | D | F | $\star$ | (m) | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 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 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Oregon....................... | B,D,F | B,D | B,D | B | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | ... | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania ............... | A,D,F | D, F | D, F | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island............... | A | A | A | A | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina............ | A | A | A | A | $\star$ | (q) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| South Dakota .............. | A,B,D,E,F (p) | D,G (b) | A,B,D,E | D, F | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ................... | D,F,G | D,G | D | ... | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas.......................... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Utah ........................... | A,B,D,E,F,G | E,G | D,E | E | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{q})$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (1) | $\star$ (1) |
| Vermont..................... | A | A | A | G | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Virginia...................... | B,F | B,D,F | B,D,F | B | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Washington................. | B,D,G | B,D,G | B,D,G | B,D,G | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (o) | (o) |
| West Virginia............... | (r) | ... | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Wisconsin ................... | B,C,D,F | B,C,D | D | B | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (e) | (e) |
| Wyoming .................... | B,D,F | B,D | B,D | G | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (h) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | F | D | D | F | $\star$ | $\star$ | (s) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| American Samoa ......... | A (t) | (t) | (t) | (t) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (t) | (e) | (1) | (1) |
| Guam ......................... | A | A | A | A | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (1) | B |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | A (t) | (t) | (t) | (t) | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico................. | A | (t) | (t) | (t) | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | A (t) | (t) | (t) | (t) | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES—Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, Mar. 2013.
Key:
A - On own initiative.
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{On}$ request of governor.
$\mathrm{C}-$ 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.
$\star$ - 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. Idaho - to whole legislature, either house, or any member. 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) Review and track 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.
(1) 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) Can be involved in local at request of local prosecutors. If requested by local authority, can participate in criminal prosecutions.
(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.

Table 4.22
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES,
SUBPOENA POWERS AND ANTITRUST DUTIES

| State or other jurisdiction | May commence civil proceedings | May commence criminal proceedings | Represents the state before regulatory agencies (a) | Administers consumer protection programs | Handles consumer complaints | Subpoena powers (b) | Antitrust duties |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | A,B,C |
| Alaska........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| Arizona...................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ (c) | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| Arkansas..................... | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | - | A,B |
| California .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | * | * | * | A,B,C,D |
| Colorado..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | A,C,D |
| Connecticut ................. | $\star$ | (d) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | A,B,D |
| Delaware .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,D |
| Florida ....................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,D |
| Georgia........................ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | - | ... |
| Hawaii........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| Idaho......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,D |
| Illinois......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | - | A,B,C |
| Indiana....................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B |
| Iowa ............................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B, C |
| Kansas ........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B,C,D |
| Kentucky ..................... | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| Louisiana.................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C |
| Maine......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C |
| Maryland .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ (e) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | B,C,D |
| Massachusetts ............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| Michigan..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | A,B,C,D |
| Minnesota................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | - | A,B,C |
| Mississippi .................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| Missouri....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | A,B,C,D |
| Montana ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | ᄎ | $\cdots$ | A,B |
| Nebraska .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| Nevada....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | A,B,C,D |
| New Hampshire ........... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| New Jersey ................. | * | * | * | * | * | * | A,B,C,D |
| New Mexico ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | A,B,C (g) |
| New York.................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| North Carolina............ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{f})$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| North Dakota.............. | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,D |
| Ohio ........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| Oklahoma................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | * | A,B,C,D |
| Oregon........................ | * | *(f) | * | $\star$ | * | $\bullet$ | A,B,C,D |
| Pennsylvania ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B |
| Rhode Island............... | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | * | * | A,B,C |
| South Carolina ............ | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ (h) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (i) | $\bullet$ | A,B,C,D |
| South Dakota .............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C |
| Tennessee ................... | $\star$ | (e)(f) | (f) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | * | B,C,D |
| Texas.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | A,B,C,D |
| Utah .......................... | $\star(\mathrm{j})$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{j})$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | - | A (1),B,C,D (1) |
| Vermont..................... | * | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | * | * | A,B,C |
| Virginia...................... | $\star$ | (f) | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\bullet$ | A,B,C,D |
| Washington.................. | $\star$ | ... | * | * | $\star$ | * | A,B,D |
| West Virginia.............. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,D |
| Wisconsin ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | * | - | A,B,C (g) |
| Wyoming .................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | * | $\bullet$ | A,B |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | $\star$ | $\star$ (m) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B,C,D |
| American Samoa ......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | ... |
| Guam ......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ | A,B,C,D |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | A,B |
| Puerto Rico................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | * | A,B,C,D |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | * | $\star$ | * | * | * | $\bullet$ | 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, state constitutions and statutes, Mar. 2013.
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.
$\star$ - 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: $\star$ broad powers and $\bullet$ limited powers.
(c) The 49th Legislature, first regular session, established a statutory scheme that provided for a mortgage recovery fund to pay those harmed
by dishonest loan originators. The attorney general is now authorized to try to recover from the dishonest loan originators the money that the fund paid out (See ARS 6-991.15).
(d) In certain cases only.
(e) May commence criminal proceedings with local district attorney.
(f) To a limited extent.
(g) May represent other governmental entities in recovering civil damages under federal or state law.
(h) When permitted to intervene.
(i) On a limited basis because the state has a separate consumer affairs department.
(j) Attorney general has exclusive authority.
(k) Attorney general handles legal matters only with no administrative handling of complaints.
(1) Opinion only, since there are no controlling precedents.
(m) In antitrust, not criminal proceedings.

Table 4.23
ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^47]
## ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES - Continued

Source:The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, Mar. 2013.
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.
$\star$ - Has authority in area.
$\ldots$ - 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.
(1) On request of agency. Office acts as legal counsel to any state agency on request and that can include reviewing legislation and drafting rules and regulations.

# State Treasurers: Managing the Public's Purse \& Promoting Fiscal Responsibility 

By the National Association of State Treasurers

The nation's state treasurers provide financial management and accountability for a wide variety of public funds. In many states, they also work to safeguard the financial interests of citizens through professional management of college savings plans, unclaimed property programs and professional debt management efforts.

State treasurers throughout the nation play a central role in ensuring that state budgets are well managed and that the public's financial interests are safeguarded. From prudent management of state investments to responsible debt issuance, treasurers are at the forefront of sound state fiscal policies.

State treasurers also play a unique role in setting policy at both the state and federal levels. On issues ranging from taxation questions on municipal bonds to those involving money market mutual funds, state treasurers are active in policy discussions and in the development of initiatives that attempt to safeguard investments made by and on behalf of the residents of their states.

While responsibilities of the office vary widely, almost all state treasurers are responsible for the cash management practices in their state. Treasurers are tasked with the job of keeping the public's money safe while maximizing its growth. Most treasury offices invest general fund dollars to earn interest income, while ensuring that the principal remains safe. This provides earnings for the state, rather than letting those funds sit idle.

While the task of investing state funds may seem fairly straightforward, the process is actually quite complex and requires specialized knowledge and skill. Treasurers must invest using the safest, most efficient methods available, while earning the highest possible return or yield. State treasurers' performance and record of investment income critically affects state budgets, which, in turn, can impact budget performance in any given year.

Beyond cash management, treasurers play a critical role in responsible debt issuance. States borrow money to finance a wide variety of public infrastructure projects, including roads, schools, health care facilities and public utilities. In most cases, these projects must be financed over a long period of time. In order to accomplish this, state treasurers and other finance officials manage the process of selling bonds to investors in the municipal market.

Since the sums involved are so large, the process is more complicated than taking out a bank loan.

Officials must assess market conditions, prepare disclosure documents for investors and regulators, market their bonds and sell them. They also must manage the responsible repayment of bonds that are issued.

Many treasurers play a key role in promoting sound financial policies to maintain a state's good credit rating, which preserve the state's ability to borrow funds at competitive rates.

Yet another responsibility that some treasurers perform is in the governance and investment of state pension funds. These funds cover a wide range of people, including state employees, public school teachers, firefighters, police officers and others providing a myriad of public services. Many treasurers either serve on the governing board of these plans, as a trustee or as sole trustee. In several states, the treasurer is the primary official responsible for investment of pension plan assets.

## Financial Literacy Efforts

State treasurers are active in financial literacy and empowerment activities. The lack of a sound financial education in the United States crosses all income levels, social classes and ethnicities. Yet financial literacy is a critical component to every individual's well-being.

The nation's state treasurers are widely involved in financial literacy efforts at the state level. For example, Utah State Treasurer Richard Ellis serves as chairman of the Utah Council for Financial and Economic Education, a coalition of nonprofit, forprofit and government agencies all dedicated to supporting initiatives in Utah.

West Virginia State Treasurer John Perdue is a leader among treasurers in the area of financial literacy. Perdue has initiated legislation to require financial literacy education as a high school requirement for graduation in his state. Similar
efforts are under way by other treasurers across the United States.

In fact, treasurers' work on this issue goes beyond our nation's borders. The National Association of State Treasurers Foundation has created a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development to work with Mexican public finance officials to provide Spanish-language financial literacy information.

## Qualified Tuition Programs

Related to financial literacy, many parents have found that paying for their child's education is one of their greatest financial worries. State treasurers also play a role in assisting families with this financial goal. Many states have created innovative college savings programs designed to meet the needs of their citizens. Today, 49 states and the District of Columbia have established qualified tuition programs, commonly called 529 plans.

These plans allow individuals to save money for their child's education and the earnings are free from federal taxation if the funds are used to pay for qualified higher education expenses. Additionally, many states offer tax deductions or credits, matching grants, scholarships or other incentives for families to save in 529 plans. Most state treasurers have a role in administration of these qualified tuition programs, either through program operations, board responsibilities, investment responsibilities or committee membership.

The mission of these plans is to encourage families to save for the higher education of their children. 529 plans come in two forms - prepaid tuition programs and college savings plans. The prepaid tuition program offers families a method to prepay tuition based on current college tuition rates and provides a guarantee to keep pace with tuition inflation. The savings plans offer dedicated qualified state college savings accounts, which provide families a variable rate of return in a tax-advantaged college savings account.

## Unclaimed Property

Unclaimed property programs across the U.S. return millions of dollars each year to their rightful owners. One of the oldest consumer protection services, unclaimed property programs are established by state statutes and usually conform to one of the model acts drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

State treasurers are responsible for the administration of this program in the majority of states. Sometimes referred to as abandoned property,
unclaimed property refers to accounts in financial institutions and companies that have had no activity generated or contact with the owner for at least one year or longer, depending on the type of property.

Some of the more common forms of unclaimed property include savings or checking accounts, stocks, uncashed dividends or payroll checks, refunds, traveler's checks, trust distributions, unredeemed money orders or gift certificates, insurance payments and life insurance policies, annuities, certificates of deposit, customer overpayments, utility security deposits, mineral royalty payments and contents of safe deposit boxes.

Acting in the best interest of consumers, each state has enacted unclaimed property statutes that protect these items from reverting back to the company if it has lost contact with the owner. These laws instruct companies to turn over forgotten funds to a state official, who then makes diligent efforts to find the rightful owner or the heir. Each year, millions of lost dollars are returned to their owners.

According to the National Association of Unclaimed Property Administrators, state treasurers and other agencies are safeguarding more than $\$ 41.7$ billion. Claims can be made in perpetuity, in most cases, even by heirs who are unable to prove ownership.

## Conclusion

While the roles and responsibilities of treasurers are wide and varied, all are of critical importance to the fiscal well-being of their respective states. Sound and profitable investments and prudent debt management make it possible for state budgets to be balanced. In addition, treasurers' work on behalf of financial literacy initiatives, college savings plans and unclaimed property to help protect the right of individual citizens while assisting them in making the most of their financial reserves.

## About the Author

The National Association of State Treasurers is an organization of state financial leaders that encourages the highest ethical standards, promotes education and the exchange of ideas, builds professional relationships, develops standards of excellence and influences public policy for the benefit of the citizens of the states. NAST is composed of all state treasurers or state finance officials with comparable responsibilities, from the United States, its commonwealths, territories and the District of Columbia. The private sector is represented through a corporate affiliate program that was established to build professional relationships and foster cooperation between the public and private sectors.

Table 4.24
THE TREASURERS, 2013

| State or other jurisdiction | Name and party | Method of selection | Length of regular term in years | Date of first service | Present term ends | Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .................. | Young Boozer (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Alaska (a)................. | Angela Rodell | A | Governor's Discretion | 9/2011 |  |  |
| Arizona.................... | Doug Ducey (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Arkansas.................. | Charles A. Robinson (j) | E | 4 | 5/2013 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| California ................. | Bill Lockyer (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Colorado.................. | Walker Stapleton (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Connecticut .............. | Denise L. Nappier (D) | E | 4 | 1/1999 | 1/2015 | * |
| Delaware .................. | Chip Flowers (D) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | * |
| Florida (b) ................. | Jeff Atwater (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Georgia.................... | Steve McCoy | A | Pleasure of the Board | 11/2011 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii (c)................. | Kalbert Young | A | Governor's Discretion | 12/2010 |  |  |
| Idaho........................ | Ron G. Crane (R) | E | 4 | 1/1999 | 1/2015 | $\star$ |
| Illinois...................... | Dan Rutherford (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\star$ |
| Indiana..................... | Richard Mourdock (R) | E | 4 | 2/2007 | 2/2015 | (d) |
| Iowa ......................... | Michael L. Fitzgerald (D) | E | 4 | 1/1983 | 1/2015 | $\star$ |
| Kansas ...................... | Ron Estes (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | * |
| Kentucky .................. | Todd Hollenbach (D) | E | 4 | 12/2007 | 12/2015 | 2 |
| Louisiana.................. | John N. Kennedy (R) | E | 4 | 1/2000 | 1/2016 | * |
| Maine...................... | Neria Douglass (D) | L | 2 | 1/2013 | 1/2015 | 4 |
| Maryland .................. | Nancy K. Kopp (D) | L | 4 | 2/2002 | 2/2015 | * |
| Massachusetts ........... | Steve Grossman (D) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\star$ |
| Michigan................... | Andy Dillon (D) (e) | A | Governor's Discretion | 1/2011 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota (f) ............ | James Schowalter | A | Governor's Discretion | 1/2011 |  |  |
| Mississippi ................ | Lynn Fitch (R) | E | 4 | 1/2012 | 1/2016 | $\star$ |
| Missouri................... | Clint Zweifel (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | 2 |
| Montana ................... | Sheila Hogan | A | Governor's Discretion | 12/2012 |  |  |
| Nebraska .................. | Don Stenberg (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Nevada..................... | Kate Marshall (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| New Hampshire ........ | Catherine Provencher | L | 2 | 1/2007 | 12/2014 | * |
| New Jersey ............... | Andrew P. Sidamon-Eristoff | A | Governor's Discretion | 2/2010 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ............. | James B. Lewis (D) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| New York................. | Aida Brewer | A | Governor's Discretion | 2/2002 |  |  |
| North Carolina.......... | Janet Cowell (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | $\star$ |
| North Dakota........... | Kelly L. Schmidt (R) | E | 4 | 1/2005 | 1/2017 | $\star$ |
| Ohio.......................... | Josh Mandel (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Oklahoma....... | Ken Miller (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Oregon..................... | Ted Wheeler (D) (g) | E | 4 | 3/2010 | 1/2017 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania ............. | Robert McCord (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | 2 |
| Rhode Island............. | Gina Raimondo (D) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| South Carolina .......... | Curtis Loftis (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | * |
| South Dakota ............ | Richard Sattgast (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Tennessee ................. | David H. Lillard Jr. | L | 2 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | $\ldots$ |
| Texas (h).................. | Susan Combs (R) | E | 4 | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | $\star$ |
| Utah........................ | Richard K. Ellis (R) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | $\star$ |
| Vermont................... | Elizabeth Pearce (D) | E | 2 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | $\star$ |
| Virginia.................... | Manju Ganeriwala | A | Governor's Discretion | 1/2009 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Washington............... | James L. McIntire (D) | E | 4 | 1/2009 | 1/2017 | $\star$ |
| West Virginia............ | John D. Perdue (D) | E | 4 | 1/1997 | 1/2017 | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin .................. | Kurt Schuller (R) | E | 4 | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | * |
| Wyoming .................. | Mark Gordon (R) | E | 4 | 10/2012 (i) | 1/2015 | 2 |
| Dist. of Columbia ..... | Jeffrey Barnette | A | Pleasure of CFO | 7/2012 | N.A. | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ...... | Falema'o M. Pili | A | 4 | 1/2013 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Guam ...................... | Rosita T. Fejeran | CS | ... | N.A. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands... | Antoinette S. Calvo | A | 4 | N.A. | N.A. | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico.............. | Melba Acosta Febo | A | 4 | 1/2013 | N.A. | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands .... | Laurel Payne | A | 4 | 2007 | N.A. | $\ldots$ |

Source: The Council of State Governments, January 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - No provision specifying number of terms allowed.
$\ldots$ - 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 twelve years.
(e) Andy Dillon, former Speaker of the House of Representatives and a Democrat, was appointed by Governor Rick Snyder, a Republican.
(f) The Commissioner of Management and Budget performs this function.
(g) Wheeler was appointed as state treasurer in March 2010 and served as an interim designee. He was elected by Oregon voters in November 2010 and again in November 2012 to a full four-year term.
(h) The Comptroller of Public Accounts performs this function.
(i) Gordon was appointed as state treasurer in October 2012 after the death of Joseph Meyer.
(j) Gov. Mike Beebe appointed Robinson May 29, 2013, following the resignation of Martha Shoffner. Robinson will complete Shoffner's current term, serving until January 2015.

Table 4.25
TREASURERS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

| State or other jurisdiction | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) | State resident (years) | Qualified voter (years) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ..................... | 25 | 7 | 5 | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arizona...................... | 25 | 10 | 5 | ... |
| Arkansas..................... | 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| California ................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Colorado..................... | 25 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Connecticut ................. | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Delaware .................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Florida ....................... | 30 | * | 7 | $\star$ |
| Georgia...................... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii........................ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 5 | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho........................... | 25 | $\star$ | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois........................ | 25 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Indiana....................... |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Iowa ........................... | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ........................ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Kentucky .................... | 30 | $\star$ | 6 | $\star$ |
| Louisiana.................... | 25 | 5 | (a) | $\star$ |
| Maine......................... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| Maryland .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts ............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Minnesota................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ |
| Mississippi .................. | 25 | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ |
| Missouri....................... | ... | * | 5 | * |
| Montana ..................... |  | . |  |  |
| Nebraska .................... | 19 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Nevada....................... | 25 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Hampshire ........... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey .................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  |
| New Mexico ................ | 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New York.................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | N.A. |
| North Carolina............ | 21 | $\star$ | 1 | $\star$ |
| North Dakota.............. | 25 | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ |
| Ohio ........................... | 18 | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma................... | 31 | * | (b) | (c) |
| Oregon........................ | 18 | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania ............... |  |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island............... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Carolina............ | ... | * | * | * |
| South Dakota.............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ |
| Texas......................... | 18 | $\star$ | * | $\cdots$ |
| Utah.......................... | 25 | $\star$ | 5 | $\star$ |
| Vermont...................... | ... | * | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia....................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Washington.................. | 18 | * |  | $\star$ |
| West Virginia............... | 18 | 5 | 5 | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin .................... | 18 | $\star$ | * | * |
| Wyoming .................... | 25 | * | 1 | $\star$ |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Source: National Association of State Treasurers, March 2008 updated |  | (a) Five years immediately preceding the date of qualification for office. |  |  |
| August 2011. |  | (b) For at least 10 years immediately preceding. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\star$ - Formal provision | ot specified. | election. |  |  |

$\ldots$ - No formal provision.
N.A. - Not applicable.

Table 4.26
RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TREASURER'S OFFICE

| State or other jurisdiction |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{U} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & E \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { シ } \\ & \text { I } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ㅡㅡ } \\ & \text { a } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\vdots}{\vdots}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | . | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Alaska................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |
| Arizona.................. | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\star$ | ... |
| Arkansas................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| California ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado................. | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Connecticut............ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (a) |
| Delaware ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (b) |
| Florida .................... | * | * |  | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  | * |  | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |  | (c) |
| Georgia................... | * | * | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (d) |
| Hawaii. $\qquad$ <br> Idaho $\qquad$ | N.A. $\star$ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Illinois.................... | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  |
| Indiana................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ....................... | * | * | * | * | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Kansas ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (e) |
| Kentucky ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Louisiana............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (f) |
| Maine..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  | (g) |
| Maryland ................. | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | * | ... |
| Massachusetts $\qquad$ <br> Michigan $\qquad$ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. $\cdots$ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. $\cdots$ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. $\cdots$ |
| Minnesota............... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Mississippi .............. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| Missouri.................. | * | * | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | * | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (h) |
| Montana ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Nebraska ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |  | (i) |
| Nevada................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| New Hampshire ...... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| New Jersey ............. | * | $\star$ | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * |
| New Mexico ........... | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  |  | $\star$ |  |  | $\star$ |  |
| New York................ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| North Carolina........ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * |  |
| North Dakota......... | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (j) |
| Ohio ....................... | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | * |  |
| Oklahoma............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  |
| Oregon................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania .......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  | $\star$ |  |
| Rhode Island $\qquad$ <br> South Carolina $\qquad$ | N.A. | N.A. | $\begin{gathered} \text { N.A. } \\ \star \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\star}{\text { N.A. }}$ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| South Dakota .......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (k) |
| Tennessee ............... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Texas...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (1) |
| Utah ...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... |
| Vermont................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Virginia.................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (m) |
| Washington............. | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... |
| West Virginia.......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ............... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  |
| Wyoming ................ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | (n) |
| Dist. of Columbia ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

Source: The National Association of State Treasurers, Jan. 2013. Key:
$\star$ - Responsible for activity.
(f) Social Security for Section 218 Agreements-2004.
(g) Municipal Revenue Sharing.
(h) Investment of all state funds.
(i) Nebraska Child Support Payment Center, Long-Term Care Savings Plan.
(j) Financial Literacy.
(k) Treasurer is a member of the trust and retirement investment programs-2004.
(1) Tax Administration/Collection/Estimating.
(m) Risk Management.
(n) Several other legislatively designated programs.

# GASB's New Pension Standards: Major Changes to Increase Transparency, Consistency and Comparability 

By R. Kinney Poynter


#### Abstract

Citizens and governing bodies are demanding more transparency regarding a government's overall financial condition and individual transactions than ever before. The movement toward more transparency began just before the economic downturn that emerged in 2008, but really gathered steam with the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in 2009, which required quarterly reporting on a national website of Recovery Act-related expenditures. States and many local governments followed by creating their own transparency websites. In 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, known as GASB, issued two new accounting principles that are designed to provide increased transparency into one of government's largest unfunded liabilities-pension systems. GASB, through the issuance of Statement No. 67 for pension plans and Statement No. 68 for employers, has dramatically changed the way pensions are calculated and reported in a government's financial statement. This article will highlight the changes relating to Statement No. 68, focusing on how the new standard will assist state and local policymakers and the public to better understand their pension liabilities.


In June 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board approved two new statements to improve the accounting and financial reporting of pensions by state and local governments and pension plans. The guidance contained in these statements changes how governments calculate and report the costs and obligations associated with pensions in many important ways. The new statements were designed to improve the deci-sion-usefulness of reported pension information and to increase the transparency, consistency and comparability of pension information across governments.

GASB Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, addresses new financial reporting for state and local government pension plans. GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments that provide pensions for their employees. This article focuses primarily on Statement No. 68, which takes effect for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. For most states, this means the new standard will be effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015.

The new guidance primarily affects employers that participate in defined benefit pension plans. It also changes accounting and financial reporting
for non-employer contributions in special funding situations, such as where a state is legally required to contribute to a pension plan that covers local school districts' teachers.

Given the growing concern about the unfunded liability of public pension plans in the United States, these new GASB statements are very timely and important.

## Background

State and local governments provide pension benefits through various types of defined benefit pension plans, which specify the amount of benefits to be provided to employees upon retirement. Single-employer pension plans provide pension benefits to the employees of one employer, while multiple-employer pension plans provide pension benefits to the employees of more than one employer. Under an agent multiple-employer pension plan, the assets of a multiple-employer pension plan are pooled for investment purposes, but separate accounts are maintained for each individual agent employer, so that each agent employer's share of the pooled assets is available to pay the pensions of only its employees. In a cost-sharing multipleemployer pension plan, cost-sharing employers share their assets and their obligations to provide pension benefits to their employees; plan assets
can be used to pay the pensions of the employees of any employer that provides pensions through the plan.

GASB Statement No. 68 relates to accounting and financial reporting issues only. It does not address how governments approach pension plan funding. Instead, funding is a policy decision the government should make as part of the government budget approval process. While there historically has been a close relationship between how governments fund pensions and how they account for and report pension information, the new standard shifts from a funding-based approach to an accounting-based approach. This is an important change governments must understand and communicate to their governing bodies.

Pension accounting is a complex area. The sections that follow present a high-level overview of the major changes in GASB Statement No. 68 with an emphasis on how the new standard will increase transparency, consistency and comparability.

## A Summary of the Major Changes

## Recognizing a Liability Related to Pension Promises for Single and Agent Employers

State and local government employees often earn two types of compensation in return for their efforts-current compensation and deferred compensation. Employees also receive salaries and other forms of current compensation reflected in the paycheck during their employment. Employees do not receive deferred compensation, including pension benefits, until after their tenure with the government has concluded and vesting and age requirements have been met.

Nevertheless, a government has a present obligation to pay these deferred benefits in the futurea total pension liability - once they have been earned. When the total pension liability exceeds the pension plan's net assets - now referred to as plan net position-available for paying benefits, there is a net pension liability. Governments now will be required to report that amount as a liability in their accrual-based financial statements-for example, the government-wide statement of net position-raising the awareness of the pension expense and liability to the attention of citizens and governing bodies.

This is an important change that will more clearly depict the government's financial position. While this information will, in some cases, give the appearance that a government is financially weaker than it was previously, the financial reality of the government's
situation will not have changed. Reporting the net pension liability - or asset, if plan net position exceeds the total pension liability - on the face of the financial statements will provide more transparency about the government's financial status because the pension liability will be placed on an equal footing with other long-term obligations.

GASB No. 68 significantly alters accounting and financial reporting for employers in single-employer and agent plans with regard to each of the following:

- The amount to be reported as a liability by the employer;
- The amount to be reported as pension expense by the employer;
- The discount rate used to calculate the present value of the employer's obligation;
- The method used by the actuary to allocate costs; and
- The technique used by the actuary to compensate for changes in assumptions and for differences between assumptions and actual results.


## Measuring the Pension Liability

Under current standards, employers report a liability for pensions only if they fail to fully fund their actuarially determined annual required contribution. Under Statement No. 68, employers will have to report a net pension liability for the difference between the present value of the benefits earned to date by employees, the total pension liability, and the accumulated resources held in trust to pay those benefits, the plan net position. Using a very simple example, this change might be compared to the difference between a homeowner reporting a liability for arrears in monthly mortgage payments versus a homeowner reporting a liability for the unpaid balance of the underlying mortgage. Clearly, this is a major change and will likely result in an increase in the pension liability reported on the balance sheet of most state and local governments.

## Determining the Pension Expense

Currently, the amount an employer reports as pension expense is based on the amount that the actuary calculates the employer should be contributing each period-that is, the employer's annual required contribution-to accumulate sufficient resources to pay pension benefits on a timely basis. Thus, the calculation of pension expense has historically been described as "funding driven." In contrast, GASB Statement No. 68 requires that
the calculation of employer pension expense be driven by changes in the employer's net pension liability, rather than by funding. Accordingly, GASB believes the new standard will better align the recognition of pension expense with the period in which the related benefits are earned, providing more consistency in pension reporting.

## Applying a Discount Rate

To discount projected pension benefit payments to a present value, governments assume a discount rate. Standards now in effect require governments to apply a discount rate equal to the long-term expected rate of return on the investments of the pension plan. Under the current rules, many state and local governments use a discount rate of approximately 8 percent. In recent years, critics have argued that this rate of return is too high, thereby lowering the overall pension liability.

Under GASB Statement No. 68, the long-term expected rate of return will continue to be the starting point for the discount rate. If, however, a government reaches a crossover point-a point when projected benefit payments for current and inactive employees exceed the projected plan net position related to those employees-then benefit payments projected to be made from that point forward will be discounted using a high-quality municipal bond rate. GASB believes this liabilitybased rate is appropriate because the plan would no longer have sufficient assets related to those employees to produce investment income that will reduce how much an employer will have to contribute.

Using the lower municipal bond rate as the discount rate increases the present value of projected benefit payments and, therefore, increases the size of the pension liability. The larger liability, placed on the face of the balance sheet, may be shocking for some governments. It will be very important for government finance managers, comptrollers and auditors to clearly explain the reason behind the change in the pension liability.

## Actuarial Methods to Allocate Costs

Actuaries currently use a variety of methods - entry age, frozen entry age, attained age, frozen attained age, projected unit credit or aggregate - to calculate employer contributions for funding purposes. Under GASB Statement No. 68, all employers will use a single method, entry age, for accounting and financial reporting, regardless of the method selected for funding. While some differences may still exist,
the use of entry age should significantly increase the comparability of pension information reported by governments.

Changes in Assumptions/Differences Between
Assumptions and Actual Results Assumptions and Actual Results
A number of circumstances could affect the calculation of an employer's net pension liability. These include:

1. A change in benefit terms;
2. A change in economic and demographic assumptions; or
3. A difference between an economic or demographic assumption and actual experience.
The net effect of these items is amortized over a period not to exceed 30 years. Under GASB Statement No. 68, a much shorter amortization period must be used. For example, a change in benefit terms must be recognized immediately, while a change in economic and demographic assumptions must be amortized over a closed period equal to the average remaining service period of plan members, including retirees. Differences between expected and actual investment returns must be amortized over a closed five-year period. These shorter amortization periods likely will serve to increase the government's pension expense.

## Reporting by Governments in Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Plans

GASB Statement No. 68 also proposes significant changes in accounting and reporting for employers that participate in cost-sharing defined benefit pension plans. Under the pension standards now in effect, cost-sharing employers have not been required to present actuarial information about pensions. Instead, information has been required to be presented in the pension plan's own financial statements for all of the participating governments combined.

GASB concluded that the needs of users of information regarding cost-sharing employers do not differ significantly from those interested in single and agent employers. Therefore, GASB believes it is important to give users of the financial statements of cost-sharing employers access to better, more transparent financial information. Consequently, under Statement No. 68, GASB is requiring cost-sharing governments to report a net pension liability, pension expense, and pensionrelated deferred inflows and outflows of resources based on their proportionate share of the collective
amounts for all the governments in the plan. This is a major change for participants in these plans, but GASB believes this change will result in a more accurate reflection of the plan participant's pension expense and liability.

## Note Disclosures and Required Supplementary Information

Statement No. 68 also requires employers to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information, including disclosing descriptive information about the types of benefits provided, how contributions to the pension plan are determined, and assumptions and methods used to calculate the pension liability. Single and agent employers will disclose additional information, such as the composition (i.e., in terms of "active" vs. "inactive") of employees covered by the benefit terms and the sources of changes in the components of the net pension liability for the current year. A single or agent employer also will present RSI schedules covering the past 10 years regarding:

- Sources of changes in the components of the net pension liability;
- Ratios that assist in assessing the magnitude of the net pension liability; and
- Comparisons of actual employer contributions to the pension plan with actuarially determined contribution requirements-if an employer has actuarially determined contributions.
Cost-sharing employers will present the RSI schedule for net pension liability, information about contractually required contributions and related ratios.

Governments also are now required to present notes to the RSI schedules regarding factors that reflect trend information. Significant assumptions should be disclosed.GASB believes these enhanced note disclosures and RSI requirements will provide more transparency on the financial condition of public pensions.

## Special Funding Situations

Special funding situations are circumstances in which a non-employer contributing entity, such as a state government, is legally responsible for contributions directly to a pension plan that is used to provide pensions to the employees of another government, such as school districts located within that state and:

1. The non-employer is the only entity with a legal obligation to make contributions directly to the plan; or
2. The amount of the contributions for which the non-employer is legally responsible is not dependent upon one or more events unrelated to the pensions.
In these cases, GASB Statement No. 68 requires the non-employer contributor in a special funding situation to recognize in its own financial statements its proportionate share of the net pension liability, pension expense, and pension-related deferred inflows and outflows of resources.

## The Period of Transition Education Will Be the Key

GASB Statement No. 68 is bringing significant change to financial reporting for pensions of state and local governments. It is anticipated that many governments will see a significant increase in the pension liability on the balance sheet. Education will be very important so citizens and legislative bodies do not panic; they will need to have an understanding of the new standards. Auditors, comptrollers and treasurers in state and local governments will play a key role in this education process.

While the potential increase in the pension liability resulting from GASB Statement No. 68 may be a bitter pill to swallow for governments as they see for the first time a net pension liability on their balance sheet, GASB and many others believe the new standard will serve to greatly enhance transparency, consistency and comparability of public pensions.

## About the Author

Robert M. "Kinney" Poynter is the executive director for the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers (NASACT). Mr. Poynter has been with NASACT since 1989, previously serving as the association's deputy director and various other positions. In addition to his experience with NASACT, he has been a partner of a local public accounting firm in Lexington, Kentucky, and a principal auditor with the Kentucky Auditor of Public Accounts, where he conducted financial, performance, and investigative audits. He has B.S. and M.S. degrees in accounting from the University of Kentucky. He is a certified public accountant and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, where he is currently serving as a member of the AICPA Council.
THE STATE AUDITORS, 2013

| State or other jurisdiction | State agency | Agency head | Title | Legal basis for office | Method of selection | Term of office | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } \\ & \text { citizen } \end{aligned}$ | State resident | Махітит consecutive terms allowed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama.......................... | Office of the Examiner of Public Accounts | Ronald L. Jones | Chief Examiner | S | LC | 7 yrs | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Alaska............................. | Division of Legislative Audit | Kris Curtis | Legislative Auditor | C, S | L | (a) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Arizona........................... | Office of the Auditor General | Debra K. Davenport | Auditor General | S | LC | 5 yrs | $\ldots$ |  | None |
| Arkansas.......................... | Division of Legislative Audit | Roger A. Norman | Legislative Auditor | S | LC | Indefinite | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| California ........................ | Bureau of State Audits | Elaine M. Howle | State Auditor | S | G | 4 yrs. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Colorado......................... | Office of the State Auditor | Dianne E. Ray | State Auditor | C, S | LC | 5 yrs . | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| Connecticut...................... | Office of the Auditors of Public Accounts | John C. Geragosian and Robert M. Ward | State Auditors | S | L | 4 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | None |
| Delaware .......................... | Office of the Auditor of Accounts | R.Thomas Wagner Jr. | Auditor of Accounts | C | E | 4 yrs. | * | * | None |
| Florida ............................ | Office of the Auditor General | David W. Martin | Auditor General | C, S | L | (a) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Georgia............................ | Department of Audits and Accounts | Greg Griffin | State Auditor | S | L | Indefinite | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | None |
| Hawaii............................. | Office of the Auditor | Jan Yamane (Acting) | State Auditor | C | L | 8 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | None |
| Idaho............................... | Legislative Services OfficeLegislative Audits | April J. Renfro | Division Manager | S | LC | (b) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Illinois............................. | Office of the Auditor General | William G. Holland | Auditor General | C, S | L | 10 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Indiana............................ | State Board of Accounts | Bruce Hartman | State Examiner | S | G | 4 yrs . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | None |
| Iowa ............................... | Office of the Auditor of State | Mary Mosiman (d) | Auditor of State | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| Kansas ............................ | Legislative Division of Post Audit | Scott E. Frank | Legislative Post Auditor | S | LC | (b) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | None |
| Kentucky ......................... | Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts | Adam Edelen | Auditor of Public Accounts | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | $\star$ | $\star$ | 2 |
| Louisiana.......................... | Office of the Legislative Auditor | Daryl G. Purpera | Temporary Legislative Auditor | C, S | L | (a) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Maine.............................. | Department of Audit | Neria R. Douglass | State Auditor | S | L | 4 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 |
| Maryland .......................... | Office of Legislative Audits | Bruce A. Myers | Legislative Auditor | S | ED | (a) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | None |
| Massachusetts .................. | Office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth | Suzanne M. Bump | Auditor of the Commonwealth | C, S | E | 4 yrs . | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| Michigan........................... | Office of the Auditor General | Thomas H. McTavish | Auditor General | C | L | 8 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | None |
| Minnesota......................... | Office of the Legislative Auditor | James R. Nobles | Legislative Auditor | S | L | 6 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
|  | Office of the State Auditor | Rebecca Otto | State Auditor | C | E | 4 yrs. | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| Mississippi ....................... | Office of the State Auditor | Stacey E. Pickering | State Auditor | C | E | 4 yrs. | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| Missouri............................ | Office of the State Auditor | Thomas A. Schweich | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs . | $\star$ | * | None |
| Montana ............................ | Legislative Audit Division | Monica Lindeen | Legislative Auditor | C, S | LC | 2 yrs . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | None |
| Nebraska ......................... | Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts | Mike Foley | Auditor of Public Accounts | C | E | 4 yrs . | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| Nevada............................. | Legislative Counsel Bureau, Audit Division | Paul Townsend | Legislative Auditor | S | LC | Indefinite | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| New Hampshire ................. | Office of the Legislative Budget Assistant | Jeffry A. Pattison | Legislative Budget Assistant | S | LC | 2 yrs | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | None |
| New Jersey ....................... | Office of the State Auditor | Stephen M. Eells | State Auditor | C, S | L | 5 yr. term and until successor is appointed | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | None |
|  | Office of the State Comptroller | A. Matthew Boxer | State Comptroller | S | G | 6 yrs | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
| New Mexico ..................... | Office of the State Auditor | Hector H. Balderas | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs . | $\star$ | $\star$ | 2 |
| New York......................... | Office of the State Comptroller, State Audit Bureau | Thomas P. DiNapoli | State Comptroller | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| North Carolina.................. | Office of the State Auditor | Beth A. Wood | State Auditor | C | E | 4 yrs . | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| North Dakota................... | Office of the State Auditor | Robert R. Peterson | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | None |
| Ohio................................ | Office of the Auditor of State | Dave Yost | Auditor of State | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | $\star$ | $\star$ | 2 |

See footnotes at end of table.
THE STATE AUDITORS, 2013-Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | State agency | Agency head | Title | Legal basis for office | Method of selection | Term of office | $\begin{gathered} \text { U.S. } \\ \text { citizen } \end{gathered}$ | State resident | Maximum consecutive terms allowed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahoma........................ | Office of the State Auditor and Inspector | Gary Jones | State Auditor and Inspector | C, S | E | 4 yrs | * | $\star$ | None |
| Oregon... | Division of Audits | Gary Blackmer | Director | C, S | SS | (c) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Pennsylvania .................... | Department of the Auditor General | Eugene DePasquale | Auditor General | C, S | E | 4 yrs | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2 |
|  | Legislative Finance and Budget Cmte. | Philip R. Durgin | Executive Director | S | LC | (b) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Rhode Island.................... | Office of the Auditor General | Dennis E. Hoyle | Auditor General | S | LC | (b) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| South Carolina................. | Legislative Audit Council | Perry K. Simpson | Director | S | LC | 4 yrs . |  |  | None |
|  | Office of the State Auditor | Richard H. Gilbert Jr. | Interim State Auditor | S | SB | Indefinite | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | None |
| South Dakota... | Department of Legislative Audit | Martin L. Guindon | Auditor General | S | L | 8 yrs . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Tennessee ........................ | Comptroller of the Treasury, Dept. of Audit | Justin P. Wilson | Comptroller of the Treasury | C, S | L | 2 yrs . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | None |
| Texas ............................... | Office of the State Auditor | John Keel | State Auditor | S | LC | (b) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Utah............................... | Office of the State Auditor | John Dougall | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs. | $\star$ | $\star$ | None |
| Vermont.......................... | Office of the State Auditor | Douglas Hoffer | State Auditor | C | E | 2 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | None |
| Virginia............................ | Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts | Martha Mavredes | Auditor of Public Accounts | C, S | L | 4 yrs . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Washington...................... | Office of the State Auditor | Troy Kelley | State Auditor | C, S | E | 4 yrs . | * | * | None |
| West Virginia.................... | Legislative Auditor's Office | Aaron Allred | Legislative Auditor | S |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Wisconsin ......................... | Legislative Audit Bureau | Joe Chrisman | State Auditor | S | LC | (b) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | None |
| Wyoming ......................... | Department of Audit | Jeffrey C. Vogel | Director | S | GC | 6 yrs . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | None |
| Dist. Of Columbia ............ | Office of the D.C. Auditor | Yolanda Branche | District of Columbia Auditor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Samoa .............. | AS Territorial Auditor Office | Franci Sefo | Territorial Auditor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guam .............................. | Office of the Public Auditor | Doris Flores Brooks | Public Auditor | S | E | 4 yrs. | $\star$ | * | None |
| No. Mariana Islands .......... | Office of the Public Auditor | Michael Pai | Public Auditor | C, S | GL | 6 yrs. | N.A. | N.A. | 2 |
| Puerto Rico...................... | Office of the Comptroller | Yesmín M. <br> Valdivieso-Galib | Comptroller | C | GL | 10 yrs . | $\star$ | $\star$ | 1 |

[^48]Table 4.28
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 .......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ (a) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska............................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arizona............................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  |
| Arkansas........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | ... |
| California ........................ | * | * | * | * | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ |
| Colorado.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| Connecticut ...................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Delaware .......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Florida ............................. | (b) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia............................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii.............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho............................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois.............................. | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (c) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Indiana............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| Iowa ................................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky .......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Louisiana......................... | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maine............................... | $\star$ | * | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maryland ......................... | $\star$ (b) | (d) | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Massachusetts .................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ |
| Michigan.......................... | * | ... | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legislative Auditor .......... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | * | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| State Auditor.................. | (e) | * | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| Mississippi ........................ | * | ... | * | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Missouri............................ | * | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Montana .......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Nebraska ......................... | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Nevada............................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ................ | ... | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | ... |
| New Jersey ...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State Auditor.................. | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| State Comptroller ........... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Mexico ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New York......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Carolina.................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Dakota................... | (f) | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | . |
| Ohio ................................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Oregon............................ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania .................... | (g) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Rhode Island.................... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legislative Audit Council.. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| State Auditor................... | (h) | ... | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\cdots$ |
| Tennessee ......................... | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Texas............................... | $\star$ | (i) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Utah................................ | (j) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Vermont........................... | * | * | $\star$ | * | (k) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Virginia............................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| Washington...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| West Virginia.................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin ........................ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * |
| Wyoming ......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Guam .............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ |
| No. Mariana Islands .......... | $\star$ | N.A. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | N.A. |
| Puerto Rico....................... | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE AUDITORS: SCOPE OF AGENCY AUTHORITY — Continued

Source: Auditing in the States, 2012 Edition, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.
Key:
$\star$ - Provision for responsibility.
$\ldots$ - No provision for responsibility.
N.A. - Not available.
(a) Municipalities not covered.
(b) The legislature or legislative branch is excluded from audit authority.
(c) Audits of local governments conducted as directed by the General Assembly.
(d) Local school systems only.
(e) State agencies are audited by the Office of Legislative Auditor.
(f) The Bank of North Dakota is excluded.
(g) The legislative and judicial branches are excluded from audit authority.
(h) State's public colleges and universities and a few agencies are excluded from audit authority.
(i) The state auditor can conduct an audit or investigation of any entity receiving funds from the state; also, certain political subdivisions of the state.
(j) State Retirement and Worker's Compensation Fund are excluded from audit authority.
(k) Local governments not receiving state money.
Table 4.29
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.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arizona........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Arkansas.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (a) |
| California ........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (b) |
| Colorado.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | . | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut ...................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (c) |
| Delaware ......................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (d) |
| Florida ............................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Georgia........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | (e) |
| Hawaii............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho............................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (f) |
| Indiana............................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ................................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky ......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (g) |
| Maine.............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland ......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Massachusetts .................. | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (h) |
| Michigan.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ( |
| Minnesota........................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legislative Auditor ......... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (i) |
| State Auditor.................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (j) |
| Mississippi....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Montana .......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska ......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada............................ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . |
| New Hampshire ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (k) |
| New Jersey ...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State Auditor.................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | . | (1) |
| State Comptroller ............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| New Mexico ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York......................... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (m) |
| North Carolina................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| North Dakota................... | $\star$ | * | $\cdots$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Ohio................................ | $\star$ | * | * | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |

[^49]STATE AUDITORS: TYPES OF AUDITS - Continued

Table 4.30
THE STATE COMPTROLLERS, 2013

| State | Agency or office | Name | Title |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J } \\ & \text { O} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 5 0 0 0 0 <br> oे $2 \pm$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & \text { O } \\ & \text { II } \\ & \text { S } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama..................... | Office of the State Comptroller | Thomas L. White Jr. | State Comptroller | S | (c) | AG | 1/2010 | $\cdots$ | (b) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Alaska........................ | Division of Finance | Scot Arehart | Division Director | S | (d) | AG | 5/2011 | (a) | (a) | $\cdots$ | * |
| Arizona....................... | General Accounting Office | D. Clark Partridge | State Comptroller | S | (d) | AG | 4/2002 |  | (b) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas..................... | Dept. of Finance and Administration | Richard A. Weiss | Chief Fiscal Officer, Director | S | G | $\ldots$ | 5/2002 | (a) | (a) |  | $\ldots$ |
| California ................... | Office of the State Controller | John Chiang (D) | State Controller | C | E | $\ldots$ | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs . | 2 terms | $\cdots$ |
| Colorado..................... | Department of Personnel and Administration | David J. McDermott | State Controller | S | (d) | AG | 4/2008 | 6/2012 | (g) | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Connecticut................ | Office of the Comptroller | Kevin P. Lembo (D) | Comptroller | C | E | $\cdots$ | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs. | unlimited | $\cdots$ |
| Delaware ..................... | Dept. of Finance | Kristopher Knight | Director, Division of Accounting | S | G | AS | 1/2011 | (b) | (a) |  | $\cdots$ |
| Florida ....................... | Dept. of Financial Services | Alan Skelton | Chief Financial Officer | C, S | E | $\ldots$ | 7/2012 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs. | 2 terms | $\cdots$ |
| Georgia....................... | State Accounting Office | Greg S. Griffin | State Accounting Officer | S | G | $\ldots$ | 8/2008 | (a) | (a) | ... | $\cdots$ |
| Hawaii........................ | Dept. of Accounting and General Services | Dean H. Seki | State Comptroller | S | G | AS | 4/2012 | 12/2014 | 4 yrs . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Idaho......................... | Office of State Controller | Brandon Woolf | State Controller | C | E | $\ldots$ | 10/2012 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs . | 2 terms | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois........................ | Office of the State Comptroller | Judy Baar Topinka (R) | State Comptroller | C | E | $\ldots$ | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs. | unlimited | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana....................... | Office of the Auditor of State | Tim Berry (R) | Auditor of State | C | E |  | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs . | 2 terms | $\cdots$ |
| Iowa ............................ | State Accounting Enterprise | Calvin McKelvogue | Chief Operating Officer | S | (g) | AS | 5/2004 | N.A. | (a) | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ........................ | Office of Management, Analysis and Standards | Martin Eckhardt | Director | S | (d) | $\cdots$ | 8/2011 | N.A. | (b) | $\cdots$ | 夫 |
| Kentucky .................... | Office of the Controller | Edgar C. Ross | Controller | S | (f) | AG | 6/1975 | N.A. | (i) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana..................... | Division of Administration | Afranie Adomako | Director | S | G | $\ldots$ | N.A. | $\ldots$ | (a) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maine......................... | Office of the State Controller | Terry Brann | State Controller | S | (f) | AG | 8/2009 | N.A. | (i) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland .................... | Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury | Peter Franchot (D) | State Comptroller | C | E | $\ldots$ | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs. | unlimited | $\cdots$ |
| Massachusetts ............. | Office of the Comptroller | Martin J. Benison | Comptroller | S | G | $\cdots$ | 1/1999 | N.A. | 4 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan.................... | Office of Financial Management | Michael J. Moody | Director | S | SBD | SBD | 8/2002 | 4/2013 | (k) | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Minnesota................... | Department of Finance | James Schowalter | Commissioner | S | G | AS | 1/2011 | (a) | (a) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi ................... | Department of Finance and Administration | Diane Langham | Director, Office of Fiscal Management | C, S | G | ... | 7/2011 | N.A. | (a) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Missouri....................... | Division of Accounting | Stacy Neal | Director of Accounting | S | (d) | $\ldots$ | 5/2011 | N.A. | (g) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Montana .................... | State Accounting Division | Julie Feldman | Administrator | S | (m) | $\ldots$ | 1/2013 | N.A. | (b) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Nebraska .................... | Accounting Division | Hari S. Kadavath | State Accounting Administrator | S | (d) | $\ldots$ | 11/2012 | N.A. | (b) |  | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada....................... | Office of the State Controller | Kim R. Wallin (D) | State Controller | C, S | E | $\cdots$ | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs . | 2 terms | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ........... | Department of Administration | Edgar R. Carter | State Comptroller | S | G | $\ldots$ | 10/2009 | 7/2012 | 4 yrs . | ... | $\cdots$ |
| New Jersey .................. | Office of Management and Budget | Charlene M. Holzbaur | State Comptroller | S | G | AS | 12/2009 | N.A. | (a) | $\cdots$ | * |

[^50]THE STATE COMPTROLLERS, 2013-Continued

| State | Agency or office | Name | Title |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J } \\ & 0 \\ & 00 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | Date of first service |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & \vdots \\ & j \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Mexico ................ | Dept. of Finance and Administration, Financial Control Division | Ricky Bejarano | State Controller | S | G | $\ldots$ | 10/2012 | N.A. | (a) | $\ldots$ | * |
| New York.................... | Office of the State Comptroller | Thomas P. DiNapoli | State Comptroller | C, S | E | $\ldots$ | 2/2007 | 10/2014 | 4 yrs. | unlimited | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina............ | Office of the State Controller | David T. McCoy | State Controller | S | G | GA | 8/2008 | 6/2015 | 7 yrs . |  | $\cdots$ |
| North Dakota.............. | Office of Management and Budget | Pam Sharp | Director | S | G | $\cdots$ | 1/2003 | (a) | (a) | unlimited | $\cdots$ |
| Ohio.......................... | Office of Budget and Management | Timothy S. Keen | Director | S | G | AS | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | (a) | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma................... | Office of State Finance | Lynne Bajema | State Comptroller | S | (e) | $\cdots$ | 4/2012 | N.A. | (h) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon........................ | Chief Financial Office | Kathryn Ross | Manager, Statewide Accounting and Reporting | S | (d) | AG | 11/2011 | 7/2012 | (g) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Pennsylvania ................ | Office of the Budget/ Comptroller Operations | Anna Maria Kiehl | Chief Accounting Officer | S | SBD | AG | 12/2007 | 12/2012 | (a) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Rhode Island................ | Office of Accounts and Control | Marc Leonetti | State Controller | S | (d) | $\ldots$ | 6/2008 | N.A. | (b) | $\ldots$ | * |
| South Carolina ........... | Office of the Comptroller General | Richard Eckstrom (R) | Comptroller General | C, S | E | $\ldots$ | 1/2003 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs . | unlimited | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota.............. | Office of the State Auditor | Steve Barnett (R) | State Auditor | C | E | $\ldots$ | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs. | 2 terms | $\cdots$ |
| Tennessee .................... | Division of Accounts | Jan I. Sylvis | Chief of Accounts | S | (f) | $\ldots$ | 12/1995 | N.A. | (b) | . $\cdot$. | $\ldots$ |
| Texas.......................... | Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts | Susan Combs (R) | Comptroller of Public Accounts | C, S | E | $\ldots$ | 1/2007 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs . | unlimited | $\cdots$ |
| Utah............................ | Division of Finance | John C. Reidhead | Director | S | (d) | AG | 9/2005 | N.A. | (g) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont...................... | Department of Finance and Management | James Reardon | Commissioner | S | G | AS | 2/2005 | N.A. | (a) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Virginia....................... | Department of Accounts | David A.Von Moll | State Comptroller | S | G | GA | 11/2001 | (a) | (a) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Washington.................. | Office of Financial Management | David Schumacher | Director | C | G | $\ldots$ | 1/2013 | (a) | $\ldots$ | .... | $\cdots$ |
| West Virginia............... | Office of the State Auditor | Glen B. Gainier III (D) | State Auditor | C | E |  | 1/1993 | 1/2013 | 4 yrs . | unlimited | $\ldots$ |
|  | Finance Division, Office of the State Comptroller | David Mullins | State Comptroller and Finance Director | S | (d) | AG | 3/2012 | N.A. | AG | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ................... | State Controller's Office | Steve Censky | State Controller | S | CS | $\ldots$ | 8/2007 | N.A. | (b) | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Wyoming ..................... | Office of the State Auditor | Cynthia Cloud | State Auditor | C | E | $\ldots$ | 1/2011 | 1/2015 | 4 yrs . | 2 terms | $\ldots$ |

[^51]$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Key: } & \text { (c) Appointed by the Director of the Dept. of Finance (merit system position). }\end{array}$
(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 ser
(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.
(l) As of July 1,2005 , the responsibility for accounting and financial reporting in Georgia was transferred to the newly created State Accounting Office.
$(\mathrm{m})$ Classified position.

Table 4.31
STATE COMPTROLLERS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE

| State | Minimum age | U.S. citizen (years) | State resident (years) (a) | Education years or degree | Professional experience and years | Professional certification and years | Other qualifications | No specific qualifications for office |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$, B.S. | $\star$, 10 yrs . | (b) | $\ldots$ |  |
| Alaska............................. | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Arizona............................ |  | $\star$, 1 yr. | $\star$, 1 yr. | $\star$, B.S. | $\star$, 7-10 yrs. | $\star$ (c) | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Arkansas.......................... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | * | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| California ........................ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado.......................... | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (d) | $\star$, 6 yrs. | $\star$, CPA | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut...................... | . | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| Delaware ......................... | - ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Florida ............................. | 30 | $\ldots$ | *, 7 yrs . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Georgia........................... | . . | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Hawaii............................. |  |  | 30 days | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Idaho............................... | 25 | (e) | $\star, 2 \mathrm{yrs}$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois.............................. | 25 | * | $\star$, 3 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana.............................. |  | ... | $\star$ (e) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Iowa ................................. | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Kansas ............................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ |
| Kentucky ......................... | . $\cdot$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (f) | $\star$ |
| Louisiana.......................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * |
| Maine.............................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (g) | * |
| Maryland .......................... | 18 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts .................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (h) | $\star$, 7 yrs. |  |  |  |
| Michigan........................... | - | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | *(i) | $\star$, 2 yrs. | (i) | (i) | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota........................ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | * |
| Mississippi ........................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (h) | *, 10 yrs . | $\star$, CPA | (j) | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri........................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\star$ |
| Montana .......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\star$, 10 yrs. | $\star$, CPA | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Nebraska ......................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\star$ (1) | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ | $\star$, CPA | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada............................. | 25 | * | *, 2 yrs . | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| New Hampshire ................ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | (n) | $\star$ |
| New Jersey ...................... | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | * |
| New Mexico ..................... | 30 | $\star$ | 5 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| New York.......................... | 30 | * | $\star$ (o) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... |
| North Carolina................. | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\star(\mathrm{p})$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (p) | $\cdots$ |
| North Dakota.................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * |
| Ohio ............................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Oklahoma........................ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$, 5 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Oregon............................ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania .................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * |
| Rhode Island.................... |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$, CPA | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina.................. | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| South Dakota ................... | * | $\star$ | *, 1 yr. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ......................... |  |  |  | $\star$ | $\star$, 7 yrs . | $\star$, CPA | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas................................ | 18 | $\star$ (e) | $\star$, 1 yr . | $\ldots$ | ... |  | ... | ... |
| Utah ................................. | ... | * | ... | * | *, 6 yrs. | $\star$, CPA | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont........................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Virginia............................ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Washington....................... | * | $\star$, Whole life | $\star$ | * | * | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| West Virginia.................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Office of State Auditor.... | 25 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Division of Finance, Office of State Comptroller...... | ... | * | * | $\star$, B.S., B.A. | *, 4 yrs. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ......................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$, B.S. | ... | $\star$, CPA | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Wyoming .......................... | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |

Sources: The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers. January 2013 and The Council of State Governments, January 2012.
Key:
$\star$ - Formal provision.
NA. - No formal provision.
N.A. - Not applicable.
(a) 18 yrs. At time of election or appointment and a citizen of the state.
(b) One of the following CPA, CIA, CPM, CGFM or CGFO.
(c) Any of those mentioned or CFE, CPM, etc.
(d) 5 yrs. or college degree.
(e) Years not specified.
(f) 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."
(g) There are no educational or professional mandates, yet the appointed official is generally qualified by a combination of experience and education.
(h) Master's degree. For Massachusetts an advanced degree in accounting, auditing, financial management, business administration or public administration (M.G.L.C. 7A, S.1).
(i) 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.
(j) The executive director (a) shall be a certified public accountant; or (b) shall possess a master's degree in business, public administration or a related field; or (c) shall have at least 10 yrs. experience in management in the private or public sector and a minimum of 5 yrs. experience in high level management with a documented record of management.
(k) Bachelor's degree in accounting.
(1) 4-yr. degree with concentration in accounting.
(m) 3 yrs. directing the work of others.
(n) Education and relevant experience.
(o) Five preceding elections.
(p) Qualified by education and experience for the position.
(q) Master's degree in accounting or business administration.

Table 4.32
STATE COMPTROLLERS: DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS

| State | Disbursements | Payroll | Pre-audit | Post-audit | Operating the financial management system | Financial reporting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Alaska............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Arizona............................ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Arkansas.......................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| California ......................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Connecticut ...................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Delaware .......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Florida ............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Georgia............................ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Hawaii............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Idaho............................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Illinois............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Indiana............................. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa ................................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Kansas ............................. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kentucky ......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Louisiana......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maine.............................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maryland ......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Massachusetts ................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Michigan............................ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Minnesota........................ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Mississippi ....................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Missouri........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Montana .......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * |
| Nebraska ......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Nevada............................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * |
| New Hampshire ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| New Jersey ........................ | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Mexico ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New York.......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Carolina.................. | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | ... | * | * |
| North Dakota................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Ohio................................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Oregon............................ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania .................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Rhode Island.................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Carolina ................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Dakota ................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Tennessee ........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Texas............................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Utah ................................ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Vermont.......................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Virginia........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Washington....................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| West Virginia..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Wisconsin ........................ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Wyoming ......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE COMPTROLLERS: DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS—Continued

| State | Debt management | Investment management | Internal control oversight | Transparency | Quality assurance | Enterprise Resource Planning System responsibility | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .......................... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Alaska............................. |  |  |  | $\star$ |  |  | (a) |
| Arizona............................ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Arkansas.......................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| California ......................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Colorado.......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (b) |
| Connecticut ...................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Delaware .......................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (c) |
| Florida ............................. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (d) |
| Georgia........................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (e) |
| Hawaii............................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . | ... |
| Idaho............................... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois............................. |  |  |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  |
| Indiana............................ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Iowa ................................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | (f) |
| Kansas ............................. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Kentucky ........................... | * | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | . | $\star$ |  |
| Louisiana......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | (g) |
| Maine.............................. | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| Maryland ......................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | (h) |
| Massachusetts .................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan.......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Minnesota | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Mississippi | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| Missouri............................ | * | $\ldots$ | * | * | $\ldots$ | * | (i) |
| Montana .......................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | * | (j) |
| Nebraska ......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ( |
| Nevada............................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| New Jersey ...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (k) |
| New Mexico ..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| North Carolina................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | * | (1) |
| Ohio ................................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (1) |
| Oklahoma........................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Pennsylvania .................... | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (m) |
| Rhode Island | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| South Carolina................. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | . |  |
| Tennessee ........................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | (n) |
| Texas............................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |
| Utah | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | (o) |
| Vermont.......................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Virginia........................... | , | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | * | $\ldots$ |  |
| Washington...................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| West Virginia..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | (p) |
| Wisconsin .......................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ........................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |

Source: The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, March 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - Formal provision.
$\ldots$ - No formal provision.
N.A. - Not available.
(a) Data warehouse, enterprise travel office, and one-card program.
(b) Some of the functions are shared with the Office of Information Technology.
(c) Payroll compliance (not processing).
(d) State treasury - deposit security and funds management, risk management, and unclaimed property.
(e) Building shared service center for payroll, $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{P}$ and travel.
(f) Income offsets, CMIA and SWCAP and 1099 reporting.
(g) Planning and budgeting, and facility planning and control (capital outlay).
(h) Tax collection, tax compliance, and revenue estimates.
(i) State Social Security administrator.
(j) Treasury - deposits and recons, local government audit and reporting, and Social Security administrator.
(k) Accounting and grants management, cash management and cash accounting.
(1) Accounting and shared services.
(m) Employee travel.
(n) Policy development, technical accounting training, CMIA and certain banking relationships.
(o) Date warehouse, loan servicing, central budget and accounting.
(p) Financial audits, securities administration and land commissioner.

## Chapter Five

STATE JUDICIAL BRANCH

# The State Courts in 2012: Old Problems Continue, New Solutions Found 

By David B. Rottman and Shelley Spacek Miller

Recent reports about state courts invariably highlight contention over how judges are selected and the unrelenting decline in court budgets. This report is no different. But behind the saga of inadequate court resources and the presence of big money, special interest influence and partisanship in the selection of judges, other significant stories are playing out. State courts are striving to innovate by applying the latest technology to the courthouse and courtroom. State courts also are looking for advice from new media experts about new ways to communicate with the public and improve court processes, as well as how to adapt those processes to ensure trials remain fair in a digital world. Evidence on the value of implementing procedural fairness as a mechanism for reducing recidivism was reinforced by a new community court evaluation.

## Developments in Judicial Selection

The conduct and results of the 2012 judicial elections provide insights into the changing context of judicial selection. Judges face popular election at some point in their careers in 39 states, accounting for 89 percent of all state judges. ${ }^{1}$ Some elections are partisan in nature, others are nonpartisan in the sense that party labels are not on the ballot, and, in a third type of election, judges run against their own record rather than an opponent, also called retention elections. States also differ in how judges first reach the bench, although the most common method is gubernatorial appointment.

In contestable elections-partisan and nonpar-tisan-almost 40 percent of judicial incumbents in supreme court races ran unopposed in $2012 .{ }^{2}$ Incumbents with challengers won in almost all instances, with the exception of Ohio, where two incumbent justices were defeated. ${ }^{3}$ Those defeats illuminate a key feature of judicial elections - a lack of relevant information that leads voters to rely on unreliable cues when they vote. The incumbent Ohio Supreme Court justices, Yvette McGee Brown and Robert Cupp, were defeated by challengers Sharon Kennedy and William O'Neill, respectively. Such an upset had not occurred since 1986. In 2012, one of the winners was supported by the Republican Party and the other by the Democratic Party. Both Ohio's Democratic and Republican committee chairmen agreed the losses by their incumbent candidates related largely to voter assumptions regarding the candidates' last names. ${ }^{4}$ In the race between Brown and Kennedy, Democratic voters saw Kennedy's last name and assumed, incorrectly, she was the Democratic candidate. The outcome of the other supreme court race was similarly determined; Democratic
voters in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) voted for Republican former judge O'Neill because of his Irish-sounding name. ${ }^{5}$

Many states select judges through some version of the Missouri Plan, in which judges, once appointed, face periodic retention elections where they are required to get a yes vote from a proportion of the voters in that state. Historically, few retention efforts have drawn opposition, and even when opposition has occurred, it rarely has been successful. This changed in 2010 when anti-retention campaigns successfully blocked the retention of three justices in Iowa and nearly succeeded in other states, suggesting the security judges traditionally have enjoyed under retention systems may be under threat.

The 2012 elections saw a different conclusion to this new pattern, or trend, of strong anti-retention campaigns. State supreme court justices in both Florida and Iowa faced major, well-organized challenges to their retention election bids. In Florida, conservative groups targeted the three justices up for retention. ${ }^{6}$ Supporters raised more than $\$ 5$ million for pro-retention efforts, ${ }^{7}$ countering funding provided by the Republican Party, the national political advocacy group, Americans for Prosperity, and a local Florida group, Restore Justice. ${ }^{8}$ The three justices hired consultants, filmed commercials and made public appearances, all while promoting the nonpartisan selection system that put them in office. ${ }^{9}$ The justices also held other campaign-like events such as meet-and-greets. ${ }^{10}$ All three justices were retained by a 2 -to- 1 margin, a margin consistent or even higher than historical trends.

In Iowa, Justice David Wiggins - the fourth Iowa Supreme Court Justice to stand for retention since the unanimous Iowa Supreme Court ruling on the
constitutionality of same-sex marriage-faced an opposition campaign similar to the one that denied retention to three of his colleagues in 2010. Wiggins declined to campaign personally, but outside groups came to his aid. ${ }^{11}$ The state bar association organized a pro-Wiggins bus tour - to follow an anti-Wiggins bus tour-and a coalition favoring retention reached out to individual voters. ${ }^{12}$ Wiggins was retained with 54 percent of the vote.

Proposed changes to judicial selection methods also were on the 2012 ballot in a number of states. The proposals generally sought to make judicial elections more partisan. In Arizona and Missouri, ballot initiatives designed to give the governors greater influence over the judicial selection process failed to garner even a third of the vote. ${ }^{13}$ Voters have been disinclined in recent decades to change judicial selection methods. In 2013, however, renewed efforts are expected in a number of states now using retention elections to move toward a more partisan election or the federal judicial selection method.

## Beyond Judicial Selection

Courts are rooted in tradition and rely on processes that have been carefully crafted over the years to ensure fairness in court decisions. One consequence of this was a continuing reliance on paper files. That is changing rapidly as electronic files replace paper files to document court procedure and the submission of evidence. State courts made important strides in 2012 in relying on electronic filing systems that improve efficiency in case processing by reducing backlog, lowering operation costs and increasing access to the courts. ${ }^{14}$ The growing use of e-filing and other technologies was highlighted in late 2012 at the E-Courts Conference, hosted by the National Center for State Courts. The conference presentations demonstrated how courts have moved into the digital age. Art Bernardino, Civil Division Administrator of the Las Vegas Justice Court, highlighted how implementation of an e-filing system in his jurisdiction saved more than $\$ 300,000$ in overtime costs and reduced wait times from 90 minutes to 15 minutes for constituents. ${ }^{15}$ E-filing, if implemented correctly, offers a variety of benefits, including physical space savings, ease of access to court documents, a secure environment for information and data entry time savings. ${ }^{16}$

Courts also are cautiously embracing new media - including social media such as Twitter and Facebook - for communication. As part of the "New Perspectives on State Court Leadership" series in

2012, new media expert Garrett Graff outlined for court leaders the opportunities courts have to embrace new media in their work. Some lie outside of the courtroom itself. "[T]he ease of communication that these tools provide-and the changing generational expectations vis-à-vis technologymeans that there's no good reason anymore for courts to end at the courthouse walls," Graff argued. ${ }^{17}$ In addition to making courts more accessible, Graff highlighted the potential of new media to enable court leaders to engage in an open dialogue with the public on issues related to the judiciary.

To date, however, much of the conversation about new media and the courts has narrowly focused on the challenge it presents to the integrity of the jury process. There has been a sea change in the ways and quantity in which members of the public receive information. With this change, and the widespread availability of new, technologically advanced devices such as smartphones, social media provides today's jurors with unprecedented opportunities to make use of the Internet to collect their own evidence about a case. ${ }^{18}$ Judges, working with the lawyers in a case, have, for centuries, strictly controlled the evidence available for juror consideration. That may no longer be possible.

Courts have relied on giving jurors more specific and threatening instructions as they begin a case to control the use of new media. New model jury instructions were introduced in $2012^{19}$ that warn jurors they must decide the case based solely on the evidence presented at trial and not conduct any independent research on the "internet, websites or use any other electronic tools to obtain information about this case. ${ }^{י 20}$ However specific and whatever sanctions are threatened, such instructions are contrary to the way people seek to decide what is true in their daily and work lives.

Another paper in the "New Perspectives on State Court Leadership" series published in 2012 reported findings from a pilot research project designed to establish the degree to which jurors are using or want to use new media in deciding the verdict in a case. ${ }^{21}$ The survey found that while two-thirds of jurors were aware that using the Internet to research any aspect of the case or trial participants would violate the judge's instructions, 44 percent of all jurors indicated a desire to obtain information about legal definitions, 28 percent indicated a desire to obtain information about the case, 23 percent a desire to obtain information about the parties, and 20 percent indicated a desire to obtain information about the lawyers. ${ }^{22}$

## Evidence Supporting Specialized Criminal Courts

State courts traditionally have relied on specialization as a way to respond to changing conditions, such as the influx of substance abuse involved defendants. Since 1989, the state courts have established more than 3,600 problem-solving courts designed to better adjudicate defendants with underlying substance abuse or mental health issues. ${ }^{23}$ Current variations include drug courts, mental health courts, domestic violence courts, re-entry, and community courts. ${ }^{24}$ Despite this rapid expansion of the model, only recently has compelling evidence shown that at least one prominent model of specialized courts the adult drug court - reduces recidivism in a costeffective manner. ${ }^{25}$ Evaluations of other types of problem-solving courts are positive, but remain inconclusive, on the issue of recidivism.

Research completed in 2012 provides evidence that community courts also can reduce recidivism in misdemeanor cases. The Red Hook Community Justice Center, which opened in 2001, is one of the most widely promoted problem-solving community courts. Located in the physically and socially isolated neighborhood of Red Hook in Brooklyn, N.Y., the justice center seeks to reduce crime and improve the quality of life in Red Hook and surrounding neighborhoods. In addition to misdemeanor criminal cases, the justice center judge hears housing and family cases as a way to meet the court's goals.

Although widely viewed as successful, hard evidence to verify the Red Hook Community Justice Center's impact on defendants and the local community was lacking until the completion of a comprehensive evaluation in 2012. The evaluation of the RHCJC employed a variety of qualitative and quantitative research methods. ${ }^{26}$ The findings showed that defendants processed at the justice center had a 20 percent lower recidivism rate than their counterparts at the downtown Brooklyn court. The implementation of Red Hook Community Justice Center also was associated with a permanent decrease in the overall level of arrests in the geographic area it serves and subsequently a remarkable stability in arrest trends at that lower level. Moreover, the savings obtained through lower recidivism rates and other impacts exceeded the total fixed costs associated with operating the justice center.

The evaluation also examined the degree to which residents embraced the justice center as a local institution. About 90 percent of local residents were aware of the justice center and their percep-
tions of it were positive. The ethnographic analysis demonstrated that offenders perceived a high level of procedural fairness in the justice center's deci-sion-making process and the judge was viewed as demonstrating both compassion and fairness. Procedural fairness is the social psychology theory that when people perceive they are experiencing a decision-maker who treats them with respect, neutrality, allows participation and is trustworthy, they are more likely to voluntarily comply with decisions. ${ }^{27}$

As best as can be determined, the reduction in recidivism is associated with the ability of the Red Hook Community Justice Center and its judge to project a commitment to fair processes in reaching decisions rather than to deterrence or to the effects of treatment. This is consistent with what has been learned through recent adult drug court evaluations. A growing body of evidence supports the conclusion that the most effective way to reduce crime is through policies based on procedural fairness. ${ }^{28}$

## Conclusion

2012 was a mixed experience for the state courts. Contention over the most appropriate method of judicial selection continued, showing signs that changes may be in the cards for the first time in decades. Four consecutive years of budget cuts hampered the ability of courts to carry out their responsibilities, despite the cuts being less frequent in 2012. ${ }^{29}$ On the other hand, courts demonstrated the benefits of electronic filing and other innovations to make them more efficient. Avenues for using new media to better connect with the public were explored with some success, although the potential threat new media presents to the integrity of the jury process remains. The contribution problem-solving courts make to the effectiveness of the criminal justice system was reaffirmed in another type of those courts.

## Notes

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${ }^{19}$ Leslie Ellis, "Friend or Foe? Social Media, the Jury and You." American Society of Trial Consultants 22 (2011): 5.http://www.thejuryexpert.com/2011/09/friend-or-foe-social-media-the-jury-and-you/.
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## About the Authors

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# Workload Assessment: A Data-driven Management Tool for the Judicial Branch 

By Matthew Kleiman, Cynthia G. Lee and Brian J. Ostrom


#### Abstract

In this difficult fiscal climate, every branch of state government feels the pressure of tightening budgets. State court systems are no exception. ${ }^{1}$ For the judiciary to manage caseloads effectively, dispose of court business without delay and deliver quality service to the public, adequate resources are essential. ${ }^{2}$ Meeting this challenge requires states to assess objectively the number of judges required to handle caseloads, as well as whether judicial resources are being allocated equitably and used prudently. State court systems are increasingly using the weighted caseload method of judicial workload assessment as a best practice. This article describes the basic mechanics of workload assessment and illustrates how it is being used in several states facing a variety of budgetary and judicial staffing issues.


States have historically lacked an objective and empirically based method for determining the need for court resources. Budget negotiations with funding authorities were based primarily on personal relationships and anecdotal accounts of the need for judicial resources. In most states, the byproduct of this strategy was an under-resourced judiciary, along with the inequitable distribution of judicial resources among jurisdictions. These conditions sometimes compromised access to justice and the quality of case resolution for certain segments of the population.

In an era of heightened governmental accountability and demands for evidence-based decisionmaking, state courts are frequently turning to data-driven management strategies. ${ }^{3}$ At the forefront of this movement is the use of workload assessment-also known as weighted caseload or needs assessment - to determine the need for judicial resources. By weighting different types of cases to account for variations in complexity and the need for judicial attention, workload assessment translates the number of cases that come before the court into the total amount of judicial work required to dispose of those cases. The result is an objective and standardized measure of judicial workload that provides an effective tool for negotiating with funding authorities, appropriately targeting reductions in judgeships necessitated by budget shortfalls and changing demographics, and redrawing jurisdictional boundaries to use existing resources more effectively and enhance access to justice.

## The Weighted Caseload Model: Translating Case Filings Into Workload

State court caseloads vary in complexity, with different types of cases requiring different amounts of judicial time and attention. Although case counts have a role in understanding the demands placed on a state's judicial system, raw case filings offer only minimal guidance regarding the amount of judicial work generated by the vast array of cases processed by the courts. For example, a typical serious felony creates a greater need for judicial resources than a typical misdemeanor.

The weighted caseload method calculates judicial need based on total judicial workload. The weighted caseload formula consists of three critical elements:

1. Case filings, or the number of new cases of each type opened each year;
2. Case weights, which represent the average amount of judicial time required to handle cases of each type over the life of the case; and
3. The judge year value, or the amount of time each judge has available for case-related work in one year.
Total annual judicial workload is calculated by multiplying the annual filings for each case type by the corresponding case weight, then summing the workload across all case types. The workload is then divided by the year value to determine the total number of full-time equivalent judges needed to handle the workload. Finally, the result is compared with the actual number of judges on the bench to
determine whether changes to the size of the judiciary are warranted. This comparison can also be conducted at the circuit or district level to evaluate the allocation of judicial resources within the state.

By weighting cases to account for the differences in judicial workload associated with each case type, the weighted caseload formula provides an accurate assessment of judicial need that accommodates variations in caseload composition, both over time and across jurisdictions. For example, if total caseloads remain constant over time but the proportion of felony cases increases, a weighted caseload model will show a need for additional judges to handle the increased workload, whereas a model based on unweighted case filings will not reflect the increase in judicial activity associated with the change in caseload composition.

The weighted caseload approach is also capable of accommodating other factors that impact judicial resources, such as the amount of time available for each judge to hear cases, which may vary among courts within a state. For example, judges in rural districts that span several counties may spend an hour or more per day traveling among courthouses, which reduces the amount of time available for case-related work. Judges in large urban courts, on the other hand, may spend a larger amount of time on administrative responsibilities, resulting in less time for processing cases.

## The Workload Assessment Process

A weighted caseload model is constructed through an iterative, participatory process known as a workload assessment. Judges and senior court administrative staff are directly involved at every stage of the process, helping to ensure both the accuracy and the legitimacy of the results.

## Advisory Committee

A critical first step in any workload assessment is the formation of an advisory committee to oversee the project and provide guidance on policy matters, such as the definitions of case types and the division of the workday between case-related and non-case-related work. For a judicial workload assessment, the advisory committee should consist of experienced judges representing both urban and rural courts, as well as all geographic regions of the state. It may also be advantageous to include court clerks, court administrators or state-level administrators on the advisory committee.

In addition to making policy decisions, the advisory committee can provide valuable information
on unique features of the court system and its caseload, and can help to secure support from the remainder of the judiciary for the data collection process as well as the final results of the study.

## Time Study

The empirical foundation of the workload assessment is a time study, during which judges track all of their working time by case type and activity. The time study includes all time spent working on cases both on and off the bench, as well as work that is not related to specific cases before the court, such as administrative work, committee meetings, and judicial education and training. The results of the time study are used to calculate a preliminary set of case weights that represent the average amount of time judges currently spend handling cases of each type.

The time study data also guide the advisory committee in selecting the day value, or the amount of time each judge spends working on cases on a daily basis. The day value is then translated into a year value, which represents the total amount of time one judge has available for case-related work over the course of one year.

## Quality Adjustments

The preliminary case weights generated from the time study measure the amount of time judges currently spend handling various types of cases, but do not necessarily indicate whether this is the amount of time judges should spend. To ensure that the final weighted caseload model incorporates sufficient time for effective case processing, the workload assessment should include a systematic process for reviewing and adjusting the case weights. Quality adjustments are typically made by a panel of experienced judges using a variant on the Delphi process, a structured method for decision-making by a group of experts. The panel's decisions may also be informed by data gathered from a larger group of judges through interviews, focus groups and/or surveys.

## Workload Assessment in Practice

More than 25 states currently use workload assessment to analyze the need for judicial resources. In some states, the method is also used to calculate the need for other types of personnel involved in processing cases, including court clerks and other court staff, prosecutors, public defenders and attorney support staff. In addition to providing empirical support for funding requests, workload
assessment has been used to inform reductions in the size of the judiciary, as well as in the redrawing of jurisdictional boundaries.

## Weighted Caseload and Funding Requests: California and Wisconsin

Although empirical data alone will not guarantee a favorable legislative response to funding requests, without strong, empirically based documentation of need, courts struggle to obtain the judges and staff necessary to process cases. Examples from California and Wisconsin highlight the efficacy of workload assessment in securing the resources necessary for courts to carry out their constitutional duties and to ensure the effective resolution of disputes.

In the late 1980s, increases in California's population, caseloads and judicial workloads began to threaten the ability of the state's judiciary to dispose of cases in a high-quality and timely manner and to provide for procedural fairness. Over the course of more than a decade, the state legislature funded very few additional judgeships. A judicial workload assessment conducted in $2001^{4}$ concluded that California needed more than 300 additional judges to handle its total judicial workload-an increase of approximately 15 percent. Based on these recommendations, the California Judicial Council approved a proposal to request the legislature to establish the 150 new judgeships that were most urgently needed. In 2006, Senate Bill $56^{5}$ authorized the creation of 50 new judgeships to address the serious shortfall of judges; ${ }^{6}$ these positions were funded in the 2006-07 fiscal year. ${ }^{7}$

Similarly, a 2006 judicial needs assessment in Wisconsin ${ }^{8}$ served as the foundation for a successful bill to add trial judges, with the Wisconsin legislature and governor approving five new judgeships in 2008 and three more during the next two years. This represented the first time since 2000 that the Wisconsin legislature had created new circuit court branches. The legislative liaison for the Wisconsin Office of the Director of the State Courts cited the workload assessment as an important factor behind the legislature's swift action, noting, "many legislators commended the Director's office for the objective and comprehensive analysis of the Judicial Needs Assessment Study." ${ }^{9}$

## Managing Reductions in the Judiciary: Michigan

The Michigan State Court Administrative Office has relied on judicial workload assessment since 1998. Since the development of the first weighted caseload model, the State Court Administrative Office
has used the model primarily to support increases in the size of the judiciary. In 1995, a total of 548 circuit, probate and district court judicial positions existed across the state. The number of authorized judgeships rose to 575 in 2000, 581 in 2005 and 581.5 in 2010, despite decreasing court caseloads, a declining population, large shortfalls in the state budget and State Court Administrative Office recommendations for limited reductions in the number of judges.

Between 2002 and 2011, the number of annual district and municipal court case filings decreased from roughly 3.3 million to 2.6 million. ${ }^{10}$ Similarly, filings in circuit and probate court declined from roughly 417,000 in 2002 to 344,000 in $2011 .{ }^{11}$ According to Chief Justice Robert P. Young Jr., the "Legislature - while often adding judgeships where recommended by [the State Court Administrative Office] - did not act on any of these proposed reductions, so we have a state judiciary that has grown even as Michigan's judicial caseloads, population, and economy shrank. The result is an unnecessary burden on the taxpayers - on the state level, since the cost of judicial salaries is borne by the state, and even more on local funding units, which pay for the much larger costs of judges' benefits and other associated costs, such as staff salaries and benefits. Simply put, the taxpayers are paying for more judges than they need. That is not good government." ${ }^{12}$

As budgetary shortfalls continued to plague Michigan, the judiciary was finally faced with the real possibility that the governor and the legislature would reduce the judicial budget and eliminate a number of judgeships. ${ }^{13}$ To ensure that any cuts would be appropriately targeted, the judiciary began updating its weighted caseload model in 2010, resulting in a proactive recommendation for judicial reductions based on a set of objective criteria. ${ }^{14}$ A committee comprising judges, referees, magistrates and court administrators from the circuit, district, and probate courts oversaw the workload assessment update, which was based on data collected from more than 98 percent of Michigan trial court judges.

Based on the updated weighted caseload model, the State Court Administrative Office's 2011 Judicial Resources Recommendations report called for a 7.7 percent reduction in the number of judgeships. ${ }^{15}$ The Michigan Supreme Court unanimously supported this recommendation, which was endorsed by the Court of Appeals, the Michigan Judges Association, the Michigan Probate Judges Association and the Michigan District Judges Association. The
final legislation eliminated 36 trial court judgeships through attrition, leading to an ultimate cost savings of approximately $\$ 6.3$ million annually. ${ }^{16}$ According to Deputy State Court Administrator Dawn Monk, the highly participatory and transparent workload assessment methodology provided an important foundation for the consensus surrounding the difficult decision to reduce the number of judgeships. "People do expect data," she said."The high level of data and the extensive involvement of the judges ensured that the recommendations were sound and made this possible." ${ }^{17}$

## Judicial Boundary Realignment: Virginia

As state governments seek new ways to trim their budgets, several states have begun to consider the possibility of judicial redistricting and/or court re-engineering as a way to reduce expenses and improve efficiency. By combining jurisdictions with small caseloads, creating concurrent jurisdiction plans and assigning judges to multiple jurisdictions or court levels, these states hope to reduce waste and to target judicial resources on the areas of greatest need. For any such plan to be effective, it must be based upon an accurate assessment of judicial workload.

The state of Virginia has recognized the utility of workload assessment in redrawing jurisdictional boundaries. Bills were introduced in both the Virginia Senate and House of Delegates during the 2011 legislative session to reduce Virginia's 31 judicial circuits and 32 judicial districts to 19 circuits and 19 districts, and reduce the total number of authorized circuit and district judgeships from 402 to 382 . Although both bills died in committee, the chair of the Senate Courts of Justice Committee requested the Supreme Court of Virginia to review the realignment plan proposed in the bills and make its own recommendations for changes in the circuit and district boundaries, as well as the number of judges assigned to each circuit and district.

The chief justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia formed a study committee, which concluded that any boundary realignment should be grounded in an accurate assessment of judicial workload. The committee recommended that "no changes should be made to judicial boundaries until the Judiciary completes a comprehensive study of judicial caseloads and workloads, including development of a 'weighted caseload' system to more precisely measure and compare judicial caseloads." ${ }^{18}$ It noted that " $[t]$ he lack of these measures constituted the most fundamental challenge to ... efforts to redraw

Virginia's judicial boundaries to ensure more efficient allocation and utilization of judicial resources." ${ }^{19}$

In 2012, the Virginia Supreme Court contracted with the National Center for State Courts to perform a workload assessment for all of the state's trial courts. The weighted caseload model will be used in conjunction with court performance measures to recommend changes to circuit and district boundaries that increase both equity and efficiency. As the study committee notes, factors other than judicial workloads will also be considered in the redrawing of jurisdictional boundaries to ensure that the quality of case resolutions and access to justice are not compromised. These factors include geographic and topographical barriers and traffic that may impede travel for judges and litigants, existing partnerships with community agencies and local funding agreements. ${ }^{20}$

## Conclusion

Concern with financial and resource accountability at all levels of government is a strong incentive to develop systematic methods of assessing the need for judges. Weighted caseload has proved to be a practical and flexible approach to determining resource need that is credible and persuasive to funding bodies.

Given the ever-changing nature of the court environment, however, it is critical that case weights be monitored to ensure they continue to accurately represent workload. There is no faster way for a weighted caseload system to lose credibility than for the weights to be perceived as obsolete. Periodic updates are necessary to keep pace with changes that may have reduced the time necessary to process cases (e.g.,increased efficiency from improved case management techniques) or expanded the time that judges are required to spend on cases (e.g., legislative changes that have increased the number and/or frequency of review hearings).

Moreover, periodic review of the weighted caseload model offers the judicial branch the opportunity to engage in a logical and structured process to assess the reasonableness of current practice. That is, do judges have sufficient time to resolve cases in a satisfactory and timely manner? Such a process allows for the identification of more effective practices that will make better use of existing judicial resources.

A robust judicial workload model supports a state court's efforts to make the best use of existing judicial resources, while also helping ensure a fair balancing of resources throughout the state. This
increases the likelihood that there will be sufficient judges to hear cases in a just and timely way, ultimately improving public trust and confidence in the judiciary.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Schauffler, Richard Y. and Matthew Kleiman. "State Courts and the Budget Crisis: Rethinking Court Services." in The Book of the States, Vol. 42. The Council of State Governments, Lexington, KY. (2010).
${ }^{2}$ John Voelker, State Court Administrator stated, "As caseloads increase, our challenge is to continue to provide the level of service that the people expect. ... [E]nsuring that the courts are appropriately staffed is an important part of meeting that challenge." (Wisconsin Lawyer. February 2007. Vol. 80, No. 2.)
${ }^{3}$ See Brian J. Ostrom et al., CourTools. Williamsburg, Va: National Center for State Courts (2005). Matthew Kleiman and Richard Schauffler. "Measuring Court Performance: Access and Fairness in State Courts." in The Book of the States, Vol. 41.The Council of State Governments, Lexington, KY. (2009). Brian J. Ostrom, et al. "The High Performance Court Framework." Future Trends in State Courts. Williamsburg, Va: National Center for State Courts (2011).
${ }^{4}$ Ostrom, Brian J., Charles W. Ostrom, Daniel J. Hall, William E. Hewitt, Robert C. LaFountain, Matthew Kleiman Melissa T. Cantrell. "California Judicial Workload Assessment: Final Report," (2001).
${ }^{5}$ Stats. 2006, Ch. 390.
${ }^{6}$ California Administrative Office of the Courts. Fact Sheet:The California Judicial Workload Assessment, August 2007. http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/cjwa.pdf.
${ }^{7}$ Another 50 new judicial positions were authorized in 2007, but never funded. The third set of 50 judgeships has never been authorized.
${ }^{8}$ Ostrom, Brian J. and Matthew Kleiman. "Wisconsin Director of State Courts Office Judicial Needs Assessment, 2006" (2006).
${ }^{9}$ Rottier, Nancy. "Eight New Judgeships Created." The Third Branch, vol 15, no. 4, p. 1 (Fall 2007).
${ }^{10}$ Michigan Supreme Court. Annual Report 2011, p. 30 (2011) at http://courts.mi.gov/Administration/SCAO/Resourc es/Documents/Publications/Statistics/2011/2011 \%20Mich igan\%20Supreme\%20Court\%20Annual\%20Report.pdf.
${ }^{11}$ Ibid p. 31.
${ }^{12}$ Michigan Supreme Court. Annual Report 2010. (2010) at http://courts.mi.gov/Administration/SCAO/Resources/ Documents/Publications/Statistics/2010/2010\%20Michi gan\%20Supreme\%20Court\%20Annual\%20Report.pdf.
${ }^{13}$ The former director of the Michigan Senate Fiscal Agency stated, "2011 is likely to be the year in which the scope and purpose of Michigan state government is adjusted to reflect the new realities in this state." Ibid, p 1.
${ }^{14}$ The Michigan Judicial Crossroads Task Force recommended that " $[t]$ he Supreme Court should make its determinations about when and whether to add or eliminate a judgeship using the best available data and a weighted caseload methodology, as modified or improved with the
assistance of the National Center for State Courts." Judicial Task Force, State Bar of Michigan, Report and Recommendations, p. 9 (2011).
${ }^{15}$ Michigan State Court Administrative Office. Judicial Resources Recommendations, (August 2011) at http://courts. mi.gov/Administration/SCAO/Resources/Documents/Publi cations/Reports/Judicial-Resources/JRRSummary2011.pdf.
${ }^{16}$ As of February 2013,10 of these positions had already been eliminated.
${ }^{17}$ Phone interview with Dawn Monk, February 2013.
${ }^{18}$ Supreme Court of Virginia Office of the Executive Secretary. 2011 Judicial Boundary Realignment Study Report (2011), p. 1 at http://www.courts.state.va.us/courts/jbr_study/ 2011_1102_final_report.pdf.
${ }^{19}$ Ibid, p. 9.
${ }^{20}$ Ibid, p. 30.

## About the Authors

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Table 5.1
STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT

| State or other jurisdiction | Name of court | Justices chosen (a) |  | No. of judges (b) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Term } \\ \text { (in years) (c) } \end{gathered}$ | Chief justice |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { large } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { By } \\ \text { district } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Method of selection for | Term of office or chief justice |
| Alabama.......................... | S.C. | * |  | 9 | 6 | Non-partisan popular election | 6 years |
| Alaska............................. | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 10 | By court | 3 years |
| Arizona........................... | S.C. | * |  | 5 | 6 | By court | 6 years |
| Arkansas......................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 8 | Non-partisan popular election | 8 years |
| California ......................... | S.C. | * |  | 7 | 12 | Appointed by governor | 12 years |
| Colorado.......................... | S.C. | * |  | 7 | 10 | By court | Indefinite |
| Connecticut...................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 8 | Gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission with consent of legislature | 8 years |
| Delaware ......................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 12 | Appointed by governor | 12 years |
| Florida ............................ | S.C. | (d) |  | 7 | 6 | By court | 2 years |
| Georgia........................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 6 | By court | Indefinite |
| Hawaii............................. | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 10 | Gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission with consent of legislature | 10 years |
| Idaho............................... | S.C. | * |  | 5 | 6 | By court | 4 years |
| Illinois............................. | S.C. |  | $\star$ | 7 | 10 | By court | 3 years |
| Indiana............................ | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 10 (e) | Judicial Nominating Commission appointment | 5 years |
| Iowa ................................ | S.C. | * |  | 7 | 8 | By court | 8 years |
| Kansas ............................. | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 6 | Rotation by seniority | Indefinite |
| Kentucky ......................... | S.C. |  | $\star$ | 7 | 8 | By court | 4 years |
| Louisiana......................... | S.C. |  | * | 7 | 10 | By seniority of service | Duration of service |
| Maine.............................. | S.J.C. | * |  | 7 | 7 | Appointed by governor | 7 years |
| Maryland .......................... | C.A. |  | * | 7 | 10 | Appointed by governor | To age 70 |
| Massachusetts .................. | S.J.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | To age 70 | Appointed by governor (f) | To age 70 |
| Michigan.......................... | S.C. | * |  | 7 | 8 | By court | 2 years |
| Minnesota........................ | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 6 | Gubernatorial appointment | 6 years |
| Mississippi....................... | S.C. |  | * | 9 | 8 | By seniority of service | Duration of service |
| Missouri........................... | S.C. | * |  | 7 | 12 | By court | 2 years |
| Montana .......................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 8 | Non-partisan popular election | 8 years |
| Nebraska ......................... | S.C. | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ | $\star$ (g) | 7 | 6 (h) | Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission | Duration of service |
| Nevada............................ | S.C. | * |  | 7 | 6 | Rotation | 2 years (i) |
| New Hampshire ................ | S.C. | * |  | 5 | To age 70 | Seniority | 5 years |
| New Jersey ...................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 7 (j) | Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature | Duration of service |
| New Mexico ..................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 8 | By court | 2 years |
| New York......................... | C.A. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 14 | Appointed by governor from Judicial Nomination Commission | 14 years |
| North Carolina................. | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 8 | Non-partisan popular election | 8 years |
| North Dakota................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 10 | By Supreme and district court judges | 5 years (k) |
| Ohio................................. | S.C. | * |  | 7 | 6 | Popular election (1) | 6 years |
| Oklahoma........................ | S.C. |  | $\star$ | 9 | 6 | By court | Duration of service |
|  | C.C.A. |  | * | 5 | 6 | By court | 5 years |
| Oregon............................ | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 6 | By court | 6 years |
| Pennsylvania .................... | S.C. | * |  | 7 | 10 | Seniority | Duration of term |
| Rhode Island.................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | Life | Appointed by governor from Judicial Nominating Commission | Life |
| South Carolina.................. | S.C. | * |  | 5 | 10 | Legislative appointment | 10 years |

See footnotes at end of table.
STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Name of } \\ & \text { court } \end{aligned}$ | Justices chosen (a) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. of } \\ \text { judges (b) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Term } \\ \text { (in years) (c) } \end{gathered}$ | Chiefjustice |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { large } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { By } \\ \text { district } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Method of selection | Term of office for chief justice |
| South Dakota................... | S.C. | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ | 5 | 8 | By court | 4 years |
| Tennessee ........................ | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 8 | By court | 4 years |
| Texas ............................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 9 | 6 | Partisan election | 6 years |
|  | C.C.A. | $\star$ |  | 9 | 6 | Partisan election | 6 years (n) |
| Utah............................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 10 (o) | By court | 4 years |
| Vermont.......................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 6 | Appointed by governor from Judicial Nomination Commission with consent of the legislature | 6 years |
| Virginia............................ | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 12 | Seniority | 4 years |
| Washington...................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 9 | 6 | By court | 4 years |
| West Virginia.................... | S.C.A. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 12 | Seniority | 1 year |
| Wisconsin ........................ | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 7 | 10 | Seniority | Until declined |
| Wyoming ......................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 5 | 8 | By court | 4 years |
| Dist. of Columbia ............. | C.A. | $\star$ |  | 9 | 15 | Judicial Nominating Commission appointment | 4 years |
| Puerto Rico....................... | S.C. | $\star$ |  | 9 | To age 70 | Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature | To age 70 |

[^52]Table 5.2
State intermediate appellate courts and general trial courts: number of judges and terms

| State or other jurisdiction | Intermediate appellate court |  |  | General trial court |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name of court 2012 | No.of judges | Term (years) | Name of court | 2012 No. of judges | Term (years) |
| Alabama............................ | Court of Criminal Appeals | 5 | 6 | Circuit Court | 144 | 6 |
|  | Court of Civil Appeals | 5 | 6 |  |  |  |
| Alaska .............................. | Court of Appeals | 3 | 8 | Superior Court | 42 | 6 (a) |
| Arizona ............................. | Court of Appeals | 22 | 6 | Superior Court | 174Superior Court <br> judges serve | 44(unless rotated to a differentcourt by the presiding judge) |
|  |  |  |  | Tax Court |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arkansas ........................... | Court of Appeals | 12 | 8 | Chancery/Probate Court and Circuit Court | 121 | 6 |
| California............................ | Courts of Appeal | 105 | 12 | Superior Court | 1,662 | 6 |
| Colorado ........................... | Court of Appeals | 22 | 8 | District Court | 160 | 6 (b) |
|  |  |  |  | Denver Juvenile Court | 3 | 6 (b) |
|  |  |  |  | Denver Probate Court | 1 | 6 (b) |
|  |  |  |  | Water Court | District Court judges serve | At pleasure of the Supreme Court |
| Connecticut ........................ | Appellate Court | 9 | 8 | Superior Court | 159 | 8 |
| Delaware........................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Superior Court | 19 | 12 |
|  |  |  |  | Court of Chancery | 5 | 12 |
| Florida................................. | District Courts of Appeals | 61 | 6 | Circuit Court | 599 | 6 |
| Georgia ............................. | Court of Appeals | 12 | 6 | Superior Court | 205 | 4 |
| Hawaii ................................. | Intermediate Court of Appeals | 6 | 10 | Circuit Court | 33 | 10 |
| Idaho ................................ | Court of Appeals | 4 | 6 | District Court | 42 | 4 |
| Illinois............................... | Appellate Court | 54 | 10 | Circuit Court | 517 | 6 |
| Indiana .............................. | Court of Appeals | 15 | 12 (c) | Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court | 317 | 6 |
|  | Tax Court | 1 | 10 |  |  |  |
| Iowa .................................. | Court of Appeals | 9 | 6 | District Court | 355 (d) | 6 (e) |
| Kansas .............................. | Court of Appeals | 13 | 4 | District Court | 234 (f) | 4 |
| Kentucky.............................. | Court of Appeals | 14 | 8 | Circuit Court | 94 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | Family Court | 51 | 8 |
| Louisiana .......................... | Courts of Appeal | 60 | 10 | District Court | 217 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  | Juvenile and Family Court | 18 | 6 |
| Maine .................................. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Superior Court | 17 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  | District Court | 36 | 7 |
| Maryland............................ | Court of Special Appeals | 13 | 10 | Circuit Court | 157 | 15 |
| Massachusetts.................... | Appeals Court | 28 (g) | To age 70 | Superior Court | 82 | To age 70 |
| Michigan ........................... | Court of Appeals | 28 | 6 | Circuit Court | 219 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  | Court of Claims | 7 | 6 |
| Minnesota ......................... | Court of Appeals | 19 | 6 | District Court | 280 | 6 |
| Mississippi......................... | Court of Appeals | 10 | 8 | Circuit Court | 53 | 4 |
| Missouri .............................. | Court of Appeals | 32 | 12 | Circuit Court | 334 (h) | 6 (i) |
| Montana............................ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | District Court | 46 (j) | 6 |
|  |  |  |  | Water Court | 5 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  | Workers' Compensation Court | 1 | 6 |
| Nebraska........................... | Court of Appeals | 6 | 3 (k) | District Court | 55 | 6 (1) |
| Nevada ............................. | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | District Court | 72 | 6 |
| New Hampshire ................. | $\cdots$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | $\cdots$ | Superior Court | 22 | To age 70 |
| New Jersey........................ | Appellate Division of Superior Court | t 34 | 7 (m) | Superior Court | 414 | 7 (n) |

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 2012 | No.of judges | Term (years) | Name of court | 2012 No. of judges | Term (years) |
| New Mexico........................ | Court of Appeals | 10 | 8 | District Court | 75 | 6 |
| New York ............................. | Appellate Division of Supreme Court | 58 | $5(\mathrm{o})$ | Supreme Court | 263 | 14 |
|  | Appellate Terms of Supreme Court | 15 | Duration of term | County Court | 126 | 10 |
| North Carolina ................... | Court of Appeals | 15 | 8 | Superior Court | 105 (p) | 8 (q) |
| North Dakota ...................... | Temporary Court of Appeals | 3 (r) | 1 (s) | District Court | 44 | 6 |
| Ohio................................. | Courts of Appeals | 69 | 6 | Court of Common Pleas | 384 | 6 |
| Oklahoma ......................... | Court of Appeals | 12 | 6 | District Court | 235 (t) | 4 (u) |
| Oregon .............................. | Court of Appeals | 10 | 6 | Circuit Court | 173 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  | Tax Court | 1 | 6 |
| Pennsylvania....................... | Superior Court | 15 (v) | 10 | Court of Common Pleas | 449 (x) | 10 |
|  | Commonwealth Court | 9 (w) | 10 |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island..................... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Superior Court | 25 (y) | Life |
| South Carolina .................... | Court of Appeals | 9 | 6 | Circuit Court | 46 | 6 (aa) |
| South Dakota .................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | Circuit Court | 41 | 8 |
| Tennessee.......................... | Court of Appeals | 12 | 8 | Chancery Court | 34 | 8 |
|  | Court of Criminal Appeals | 12 | 8 | Circuit Court | 83 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | Criminal Court | 33 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  | Probate Court | 2 | 8 |
| Texas................................. | Courts of Appeals | 80 | 6 | District Court | 456 | 4 |
| Utah................................. | Court of Appeals | 7 | 6 (aa) | District Court | 71 | 6 (aa) |
| Vermont ............................... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Superior Court | 32 | 6 (aa) |
| Virginia ............................ | Court of Appeals | 11 | 8 | Circuit Court | 156 | 8 |
| Washington ......................... | Courts of Appeal | 22 | 6 | Superior Court | 189 | 4 |
| West Virginia..................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Circuit Court | 70 | 8 |
| Wisconsin........................... | Court of Appeals | 16 | 6 | Circuit Court | 249 | 6 |
| Wyoming............................. | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | District Court | 22 | 6 |
| Dist. of Columbia................ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Superior Court | 62 | 15 |
| Puerto Rico ......................... | Circuit Court of Appeals | 39 | 16 | Court of First Instance | 314 (bb) | 12 (cc) |

 (o) Or duration.
(q) Special judges serve a term of four years. justices of supreme court, ancifaw on the docket of the Supreme Court.
(u) District and associate judges serve four-year terms; special judges serve at pleasure. 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) Includes both active and senior judges.
(y) The number of judges includes magistrat
(aa) The initial term of appointment is until the next general election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.
(bb) The number of Court of First Instance judges includes Municipal Division judges.
(cc) Municipal judges serve a term of eight years.

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 . | $\ldots$ | 1 yr . | $\ldots$ | 18 | 10 years state bar | 5 years state bar |
| 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 . | ... | (b) | ... | 30 | ... | 8 years practice | 6 years licensed in state |
| California ............................ | * | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 10 years state bar | 10 years state bar |
| Colorado ........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | .. | $\ldots$ | 5 years state bar | 5 years state bar |
| Connecticut ....................... | $\star$ | * |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | Licensed attorney | Member of the bar |
| Delaware........................... | $\star$ | * |  | $\star$ |  |  | "Learned in law" | "Learned in law" |
| Florida .............................. | $\star(\mathrm{f})$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{f})$ | $\star(\mathrm{g})$ |  |  | 10 years state bar | 5 years state bar |
| Georgia .............................. | $\star$ | 3 yrs . |  | must reside within court circuit | $\ldots$ | 30 | 7 years state bar | 7 years state bar |
| Hawaii ............................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 30 | 10 years state bar | 10 years state bar |
| Idaho .................................. | 2 yrs . | 1 yr . | $\ldots$ |  | 30 | ... | 10 years state bar | 10 years state bar |
| Illinois................................. | $\star$ | * | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Licensed attorney | Law degree |
| Indiana ............................... | $\star$ | 1 yr . | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 10 years state bar (h) | Licensed attorney |
| Iowa.................................... | * | * | $\ldots$ | * |  | $\cdots$ | Licensed attorney | Admitted to state bar |
| Kansas .............................. | $\ldots$ | 5 yrs . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 30 | 30 | 10 years active and continuous practice (i) | 5 years state bar |
| Kentucky............................ | 2 yrs . | 2 yrs . | 2 yrs . | 2 yrs . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 years state bar and licensed attorney | 8 years state bar |
| Louisiana .......................... | 1 yrs . | 1 yrs. | 1 yrs . | 1 yrs . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 years state bar | 8 years state bar |
| Maine ................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | "Learned in law" | 1 year state bar |
| Maryland........................... | 5 yrs . | 5 yrs . | 6 mos. | 6 mos . | 30 | 30 | State bar member | State bar member |
| Massachusetts.................... |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | State bar member |
| Michigan ........................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | State bar member and 5 years practice | State bar member |
| Minnesota......................... | 30 days | 30 days | $\ldots$ | 30 days | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Licensed attorney | Licensed attorney |
| Mississippi......................... | 5 yrs . | 5 yrs . | *(j) |  | 30 | 26 | 5 years state bar | 5 years practice |
| Missouri ............................ | $9 \mathrm{yrs}$. (k) 3 | 3 yrs. (k) | $\ldots$ | 1 yr . (k) | 30 | 30 | State bar member | State bar member |
| Montana...................... | 2 yrs . | 2 yrs . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 5 years state bar | 5 years state bar |
| Nebraska............................ | 3 yrs . | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | 30 | 30 | 5 years practice | 5 years practice |
| Nevada ............................. | 2 yrs . | 2 yrs . | $\ldots$ |  | 25 | 25 | State bar member (1) | 2 years state bar member and 10 years practice |
| New Hampshire ................... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | 10 years practice | State bar member |
| New Jersey.......................... | $\cdots$ | (m) | $\cdots$ | (m) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Admitted to practice in state for at least 10 years | 10 years practice of law |
| New Mexico....................... | 3 yrs . | 3 yrs . | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | 35 | 35 | 10 years practice | 6 years active practice |
| New York .......................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 18 | 10 years state bar | 10 years state bar |
| North Carolina ................... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | (n) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | State bar member | State bar member |
| North Dakota ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | License to practice law | State bar member |
| Ohio................................ | * | * | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 years practice | 6 years practice |
| Oklahoma ......................... | $\star$ | (o) | 1 yr . | $\star$ | 30 | $\ldots$ | 5 years state bar | (p) |
| Oregon ............................... | 3 yrs . | 3 yrs . | $\ldots$ | 1 yr . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | State bar member | State bar member |
| Pennsylvania...................... | 1 yr . | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | 1 yr . |  | 21 | State bar member | State bar member |
| Rhode Island ..................... |  | .... | $\cdots$ | ... | 21 | $\ldots$ | License to practice law | State bar member |
| South Carolina .................... | 5 yrs . | 5 yrs . | $\cdots$ | (q) | 32 | 32 | 8 years state bar | 8 years state bar |
| South Dakota ..................... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | State bar member | State bar member |
| Tennessee.......................... | 5 yrs . | 5 yrs . | $\star(\mathrm{r})$ | 1 yr . | 35 | 30 | License to practice law | License to practice law |
| Texas................................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 yrs . | 35 | 25 | (s) | (t) |
| Utah................................. | 5 yrs . | 3 yrs . | $\ldots$ | * | 30 | 25 | State bar member | State bar member |
| Vermont .............................. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 years state bar | 5 years state bar |
| Virginia ............................. | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 5 years state bar | 5 years state bar |
| Washington......................... | 1 yr . | 1 yr . | 1 yr . | 1 yr . | $\ldots$ |  | State bar member | State bar member |
| West Virginia ..................... | 5 yrs . | * |  | * | 30 | 30 | 10 years state bar | 5 years state bar |
| Wisconsin............................ | 28 days | 28 days | 28 days | 28 days | $\ldots$ | 18 | 5 years state bar | 5 years state bar |
| Wyoming............................. | 3 yrs . | 2 yrs . | ... | ... | 30 | 28 | 9 years practice | Law degree |
| Dist. of Columbia............... | N.A. | N.A. | 90 days | 90 days | $\ldots$ |  | 5 years practice | 5 years state bar (u) |
| Puerto Rico ....................... | 5 yrs . | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 years practice | 7 years state bar |

See footnotes at end of table.

## QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS - Continued

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schauffler, R. LaFountain, and K. Holt, eds. State Court Organization. Last updated March 6, 2013. National Center for State Courts. March 13, 2013. www.ncsc.org/sco.
Key:
A - Judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts.
T - Judges of general trial courts.
$\star$ - Provision; length of time not specified.
$\ldots-$ 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-10 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.
(1) Minimum of two years state bar member and at least 15 years of legal practice.
(m) Restricted Superior court judgeships require residence within the particular county of assignment at time of appointment and reappointment.
(n) Resident judges of the Superior Court are required to have local residency, but special judges are not.
(o) District and associate judges must be state residents for six months if elected, and associate judges must be county residents.
(p) District Court: judges must be a state bar member for four years or a judge of court record. Associate judges must be a state bar member for two years or a judge of a court of record.
(q) Circuit judges must be county electors and residents of the circuit.
(r) Supreme Court: One justice from each of three divisions and two seats at large; no more than two may be from any grand division. Court of Appeals and Court of Criminal Appeals: Must reside in the grand division served.
(s) Ten years practicing law or a lawyer and judge of a court of record at least 10 years.
(t) District Court: judges must have been a practicing lawyer or a judge of a court in this state, or both combined, for four years.
(u) Superior Court: Judge must also be an active member of the unified District of Columbia bar and have been engaged, during the five years immediately preceding the judicial nomination, in the active practice of law as an attorney in the District, been on the faculty of a law school in the District, or been employed by either the United States or District of Columbia government.
Table 5.4
COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS

| 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 |  |  |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut ......................... | Supreme Court | \$175,645 | \$162,520 | Appellate Court | \$160,722 | \$152,637 | Superior courts | \$146,780 |
| Delaware............................. | Supreme Court | 200,631 | 190,639 | ... | . . | ... | Superior courts | 180,233 |
| Maine ............................... | Supreme Judicial Court | 138,138 | 119,476 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  | Superior courts | 111,969 |
| Maryland.. | Court of Appeals | 181,352 | 162,352 | Court of Special Appeals | 152,552 | 149,552 | Circuit courts | 140,352 |
| Massachusetts.................... | Supreme Judicial Court | 151,239 | 145,984 | Appellate Court | 140,358 | 135,087 | Superior courts | 129,694 |
| New Hampshire ................... | Supreme Court | 151,477 | 146,917 | ... |  |  | Superior courts | 137,084 |
| New Jersey ......................... | Supreme Court | 192,795 | 185,482 | Appellate division of | 175,534 | 175,534 | Superior courts | 165,000 |
| New York ........................... | Court of Appeals | 182,600 | 177,000 | Appellate divisions of | 172,800 | 168,600 | Supreme courts | 160,000 |
| Pennsylvania...................... | Supreme Court | 200,993 | 195,309 | Superior Court | 189,965 | 184,282 | Courts of common pleas | 169,544 |
| Rhode Island ..................... | Supreme Court | 182,300 | 165,726 | ... | ... | ... | Superior courts | 149,207 |
| Vermont ............................ | Supreme Court | 139,280 | 132,928 | $\cdots$ |  |  | Superior/District/Family | 126,369 |
| Regional average ................. |  | 172,405 | 162,212 |  | 165,322 | 160,949 |  | 146,930 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois............................... | Supreme Court | 211,228 | 211,228 | Court of Appeals | 198,805 | 198,805 | Circuit courts | 182,429 |
| Indiana .............................. | Supreme Court | 156,667 | 156,667 | Court of Appeals | 152,293 | 152,293 | Circuit courts | 130,080 |
| 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 | 145,615 | 145,615 | Court of Appeals | 138,334 | 138,334 | District courts | 134,694 |
| North Dakota ..................... | Supreme Court | 142,127 | 138,159 | ... | ... |  | District courts | 126,597 |
| Ohio................................ | Supreme Court | 150,850 | 141,600 | Court of Appeals | 132,000 | 132,000 | Courts of common pleas | 121,350 |
| South Dakota ..................... | Supreme Court | 123,718 | 121,718 | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | Circuit courts | 113,688 |
| Wisconsin......................... | Supreme Court | 152,495 | 144,495 | Court of Appeals | 136,316 | 136,316 | Circuit courts | 128,600 |
| Regional averages............... |  | 156,186 | 151,743 |  | 149,041 | 147,351 |  | 133,111 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama........................... | Supreme Court | (a) | (b) | Court of Criminal Appeals | 1 s (c) | (d) | Circuit courts | (e) |
| Arkansas ........................... | Supreme Court | 156,864 | 145,204 | Court of Appeals | 142,969 | 140,732 | Chancery courts | 136,257 |
| Florida.............................. | Supreme Court | 157,976 | 157,976 | District Court of Appeals | 150,077 | 150,077 | Circuit courts | 142,178 |
| Georgia ............................. | Supreme Court | 167,210 | 167,210 | Court of Appeals | 166,186 | 166,186 | Superior courts | (f) |
| Kentucky........................... | Supreme Court | 140,504 | 135,504 | Court of Appeals | 133,044 | 130,044 | Circuit courts | 124,620 |
| Louisiana .......................... | Supreme Court | 157,050 | 150,772 | Court of Appeals | 150,770 | 143,647 | District courts | 137,744 |
| Mississippi......................... | Supreme Court | 115,390 | 112,530 | Court of Appeals | 108,130 | 105,050 | Chancery courts | 104,170 |
| Missouri ............................. | Supreme Court | 154,215 | 147,591 | Court of Appeals | 134,685 | 134,685 | Circuit courts | 127,020 |
| North Carolina ................... | Supreme Court | 142,632 | 138,896 | Court of Appeals | 136,682 | 133,109 | Superior courts | 125,875 |
| Oklahoma ......................... | Supreme Court | 147,000 | 137,655 | Court of Appeals | 132,825 | 130,410 | District courts | 124,373 |
| South Carolina ................... | Supreme Court | 148,350 | 141,286 | Court of Appeals | 139,873 | 137,753 | Circuit courts | 134,221 |
| Tennessee........................... | Supreme Court | 172,980 | 167,976 | Court of Appeals | 164,892 | 162,396 | Chancery courts | 156,792 |
| Texas................................. | Supreme Court | 152,500 | 150,000 | Court of Appeals | (e) | (g) | District courts | (h) |
| Virginia ............................. | Supreme Court (i) | 195,104 | 183,839 | Court of Appeals (j) | 171,383 | 168,322 | Circuit courts | 158,134 |
| West Virginia ..................... | Supreme Court | 136,000 | 136,000 | ( | ... |  | Circuit courts | 126,000 |
| Regional averages............... |  | 153,127 | 148,031 |  | 144,293 | 141,868 |  | 133,115 |

See footnotes at end of table.
COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Appellate courts |  |  |  |  |  | Generaltrial 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 | 196,800 | 196,224 | Court of Appeals | 185,388 | 185,388 | Superior courts | 181,440 |
| Arizona .............................. | Supreme Court | 160,000 | 155,000 | Court of Appeals | 150,000 | 150,000 | Superior courts | 145,000 |
| California.......................... | Supreme Court | 228,856 | 218,237 | Court of Appeals |  | 204,599 | Superior court | 178,789 |
| Colorado ........................... | Supreme Court | 142,708 | 139,660 | Court of Appeals | 137,201 | 134,128 | District courts | 128,598 |
| Hawaii............................. | Supreme Court | 156,727 | 151,118 | Intermediate Court | 145,532 | 139,924 | Circuit courts | 136,127 |
| Idaho .................................. | Supreme Court | 123,400 | 121,900 | Court of Appeals |  | 120,900 | District courts | 114,300 |
| Montana............................ | Supreme Court | 122,686 | 121,434 | $\cdots$ |  |  | District courts | 113,928 |
| Nevada .............................. | Supreme Court | 170,000 | 170,000 |  |  |  | District courts | 160,000 |
| 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 |
|  | Supreme Court | 148,800 | 146,800 | Court of Appeals | 142,100 | 140,100 | District courts | 133,450 |
| Washington....................... | Supreme Court | 164,221 | 164,221 | Court of Appeals | 156,328 | 156,328 | Superior courts | 148,832 |
| Wyoming............................ | Supreme Court | 165,000 | 165,000 | ... |  |  | District courts | 150,000 |
| Regional averages............... <br> Regional averages |  | 155,287 | 152,414 |  | 145,205 | 147,169 |  | 139,736 |
| Regional averages w/o California |  | 152,661 | 150,014 |  | 145,205 | 140,788 |  | 134,572 |
| Dist. of Columbia.......... | Court of Appeals | 180,000 | 179,500 | $\ldots$ |  |  | Superior courts | 169,300 |
| American Samoa ................. | High Court | 125,000 | 119,000 | $\ldots$ |  |  | District courts | 97,000 |
| Guam................................ | Supreme Court | 133,000 | 131,000 | $\ldots$ |  |  | Superior courts | 112,486 |
| No. Mariana Islands............. | Commonwealth Supreme Court | 130,000 | 126,000 | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 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 | 186,300 | 181,300 |  | ... | ... |  |  |
| Source: National Center for State Courts, July 1, 2012. <br> 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. |  |  |  | Key: <br> (a) Salary ran <br> (b) Salary ran <br> (c) Salary rang <br> (d) Salary rang <br> (e) Salary rang <br> (f) Salary rang <br> (g) Salary rang <br> (h) Salary range <br> (i) Plus $\$ 13,50$ <br> (j) Plus $\$ 6,500$ | between $\$ 161,00$ is between $\$ 160,00$ between $\$ 159,50$ is between $\$ 159,00$ between $\$ 140,000$ between $\$ 120,252$ s between $\$ 137,50$ s between $\$ 125,000$ lieu of travel, lod lieu of travel, lodg | ,252. <br> ,007. <br> ,378. <br> ,753. <br> ,500. <br> ,492. <br> ,000. <br> ,000. <br> d other e other exp |  |  |

Table 5.5
SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

| State or other jurisdiction | Title | Established | $\begin{gathered} \text { Appointed } \\ \text { by (a) } \end{gathered}$ | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ...................... | Administrative Director of Courts | 1971 | CJ (b) | (g) |
| Alaska......................... | Administrative Director | 1959 | CJ (b) | \$194,224 |
| Arizona....................... | Administrative Director of Courts | 1960 | SC | (h) |
| Arkansas...................... | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1965 | CJ (c) | 108,230 |
| 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 | 135,078 |
| Florida ........................ | State Courts Administrator | 1972 | SC | 134,879 |
| Georgia....................... | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1973 | JC | 144,473 |
| Hawaii......................... | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1959 | CJ (b) | 129,073 |
| Idaho.......................... | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1967 | SC | 120,900 |
| Illinois......................... | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1959 | SC | 198,805 |
| Indiana........................ | Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration | 1975 | CJ | 117,980 |
| Iowa ............................. | Court Administrator | 1971 | SC | 154,000 |
| Kansas ... | Judicial Administrator | 1965 | CJ | 120,037 |
| Kentucky ..................... | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1976 | CJ | 124,620 |
| Louisiana..................... | Judicial Administrator | 1954 | SC | 143,647 |
| Maine.......................... | Court Administrator | 1975 | CJ | 111,969 |
| Maryland ..................... | State Court Administrator | 1955 | CJ (b) | 142,287 |
| Massachusetts .............. | Chief Justice for Administration and Management | 1978 | SC | 140,358 |
| Michigan....................... | State Court Administrator | 1952 | SC | 148,123 |
| Minnesota.................... | State Court Administrator | 1963 | SC | (k) |
| Mississippi ................... | Court Administrator | 1974 | SC | 89,960 |
| Missouri....................... | State Courts Administrator | 1970 | SC | 118,450 |
| Montana ...................... | State Court Administrator | 1975 | SC | 99,840 |
| Nebraska ..................... | State Court Administrator | 1972 | CJ | 122,208 |
| Nevada......................... | Director, Office of Court Administration | 1971 | SC | 123,783 |
| New Hampshire ............ | Director of the Administrative Office of the Court | 1980 | SC | 117,820 |
| New Jersey ................... | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1948 | CJ | 175,534 |
| New Mexico ................. | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1959 | SC | 123,325 |
| New York..................... | Chief Administrator of the Courts | 1978 | CJ | 172,800 |
| North Carolina............. | Director, Administrative Office of the Courts | 1965 | CJ | 128,259 |
| North Dakota............... | Court Administrator (h) | 1971 | CJ | 124,512 |
| Ohio ............................ | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1955 | SC | (1) |
| Oklahoma.................... | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1967 | SC | 130,410 |
| Oregon........................ | Court Administrator | 1971 | SC | (m) |
| Pennsylvania ................ | Court Administrator | 1968 | SC | 184,281 |
| Rhode Island................. | State Court Administrator | 1969 | CJ | (n) |
| South Carolina............. | Director of Court Administration | 1973 | CJ | 127,156 |
| South Dakota ............... | State Court Administrator | 1974 | SC | 100,000 |
| Tennessee ................... | Director | 1963 | SC | 156,792 |
| Texas ........................... | Administrative Director of the Courts (i) | 1977 | SC | 130,000 |
| Utah ............................ | Court Administrator | 1973 | SC | 133,450 |
| Vermont...................... | Court Administrator | 1967 | SC | 126,369 |
| Virginia....................... | Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court | 1952 | SC | 168,322 |
| Washington.................. | Administrator for the Courts | 1957 | SC (e) | 142,800 |
| West Virginia................. | Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals | 1975 | SC | 135,000 |
| Wisconsin .................... | Director of State Courts | 1978 | SC | 136,316 |
| Wyoming ..................... | Court Coordinator | 1974 | SC | 115,000 |
| Dist. of Columbia ......... | Executive Officer, Courts of D.C. | 1971 | (f) | 174,000 |
| American Samoa .......... | Administrator/Comptroller | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Guam .......................... | Administrative Director of Superior Court | N.A. | CJ | 120,000 (o) |
| No. Mariana Islands ..... | Director of Courts | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Puerto Rico................. | Administrative Director of the Courts | 1952 | CJ | N.A. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ........ | Court/Administrative Clerk | N.A. | N.A. | 118,500 |

Source: National Center for State Courts, July 1, 2012
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 websites.
Key:
SC
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 $\$ 192,084$ and $\$ 211,272$.
(j) Salary range is between $\$ 109,704$ and $\$ 148,123$.
(k) Salary range is between $\$ 97,322$ and $\$ 150,816$.
(1) Salary range is between $\$ 125,000$ and $\$ 145,000$.
(m) Salary range is between $\$ 98,124$ and $\$ 159,744$.
(n) Salary range is between $\$ 114,118$ and $\$ 137,604$.
(o) 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.

## 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 Superior Court, Appellate Div. | SC | GL GL | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{GL} \\ \mathrm{GL}(1) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GL } \\ \text { GL (1) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| New Mexico.................. | Supreme Court Court of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PE } \\ & \text { PE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{RE} \\ & \mathrm{RE} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| New York ..................... | Court of Appeals Supreme Ct., Appellate Div. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GNL } \\ \text { GN } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GNL } \\ \text { GN } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GNL } \\ \text { GN } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SW } \\ \text { SW (m) } \end{gathered}$ |
| North Carolina .............. | Supreme Court Court of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{GU} \\ & \mathrm{GU} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NP } \\ & \text { NP } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NP } \\ & \text { NP } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| North Dakota ................ | Supreme Court Temporary Court of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GN (n) } \\ (\mathrm{w}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{NP} \\ \mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{x}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NP } \\ & \text { (w) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| Ohio............................. | Supreme Court Courts of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{GU} \\ & \mathrm{GU} \end{aligned}$ | PE (o) <br> PE (o) | PE (o) <br> PE (o) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { DS } \end{aligned}$ |
| Oklahoma ..................... | Supreme Court <br> Court of Criminal Appeals <br> Court of Civil Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \end{aligned}$ | RE <br> RE <br> RE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DS } \\ & \text { DS } \\ & \text { DS } \end{aligned}$ |
| Oregon ......................... | Supreme Court Court of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GU } \\ & \text { GU } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NP } \\ & \text { NP } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{NP} \\ & \mathrm{NP} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pennsylvania................. | Supreme Court <br> Superior Court <br> Commonwealth Court | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | GL <br> GL <br> GL | PE <br> PE <br> PE | RE <br> RE <br> RE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| Rhode Island ................. | Supreme Court | SC | GN | GN | (p) | SW |
| South Carolina .............. | Supreme Court Court of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | LA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LA } \\ & \text { LA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LA } \\ & \text { LA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| South Dakota ................ | Supreme Court | SC | GN | GN | RE | DS and SW (q) |
| Tennessee..................... | Supreme Court <br> Court of Appeals <br> Court of Criminal Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RE } \\ & \text { RE } \\ & \text { RE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| Texas............................ | Supreme Court <br> Court of Criminal Appeals <br> Courts of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | GU <br> GU <br> GU | PE <br> PE <br> PE | PE <br> PE <br> PE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \\ & \text { DS } \end{aligned}$ |
| Utah............................ | Supreme Court Court of Appeals | SC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GNL } \\ & \text { GNL } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GNL } \\ & \text { GNL } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RE } \\ & \text { RE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| Vermont ....................... | Supreme Court | SC | GNL | GNL | LA | SW |
| Virginia ........................ | Supreme Court Court of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GU (r) } \\ & \text { GU (r) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LA } \\ & \text { LA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LA } \\ & \text { LA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |
| Washington ................... | Supreme Court Courts of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{GU} \\ & \mathrm{GU} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NP } \\ & \text { NP } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NP } \\ & \text { NP } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { DS } \end{aligned}$ |
| West Virginia ................ | Supreme Court of Appeals | SC | GU (s) | PE | PE | SW |
| Wisconsin..................... | Supreme Court Court of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GN } \\ & \text { GN } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NP } \\ & \text { NP } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NP } \\ & \text { NP } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { DS } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wyoming...................... | Supreme Court | SC | GN | GN | RE | SW |
| District of Columbia...... | Court of Appeals | SC | (t) | (t) | (t) | SW (u) |
| Puerto Rico .................. | Supreme Court Court of Appeals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SC } \\ & \text { IA } \end{aligned}$ | GL <br> GL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GL } \\ & \text { GL } \end{aligned}$ | (v) GL | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SW } \\ & \text { SW } \end{aligned}$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## SELECTION AND RETENTION OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES - Continued

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schauffler, R. LaFountain, and K. Holt, eds. State Court Organization. Last updated March 6, 2013. National Center for State Courts. March 13, 2013. www.ncsc.org/sco.
Key:
SC - Court of last resort
IA - Intermediate appellate court
N/S - Not stated
N.A. - Not applicable

AP - At pleasure
CS - Court selection
DS - District
DU - Duration of service
GE - Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council
GL - Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature
GN - Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission
GNE - Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with approval of elected executive council

GNL - Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature
GU - Gubernatorial appointment
ID - Indefinite
JN - Judicial nominating commission appoints
LA - Legislative appointment
NP - Non-partisan election
PE - Partisan election
RE - Retention election
SC - Court of last resort appoints
SCJ - Chief justice/judge of the court of last resort appoints
SN - Seniority
SW - Statewide
(a) A judge must run for a retention election at the next election, immediately following the third year from the time of initial appointment.
(b) Five justices are selected by region (based on the District Courts of Appeal) and two justices are selected statewide.
(c) The person selected by the Supreme Court is prohibited from running for that judgeship; an election is held within one year to serve the remainder of the term.
(d) Louisiana uses a blanket primary, in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The two top vote getters compete in the general election.
(e) There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.
(f) The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of nine people elected by geographical area and presided over by the Lieutenant Governor.
(g) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70 .
(h) Candidates may be nominated by political parties and are elected on a nonpartisan ballot.
(i) If the justice/judge is unopposed, a retention election is held.
(j) Chief Justices are selected statewide while Associate Justices are selected by district.
(k) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70 .
(1) 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.

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 |
|  |  | LJ | GU | PE | PE | County |
| Alaska ....................... | Superior | GJ | GN | GN | RE (b) | State (c) |
|  | District | LJ | 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 | $\mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{g})$ | $\mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{g})$ | $\mathrm{CC}(\mathrm{g})$ | 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 (1) | GNL (1) | GU | County |
|  | Family | LJ | GNL | GNL | GNL | County |
|  | Common Pleas | LJ | GNL | GNL | GNL | County |
|  | Alderman's | LJ | LD | CC | LD | Town |
| Florida...................... | Circuit | GJ | GN | NP | NP | Circuit |
|  | County | LJ | GN | NP | NP | County |
| Georgia ..................... | Superior |  |  |  | NP | Circuit |
|  | Juvenile | LJ | $\mathrm{CS}(\mathrm{~m})$ | $\mathrm{CS}(\mathrm{~m})$ | $\mathrm{CS}(\mathrm{~m})$ | 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 |  |  |  |
|  | 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 |  | NP | NP | District |
|  | Magistrate's Division | LJ | $\mathrm{JN}(\mathrm{q})$ | $\mathrm{JN}(\mathrm{q})$ | RE | County |
| Illinois....................... | Circuit | GJ | SC | PE | RE | Circuit/County (r) |
|  | Associate Division | N.A. | SC | PE | RE | Circuit/County (r) |
| Indiana ...................... | Superior | GJ | GU | PE (s) | PE (s) | County |
|  | Circuit | GJ | GU | PE (t) | PE (t) | County |
|  | Probate | GJ | GU | PE | PE | County |
|  | County | LJ | GU | PE | PE | County |
|  | City | LJ | GU | PE | PE | Municipality |
|  | Town | LJ | GU | PE | PE | Municipality |
|  | Small Claims/Marion County | LJ | GU | PE | PE | Township |
| Iowa............................ | District | GJ | GN (u) | GN (u) | RE (u) | District |
| Kansas ....................... | District | GJ | GN and PE (v) | GN and PE (v) | RE and PE (v) | District |
|  | Municipal | LJ | MU | MU | MU | City |
| Kentucky ................... | Circuit | GJ | GN | NP | NP | Circuit |
|  | District | LJ | GN | NP | NP | District |
| Louisiana .................. | District | GJ | SC (w) | PE | PE | District |
|  | Juvenile \& Family | GJ | SC (w) | PE | PE | District |
|  | Justice of the Peace | LJ | SC (w) | PE (x) | PE | Ward |
|  | Mayor's | LJ | MA | LD | LD | City |
|  | City \& Parish | LJ | SC (w) | PE | PE | Ward |

See footnotes at end of table.

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 | (a) | GNE (bb) | (cc) | State |
|  | District | LJ | (aa) | GNE (bb) | (cc) | State |
|  | Probate \& Family | LJ | (a) | GNE (bb) | (cc) | State |
|  | Juvenile | LJ | (aa) | GNE (bb) | (cc) | State |
|  | Housing | LJ | (a) | GNE (bb) | (cc) | State |
|  | Boston Municipal | LJ | (a) | GNE (bb) | (cc) | State |
|  | Land | LJ | (a) | 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 |
|  |  | LJ | LD | PE | PE | District in County |
| Missouri .................... | Circuit | GJ | $\begin{gathered} \text { GU and GN (dd) PE and GN (ee) } \\ \text { LD } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PE and RE (ff) } \\ & \text { LD } \end{aligned}$ | Circuit/County (gg) |
|  | Municipal | LJ |  |  | 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 | (ji) | State |
|  | District | LJ | GE | GE | (ji) | District |
|  | Probate | LJ | GE | GE | (ji) | County |
| New Jersey................ |  | GJ |  |  | GL |  |
|  | 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { GNL and MU (11) } \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \\ \text { Elected } \\ \text { MA (nn) } \\ \text { MA } \\ \text { LD } \end{gathered}$ | PE and MU (11) | PE and MU (11) | County and NYC |
|  | District | LJ |  | PE | PE | District |
|  | City | LJ |  | Elected | LD | City |
|  | NYC Civil | LJ |  | PE | PE | City |
|  | NYC Criminal | LJ |  | MA | MA | City |
|  | Town \& Village Justice | LJ |  | LD | LD | Town or Village |
| North Carolina ........... |  | GJ | GU | NP | NP | District |
|  | District | LJ | GU | NP | NP | District |

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 <br> 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.................. |  |  | GU |  | 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 | $\mathrm{MM}(\mathrm{xx})$ | $\text { MM ( } x x \text { ) }$ | RE and RA (yy) | County/Municipality |
|  | Juvenile | LJ | (ww) | GNL | RE | District |
| Vermont .................... | Superior (zz) | GJ | 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 |
| 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 |

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 |  |  |
| 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 |

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schauffler, R. LaFountain, and K. Holt, eds. State Court Organization. Last updated March 6, 2013. National Center for State Courts. March 13, 2013. www.ncsc.org/sco.
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, Lauderdale, Madison, Mobile, Shelby, Talladega, 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 $\S 8203$ ).
(j) Judges are chosen by the Supreme Court from among District Court judges.
(k) The mayor appoints Denver County Court judges.
(1) 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 non-partisan elections in 41 of 159 counties.
(p) Selection occurs by means of Chief Justice appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission with consent of the Senate.
(q) The Magistrate Commission consists of the administrative judge, three mayors and two electors appointed by the governor, and two attorneys (nominated by the district bar and appointed by the state bar). There is one commission in each district.
(r) There exists a unit less than county in Cook County.
(s) Non-partisan elections are used in the Superior Courts in Allen and Vanderburgh counties. Nominating commissions are used in St. Joseph County and in some courts in Lake County. In those courts that use the nominating commission process for selection; retention elections are used as the method of retention.
(t) Non-partisan elections are used in the Circuit Courts in Vanderburgh County.
(u) This applies to district judges only. Associate judges are selected by the district judges and retention is by a retention election. Magistrates are selected and retained by appointment from the County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission. The County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission consists of three members appointed by the county board and two elected by the county bar, presided over by a District Court judge.
(v) Seventeen districts use gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission for selection and retention elections for retention. Fourteen districts use partisan elections for selection and retention.
(w) Depending on the amount of time remaining, selection may be by election following a Supreme Court appointment.
(x) Louisiana uses a blanket primary in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The top two vote getters compete in the general election.
(y) At least one judge who is a resident of the county in which the district lies must be appointed from each of the 13 districts.
(z) Two exceptions are Hartford and Montgomery counties where Circuit Court judges are assigned.
(aa) There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.
(bb) The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of eight people elected by geographical area and presided over by the lieutenant governor.
(cc) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70 .
(dd) Gubernatorial appointment occurs in partisan circuits; gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission takes place in non-partisan circuits.
(ee) Partisan elections occur in some circuits; gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission with a non-partisan election takes place in others.
(ff) Partisan elections take place in some circuits; retention elections occur in other circuits.
(gg) Associate circuit judges are selected on a county basis.

## SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES - Continued

(hh) Selection occurs through Chief Justice appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission.
(ii) Other judges are designated by the District Court judges.
(ij) 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.
(11) Mayoral appointment occurs in New York City.
$(\mathrm{mm})$ 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) Effective 2011, the Family, District, Environmental and Probate Courts were combined into the Superior Court.
(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

| State or other <br> jurisdiction | Investigating body |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE: INVESTIGATING AND ADJUDICATING BODIES - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Investigating body | Adjudicating body AD | Appeals from adjudication are filed with: | Final disciplining body | Point at which reprimands are made public |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maryland.......................... | Commission on Judicial Disabilities | Court of Appeals | N.A. | Court of Appeals | Unless confidential, upon filing of a response (or expiration of the time for filing a response) with the Commission |
| Massachusetts.................... | Commission on Judicial Conduct | Supreme Judicial Court | No appeal | 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 | No appeal | 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 | Discretion of the Commission, upon filing of report by Committee and service upon judge |
| New Hampshire ................. | Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct |  | No appeal | Supreme Court | On issuance of reprimand (d) |
| New Jersey ........................ | Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | When reprimand is filed by Supreme Court |
| New Mexico...................... | Judicial Standards Commission | Supreme Court | No appeal | 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 | After a hearing at which a judge is admonished, censured, removed or retired, and after the judge is served |
| North Carolina.................. | Judicial Standards Commission | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | Upon recommendation of Commission to Supreme Court |
| North Dakota .................... | Commission on Judicial Conduct | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | At formal hearing |
| Ohio................................. | Board of Commissioners on Grievance and Discipline (e) | Board of Commissioners on Grievance and Discipline | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Adjudication |
| Oklahoma ......................... | Court on the Judiciary Trial Division Council <br> Council on Judicial Complaints | Court on the Judiciary Trial Division; Council on Judicial Complaints | Court on the Judiciary Division; no appeal from Council on Judicial Complaints | Court on the Judiciary Appellate Division | Filing with clerk of the Appellate Court |
| Oregon ............................. | Commission of Judicial Fitness and Disability (f) | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | (g) |
| Pennsylvania..................... | Judicial Conduct Board | Court of Judicial Discipline | Supreme Court | Supreme Court | Once a final decision has been made |
| Rhode Island ..................... | Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | Unless private, after the commission files its recommendation with the Chief Justice |

See footnotes at end of table.
JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE: INVESTIGATING AND ADJUDICATING BODIES—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Investigating body | Adjudicating body A | Appeals from adjudication are filed with: | Final disciplining body | Point at which reprimands are made public |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Carolina .................. | Commissioners on Judicial Conduct | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | Adjudication |
| South Dakota .................... | Judicial Qualifications Commission | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | Filing with the Supreme Court |
| 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 Courts of Appeals | When issued by the Commission |
| 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 | Commission 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 <br> (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 | No appeal | Supreme Court | Upon the recommendation of the Conduct and Ethics Commission and Order of the Supreme Court |
| Dist. of Columbia.............. | Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure | Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure | Federal judge panel: <br> 3 appointments by Chief Justice of Supreme Court | Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure | Filing of order with D.C. Court of Appeals (j) |
| Puerto Rico ...................... | Disciplinary and Removal from office for health reasons | Supreme Court | No appeal | Supreme Court | Filing of formal complaint to the Discipline Commission |


 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 com-
plaint 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
(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
(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

# Modernizing Elections 

By Wendy Weiser and Vishal Agraharkar

America's system of election administration is, in many ways, inefficient, unnecessarily expensive to administer and does not work as well as it can for the population it is intended to serve. To bring our elections into the 21st century, states should modernize how we register to vote, when we vote and how we manage the voting process.

In the November 2012 elections, many Americans across the country waited in long lines-stretching in some places for hours - to vote. The nation saw images of citizens waiting determinedly to cast their ballots even after the Presidential election had been decided. These images received significant media attention on Election Day, so much so that on Election Night President Obama issued a call to "fix that." During his State of the Union address, the president announced the creation of a bipartisan commission to address long lines to vote.

Long lines at the polls are not new - voters waited just as long in the 2004 and 2008 elections as they did in $2012^{1}$ - and their causes are largely understood. ${ }^{2}$ What is harder to understand is the persistence of lines when cost-effective solutions are readily available. In an era when businesses and governments are innovating to make private and public services more convenient, efficient and accessible for their customers, we do not have to settle for an election administration system that has not kept pace with life in 21st century America.

The good news is that America's election administration challenges are eminently solvable. Although the federal government has yet to act, states across the country have been innovating with policies to ensure elections are more convenient for voters, easily administered by election officials, secure, free of error and cost-efficient. The most successful reforms modernize our elections in three principal ways: They modernize how we register to vote, when we vote and how we manage the voting process. If adopted, these best practices should ensure that we do not experience another national election marred by long lines and the underlying problems those lines reflect.

## States Should Modernize How We Register to Vote

A significant contributor to long lines at the polls is our error-prone voter registration system. Each election year, millions of citizens show up at the
polls only to find their names missing from the voter rolls or recorded in the wrong place. When poll workers have to search through poll books and then process voters whose information cannot be found, everyone must wait. The more the problems with the voter rolls, the longer the lines.
Today, at least 51 million voting-age U.S. citizens - or one in four eligible Americans - are not registered to vote. One in eight registrations is either invalid or contains significant inaccuracies, according to a recent study by the Pew Center on the States. ${ }^{3}$ And in 2008, a Harvard/MIT study found as many as 3 million voters who showed up to vote were turned away or told their votes would not count because of registration problems. ${ }^{4}$ These problems are, in significant part, the result of an outdated, paper-based voter registration system. Technological advances have revolutionized how businesses and governments collect and store data and how they interact with customers and citizens. But most states have yet to realize the enormous potential of modern technology in the field of election administration. Modernizing voter registration is a common-sense reform that could significantly increase participation in our democracy, make voter rolls more accurate, reduce the potential for fraud and decrease costs.

## The Problem

America's voter rolls are rife with errors; millions of voter records are outdated, filled with typos, lost, or missing key information. These errors are the predictable result of a system that relies on millions of individuals to properly fill out and submit paper voter registration forms when they first register and every time they move, and on election officials to keep track of those forms, accurately decipher voters' handwriting, assess their eligibility and manually enter their information into a computer database. Given the vast numbers of registrations each year, it is no wonder that even the most meticulous officials introduce mistakes into the rolls.

## ELECTIONS

Errors on the registration rolls harm voters, election officials and citizens' confidence in the integrity of elections. Far too many voters show up at the polls on Election Day only to discover they are unable to cast a ballot that will count because their names are not on the rolls. Even voters who have filled out voter registration applications and have sent them to the appropriate offices can be prevented from casting a ballot that will count because of a failure to meet a technical requirement or deadline or due to minor errors in their registration records.

Further compounding the problem, most jurisdictions place the burden on voters to reregister or update their registration when they change their residence or name. Because Americans are so mobilebetween one in six and one in nine moves each year -this requirement inevitably results in many voters falling off the rolls. ${ }^{5}$ Indeed, a Harvard study in 2002 found that a full third of nonregistered citizens were once registered but fell off the rolls after moving. ${ }^{6}$

The requirement of registration and reregistration, although relatively painless for most voters, has a significant cumulative effect on the breadth of participation in our democracy. In Canada, where provincial governments take a more proactive approach to registering citizens, registration rates are significantly higher than in the United States. ${ }^{7}$

From the perspective of election officials, paperbased registration is expensive to administer because election officials must process a large volume of paper forms manually and spend a substantial amount of time correcting errors. Often, election officials must manually enter data that previously was entered in another government database but transmitted to them on paper rather than electronically. In addition, every time voters update their registrations after a move, election officials must repeat the manual registration process, introducing the possibility of duplicate records and additional errors. Near the close of registration deadlines, election officials often must hire temporary workers to process the volume of last-minute registrations.

These costs add up. In Los Angeles County, managing voter registration takes up about 55 percent of the county's election budget; it spent $\$ 6.5$ million on voter registration quality control alone in $2008 .{ }^{8}$ A study by the Pew Center on the States estimated that Oregon spent nearly $\$ 9$ million - or $\$ 4.11$ per registered voter-on its paper-based registration system in 2008. ${ }^{9}$ Canada, which uses modern technology to help administer its registration system, was able to administer its federal elections at a cost of 26 cents per voter. ${ }^{10}$

Inaccurate voter rolls make it more costly and difficult to administer elections in other ways as well. They make it more difficult to predict how many people will turn out to vote, complicating efforts to efficiently allocate resources and staff among election precincts on Election Day. They raise fears of the potential for voter fraud. And they increase the time it takes to check in and process voters, contributing to long lines at the polls.

## The Solution: Modernize Voter Registration

As many states are discovering, these problems can be solved or greatly mitigated by upgrading voter registration systems so they make better use of modern technology and methods of collecting and sharing data; in other words, by making registration smarter. Modernization reduces the effort required -on the part of both voters and election officials to ensure eligible voters are registered and stay registered, provide voters with control over their own registration records, and decrease the number of errors in the voter rolls. The central components of a modernized voter registration system that accomplishes these goals are (1) automated registration when people interact with government agencies; (2) portable registration; (3) online voter registration and correction tools; and (4) fail-safe registration and correction at the polls.

## 1. Automated Registration

The first component is automated registration, which involves using technology to enhance the process for registering to vote when citizens interact with a wide range of government agencies. Automation works in the following way: Citizens who provide information to any government agencyfor example, when they obtain a driver's license, apply for state veterans' benefits or register for classes at their university - are given the choice to register to vote in the same transaction. ${ }^{11}$ If they wish to be registered and confirm their eligibility to vote, their information is securely and electronically submitted to the appropriate voter registration agency to be added to the statewide voter database. No additional forms are needed. Under an automated registration system, local election officials continue to ensure that registered voters are eligible and their records are accurate, but they no longer must keep track of and transcribe information contained on paper forms. At least 12 states already have fully automated voter registration at their state departments of motor vehicles, and 11 more have partially automated the process. ${ }^{12}$

## 2. Portable Registration

The second component is portability, so when any registered voter moves within a state, her voter registration record moves with her. Federal law protects voters who move within the same registrar's jurisdiction but not those who move across county or municipal lines. Automating transmission of voter registration information would not only enable a greater portion of the electorate to register for the first time, but it also would allow for automatic updates of registration records. Thus, every time citizens change their addresses and interact with agencies in a new jurisdiction, the information they submit would be treated as an update to their existing voter registration records.

By ensuring state computers are effectively communicating with one another, states could eliminate the hassle and expense of requiring voters to reregister. Fail-safe procedures at the polls also would ensure portability for voters who do not update their addresses with other government agencies. Portable registration protects voters who move and improves the accuracy of voter rolls by ensuring they are up to date and eliminates the duplicate records that are typically created when voters reregister at new addresses. At least seven states have adopted statewide portable registration, ${ }^{13}$ and a dozen more accomplish portability through same-day registration procedures.

## 3. Online Voter Registration and Correction Tools

Americans routinely take advantage of the flexibility and convenience of the Internet in nearly every aspect of modern life, including shopping, banking and routine government interactions such as license renewal. A rapidly growing number of states are extending that convenience and flexibility to voter registration through the establishment of a secure online portal on which voters can register and make changes to their registration records. Voters are in the best position to know when their own registration records need to be updated or contain inaccuracies. Online registration reduces inaccuracies by enabling voters to directly access, review and update their records. The online platform also enables states to catch errors or omissions in a voter registration application at the moment at which they are made, and prompt users accordingly. This saves officials the time and expense to manually follow up with voters whose applications are inaccurate or incomplete. At least 17 states offer, or will soon offer, online registration, and at least 34 states allow voters to look up their registration information online. ${ }^{14}$

## 4. Fail-safe Registration and Correction at the Polls

Automated, portable and online registration systems are effective at ensuring that nearly all voters who show up to vote at the polls will be registered at the appropriate location. But a fully modern registration system also should ensure the availability of fail-safe procedures to give voters who have fallen through the cracks an opportunity to correct their registration or submit a complete, accurate registration at the polls. Election Day registration and record correction ensures that no voters are turned away at the polls because of inaccuracies in their records, or a recent change of address that the state has not otherwise detected. At least 10 states have passed laws providing for registration and record correction on Election Day, and three others offer, or will soon offer, same-day registration procedures prior to Election Day. ${ }^{15}$ Under a fully modern system, those procedures rarely would be used since most voters would be accurately registered in advance of Election Day.

## Benefits of Modernized Voter Registration

States that have modernized their voter registration systems have realized significant benefitsincreased rates of registration and participation in elections, more accurate voter rolls and significant cost savings. It is not surprising that the number of states adopting these common-sense reforms has been increasing steadily. ${ }^{16}$ Nor is it surprising that Republicans and Democrats alike have championed them.

## 1. Increased Registration and Participation

States that have implemented automated registration at motor vehicle agencies have seen dramatic increases in the rates of registration at those agencies. In Kansas and Washington, for example, registration rates at the DMV nearly doubled in the year following the adoption of fully automated registration in 2008. ${ }^{17}$ Rhode Island saw DMV registration rates increase fourfold and South Dakota saw a sevenfold increase after automation. ${ }^{18}$ Of the few states that did not see significant increases in registration rates after full automation, most already had partially automated systems in place. ${ }^{19}$

Online registration also has increased registration rates, particularly among young voters. In Arizona, registration rates for voters aged 18 to 24 doubled from 29 to 48 percent after the state adopted online registration in 2002. ${ }^{20}$ In California, online registration had a substantial effect on youth registration

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in the 2012 election even though it was in existence for only one month preceding the election. ${ }^{21}$ During that month, online registration immediately became the most common method of registration among all California voters. ${ }^{22}$

Portable registration, and the ability to correct an address on Election Day, would enable increased participation in elections by allowing Americans who have recently moved to vote. One study that analyzed Election Day change-of-address procedures found that if voters were permitted to change their address at the polls in every state that does not already permit them to do so, national turnout would increase by at least 2 million voters. ${ }^{23}$

## 2. Increased Accuracy

States that have modernized voter registration processes also have seen significant gains in the accuracy of voting rolls, which in turn reduces the potential for fraud. Election officials routinely report that electronic registration processes have led to fewer errors in their rolls and fewer reports of registration problems, ${ }^{24}$ and the numbers bear them out. In 2009, officials in Maricopa County, Ariz., discovered that, even though only 15.5 percent of the total registration was done through paper forms, such forms included more than 50 percent of the records that contained incomplete, inaccurate or illegible information, such that more input was required before they could be counted as valid. ${ }^{25}$ Electronic registration greatly reduces the quantity of incomplete forms because computers are capable of prompting users to complete a missing or incomplete field and because it eliminates the problem of illegible handwriting.

Paperless registration also increases accuracy by permitting states to better compare the data received from various sources in order to determine whether a voter has moved, died or has duplicate records. This process has proved effective at maintaining the integrity of voter rolls, not only within states, but also among them. Several states have signed on to an initiative known as the Electronic Registration Information Center that allows participating states to share data sources, further improving the quality of voter rolls. ${ }^{26}$

## 3. Decreased Cost

States that have modernized their voter registration systems have saved money. Paperless registration systems eliminate duplicate data entry, reduce the amount of labor required to correct errors, and lower the costs of paper, printing and postage. ${ }^{27}$ As
a result of such savings, Maricopa County, Ariz., saved more than $\$ 450,000$ in 2008, lowering its perregistration cost nearly thirtyfold from 83 cents to 3 cents. ${ }^{28}$ Other jurisdictions have reported similarly large savings. ${ }^{29}$

Further, the one-time costs of implementing automated systems are relatively small and easily recouped. Arizona spent $\$ 130,000$ to implement online and automated registration and spends an estimated $\$ 125,000$ annually for operation and upkeep of those systems, which together account for more than 70 percent of registration in the state. ${ }^{30}$ Oregon spent about $\$ 200,000$ on online voter registration, which was equivalent to just its printing costs in one election cycle. ${ }^{31}$ These implementation costs typically have been recouped by the states in one election cycle and have been further justified by ongoing annual savings.

## States Should Modernize When We Vote

The registration system is not the only aspect of our elections system that creates unnecessary problems and lines at the polls. Holding elections on a single day - and a weekday, at that-makes little sense for either voters or election officials. Over the past decade, states have been expanding opportunities for early in-person voting to make it more convenient and to ease the stresses that single-day elections impose on election officials. Lengthening the in-person voting period helps reduce congestion and long lines on Election Day while offering voters greater flexibility to vote at a time that does not conflict with work or other obligations. While mail-in absentee voting also offers voters a degree of flexibility, early voting preserves the element of community that comes from casting a ballot in person and avoids some of the security concerns of absentee ballots.

Early voting also can help mitigate the impact of last-minute emergencies or natural disasters on elections. After a fire destroyed thousands of voting machines just weeks before the 2010 midterm elections in Harris County, Texas, election officials urged voters to vote early so they could avoid long lines on Election Day. ${ }^{32}$ On the other hand, the lack of early voting during the 2012 elections made it impossible for voters in New York and New Jersey to cast in-person ballots in anticipation of Hurricane Sandy, which ultimately wreaked havoc throughout the region and greatly disrupted the 2012 election by, among other things, making it impossible for many voters to travel to their polling place on Election Day. ${ }^{33}$

Nationwide, the use of early voting has increased considerably over the past decade, and it has proved hugely popular among voters. Today, at least 32 states and the District of Columbia have some form of early voting. In 2008, nearly a third of all ballots were cast early, and in four states - Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas - more than half of all voters voted early. ${ }^{34}$ By and large, early voting has been embraced by both Democrats and Republicans and receives strong support from local election officials. Although early voting policies vary significantly from state to state, the most successful practices contain some common elements:

- At least two weeks of early voting, concluding at the end of the Sunday before Election Day, and inclusive of two weekends.
- Full-day voting on weekdays, with at least some nonbusiness weekday hours.
- A uniform formula for the number and placement of early voting locations that is based on the type of election, the voting-eligible population, and population density and geography.
- The establishment of centralized voting centers where all voters from a county may go to vote early.
By allowing people to vote at times and in locations that are convenient to them, these policies tend to lead to higher rates of early voting and enjoy broad support where implemented.


## States Should Modernize How We Vote

Far too many Americans encounter long lines on Election Day because of understaffed and underequipped polling places. These problems are not new and they are not universal. In 2012, voters waited an average of only 13 minutes to vote on Election Day. ${ }^{35}$ But voter experiences vary widely from one polling place to another, and in certain areas of the country - particularly urban areas and areas with large minority populations-voters routinely experience excessively long lines. ${ }^{36} \mathrm{~A}$ modern election management system anticipates and accounts for the differences among polling places-in the size and the nature of the population they serve and in their need for resources and poll workers-and allocates resources intelligently and efficiently based on those differences.

Several states have taken steps to ensure their counties and localities provide a degree of uniformity in the experience of voters at the polls by developing minimum standards for resource allocation among precincts and polling places. ${ }^{37}$ Such minimum standards should take into account a variety of factors
that predict Election Day traffic, including, among other things, voting-age population, registered voters, past turnout, the type of voting system used, the needs of voters with disabilities and limited English proficiency, and the length and complexity of the ballots. Standards should be developed with an eye toward keeping lines short or nonexistent, and states should develop enforcement mechanisms for voters or state officials to seek penalties or institute a remedial plan when wait times are excessive.

Modernizing voter registration, expanding early voting and implementing minimum standards for election administration expands democratic participation and improves the efficiency and integrity of elections. States would benefit by enacting these common-sense reforms to improve the Election Day experience for voters and election officials, and bring the nation's outdated elections systems into the 21st century.

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${ }^{28} \mathrm{Id}$. at 12.
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${ }^{30} \mathrm{Id}$. at 11.
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${ }^{34}$ Ballots Cast Before Election Day Expected to Increase as Early Voting Trend Continues, U.S. Election Assistance Commission, Sept. 30, 2010, http://www.eac.gov/ballots_ cast_before_election_day_expected_to_increase_as_early_ voting_trend_continues_/.
${ }^{35}$ Charles Stewart III, supra note 1 at 13.
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${ }^{37}$ See, e.g., N.Y. Elec. Law $\S 6210.19$ (requiring counties to deploy sufficient voting equipment, election workers, and other resources so that voter waiting time does not exceed 30 minutes); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-411(I) (requiring the Secretary of State to provide a maximum allowable wait time and provide a method to reduce voter wait time, taking into account factors such as the number of votes in prior elections and the number of registered voters who voted early in prior elections).

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# "By the way ... We have to fix that" 

By R. Doug Lewis

States and local governments were faced with long lines and long wait times for some voters in Election 2012. What causes election problems? How does government get to the point where elections get off the front pages and return to stable events? The solutions are not simply limited to election administration. Smooth elections are a combination of policy, usually mandated at the state level by legislation or by regulation, resources allocated to the elections process, political considerations, and then administration of the process at the local level. What can states do to assure the best possible service to voters? What is the proper mix of policy, politics, practices and procedures?

President Obama called attention to the long lines and long wait times for some voters in Election 2012 in his acceptance speech, and then again in his inaugural address, calling attention to the need to ensure Americans are able to vote without unreasonably long wait times. His now often-quoted, "By the way, we have to fix that" statement set off a new round of proposed federal and state legislation related to elections.

The issue of long lines or long wait times is an example of why elections are a complex process that sometimes defy even excellent administration. The discussion contained herein is specific to voters waiting to vote, but it is also about using the specific occurrence to demonstrate how interconnected policies, resources, political objectives and administration come together - or when they don'tto affect the outcome of American democracy.

The larger context is to illustrate the domino effect of each element that can and does lead to unintended consequences in elections in each state. Because American elections are not truly designed as a streamlined process but rather as a patchwork quilt of laws, practices, political objectives, court decisions and partisan-driven agendas, solutions to the problems become more difficult to administer in ways that satisfy all desires.

State leaders need to consider how the effects of policies, politics, practices and procedures impact the voting process. The interplay of how state and local leaders - and sometimes the courts - respond to each of those factors most often determines the difference between success or problems in elections. Since faith in voting is paramount to the well-being of American democracy, focusing on the elements that affect voters' rights and confidence
in the fairness of voting is essential to developing successful solutions.

## Long Lines-Treat the Symptoms or Treat the Causes?

The first question to be answered is what constitutes a long line? Is the length of the line the problem or is it the amount of time that a voter waits in line? Experienced election officials will relate that voters don't mind lines as long as there is movement within the line and it keeps a steady progress. Wait times, however, do become troublesome when voters spend longer than one hour to vote.

From a national survey of 10,200 voters-200 in each state plus the District of Columbia-conducted by MIT and CalTech after the 2012 election, Charles Stewart of MIT reported publicly that voters nationwide reported waiting an average of 13 minutes to vote on Election Day. However, 3 percent of the voters reported waiting for more than one hour and the average wait time of that group of voters was 129 minutes. ${ }^{1}$

Are long wait times for voters simply a matter of poor election administration? While that may be true in some instances, it is unlikely to be the principal cause in all instances.

Length of Ballot. According to a survey ${ }^{2}$ conducted after Election 2012 by The Election Center, a nonprofit organization specializing in voter registration and election administration, many causes lead to longer wait times for voters. Some of the causes are due directly to actions by legislative bodies, such as state legislatures or county or city commissions, that create long ballots, which require far more time to study. Where there were long wait times, more than 58 percent of the election adminis-

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trators reported that the main cause of the line was the length of the ballot. For instance, in Florida, the legislature ordered 11 constitutional amendments be placed on the ballot in a presidential election year. Since one of the amendments was more than 600 words in length, the rate of voters casting ballots went from the previous average of 10 to 12 per hour to an average of four to five per hour.

If the state already has many offices on the ballot during a presidential year, then additional ballot issues will slow the rate at which voters are processed. Additionally, local governments - city, county, school boards and others-also add bond issues or referendums that further slow the rate of voting. To prevent long lines under these conditions, election administrators would have to know:

- How many voters can actually vote on the ballot per hour and then ensure that there are enough voting machines and related equipment to help relieve the congestion.
- Since voting equipment cannot be instantly purchased and pressed into service, however, election administrators need to consult a crystal ball one year in advance to guess whether ballots will be exceedingly long so they can purchase enough equipment well in advance of the election. While it is possible to predict the races that will appear on a ballot, except for special elections, it is almost impossible to predict the number of propositions that will be placed on a ballot by state and local governments.

Lack of Resources. Resources to buy and service additional voting equipment during 2009-12 were virtually nonexistent. Local and state governments traditionally have approached voting equipment and ballots as items to be purchased to handle the average number of voters per hour or per day, rather than providing enough equipment to handle the numbers of voters at peak periods. Funds previously available under the Help America Vote Act are no longer available in most states and already have been spent. At this time, it does not appear that Congress will continue funding for elections.

Peak Period Voting. Voters tend to come in waves, especially in presidential election years. Those waves most often follow the pattern - in descending order of the first two to three hours of the polls opening, then the last two hours of the day, with the middle hours around lunch usually being the smallest of the three waves. Purchasing additional voting equipment can take up to two years in some states and locales because of the governmentally required
bidding and purchasing processes. Rapidly adapting to changing needs on Election Day is difficult to accomplish even when local administrators see problems develop. Even ballots can involve purchasing decisions up to weeks or months in advance. In the Election Center survey, 20 percent of the election administrators indicated that lack of voting equipment or ballots was a contributing factor to long wait times.

In this one example of voting delays, we can see policies of state or local governments - rather than election administrators-about ballot issues and ballot length as significant contributors to waiting times. We also can see that resource allocation is an additional consideration since governments historically have been unwilling to fund sufficient resources to process peak period voting.

Election Administration Issues. Election administrators have pointed to their own problems in not correctly identifying potential delays and means to correct those problems in the future. Among the issues administrators said were within their responsibilities were:

- Not anticipating how long provisional voters will take to complete the registration process prior to voting a provisional ballot;
- Not anticipating that Election Day registrations could delay voting for all other voters. For states that have Election Day registration, the numbers appearing at the polls on the day of the election to register and then vote appeared to create significant delays, since it was taking seven to 10 minutes per voter to register first;
- States employing electronic pollbooks underestimated the time it takes to process voters on newer technology-and in a few instances, discovered that the electronic pollbooks didn't have all the voter registrations in the electronic format;
- Too many voters assigned to polling places. This can be a three-pronged problem of policy, resources and administration. If state law allows too many voters to be assigned to one precinct, then it contributes to the problem (policies around the nation allow for a low of 250 voters per precinct to more than 6,000 in others). Local funding decisions by non-election staff to reduce the number of polling places to save costs on both personnel and equipment also can influence success or failure. Election officials' decisions on check-in procedures or resource allocation also can slow voter processing; and
- Polling places that are too small to handle waves of voters. If the facility used for voting is not sufficient to handle large crowds with enough parking for voters, the end result may be long lines and long wait times. This problem is likely to worsen over time since schools, reacting to the events in Newtown, Conn., in 2012, likely will continue their push to remove schools as voting places. Policymakers likely will need to determine if schools should be used at all, or if it becomes clear that conducting elections without the use of schools is critical to the success of democracy, then policy may need to force schools to be closed to children on Election Day. Any consideration of forcing the election process to abandon schools as voting locations is likely to have one of the most dramatic impacts on the cost and conduct of elections in the U.S. Since the number of facilities that can provide parking and handle high volumes of people is limited, replacing schools as voting facilities will be difficult. Again, each of the elements of policy, resource allocation and administration of elections affect voter waiting times.


## Other Election Concerns with Policy Implications

While the wait time for voters gained the most attention in Election 2012, other issues loom where political considerations, policy decisions through laws or administrative interpretations by state leaders, or resource restrictions affect the ability to administer effective elections. Some of those reviewed here are:

- Absentee Ballots. Ballots not received by voters or not returned in time by voters affect the election process. The policies, most well intentioned to give voters maximum time to participate, have made it virtually impossible for election administrators to serve voters on absentee ballots if state law or regulation - the policy part of the decision - allows voters to request an absentee ballot in the week leading up to Election Day.
- If voters are still mailing in absentee ballot requests during that final week or final days, the voter is unlikely to be able to successfully cast his or her ballot.
- If the voter is allowed to request an absentee ballot any later than one week prior to Election Day, the election office may not have enough time to adequately process the request. Additionally, it leaves almost no time
for delivery of the absentee ballot to the voter in time to be received back prior to the legal cutoff date for accepting a mailed ballot.
- Recognize when policy needs to adjust or be changed: when administrative practice becomes too difficult to serve voters well, then the policy itself should change. Wiser policy choices are likely to be that requests for an absentee ballot need to end a minimum of one week before Election Day.There needs to be time for the ballot to be delivered, filled out and returned by the state's statutory deadline for processing.
- The volume of mailed ballots has grown so extensively in recent years that this is no longer a small percentage of voters using mailed ballots. Policymakers need to change policies to fit the conditions.
- Resource management is also a factor here. The U.S. Postal Service has reduced the number of mail processing centers and that affects the length of time it takes to respond to voters' requests, as well as the length of time it takes mail to arrive either to the voter or back to the election office. With the complications created by the problems facing the U.S. Postal Service, delivery times have grown ever longer and what used to take one day for delivery now can take as many as four days or longer.
- Policy choices have to reflect either a longer period of time for compliance prior to Election Day by establishing an earlier cutoff date for requesting a ballot, or a policy change in allowing ballots to be received and counted for a period of time after Election Day. Since the latter creates greater concerns about the integrity of an election, and perhaps even equal protection lawsuits, one choice becomes more likely than the other.
- Early Voting. Another resource issue is that election administration staffing has not grown commensurately with vastly increased volumes of mail, as well as large increases in voting age population. If a jurisdiction also engages in early voting-in-person voting prior to Election Daythe resources are stretched. That leaves election administrators struggling to hire experienced staff to handle not only the higher absentee ballot requests and/or ballot by mail efforts, but also to staff longer periods of early voting and still provide full service on Election Day. Factors affecting early voting:


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- Early voting policy decisions affect the success of an election. Forcing early voting into too few locations means not serving voters well and can lead to extraordinary wait times. This is principally a problem in urban jurisdictions.
- Policy decisions that mandate only certain facilities can be used as early voting sites also can affect success. Some facilities are simply too small to handle large numbers of voters. (Example: Most libraries in cities where automobiles are the principal mode of transportation are not ideal; there is rarely enough parking at such facilities and libraries are not normally designed to handle high volumes of people in peak periods.)
- Political considerations became the fodder of lawsuits in Election 2012 over whether to allow early voting during the weekend prior to Election Day in some locations; not all states allow it. Political activists strongly want early voting sites to be open on that last weekend prior to election so churches can encourage voters to go to the polls. The practical impact on election administration, however, is that it makes it very difficult for proper preparation for Election Day voting.
- Policymakers-and even judicial decision makers - need to at least consider how changes in policies affect election administration. Early voting requires the best and most capable of full-time and seasonal staff-the same individuals that are counted on for success on Election Day. Additionally, the lessons learned from states that have conducted early voting for the greatest number of years is that ending early voting on the Thursday or Friday before Election Day is truly necessary. Local election administrators need the time to prepare and distribute the pollbooks - both printed and electronic - so all Election Day polling places have current voting information. These considerations are not minor to the success of voting on Election Day. Good policies and good practices to serve the needs of voters are intertwined but all too often political objectives outweigh necessary administrative practices. Examples of some of these are:
- From an election administrator's point of view, early voting is allowed on other weekends so those same voters motivated on the last Sunday could just as easily have been motivated on a previous weekend.
- The inability to have enough time to process the information from early voting prior to Election Day can lead to the possibility of major errors on Election Day, which can mean confusion as to the actual winners of the election.
- A final consideration affects the time to convert voting equipment from use in early voting and to clear the totals so that you can verify the numbers for Election Day voting takes considerable time.
- Pulling those machines out of early voting sites and returning them to headquarters, preparing them and checking them for any needed repairs or servicing before being redistributed for Election Day use becomes critical. If not enough time is allowed to make the adjustments and logistics work, then there may not be enough equipment on Election Day if voter numbers increase in some areas.
- Some local jurisdictions have the resources to set aside these machines and not redeploy them, but that also means they are unavailable in times of greater Election Day voting.


## Policies and Politics Affect Practices and Procedures

Political considerations and policy decisions need to adequately address the administrative impact that can make the difference between success and failure in elections. Good elections don't just happen and bad ones are more costly than just in terms of money or resources. Faith is paramount to the success of American democracy - faith in the process, faith that the process is fair, faith that the constituent's vote will be counted correctly and faith that the outcomes are an accurate reflection of the public will.

## Looming Policy Issues Facing States

Voting Equipment. The largest resource challenge facing states and legislatures in the next five years is how to fund and replace aging voting equipment. For some states, that is a pressing decision. No rational individual wants to replace voting equipment in a presidential election year. New voting equipment always has a learning curve that impacts voters, political groups, election staff and poll workers. Equipment needs to be purchased and used in elections that are not high-turnout.

More first-time and occasional voters come out in presidential election years and they are voters who are most likely to be affected by any changes made to the process.

Policymakers will want to ensure voting equipment gets purchased and used in elections prior to presidential election years. Many state and local jurisdictions in America do not have an option of waiting until 2017 before purchasing new voting equipment. If there is acceptance that purchasing and using the equipment in 2016 is not a wise course of action, then purchasing must begin in 2013 and 2014.

Technical Skills and Services. The second major policy decision for many state governments is to recognize the changing nature of elections in America means that greater technical skills are needed in the elections professions. Both state and local governments must prepare for recruiting, hiring and training technical people for roles in elections. That is likely to mean higher personnel costs at both the state and local levels.

Election budgets are likely to escalate for a period of time until enough technically skilled staff are available to serve the needs of voters. The smallest 50 percent of election offices around the nation, where the entire election staff is one to three people, are unlikely to be able to afford those kinds of skills. That means states will need to provide those skills or contract for them through other sources. The model developed by the state of Georgia utilizing the technical services of engineering, software and hardware specialists through the Kennesaw State University is likely to be needed in more states.

Training Is Important to Success. Election administration has evolved significantly in the past 25 years and the professionalism of election and voter registration administrators has improved through training at the state and local level. The academic, innovative and challenging training offered through the Election Center's Professional Education Program has resulted in more than 700 election professionals achieving the status of Certified Election/Registration Administrator since 1994, when professional education was created for the election profession. Auburn University and the Election Center have developed academically based public administration courses specializing in election and voter registration administration.

That collaboration of academia, a nonprofit organization and professionals has dramatically shaped better election administration throughout America. Training is still the bedrock of advance-
ment and improvement in processes to serve voters and democracy. Ensuring that states begin to fully support the national certification and training also will be a key element in successful elections of the future.

## Conclusions

Policies are equally as important to the success of elections as administrative competency. Resources -funded or withheld-also determine the ability to conduct thriving elections. Political decisions and responding to political pressures also can greatly impact the difference between success and failure in elections.

Clearly states have immediate and long-term policy decisions facing them that will determine the likelihood of the continued health of American democracy. Good elections are likely to cost more in the near term-but the cost of bad elections is likely to far outweigh the advantages of delay. Solving the appropriate waiting time for voters is achievable and may be one of the less thorny issues confronting policymakers related to elections within the states. Good elections are not simply administrative excellence. They result from the proper mix of policies, politics, practices and procedures.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ CalTech/MIT Voting Technology Project, December 2012, Dr. Charles Stewart, cstewart@mit.edu.
${ }^{2}$ Election Center, Survey on Long Lines, November 2012, www.electioncenter.org.

## 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.
Table 6.1
STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2013-2017

| State <br> jurs or other |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

[^54]STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2013-2017—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Virginia ..................................... | G,LG,AG | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | G,LG,AG |
| Washington................................ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | G,LG,AG,A,CI,SS,SP,T (p) | ... |
| West Virginia.............................. |  |  | $\ldots$ | G,AG,AR,A,SS,T |  |
| Wisconsin................................... | SP | G,LG,AG,SS,T | $\ldots$ |  | SP |
| Wyoming.................................... | $\ldots$ | G,A,SS,SP,T | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ........................ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | G, LG | $\ldots$ |
| Guam........................................ | $\ldots$ | G,LG,AG,A | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands ..................... | $\ldots$ | G,LG (q) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico ................................ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | G | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands........................ |  | G,LG |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Totals for year |  |  |  |  |  |
| Governor ................................... | 2 | 38 | 3 | 13 | 2 |
| Lieutenant Governor ................... | 2 | 33 | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| Attorney General........................ | 1 | 31 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Agriculture ................................. | 0 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Auditor........................................ | 0 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Chief Financial Officer ................. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comptroller................................ | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comm. of Insurance.................... | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Secretary of State ........................ | 0 | 26 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Supt. of Public Inst. or |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comm. of Education................. | 1 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Treasurer..................................... | 0 | 24 | 3 | 9 | 0 |

 terms; the auditor was elected by the legislature in 2008 and will serve a 4-year term. $2020-2$; University of Michigan regents (8)-8-year terms, 2014-2, 2016-2,2018-2.2020-2. Wayne State University governors (8)-8-year terms, 2014-2,2016-2,2018-2;2020-2. State Board of Education (8)-8-year terms, 2014-2,2016-2, 2018-2,2020-2.
(g) Commissioner of Public Lands-4-year term, 2014.
(i) There are three Public Service Commissioners. One is up for election every two years. (3) -6 -year
(j) Tax Commissioner.
(l) Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.
(m) Adjutant general-4-year term.
(n) Title is Commissioner of School and Public Lands; Public Utility Commissioners (3)-6-year
terms, terms, 2014-1, 2016-1, 2018-1.
(q) The current governor and lieutenant governor are serving a 5 -year term to change future CNMI elections to even-numbered years.
websites, December 2012. 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.
$\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{Governor}$
LG - Lieutenant Governor
AG - Attorney General
AR - Agriculture
C - Comptroller/Controller
CFO - Chief Financial Officer
CI - Commissioner of Insurance
SS - Secretary of State
SP - Superintendent of P
T - Treasurer
(a) Corporation
(a) Corporation commissioners (5)-4-year terms, 2014-2 seats, 2016-3 seats. State Mine Inspector -
4-year term, 2014 election.
4-year term, 2014 election.
(b) Commissioner of Stat
(c) Five (5) Board of Equalization members are elected to serve 4 -year concurrent terms.
(d) Commissioner of Labor-4-year term, 2014 .
Table 6.2
STATE LEGISLATURE MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED: 2013-2017

| State or other jurisdiction | Total legislators |  | 2013 |  | 2014 |  | 2015 |  | 2016 |  | 2017 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly |
| Alabama.......................... | 35 | 105 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | 105 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Alaska............................. | 20 | 40 | $\ldots$ | ... | 10 | 40 | ... | ... | 10 | 40 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Arizona........................... | 30 | 60 | ... | ... | 30 | 60 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 30 | 60 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas.......................... | 35 | 100 | ... | $\ldots$ | 18 | 100 | ... | ... | 17 | 100 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| California ........................ | 40 | 80 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 20 | 80 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 20 | 80 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Colorado.......................... | 35 | 65 | $\ldots$ | ... | 18 | 65 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 | 65 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut..................... | 36 | 151 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 36 | 151 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 36 | 151 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Delaware ......................... | 21 | 41 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | 41 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11 | 41 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Florida ............................ | 40 | 120 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 20 (a) | 120 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 20 (b) | 120 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Georgia............................ | 56 | 180 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 56 | 180 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 56 | 180 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Hawaii............................. | 25 | 51 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 12 | 51 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 | 51 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Idaho.............................. | 35 | 70 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | 70 | ... | $\ldots$ | 35 | 70 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois............................. | 59 | 118 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 20 (c) | 118 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 20 (c) | 118 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana............................ | 50 | 100 | $\ldots$ | ... | 25 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ............................... | 50 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 25 (b) | 100 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 25 (a) | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ............................. | 40 | 125 | $\ldots$ | ... | 40 | 125 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 40 | 125 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky ......................... | 38 | 100 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 19 (a) | 100 | ... | $\ldots$ | 19 (b) | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana ......................... | 39 | 105 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 39 | 105 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maine.............................. | 35 | 151 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | 151 | ... | ... | 35 | 151 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland ......................... | 47 | 141 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 47 | 141 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts .................. | 40 | 160 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 40 | 160 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 40 | 160 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan......................... | 38 | 110 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 38 | 110 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 110 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Minnesota........................ | 67 | 134 | $\ldots$ | ... | 67 | 134 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 134 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi ....................... | 52 | 122 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  | 52 | 122 |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri.......................... | 34 | 163 | $\cdots$ | - | 17 (a) | 163 | $\cdots$ | . | 17 (b) | 163 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Montana .......................... | 50 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska ......................... | 49 | U | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 (a) | U | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 (b) | U | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada............................ | 21 | 42 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11 | 42 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 10 | 42 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire ................ | 24 | 400 |  | $\cdots$ | 24 | 400 | $\ldots$ |  | 24 | 400 |  |  |
| New Jersey ...................... | 40 | 80 | 40 | 80 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 80 | ... | ... | 40 | 80 |
| New Mexico .................... | 42 | 70 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 70 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 42 | 70 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York......................... | 63 | 150 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 63 | 150 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 63 | 150 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina................. | 50 | 120 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 50 | 120 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 50 | 150 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota................... | 47 | 94 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 (b) | 47 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 23 (a) | 47 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Ohio............................... | 33 | 99 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 17 (b) | 99 | $\cdots$ | ... | 16 (a) | 99 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Oklahoma........................ | 48 | 101 | $\ldots$ | ... | 24 (a) | 101 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 (b) | 101 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Oregon............................ | 30 | 60 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 | 60 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 | 60 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania .................... | 50 | 203 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 (a) | 203 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 (b) | 203 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island.................... | 38 | 75 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 38 | 75 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 38 | 75 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina.................. | 46 | 124 | $\ldots$ | . | ... | 124 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 46 | 124 | ... | $\cdots$ |

[^55]STATE LEGISLATURE MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED: 2013-2017—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Total legislators |  | 2013 |  | 2014 |  | 2015 |  | 2016 |  | 2017 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Senate | ouse/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate H | use/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly | Senate | House/Assembly |
| South Dakota.................. | 35 | 70 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | 70 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 35 | 70 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ....................... | 33 | 99 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 (b) | 99 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 (a) | 99 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas............................. | 31 | 150 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 | 150 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 | 150 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Utah.............................. | 29 | 75 | $\ldots$ |  | 14 | 75 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 15 | 75 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont........................... | 30 | 150 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 30 | 150 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 30 | 150 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia......................... | 40 | 100 | $\ldots$ | 100 |  |  | 40 | 100 |  |  | $\ldots$ | 100 |
| Washington...................... | 49 | 98 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 24 (b) | 98 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 25 (a) | 98 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| West Virginia.................. | 34 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 | 100 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ........................ | 33 | 99 |  | $\ldots$ | 17 (b) | 99 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 16 (a) | 99 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Wyoming .......................... | 30 | 60 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 (b) | 60 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 (a) | 60 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Dist. of Columbia ............. | 13 | U | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | U | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 | U | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa .............. | 18 | 20 |  | $\ldots$ | (d) | 20 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (d) | 20 |  | $\ldots$ |
| Guam............................ | 15 | U |  |  | 15 | U |  |  | 15 | U |  |  |
| No. Mariana Islands .......... | 9 | 20 | 6 | 20 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 | 20 |  |  | 3 | 18 |
| Puerto Rico (e) ................. | 29 | 51 | $\ldots$ | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 27 | 51 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ............ | 15 | U | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15 | U | $\ldots$ |  | 15 | U |  |  |
| State Totals...................... | 1,972 | 5,411 | 40 | 180 | 1,198 | 4,957 | 131 | 407 | 1,096 | 4,741 | 40 | 180 |
| Totals ............................... | 2,071 | 5,502 | 46 | 200 | 1,235 | 4,977 | 134 | 427 | 1,159 | 4,812 | 43 | 198 |

[^56]
## ELECTIONS

Table 6.3
METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES

| State or other <br> jurisdiction | Methods of nominating candidates |
| ---: | :--- |$\quad$| Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose |
| :--- | :--- |

## METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES - Continued

| State or other <br> jurisdiction | Methods of nominating candidates |
| ---: | :--- |

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state websites, March 2013.
Note: The nominating methods described here are for state offices; procedures may vary for local candidates. Also, independent candidates may have to petition for nomination.
Table 6.4
ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS (Formulas and dates of state elections)

| State or other jurisdiction | Type of primary | National (a) |  | State (b) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Primary | General | Primary | Runoff | General |
| Alabama..................... | Open | March, 2nd T <br> March 8, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, 1st T <br> June 3, 2014 | 6th T AP <br> July 15, 2014 | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Alaska........................ | Semi-Closed | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 4th T <br> Aug. 26, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Arizona...................... | Closed | Feb., 4th T (d) <br> Feb. 23, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | 10th T Prior Aug. 26, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Arkansas..................... | Open | T 3 wks. Prior to runoff May 24, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | T 3 wks. prior to runoff May 20, 2014 | June, 2nd T <br> June 10, 2014 | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| California ................... | Rep: Closed Dem: Semi-Closed | June, June 7,2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \begin{array}{l} \text { June } 3,2014 \text { (e) } \end{array} \\ & \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Colorado.................... | Closed | (c)(f) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, last T June 24, 2014 | $\cdots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Connecticut ................ | Closed | April, Last T <br> April 26, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 2nd T <br> Aug. 12, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Delaware .................... | Closed | April, 4th T <br> April 26, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 9,2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Florida ....................... | Closed | (c)(g) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | 12th T prior to General Aug. 12, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Georgia...................... | Open | (h) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | July, 3rd T (i) <br> July 15, 2014 | 21 days AP (i) <br> Aug. 5, 2014 | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Hawaii........................ | Rep: Closed Dem: Open | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 2nd S <br> Aug. 9, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Idaho.......................... | Rep: Closed Dem: Open | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | May, 3rd T <br> May 20, 2014 | $\cdots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Illinois........................ | Open | March, 3rd T <br> March 15, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | March, 3rd T <br> March 18, 2014 | $\cdots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Indiana....................... | Open | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May, } \star \\ & \text { May } 3,2016 \end{aligned}$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May, } \star \\ & \text { May 6,2014 } \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Iowa ........................... | Closed | (c)(j) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, June 3, 2014 | $\cdots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Kansas ........................ | Closed | (c)(k) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 1st T <br> Aug. 5, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Kentucky .................... | Closed | May, 1st T after 3rd M May 17, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | May, 1st T after 3rd M May 20, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Louisiana.................... | Closed | March, 3rd S after 1st T <br> March 19, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Oct., 2nd to last S (l) Oct. 24, 2015 | . | Nov., 4th S AP (1) <br> Nov. 21, 2015 |
| Maine ......................... | Closed | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, 2nd T <br> June 10, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |

[^57]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 | General | Primary | Runoff | General |
| Maryland .................... | Closed | April, 1st T <br> April 5, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, last T <br> June 24, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Massachusetts ............. | Semi-Closed | March, 1st T <br> March 1, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | 7th T Prior Sept. 16, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Michigan..................... | Open | Feb., 4th T <br> Feb. 23, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., * <br> Aug. 5, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Minnesota................... | Open | Feb., 1st T (c)(m) Feb. 2, 2016 | Nov <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 2nd T <br> Aug. 12, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Mississippi .................. | Open | March, 2nd T <br> March 8, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., $\star$ <br> Aug. 4, 2015 | 3rd T AP <br> Aug. 25, 2015 | Nov. <br> Nov. 3, 2015 |
| Missouri..................... | Open | Feb., „ <br> Feb. 2, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., „ <br> Aug. 5, 2014 | $\cdots$ | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Montana ..................... | Open | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \star \\ & \text { June } 7,2016 \end{aligned}$ | Nov <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, June 3, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Nebraska .................... | Semi-Closed | May, 1st T after 2nd M May 10, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | May, 1st T after 2nd M May 13, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Nevada....................... | Closed | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, 2nd T June 10, 2014 | $\cdots$ | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| New Hampshire ........... | Semi-Closed | Set by Secretary of State (n) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Sept., 2nd T <br> Sept. 9, 2014 | $\cdots$ | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| New Jersey .................. | Closed | June, » June 7, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, June 4, 2013 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 5, 2013 |
| New Mexico ................ | Closed | June, » <br> June 7,2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, June 3, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| New York.................... | Closed | Feb., 1st T <br> Feb. 2, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Sept., 1st T after 2nd M Sept. 9,2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| North Carolina............ | Semi-Closed (o) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May, } \star \\ & \text { May } 3,2016 \end{aligned}$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May, } \star \\ & \text { May 6,2014 } \end{aligned}$ | 7 wks. AP <br> June 24, 2014 | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| North Dakota.............. | Rep: Closed Dem: Open | (c)(p) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, 2nd T <br> June 10, 2014 | $\cdots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Ohio.......................... | Semi-Closed | March, $\star$ <br> March 8, 2016 | Nov Nov. 8, 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May, } \star \\ & \text { May 6,2014 } \end{aligned}$ | .. | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Oklahoma................... | Closed | March, 1st T <br> March 1, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, last T June 24, 2014 | Aug., 4th T <br> Aug. 26, 2014 | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Oregon....................... | Closed | May, 3rd T <br> May 17, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | May, 3rd T <br> May 20, 2014 | . | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | Closed | April, 4th T <br> April 26,2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | May, 3rd T <br> May 20, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov. <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |

[^58]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 | General | Primary | Runoff | General |
| Rhode Island............... | Semi-Closed | April, 4th T <br> April 26, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 9, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| South Carolina............ | Open | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, 2nd T June 10, 2014 | 2nd T AP <br> June 24, 2014 | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| South Dakota.............. | Rep: Closed Dem: Open | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \star \\ & \text { June 7, } 2016 \end{aligned}$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June, } \star \\ & \text { June } 3,2014 \end{aligned}$ | 3rd T AP <br> June 24, 2014 | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Tennessee ................... | Open | March, 1st T <br> March 1, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 1st TH <br> Aug. 7, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov, <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Texas .......................... | Open | March, 1st T <br> March 1, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | March, 1st T <br> March 4, 2014 | May, 4th T AP <br> May 27,2014 | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Utah........................... | Rep: Closed Dem: Open | Feb., 1st T <br> Feb. 2, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, 4th T <br> June 24, 2014 | ... | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Vermont..................... | Open | March, 1st T <br> March 1, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 4th T <br> Aug. 26, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Virginia...................... | Open | March, 1st T <br> March 1, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | June, 2nd T <br> June 11, 2013 | $\cdots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 5, 2013 |
| Washington................. | Rep: Closed Dem: Semi-Closed | May, 4th T (q) <br> May 24, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 1st T <br> Aug. 5, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| West Virginia............... | Semi-Closed | May, 2nd T <br> May 10, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | May, 2nd T <br> May 13, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Wisconsin ................... | Open | April, 1st T <br> April 5,2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 2nd T Aug. 12, 2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Wyoming .................... | Closed | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 1st T after 3rd M Aug. 19, 2014 | $\cdots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | Closed | April, 1st T <br> April 5,2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | April, 1st T <br> April 1,2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| American Samoa ......... | Open | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | (r) | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Guam......................... | Closed | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Sept., 1st S <br> Sept. 6,2014 | $\ldots$ | Nov., Nov. 4, 2014 |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | Closed | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N.A. } \\ & \text { N.A. } \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | Nov., <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |
| Puerto Rico................. | Rep: Open Dem: Closed | Rep: N.A. <br> Dem: June 5, 2016 | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N.A. } \\ & \text { N.A. } \end{aligned}$ | $\ldots$ | June 1, 2016 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands....... | Closed | (c) | Nov., <br> Nov. 8, 2016 | Aug., 1st S <br> Aug. 2, 2014 | . | Nov., $\star$ <br> Nov. 4, 2014 |

[^59]ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS
(Formulas and dates of state elections)
(j) 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.
(k) Kansas has not held a presidential primary since 1992, because the Legislature has not appropri(k) Kansas has not held a presidential primary since 1992, because the Legislature has not appropri-
ated money for that purpose. However, state statute grants the Kansas secretary of state the option of choosing a date that either coincides with at least 5 other states' delegate selection events or is on the first Tuesday in April or before.
(1) 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. $(\mathrm{m})$ 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. Unless the chairs of the two major political parties jointly propose a different date, the caucuses are held on the first Tuesday in February.
(n) The Secretary of State selects a date for the primary, which must be 7 days or more immediately
(o) Unaffiliated voters, by state statute and with permission of a party, may vote in a party primary.
crich foring in the states of Iowa and New (p) On one designated day, following presidential nominating contests in the states of lowa and New 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
(q) The Washington Legislature voted to suspend the 2012 presidential primary for budgetary reasons,
replacing it with caucuses. The primary is expected to return in 2016. (r) American Samoa does not conduct primary elections.
Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2013. Note: This table describes the basic formulas for determining when national and state elections will
be held. For specific information on a particular state, the reader is advised to contact the state election administration office. All dates provided are based on the state election formula and dates are subject to change.
$\star$ - First Tuesday after first Monday.
$\ldots$ - No provision.
M - Monday.
T - Tuesday.
TH - Thursday
S - Saturday.
AP - After primary.
N.A. - Not applicable.
(b) State refers to election in which a state executive official or legislator is to be elected. See Table 6.1,"State Executive Branch Officials to be Elected."
(c) The dates for presidential caucuses are set by the political parties.
(d) The Arizona governor can use his or her proclamation powers to
(d) The Arizona governor can use his or her proclamation powers to move the state's primary to a
date on which the event would have an impact on the nomination.
(e) In June 2010, California voters approved Proposition 410 . State primary elections will now be
open to all registered voters and the top two vote getters in every race-no matter their party affilia-
ither the first Tuesday in March (March 1, 2016)
date called for in the statute or moving up to the first Tuesday in February (Feb. 2, 2016).
Selection Committee. It may be no earlier than the first Tuesday in January and no later than the first
Tuesday in March in the year of the presidential preference primary. rently held in March, the presidential primary could be held as late as June 14.
(i) If the primary occurs during the same week of the national convention of either of the two major
parties, the primary will be moved to the second Tuesday in June, as long as the convention dates are announced prior to April 1 .

## ELECTIONS

Table 6.5
POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS

| State or other jurisdiction | Polls open | Polls close | Notes on hours (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .......................... | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | Polling places located in the Eastern Time Zone may be open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. ET. |
| 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 $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Idaho is in two time zones-MT and PT. |
| Illinois............................. | 6 a.m. | 7 p.m. |  |
| Indiana............................ | 6 a.m. | 6 p.m. | For those counties on Central time, polling places will observe these times in Central time. |
| Iowa ................................ | 7 a.m. | 9 p.m. |  |
| Kansas ............................ | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. | Counties may open the polls earlier and close them later. Several western counties are in the Mountain Time Zone. |
| Kentucky ......................... | 6 a.m. | 6 p.m. | Counties may be either in Eastern or Central Time Zones. |
| Louisiana......................... | 6 a.m. | 8 p.m. |  |
| Maine.............................. | Between 6 and 10 a.m. | 8 p.m. | Applicable opening time depends on variables related to the size of the precinct. |
| 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. | Some municipalities may open their polls as early as 5:45 a.m. |
| Michigan.......................... | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | Eastern Time Zone and Central Time Zone. |
| Minnesota........................ | 7 a.m. | 8 p.m. | A few polling places in small townships located outside the elevencounty metropolitan area may open as late as 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. | A polling place having fewer than 400 registered electors must be open from at least noon to 8 p.m. or until all registered electors in any precinct have voted, at which time that precinct in the polling place must be closed immediately. |
| Nebraska ......................... | 7 a.m MT/8 a.m. CT | 7 p.m. MT/8 p.m. CT |  |
| 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. |
| 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. | Precincts must have polls open by 9 a.m., but may choose to open as early as $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. In precencts in which 75 or fewer votes were cast in the last general election, the governing body may open the polls at twelve noon. Polls must remain open until 7 p.m., but may be open as late as 9 p.m. All determinations relating to polling hours must be made no later than 30 days prior to an election. |
| Ohio ................................ | 6:30 a.m. | 7:30 p.m. |  |
| Oklahoma......................... | 7 a.m. | 7 p.m. |  |

See footnotes at end of table.

## POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS—Continued

| State or other <br> jurisdiction | Polls open | Polls close |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Oregon............................... | 7 a.m. | Notes on hours (a) |  |

Table 6.6
VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

| State or other jurisdiction | Closing date for registration before general election (days) | Same-day registration | Online registration | Residency requirements <br> (a) | Registration in other places prohibited <br> (b) | Provision regarding mental competency |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ..................... | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S, 1 day | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Alaska........................ | 30 | $\ldots$ |  | S, D, 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Arizona...................... | 29 | ... | $\star$ | S, C, 29 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Arkansas..................... | 30 |  | $\ldots$ | C, 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| California ................... | 15 | $\star$ (c) | $\star$ | S | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Colorado.................. | 22 by mail, 8 online, Election Day | $\star$ | $\star$ | S, 22 | $\star$ |  |
| Connecticut ................ | 14 by mail, 7 in person, Election Day (d) | $\star$ (d) | $\star$ (d) | S, T | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Delaware .................... | 24 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Florida ........................ | 29 | $\ldots$ |  | S, C | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Georgia...................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ (e) | S, C | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Hawaii........................ | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Idaho.......................... | 25 or Election Day | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | S, C, 30 | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Illinois........................ | 28 (f) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S, P, 30 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana....................... | 29 | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | S, P, 30 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Iowa ............................ | 10 or Election Day | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Kansas ....................... | 21 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Kentucky .................... | 29 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S, P, 28 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Louisiana.................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | S, C, P, 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maine......................... | 21 by mail, up to Election Day in person | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | S, M | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maryland .................... | 21 (g) | (g) | $\star$ | S, 21 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Massachusetts ............. | 20 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Michigan..................... | 30 | $\cdots$ | ... | S, M, 30 | * |  |
| Minnesota................... | 20 or Election Day | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | S, 20 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Mississippi .................. | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S, C, 30 | * | * |
| Missouri...................... | 28 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S | $\ldots$ | * |
| Montana ..................... | 30 by mail or up to Election Day in person | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | S, 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Nebraska .................... | 17 by mail, 10 in person | ... | $\cdots$ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Nevada........................ | 30 by mail or at the DMV, 20 in person | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | S, C, 30; P, 10 | $\star$ | * |
| New Hampshire .......... | 10 or Election Day | * | $\ldots$ | S | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey .................. | 21 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S, C, 30 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ............... | 28 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | S | $\cdots$ | * |
| New York.................... | Postmarked 25 , received 20 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S, C, 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Carolina............ | 25 or Early Voting (h) | $\star(\mathrm{h})$ | $\ldots$ | S, C, 30 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota.............. | (i) | (i) | (i) | S, P, 30 | (i) |  |
| Ohio ............................ | 30 or Early Voting | $\star(\mathrm{j})$ | , | S, 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma................... | 24 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | S | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Oregon....................... | 21 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S, D, 30 | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island............... | 30 (k) | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ | $\cdots$ | S, C | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Carolina............ | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | S, C, P | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Dakota .............. | 15 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Tennessee ................... | 30 | ... | $\ldots$ | S | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Texas......................... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | S, C | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Utah .......................... | Postmarked 30, 15 in person (1) | ... | $\star$ | S, 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Vermont...................... | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | S, C | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia........................ | 22 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | S | * | $\star$ |
| Washington................. | 30 by mail, 15 delivered in person | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | S, 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| West Virginia............... | 21 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | S, C 30 | * | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin ................... | 20 or Election Day | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | S, P, 28 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Wyoming .................... | 30 or Election Day | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | S, P | * | $\star$ |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | 30 by mail, 15 in person, Election Day | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | D, 30 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| American Samoa ......... | 28 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | D, T | $\star$ | N.A. |
| Guam .......................... | 10 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | T | * | $\star$ |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | 60 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | T, 120 | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico................ | 50 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | T (m) | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | T, P, 90 | $\star$ | $\star$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of state election websites, May 2013.
Note: Previous editions of this chart contained a column for "Automatic cancellation of registration for failure to vote for $\qquad$ 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.
Key:
$\star$ - Provision exists.
... - No state provision.
N.A. - Information not available at press time.
(a) Key for residency requirements: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.
(b) State provision prohibiting registration or claiming the right to vote in another state or jurisdiction.
(c) California's same-day registration will take effect on January 1 of the year following the year in which the Secretary of State certifies that the state has a statewide voter registration database that complies with the requirements of the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002, (no sooner than January 2014).
(d) Connecticut's same-day registration takes effect on July 1, 2013. The state's online registration law takes effect on January 1, 2014.
(e) The Georgia Legislature passed legislation in 2012 directing the

Secretary of State to design and implement a system to allow for electronic voter registration, but it has not yet been implemented.
(f) Closing date for registration before the general election is 28 days before. Illinois now has grace period registration 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).
(g) Beginning January 1,2016, Maryland voters will be able to register and vote on the same day at early voting locations, but not on Election Day.
(h) North Carolina allows voters to register and vote on the same day at early voting locations, but not on Election Day.
(i) No voter registration.
(j) Ohio allows voters to register during the early voting period and cast an absentee ballot, but not on Election Day.
(k) Election-day registration is available, but voters who do so can vote only for the offices of President and Vice President, not in state or local races.
(1) Must be postmarked 30 days before an election if mailed. May register in person the 15th day before an election, but will be only be eligible to vote on Election Day, not in early voting.
(m) According to Electoral Law the voter must have a permanent residence in Puerto Rico to be a qualified elector.

Table 6.6a
VOTER INFORMATION

| State or other jurisdiction | Early voting allowed <br> (a) | Voter ID required <br> (b) | Photo ID required | Absentee voting |  |  | Provisions for felons |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Persons eligible for absentee voting (c) | Permanent absentee status available (d) | Absentee votes signed by witness or notary (e) | Voting rights revoked | Method/ process or provision for restoration |
| Alabama ..................... | No | Yes | Yes (f) | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | N or 2 W | $\star$ | $\bullet$ |
| Alaska........................ | Yes | Yes | No | No excuse required | $\cdots$ | N or 1 W | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Arizona...................... | Yes | Yes | No | No excuse required | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | - |
| Arkansas..................... | Yes | Yes | Yes (g) | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| California ................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Colorado*................... | Yes | Yes | No | No excuse required | $\star$ | ... | * | * |
| Connecticut ................. | No | Yes | No | Excuse required | ... | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ |
| Delaware .................... | No | Yes | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | - |
| Florida ........................ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No excuse required | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ |
| Georgia...................... | Yes | Yes | Yes | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Hawaii........................ | Yes | Yes | Yes | No excuse required | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | * |
| Idaho......................... | Yes | Yes | Yes | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Illinois......................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Indiana....................... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Iowa ........................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Kansas ....................... | Yes | Yes | Yes | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Kentucky .................... | No | Yes | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana.................... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | N or W | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maine......................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| Maryland .................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Massachusetts ............. | No | No | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ |
| Michigan..................... | No | Yes | Yes | Excuse required | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Minnesota................... | No | No | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | N or W | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Mississippi .................. | No | Yes (h) | Yes (h) | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | N (i) | $\star$ | - |
| Missouri..................... | No | Yes | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | N(j) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Montana | Yes | Yes | No | No excuse required | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Nebraska .................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Nevada....................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\bullet$ |
| New Hampshire ........... | No | No | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Jersey ................. | No | No | No | No excuse required | $\star$ | W or N | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Mexico ................ | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ |
| New York.................... | No | No | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Carolina.............. | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Dakota.............. | Yes | Yes | Yes (k) | No excuse required | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Ohio ........................... | Yes | Yes | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma................... | Yes | Yes | (1) | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | N (m) | * | * |
| Oregon*..................... | N.A. | No | No | No excuse required | $\star$ | ( | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania ............... | No | Yes (n) | Yes (n) | Excuse required | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ |  |
| Rhode Island............... | No | Yes | No (o) | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | N or $2 \mathrm{~W}(\mathrm{p})$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Carolina............ | No | Yes | Yes | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | N or W (q) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Dakota .............. | Yes | Yes | Yes | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | (r) | * | * |
| Tennessee ................... | Yes | Yes | Yes | Excuse required | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ | $\bullet$ |
| Texas.......................... | Yes | Yes (s) | Yes (s) | Excuse required | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Utah ........................... | Yes | Yes | No | No excuse required | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Vermont..................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia....................... | No | Yes | No (t) | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | W | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Washington* | N/A | No | No | No excuse required | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| West Virginia............... | Yes | No | No | Excuse required | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\cdots$ | W | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Wyoming .................... | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\bullet$ |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | Yes | No | No | No excuse required | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * |
| American Samoa ......... | Yes | No | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ |  | N.A. | N.A. |
| Guam ......................... | No | No | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | N | $\star$ | N.A. |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | Yes | N.A. | No | Excuse required | $\cdots$ | N | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico................. | Yes | Yes | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | (u) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | No | Yes | No | Excuse required | $\ldots$ | Affidavit | $\star$ | $\star$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## VOTER INFORMATION - Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of state election websites, May 2013.
*Note: Three states-Colorado, Oregon, and Washington-conduct elections by mail. All registered voters are automatically mailed a ballot prior to the election.
Key:
$\star$ - Provision exists.

-     - Limited voting restoration.
$\ldots$. No state provision.
N.A. - Information not available at press time.
(a) Early voting is usually done in person on the same equipment as that used on Election Day. An excuse is not required. Eight other states (Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia) offer in-person absentee voting but an excuse is required.
(b) Voter identification laws include both photo or non-photo identification requirements.
(c) Typical excuses include some or all of the following: absent on business; senior citizen; disabled persons; not absent, but prevented by employment from registering; out of state on Election Day; out of precinct on Election Day; absent for religious reasons; students; temporarily out of jurisdiction.
(d) State allows voters to be added to the permanent absentee voter list, in which an absentee ballot will be automatically sent for each election. No excuse is required. This does not include states that allow certain voters to be added to the list, including permanently disabled or ill voters, uniformed service members and their families, or people who live outside the United States.
(e) Absentee votes must be signed by, N-Notary or W-Witness. Numbers indicate the number of signatures required.
(f) Alabama's photo ID law will go into effect in 2014, if the state receives pre-clearance by the U.S. Department of Justice under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. The state has not yet applied for preclearance.
(g) Arkansas has passed legislation that will require voters to present a photo ID, but it will not take effect until either January 1, 2014 or when funds for the issuance of free IDs for voting purposes have been appropriated and are available.
(h) Mississippi voters approved a constitutional amendment in

November 2011 to require photo identification at the polls. However, it is currently blocked pending pre-clearance by the U.S. Department of Justice under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, and no voter ID provisions are currently in effect.
(i) Disabled voters do not need to have an absentee ballot notarized, but it must be witnessed.
(j) All absentee ballots must be notarized with the exception of the following: Missouri residents outside the U.S., including military on active duty and their immediate family members; permanently disabled voters and those voting absentee due to illness or physical disability; and caregivers.
(k) North Dakota's new photo ID requirement will go into effect on August 1, 2013.
(1) A Voter Identification Card issued by the County Election Board is the only valid proof of identity that does not include a photograph.
(m) All absentee ballots must notarized with the following exceptions: Physically incapacitated voters and voters who care for physically incapacitated persons (ballot affidavit must be witnessed by two people); voters in a nursing home; overseas voters.
(n) A state judge has temporarily blocked implementation of the state's requirement that voters show photo ID. Voters will be asked, but not required, to show an acceptable photo ID on Election Day.
(o) The state's photo ID requirement will take effect on January 1, 2014.
(p) All absentee ballots must be notarized or signed by two witnesses with the following exceptions: military and overseas voters.
(q) All absentee ballots must be notarized or signed by one witness, with the exception of qualified voters under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voters Act.
(r) Absentee ballot applications (not absentee ballots) are required to be notarized or submitted with a copy of the voter's photo identification.
(s) Photo identification requirement blocked pending pre-clearance by the U.S. Department of Justice under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, but other voter ID provisions remain in effect.
(t) The state's photo identification requirement goes into effect on July 1, 2014.
(u) Absentee ballot applications (not absentee ballots) are required to be certified by various officials, depending on the reason for voting absentee, such as a college registrar, employer, or medical official.
"
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 ${ }^{\text {In }}$ | Independent <br> and <br> third party | Other |  | Republican | Percent | Democrat | Percent | Independent and third party | Percent | Other | Percent |  |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut..................... | 2010 |  |  | ...(a) |  |  | 560,874 | 49.0 | 567,278 (b) | 49.5 | 17,629 | 1.5 | 18 | 0.0 | 1,145,799 |
| Delaware ......................... | 2012 | (c) | (c) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113,793 | 28.6 | 275,993 | 69.3 | 8,243 | 2.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 398,029 |
| Maine............................ | 2010 | 131,407 | 122,936 | 0 | 0 | 254,343 | 218,065 | 38.1 | 109,387 | 19.1 | 242,690 | 42.4 | 2,624 | 0.5 | 572,766 |
| Maryland..... | 2010 | 278,792 | 480,523 | 0 | 0 | 759,315 | 776,319 | 41.8 | 1,044,961 | 56.2 | 34,574 | 1.9 | 2,026 | 0.1 | 1,857,880 |
| Massachusetts ...... | 2010 | 218,656 | 358,145 | 0 | 0 | 576,801 | 964,866 | 42.0 | 1,112,283 | 48.4 | 217,290 | 9.5 | 2,600 | 0.1 | 2,297,039 |
| New Hampshire ............... | 2012 | 108,728 | 85,113 | 0 | 0 | 193,841 | 295,026 | 42.5 | 378,934 | 54.6 | 19,251 | 2.8 | 666 | 0.1 | 693,877 |
| New Jersey ....................... | 2009 | 334,215 | 209,304 | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | 543,519 | 1,174,445 | 48.5 | 1,087,731 | 44.9 | 161,508 | 6.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,423,684 |
| New York........................ | 2010 | 479,684 | (c) | 19,051 | 0 | 498,735 | 1,548,184 (d) | 33.3 | 2,911,721 (d) | 62.6 | 194,447 | 4.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,654,352 |
| Pennsylvania ..................... | 2010 | 852,416 | 1,021,068 | 0 | 0 | 1,873,484 | 2,172,763 | 54.5 | 1,814,788 | 45.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,987,551 |
| Rhode Island...................... | 2010 | 18,182 | 73,142 (c) | 0 | 0 | 91,324 | 114,911 | 33.6 | 78,896 | 23.0 | 148,483 | 43.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 342,290 |
| Vermont.......................... | 2012 | 9,322 (c) | 35,712 (c) | 753 | 0 | 45,787 | 110,940 | 37.6 | 170,749 | 57.8 | 12,754 | 4.3 | 969 | 0.3 | 295,412 |
| Regional total ................... |  | 2,431,402 | 2,385,943 | 19,804 | 0 | 4,837,149 | 8,050,186 | 43.1 | 9,552,721 | 51.2 | 1,056,869 | 5.7 | 8,903 | 0.0 | 18,668,679 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois............................ | 2010 | 767,485 | 915,726 | 5,086 | 0 | 1,688,297 | 1,713,385 | 45.9 | 1,745,219 | 46.8 | 271,142 | 7.3 | 243 | 0.0 | 3,729,989 |
| Indiana........................... | 2012 | 554,412 (c) | 207,365 (c) | 0 | 0 | 761,777 | 1,275,424 | 49.5 | 1,200,016 | 46.6 | 101,889 | 4.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2,577,329 |
| Iowa ....... | 2010 | 227,525 | 58,827 (c) | 0 | 0 | 286,352 | 592,494 | 52.8 | 484,798 | 43.2 | 38,014 | 3.4 | 6,707 | 0.6 | 1,122,013 |
| Kansas ............................ | 2010 | 321,080 | 74,754 (c) | 0 | 0 | 395,834 | 530,760 | 63.3 | 270,166 | 32.2 | 37,857 | 4.5 | 7 | 0.0 | 838,790 |
| Michigan........................ | 2010 | 1,048,384 | 528,822 | 0 | 0 | 1,577,206 | 1,874,834 | 58.1 | 1,287,320 | 39.9 | 63,907 | 2.0 | 27 | 0.0 | 3,226,088 |
| Minnesota....................... | 2010 | 130,408 | 442,137 | 17,714 | 0 | 590,259 | 910,462 | 43.2 | 919,232 | 43.6 | 275,463 | 13.1 | 1,864 | 0.1 | 2,107,021 |
| Nebraska .... | 2010 | 170,090 | 57,463 (c) | 0 | 0 | 227,553 | 360,645 | 73.9 | 127,343 | 26.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 487,988 |
| North Dakota................... | 2012 | 95,483 (c) | 52,238 (c) | 0 | 0 | 147,721 | 200,525 | 63.1 | 109,048 | 34.3 | 7,974 | 2.5 | 267 | 0.1 | 317,814 |
| Ohio................ | 2010 | 746,719 (c) | 630,785 (c) | 5,331 | 0 | 1,382,835 | 1,889,186 | 49.0 | 1,812,059 | 47.0 | 150,591 | 3.9 | 633 | 0.0 | 3,852,469 |
| South Dakota................... | 2010 | 83,817 | (c) | 0 | 0 | 83,817 | 195,046 | 61.5 | 122,037 | 38.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 317,083 |
| Wisconsin ....................... | 2010 | 618,828 | 235,762 | 2,437 | 0 | 857,027 | 1,128,941 | 52.3 | 1,004,303 | 46.5 | 25,671 | 2.2 | 59 | 0.0 | 2,158,974 |
| Regional total ................... |  | 4,764,231 | 3,203,879 | 30,568 | 0 | 7,998,678 | 10,671,702 | 51.5 | 9,081,541 | 43.8 | 972,508 | 4.7 | 9,807 | 0.0 | 20,735,558 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama ............ | 2010 | 492,897 (e) | 318,330 | 0 | 0 | 811,227 | 860,272 | 57.9 | 625,052 | 42.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,485,324 |
| Arkansas........................... | 2010 | (c) | (c) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 262,784 | 33.6 | 503,336 | 64.4 | 14,513 | 1.9 | 700 | 0.1 | 781,333 |
| Florida ............................ | 2010 | 1,294,438 | 871,335 | 0 | 0 | 2,165,773 | 2,619,335 | 48.9 | 2,557,785 | 47.7 | 123,831 | 2.3 | 58,784 | 1.1 | 5,359,735 |
| Georgia........................... | 2010 | 680,499 | 395,467 | 0 | 0 | 1,075,966 | 1,365,832 | 53.0 | 1,107,011 | 43.0 | 103,194 | 4.0 | 124 | 0.0 | 2,576,161 |
| Kentucky ....................... | 2011 | 142,108 | (c) | 0 | 0 | 142,108 | 294,034 | 35.3 | 464,245 | 55.7 | 74,860 | 9.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 833,139 |
| Louisiana (f)................... | 2011 | 673,239 | 288,161 | 12,528 | 49,235 | 1,023,163 | 673,239 (f) | 65.8 | 288,161 | 28.2 | 12,528 | 1.2 | 49,235 | 4.8 | 1,023,163 |
| Mississippi........................ | 2011 | 289,788 | 412,530 (g) | ) | 0 | 702,318 | 544,851 | 61.0 | 348,617 | 39.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 893,468 |
| Missouri........................ | 2012 | 557,406 | 314,158 | 2,500 | 0 | 874,064 | 1,160,265 | 42.5 | 1,494,056 | 54.8 | 73,509 | 2.7 | 53 | 0.0 | 2,727,883 |
| North Carolina................... | 2012 | 897,137 | 934,287 | 0 | 0 | 1,831,424 | 2,447,988 | 54.7 | 1,931,750 | 43.2 | 95,154 | 2.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,474,892 |
| Oklahoma....................... | 2010 | 249,069 | 263,688 | 0 | 0 | 512,757 | 625,506 | 60.4 | 409,261 | 39.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,034,767 |
| South Carolina................. | 2010 | 422,251 (h) | 189,348 | 0 | 0 | 611,599 | 690,525 | 51.4 | 630,534 | 46.9 | 20,114 | 1.5 | 3,025 | 0.2 | 1,344,198 |
| Tennessee ........................ | 2010 | 725,408 | 284,894 (c) | 0 | 0 | 1,010,302 | 1,041,545 | 65.0 | 529,851 | 33.1 | 30,092 | 1.9 | 61 | 0.0 | 1,601,549 |
| Texas............................. | 2010 | 1,484,542 | 680,548 | 0 | 0 | 2,165,090 | 2,737,481 | 55.0 | 2,106,395 | 42.3 | 128,727 | 2.6 | 7,267 | 0.1 | 4,979,870 |
| Virginia.......................... | 2009 | (a) | 319,168 | 0 | 0 | 319,168 | 1,163,523 | 58.7 | 818,901 | 41.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1,982,424 |
| West Virginia................... | 2012 | 81,019 | 354,849 | 0 | 0 | 435,868 | 299,682 | 45.7 | 331,116 | 50.5 | 25,236 | 3.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 656,034 |
| Regional total.................. |  | 7,989,801 | 5,626,763 | 15,028 | 49,235 | 13,680,827 | 16,786,862 | 52.6 | 14,146,071 | 44.8 | 701,758 | 2.2 | 119,249 | 0.4 | 31,753,940 |

[^60]VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION — Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Date of last election | Primary election |  |  |  |  | General election |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Republican | Democrat | Independen and third party | Other | Total votes | Republican | Percent | Democrat | Percent | Independen and third party | Percent | Other | Percent | Total votes |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska............................. | 2010 | 107,982 | 46,427 (i) | 0 | 0 | 154,409 | 151,318 | 59.1 | 96,519 | 37.7 | 7,457 | 2.9 | 898 | 0.4 | 256,192 |
| Arizona........................... | 2010 | 585,851 | 286,565 (c) | ) 4,485 | 0 | 876,901 | 938,934 | 54.3 | 733,935 | 42.5 | 54,850 | 3.2 | 362 | 0.0 | 1,728,081 |
| California (j) .................... | 2010 | 2,377,079 | 2,395,287 | 85,097 | 0 | 4,857,463 | 4,127,391 | 40.9 | 5,428,149 | 53.8 | 539,282 | 5.3 | 363 | 0.0 | 10,095,185 |
| Colorado......................... | 2010 | 390,108 | 303,245 (c) | ) 2,246 | 0 | 695,599 | 199,034 | 11.1 | 912,005 | 51.0 | 676,605 | 37.8 | 86 | 0.0 | 1,787,730 |
| Hawaii ............................. | 2010 | 44,599 | 236,607 | 679 | 0 | 281,885 | 157,311 | 41.1 | 222,724 | 58.2 | 2,548 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 382,583 |
| Idaho.. | 2010 | 167,617 | 27,412 | 0 | 0 | 195,029 | 267,483 | 59.1 | 148,680 | 32.9 | 36,372 | 8.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 452,535 |
| Montana | 2012 | 81,526 | 175,043 | 0 | 0 | 256,569 | 158,268 | 32.5 | 318,670 | 65.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 9,796 | 2.0 | 486,734 |
| Nevada. | 2010 | 175,040 | 114,391 | 0 | 0 | 289,431 | 382,350 | 53.4 | 298,171 | 41.6 | 23,777 | 3.3 | 12,231 | 1.7 | 716,529 |
| New Mexico ..................... | 2010 | 122,269 | 109,318 (c) | (c) 0 | 0 | 231,587 | 321,219 | 53.3 | 280,614 | 46.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 994 | 0.2 | 602,827 |
| Oregon............................ | 2010 | 314,087 | 374,404 | 0 | 0 | 688,491 | 694,287 | 47.8 | 716,525 | 49.3 | 39,523 | 2.7 | 3,213 | 0.2 | 1,453,548 |
| Utah.............................. | 2012 |  |  | . (a) |  |  | 412,151 | 64.1 | 205,246 | 31.9 | 25,909 | 4.0 | 1 | 0.0 | 643,307 |
| Washington...................... | 2012 | 695,116 | 712,952 | 10,884 | 23,505 | 1,442,457 | 1,404,124 | 46.8 | 1,598,738 | 53.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,002,862 |
| Wyoming ........................ | 2010 | 105,760 | 22,851 | 0 | 0 | 128,611 | 123,780 | 65.7 | 43,240 | 22.9 | 5,362 | 2.8 | 16,081 | 8.5 | 188,463 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| American Samoa (k)......... | 2012 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |  | 0 | 0.0 | 5,908 | 47.1 | 6,645 | 52.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 12,553 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands............. | 2010 | N.A. | 14,046 | 0 | 0 | 14,046 | 0 | 0.0 | 17,535 | 56.3 | 13,580 | 43.6 | 45 | 0.1 | 31,160 |
| Puerto Rico ....................... | 2012 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |  | 876,473 | 47.1 | 889,444 | 47.8 | 81,876 | 4.4 | 13,568 | 0.7 | 1,861,361 |

 (R) received 65.8 percent of the vote, the four Democrats received 28.2 percent of the vote and the other five candidates received the remaining 6 percent of the vote. No runoff election was required. than $50 \%$ of the vote. The vote total in the runoff election was 323,284 .
more than $50 \%$ of the vote. The vote total in the runoff election was 359,334 .
(i) The Democratic Primary combines the candidates from the Democratic Party, the Libertarian
Party, and the Alaskan Independence Party.
(j) California became an open primary state after passage of Proposition 14 in the June 2010 election. The top two vote-getters in primary races for congressional, state legislative and statewide offices, (k) The results diplayed in the table are from the Nov. 20, 2012, runoff election.
(d) Democratic vote includes 146,648 from the Independent Party and 154,843 from the Working
Families Party. The Republican vote includes 232,281 from the Conservative Party and 25,821 from
the Taxpayers Party.
(e) In the Republican primary in Alabama, a runoff was held because no candidate received more
than $50 \%$ of the vote. The vote total in the runoff election was 465,736 .
(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, he is elected
to the office. If no candidate receives a majority vote, then a single election is held between the two

Table 6.8
VOTER TURNOUT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION: 2004, 2008 AND 2012
(In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | 2012 |  |  | 2008 |  |  | 2004 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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......................... | 234,564 | 137,263 | 129,140 | 227,719 | 189,391 | 128,628 | 208,247 | 170,937 | 122,501 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut .... | 2,757 | 1,641 | 1,558 | 2,682 | 2,210 | 1,645 | 2,574 | 1,823 | 1,579 |
| Delaware ........................... | 692 | 418 | 414 | 659 | 602 | 391 | 594 | 554 | 376 |
| Maine.. | 1,054 | 779 | 725 | 1,037 | 1,000 | 731 | 1,042 | 957 | 741 |
| Maryland. | 4,421 | 2,509 | 2,707 | 4,259 | 3,429 | 2,632 | 3,922 | 3,070 | 2,396 |
| Massachusetts................... | 5,129 | 3,230 | 3,184 | 5,016 | 4,220 | 3,103 | 4,931 | 3,973 | 2,927 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 1,029 | 666 | 711 | 1,017 | 864 | 708 | 991 | 856 | 684 |
| New Jersey .......... | 6,727 | 3,656 | 3,638 | 6,622 | 5,379 | 3,868 | 6,669 | 5,009 | 3,612 |
| New York.......................... | 15,053 | 8,395 | 7,117 | 14,884 | 12,031 | 7,675 | 14,206 | 11,837 | 7,448 |
| Pennsylvania..................... | 9,910 | 6,031 | 5,742 | 9,646 | 8,730 | 5,995 | 9,404 | 8,367 | 5,770 |
| Rhode Island ..................... | 829 | 510 | 446 | 824 | 701 | 470 | 803 | 709 | 437 |
| Vermont.. | 497 | 356 | 299 | 489 | 454 | 325 | 490 | 445 | 312 |
| Regional total.................... | 48,097 | 28,191 | 26,542 | 47,135 | 39,620 | 27,543 | 45,626 | 37,600 | 26,282 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois.. | 9,701 | 5,823 | 5,242 | 9,653 | 7,790 | 5,578 | 9,519 | 7,499 | 5,274 |
| Indiana. | 4,876 | 2,838 | 2,625 | 4,758 | 4,515 | 2,751 | 4,420 | 4,163 | 2,468 |
| Iowa.. | 2,318 | 1,547 | 1,582 | 2,276 | 2,076 | 1,537 | 2,212 | 2,107 | 1,522 |
| Kansas | 2,126 | 1,349 | 1,160 | 2,079 | 1,750 | 1,751 | 2,038 | 1,694 | 1,188 |
| Michigan... | 7,540 | 5,127 | 4,731 | 7,624 | 7,471 | 5,044 | 7,541 | 7,164 | 4,839 |
| Minnesota ... | 4,020 | 2,756 | 2,937 | 3,937 | 3,200 | 2,910 | 3,823 | 2,977 | 2,828 |
| Nebraska.. | 1,367 | 804 | 794 | 1,328 | 1,157 | 801 | 1,257 | 1,160 | 778 |
| North Dakota .................... | 523 | 361 (c) | 323 | 496 | (c) | 317 | 487 | (c) | 316 |
| Ohio. | 8,806 | 5,601 | 5,581 | 8,715 | 8,163 | 5,698 | 8,604 | 7,973 | 5,426 |
| South Dakota.................... | 611 | 406 | 364 | 599 | 508 | 382 | 573 | 502 | 395 |
| Wisconsin. | 4,347 | 2,908 | 3,071 | 4,280 | 3,405 | 2,983 | 4,119 | 2,957 (c) | 2,997 |
| Regional total................... | 46,235 | 29,520 | 28,410 | 45,745 | 40,035 | 24,174 | 44,593 | 38,196 | 28,031 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama........................... | 3,647 | 2,224 | 2,074 | 3,504 | 2,841 | 2,100 | 3,252 | 2,597 | 1,883 |
| Arkansas ........................... | 2,204 | 1,256 | 1,069 | 2,134 | 1,686 | 1,087 | 1,951 | 1,686 | 1,055 |
| Florida. | 14,799 | 7,994 | 8,474 | 14,207 | 11,248 | 8,358 | 12,539 | 10,301 | 7,610 |
| Georgia... | 7,196 | 4,076 | 3,898 | 7,013 | 5,266 | 3,924 | 6,080 | 4,249 | 3,285 |
| Kentucky ... | 3,316 | 2,113 | 1,797 | 3,237 | 2,907 | 1,827 | 3,012 | 2,819 | 1,796 |
| Louisiana.......................... | 3,415 | 2,425 | 1,994 | 3,213 | 2,945 | 1,961 | 3,249 | 2,923 | 1,957 |
| Mississippi. | 2,212 | 1,532 | 1,286 | 2,150 | 1,873 | 1,290 | 2,014 | 1,865 | 1,140 |
| Missouri... | 4,563 | 3,013 | 2,757 | 4,453 | 4,181 | 2,925 | 4,297 | 4,194 | 2,731 |
| North Carolina.................. | 7,254 | 4,455 | 4,505 | 6,843 | 6,226 | 4,311 | 6,453 | 5,527 | 3,501 |
| Oklahoma.. | 2,822 | 1,603 | 1,335 | 2,717 | 2,184 | 1,463 | 2,515 | 2,143 | 1,464 |
| South Carolina. | 3,545 | 2,304 | 1,964 | 3,347 | 2,554 | 1,921 | 3,214 | 2,315 | 1,618 |
| Tennessee.. | 4,850 | 2,854 | 2,459 | 4,685 | 3,978 | 2,600 | 4,284 | 3,532 | 2,437 |
| Texas. | 18,280 | 9,493 | 7,994 | 17,281 | 13,575 | 8,077 | 16,071 | 13,098 | 7,411 |
| Virginia ............................ | 6,147 | 3,546 | 3,854 | 5,885 | 5,044 | 3,724 | 5,194 | 4,528 | 3,195 |
| West Virginia... | 1,466 | 883 | 670 | 1,424 | 1,212 | 713 | 1,406 | 1,169 | 744 |
| Regional total.................... | 85,717 | 49,771 | 46,132 | 82,093 | 67,720 | 46,281 | 75,531 | 62,946 | 41,827 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska.............................. | 523 | 317 | 300 | 501 | 496 | 326 | 460 | 472 | 313 |
| Arizona............................ | 4,763 | 2,934 | 2,299 | 4,668 | 2,987 | 2,321 | 3,800 | 2,643 | 2,038 |
| California......................... | 27,959 | 13,864 | 13,039 | 27,169 | 23,209 | 13,214 | 22,075 | 16,557 | 12,589 |
| Colorado.. | 3,804 | 2,299 | 2,570 | 3,668 | 3,209 | 2,401 | 3,246 | 2,890 | 2,130 |
| Hawaii.............................. | 1,056 | 466 | 437 | 997 | 691 | 454 | 873 | 647 | 429 |
| Idaho.. | 1,139 | 666 | 652 | 1,091 | 862 | 655 | 996 | 798 | 613 |
| Montana ............................ | 766 | 491 | 484 | 738 | 668 | 490 | 680 | 596 | 450 |
| Nevada.............................. | 2,036 | 996 | 1,015 | 1,905 | 1,208 | 968 | 1,580 | 1,094 | 830 |
| New Mexico ...................... | 1,541 | 746 | 784 | 1,469 | 1,193 | 830 | 1,318 | 1,105 | 756 |
| Oregon.............................. | 2,965 | 2,005 | 1,789 | 2,884 | 2,154 | 1,828 | 2,665 | 2,120 | 1,837 |
| Utah ................................. | 1,893 | 1,095 | 1,017 | 1,828 | 1,433 | 905 | 1,522 | 1,278 | 928 |
| Washington....................... | 5,143 | 3,367 | 3,126 | 4,932 | 3,630 | 3,037 | 4,596 | 3,508 | 2,883 |
| Wyoming .......................... | 428 | 239 | 251 | 397 | 276 | 255 | 370 | 246 | 244 |
| Regional total................... | 54,014 | 29,485 | 27,746 | 52,247 | 42,016 | 30,620 | 44,181 | 33,954 | 26,040 |
| Regional total without California $\qquad$ | 26,055 | 15,621 | 14,724 | 25,078 | 18,807 | 17,406 | 22,106 | 17,397 | 13,451 |
| Dist. of Columbia............... | 501 | 295 | 294 | 475 | 427 | 267 | 435 | 384 | 228 |

Sources: U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election, 2004, 2008, 2012. U.S. Census Bureau, Resident Population of Voting Age and Percent Casting Votes - States, as of July 1, 2010. U.S. Census Bureau, Table 4a: Reported Voting and Registration, for States: November 2010. U.S. Census Bureau, Current

Population Survey, December 2008. The Council of State Governments' survey of election officials, January 2009, January 2005.

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) No statewide registration required.

# 2012 Ballot Propositions 

By John G. Matsusaka

Voters decided 186 ballot propositions in 39 states in 2012, approving 63 percent of them. The electorate swung to the left on some issues, with potential breakthrough victories for advocates of marijuana legalization in Colorado and Washington, and same-sex marriage in Maine, Maryland and Washington. Other high-profile issues included taxes, the death penalty and illegal immigration.

## Overview

Voters decided 186 ballot propositions in 39 states in 2012, with 174 propositions on ballots in November. The number of propositions was slightly more than the 183 in 2010 and 174 in 2008, but down from the 225 in 2006. Voters approved 63 percent of the measures they faced during the entire year, and 63 percent in November. See Table A for a summary, and Table B for a list of all propositions.

The busiest state was Alabama, with 12 proposed constitutional amendments for the year, all but one of which passed muster with voters. Florida had 11 propositions, California had 10, and Arizona, Louisiana and Oregon had nine propositions each. As is typical, most of the propositions-122-were placed on the ballot by legislatures. Sixty-one propositions were placed on the ballot by citizen petition, consisting of 48 initiatives and 13 referendums. ${ }^{1}$ Three measures were placed on the ballot by constitutional requirement. As usual, voters were much more skeptical toward initiatives than legislative propositions, approving only 42 percent of the year's initiatives, compared to 73 percent of legislative measures.

## Initiative Trends

Initiatives are the most visible type of ballot proposition and have the greatest impact. They are also the most contentious and attract the lion's share of campaign contributions. Advocates see the initiative process as offering citizens an opportunity to wrest control of government from the special interests they believe dominate the legislature; while opponents see the process as a tool that increases the influence of wealthy and organized interest groups. South Dakota was the first state to adopt the process, in 1898, followed by Utah in 1900 and Oregon in 1902. By 1918, 19 states had adopted the process, and adoption has continued at the rate of about one state every 20 years. Mississippi was the last state to adopt the initiative process, in 1992, bringing the total number of states that allow initiatives to $24 .{ }^{2}$

The 48 initiatives in 2012 is an increase from 46 in 2010, but below the 68 in 2008 and 78 in 2006. The highest number of initiatives in a single year is 93 in 1996. Figure A shows the number of initiatives by decade, beginning in 1904 when the first initiatives appeared on the ballot in Oregon. Initiatives were common in the first four decades of the 20th century. Many of the initiatives were fueled by tensions between the new urban majorities in many states and the rural interests that controlled state legislatures. Initiative activity tailed off in the middle decades of the century, with only 89 measures from 1961 to 1970. Beginning in the late 1970s, initiative use picked up again, following California's Proposition 13 in 1978 that set off a national tax revolt. Each successive decade set a new record for the number of initiatives, peaking with 389 from 1991 to 2000. Fifty-eight initiatives have reached the ballot so far in the current decade, hinting at a decline in initiative activity from recent levels, but still historically high.

In terms of individual states, Oregon remains the overall leader, having voted on 363 initiatives since adopting the process in 1902. California is a close second with 352 initiatives since adopting the process in 1911. Rounding out the top five are Colorado with 218, North Dakota with 183 and Arizona with 174. Initiative activity remains particularly high in the Western half of the country. East of the Mississippi River, Arkansas has voted on the most initiatives at 121.

## Breakthrough Issues

## Marijuana

Marijuana legalization may have been the biggest ballot proposition story of 2012. For the first time ever, two states approved propositions that legalized recreational use of marijuana. Colorado's Amendment 64 was approved 55-45 and Washington's I-502 was approved 56-44. A third legaliza-

Table A: State-by-State Totals for 2012

| State | Initiatives | Referendums | Legislative measures | Constitutional convention | Total | Notable issues |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama (a) ........... | ... | $\ldots$ | 12 (11) | ... | 12 (11) | Environmental trust fund, right to education |
| Alaska (b) .............. | 2 (1) | $\ldots$ | 1 (1) | 1 (0) | 4 (2) | Transportation bonds, coastal area planning |
| Arizona.................. | 2 (0) | $\cdots$ | 7 (4) | ... | 9 (4) | Sales tax increase, crime victims' rights, open primary |
| Arkansas................ | 1 (0) |  | 2 (1) | $\ldots$ | 3 (1) | Sales tax for road bonds, medical marijuana |
| California (c).......... | 12 (5) | 1 (1) | ... | $\ldots$ | 13 (6) | Income and sales tax increase, death penalty, tobacco tax |
| Colorado................ | 2 (2) | $\ldots$ | 1 (1) | $\ldots$ | 3 (3) | Marijuana legalization, campaigns spending limits |
| Florida ................... | ... | $\cdots$ | 11 (3) | $\ldots$ | 11 (3) | Health care system, public funding abortion, property taxes |
| Georgia (d)............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 (2) (h) | $\ldots$ | 3 (2) (h) | Sales tax, charter schools |
| Hawaii................... |  |  | 2 (0) | $\ldots$ | 2 (0) | Revenue bonds |
| Idaho..................... | $\ldots$ | 3 (0) | 2 (2) | $\ldots$ | 5 (2) | Teacher evaluation, collective bargaining, online classes |
| Illinois.................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 (0) | $\ldots$ | 1 (0) | Public employee pension benefits |
| Kansas ................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 (1) | $\ldots$ | 1 (1) | Property tax on boats |
| Kentucky ............... | $\ldots$ |  | 1 (1) | $\ldots$ | 1 (1) | Right to hunt and fish |
| Louisiana................. |  |  | 9 (8) | $\ldots$ | 9 (8) | Gun laws, Medicaid trust fund for elderly |
| Maine..................... | 1 (1) |  | 4 (3) | $\ldots$ | 5 (4) | Same-sex marriage, bond issues |
| Maryland ................ | ... | 3 (3) | 4 (4) | $\ldots$ | 7 (7) | Same-sex marriage, tuition for illegal immigrants |
| Massachusetts ......... | 3 (2) |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3 (2) | Medical marijuana, physician-assisted suicide |
| Michigan................ | 5 (0) | 1 (1) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6 (1) | Right to collective bargaining, renewable energy |
| Minnesota............... |  |  | 2 (0) | $\ldots$ | 2 (0) | Same-sex marriage, voter ID |
| Missouri (e)............. | 2 (1) |  | 3 (2) | $\ldots$ | 5 (3) | School prayer, parental notification for abortion |
| Montana ................ | 1 (1) | 1 (1) | 3 (3) | $\cdots$ | 5 (5) | Medical marijuana, services for illegal immigrants, abortion |
| Nebraska ............... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4 (2) | $\ldots$ | 4 (2) | Term limits, right to hunt, legislator salaries |
| Nevada.................... |  |  | 1 (1) |  | 1 (1) | Legislative sessions |
| New Hampshire ...... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 (0) | 1 (0) | 3 (0) | Taxes on income |
| New Jersey ............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2 (2) | ... | 2 (2) | Bonds for colleges, benefits for judges |
| New Mexico ........... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 (8) | $\ldots$ | 8 (8) | Three bond proposals |
| North Carolina (f)... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 (1) | $\ldots$ | 1 (1) | Same-sex marriage |
| North Dakota (g).... | 5 (2) | 1 (1) | 3 (3) | $\ldots$ | 9 (6) | Property taxes, smoking limits, farming rights |
| Ohio...................... | 1 (0) | ... |  | 1 (0) | 2 (0) | Redistricting |
| Oklahoma............... | ... | $\ldots$ | 6 (6) | ... | 6 (6) | Racial preferences, property taxes |
| Oregon.................. | 7 (2) | $\ldots$ | 2 (2) | $\ldots$ | 9 (4) | Marijuana legalization, casinos, estate tax |
| Rhode Island.......... | . | $\ldots$ | 7 (7) | $\ldots$ | 7 (7) | Slot parlors, five bond proposals |
| South Carolina........ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 (1) | $\ldots$ | 1 (1) | Governor and Lt Governor election |
| South Dakota .......... | 1 (0) | 2 (0) | 4 (2) | $\ldots$ | 7 (2) | Sales tax increase, teacher evaluation system |
| Utah ...................... | ... | ... | 2 (2) | $\ldots$ | 2 (2) | Severance tax revenue, property tax exemption |
| Virginia.................. |  |  | 2 (2) | $\ldots$ | 2 (2) | Eminent domain limit |
| Washington............. | 3 (3) | 1 (1) | 4 (1) | $\ldots$ | 8 (5) | Marijuana legalization, same-sex marriage, charter schools |
| West Virginia.......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 (0) | $\ldots$ | 1 (0) | Term limits for sheriffs |
| Wyoming ................. | $\ldots$ |  | 3 (2) | $\ldots$ | 3 (2) | Right to hunt and fish, health care mandates |
| Total...................... | 48 (20) | 13 (8) | 122 (89) | 3 (0) | 186 (117) |  |

Source: Initiative \& Referendum Institute (www.iandrinstitute.org),
Note: The table reports the total number of propositions during 2012. Except as noted below, all propositions appeared on the ballot on November 6. The main entry is the number of propositions appearing; the number approved is in parentheses. A referendum in which the original law was retained is considered to have been "approved."

Key:
(a) Alabama: includes one legislative measure from September 18 that was approved.
(b) Alaska: includes two initiatives from August 28, one of which was approved.
(c) California: includes two initiatives from June 5, one of which was approved.
(d) Georgia: includes one legislative measure from July 31 that was partially approved.
(e) Missouri: includes one legislative measure from August 7 that was approved.
(f) North Carolina: includes one legislative measure from May 8 that was approved.
(g) North Dakota: includes four measures from June 12, one legislative measure (approved), two initiatives (both failed), and one referendum (approved).
(h) Georgia's July ballot measure was approved by 3 of 12 regions, here classified as not approved.

Figure A: Number of Initiatives by Decade


Source: Initiative \& Referendum Institute.
tion initiative, Oregon's Measure 80, was rejected 47-53. The approval of these initiatives represents a breakthrough in a decades-long campaign by legalization advocates, and hints that the public may be rethinking how to approach the issue of drugs. In 2008, Massachusetts voters approved Question 2 that decriminalized small amounts of marijuana, making possession of less than one ounce subject only to a $\$ 100$ fine. In 2010, California voters narrowly rejected (47-53) Proposition 19 that would have legalized personal use. Legalization initiatives in the more distant past had failed by large margins. Reformers hope that over time, the experience of Colorado and Washington will demonstrate that decriminalization does not increase crime and addiction, and that will encourage other states to follow suit. A wild card is what position federal authorities will take because federal law prohibits possession of marijuana.

Medical marijuana advocates scored victories in Massachusetts (Question 3) and Montana (IR124), where voters approved laws enabling medical use of marijuana. Before Election Day, 17 states permitted medical marijuana. Arkansas voters narrowly rejected-49-51-Issue 5, which would have
made Arkansas the first Southern state to permit medical marijuana.

## Same-Sex Marriage

Another big story from the election is same-sex marriage, as gay marriage advocates achieved their first victory at the polls after a long run of defeats across the country. Surveys suggest public opinion has shifted dramatically in support of gay marriage over the past decade, yet before Nov. 6, all statelevel victories for same-sex marriage have come from courts or legislatures. Before 2012, citizens had voted to ban gay marriage in 30 of 31 proposition elections. See Table C for a complete list of same-sex marriage propositions.

On Nov. 6, Maine voters approved Question 1, an initiative legalizing gay marriage, by a 53-47 margin. Maryland and Washington voters affirmed same-sex marriage laws approved by their state legislatures, turning back referendums that would have repealed the laws - 52-48 in Maryland and $54-46$ in Washington. A third victory for gay rights occurred in Minnesota, where voters rejected Amendment 1, which would have banned samesex marriage. Gay marriage proponents hope these

# Table B: Complete List of Statewide Ballot Propositions in 2012 

| State | Type | Result | Short description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama |  |  |  |
| Amendment (Sept. 18) | L/CA | Approved 65-35 | Authorizes state to transfer \$145.8 million from Alabama Trust Fund. |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Approved 75-25 | Extends payments of natural gas royalties to Forever Wild Land Trust. |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Approved 69-31 | Increases bond limit to $\$ 750$ million. |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Approved 68-32 | Defines Stockton Landmark District. |
| Amendment 4 | L/CA | Failed 39-61 | Removes constitutional language declaring right to education. |
| Amendment 5 | L/CA | Approved 69-31 | Transfers assets and liabilities of city of Prichard to city of Mobile. |
| Amendment 6 | L/CA | Approved 59-41 | Prohibits mandatory participation in health care system. |
| Amendment 7 | L/CA | Approved 67-33 | Requires secret ballots in union elections. |
| Amendment 8 | L/CA | Approved 69-31 | Sets legislator salaries to median household income in the state. |
| Amendment 9 | L/CA | Approved 58-42 | Reaffirms legislature's authority to pass laws relating to corporations. |
| Amendment 10 | L/CA | Approved 54-46 | Removes some restrictions on legislature's power to regulate banks. |
| Amendment 11 | L/CA | Approved 66-34 | Prohibits certain taxes and regulations in Lawrence County. |
| Alaska |  |  |  |
| Ballot Measure 1 (Aug. 28) | I/ST | Approved 50.1-49.9 | Allows cities to increase property tax exemption with voter approval. |
| Ballot Measure 2 (Aug. 28) | I/ST | Failed 38-62 | Creates Alaska Coastal Management Program. |
| Bonding Proposition A | L/ST | Approved 58-42 | \$453,499,200 bond issue for transportation projects. |
| Ballot Measure 1 | X | Failed 33-67 | Calls a constitutional convention. |
| Arizona |  |  |  |
| Prop 114 | L/CA | Approved 80-20 | Crime victims not subject to damage claims from criminals. |
| Prop 115 | L/CA | Failed 28-72 | Increases length of terms for judges. |
| Prop 116 | L/CA | Failed 44-56 | Limits personal property tax exemption. |
| Prop 117 | L/CA | Approved 57-43 | Lowers the assessed value of property. |
| Prop 118 | L/CA | Approved 51-49 | Sets annual distribution from state permanent funds. |
| Prop 119 | L/CA | Approved 62-38 | Allows state to exchange public lands to protect military facilities. |
| Prop 120 | L/CA | Failed 32-68 | Declares state's sovereignty over natural resources within its border. |
| Prop 121 | I/CA | Failed 33-67 | Establishes "top two" primary election system. |
| Prop 204 | I/ST | Failed 36-64 | Renews 1 cent sales tax with revenue dedicated to schools. |
| Arkansas |  |  |  |
| Issue 1 | L/CA | Approved 58-42 | 0.5\% sales tax for road projects. |
| Issue 2 | L/CA | Failed 43-57 | Authorizes bond issues by local districts. |
| Issue 5 | I/ST | Failed 49-51 | Allows medical marijuana. |
| California |  |  |  |
| Prop 28 (June 5) | I/CA | Approved 61-39 | Allows legislators to serve longer terms in one house. |
| Prop 29 (June 5) | I/ST | Failed 49.8-50.2 | Imposes 5 cent/cigarette tax to fund cancer research. |
| Prop 30 | I/CA | Approved 55-45 | Increases income and sales tax temporarily. |
| Prop 31 | I/CA+ST | Failed 39-61 | Various reforms to budget process. |
| Prop 32 | I/ST | Failed 43-57 | Prohibits use of payroll-deducted union funds for political purposes. |
| Prop 33 | I/ST | Failed 45-55 | Permits insurance premiums to depend on previous coverage. |
| Prop 34 | I/ST | Failed 48-52 | Abolishes death penalty. |
| Prop 35 | I/ST | Approved 81-19 | Increases criminal penalties for human trafficking. |
| Prop 36 | I/ST | Approved 69-31 | Weakens three-strikes law. |
| Prop 37 | I/ST | Failed 49-51 | Requires labels on genetically modified food. |
| Prop 38 | I/ST | Failed 29-71 | Increases income tax rates for 12 years. |
| Prop 39 | I/ST | Approved 61-39 | Increase corporate taxes, spends $\$ 2.8$ billion on clean energy. |
| Prop 40 | R/ST | Approved 72-28 | Confirms state senate district lines. |
| Colorado |  |  |  |
| Amendment S | L/CA | Approved 56-44 | Miscellaneous changes to state personnel system. |
| Amendment 64 | I/CA | Approved 55-45 | Legalizes marijuana for recreational use. |
| Amendment 65 | I/CA | Approved 74-26 | Call for campaign spending limits. |

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## Complete List of Statewide Ballot Propositions in 2012, Continued

| State | Type | Result | Short description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Florida |  |  |  |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Failed 49-51 | Prohibits mandatory participation in a health care system. |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Approved 63-37 | Extends eligibility for property tax exemption to veterans. |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Failed 42-58 | Bases expenditure limit on inflation instead of income growth. |
| Amendment 4 | L/CA | Failed 43-57 | Places more limits on increases in property tax assessments. |
| Amendment 5 | L/CA | Failed 37-63 | Rules of court, judicial appointments, and judicial impeachment. |
| Amendment 6 | L/CA | Failed 45-55 | Prohibits use of public funds to pay for abortions. |
| Amendment 8 | L/CA | Failed 45-55 | Prohibits denial of government benefits based on religion. |
| Amendment 9 | L/CA | Approved 62-38 | Authorizes property tax relief to spouse of certain military veterans. |
| Amendment 10 | L/CA | Failed 45-55 | Increases personal property tax exemption. |
| Amendment 11 | L/CA | Approved 61-39 | Allows property tax relief for low income elderly homeowners. |
| Amendment 12 | L/CA | Failed 42-58 | Changes student representation on state university board of governors. |
| Georgia |  |  |  |
| Referendum 1 (July 31) | L/ST | See note (a) | T-SPLOST: Local sales tax for transportation projects. |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Approved 59-41 | Authorizes legislature to create charter schools. |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Approved 64-36 | Authorizes state agencies to enter into multiyear rental agreements. |
| Hawaii |  |  |  |
| Amendment | L/CA | Failed 55-45 (b) | Authorizes revenue bonds to repair dams and reservoirs. |
| Amendment | L/CA | Failed 55-45 (b) | Authorizes chief justice to appoint temporary emeritus judges. |
| Idaho |  |  |  |
| SJR 102 | L/CA | Approved 74-26 | Assigns probation decisions to state board of correction. |
| HJR 2aa | L/CA | Approved 73-27 | Establishes a right to hunt and fish. |
| Prop 1 | R/ST | Failed 43-57 | To confirm law restricting teacher collective bargaining. |
| Prop 2 | R/ST | Failed 42-58 | To confirm law providing performance pay for teachers. |
| Prop 3 | R/ST | Failed 33-67 | To confirm law requiring students to take online courses. |
| Illinois |  |  |  |
| Amendment | L/CA | Failed 44-56 (c) | Requires three-fifths vote of legislature to increase pension benefits. |
| Kansas |  |  |  |
| Amendment | L/CA | Approved 53-47 | Reduces property tax on boats. |
| Kentucky |  |  |  |
| Amendment | L/CA | Approved 84-16 | Establishes a right to hunt and fish. |
| Louisiana |  |  |  |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Approved 71-29 | Prohibits diversion of Medicaid trust fund revenue. |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Approved 73-27 | Limits court decisions relating to guns. |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Approved 64-36 | Requires advance filing of bills on public retirement system. |
| Amendment 4 | L/CA | Approved 74-26 | Expands property tax exemption for spouses of veterans. |
| Amendment 5 | L/CA | Approved 70-30 | No retirement benefits to public employees who committed felony in office. |
| Amendment 6 | L/CA | Failed 42-58 | Property tax exemption in city of New Iberia. |
| Amendment 7 | L/CA | Approved 61-39 | Changes composition of constitutional boards and commissions. |
| Amendment 8 | L/CA | Approved 52-48 | Property tax exemption for businesses selling out of state. |
| Amendment 9 | L/CA | Approved 56-44 | Procedural requirements for creation of a special district. |
| Maine |  |  |  |
| Question 1 | I/ST | Approved 53-47 | Permits same-sex marriage. |
| Question 2 | L/ST | Failed 49-51 | \$11.3 M bond issue for higher education. |
| Question 3 | L/ST | Approved 61-39 | $\$ 5 \mathrm{M}$ bond issue for land conservation. |
| Question 4 | L/ST | Approved 72-28 | \$51.5 M for transportation projects. |
| Question 5 | L/ST | Approved 63-37 | \$7,925,000 bond issue for water projects. |

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## Complete List of Statewide Ballot Propositions in 2012, Continued

| State | Type | Result | Short description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maryland |  |  |  |
| Question 1 | L/CA | Approved 88-12 | Requires judges in Prince George's County to be practicing lawyers. |
| Question 2 | L/CA | Approved 88-12 | Requires judges in Baltimore County to be practicing lawyers. |
| Question 3 | L/CA | Approved 88-12 | Removal from office of elected officials convicted of crimes. |
| Question 4 | R/ST | Approved 59-41 | To confirm law allowing illegal aliens to pay in-state tuition. |
| Question 5 | R/ST | Approved 64-36 | To confirm new congressional district lines. |
| Question 6 | R/ST | Approved 52-48 | To confirm law permitting same-sex marriage. |
| Question 7 | L/ST | Approved 52-48 | Expands commercial gaming in Prince George's County. |
| Massachusetts |  |  |  |
| Question 1 | I/ST | Approved 86-14 | Requires used car dealers to provide repair history. |
| Question 2 | I/ST | Failed 49-51 | Permits physician-assisted suicide. |
| Question 3 | I/ST | Approved 63-37 | Permits medical use of marijuana. |
| Michigan |  |  |  |
| Proposal 12-1 | R/ST | Failed 47-53 | To confirm special powers for local governments in emergencies. |
| Proposal 12-2 | I/CA | Failed 43-57 | Establishes right to collective bargaining for public and private sector. |
| Proposal 12-3 | I/CA | Failed 38-62 | Requires utilities to obtain $25 \%$ of electricity from clean energy sources. |
| Proposal 12-4 | I/CA | Failed 44-56 | Regulates home care providers. |
| Proposal 12-5 | I/CA | Failed 31-69 | Requires $2 / 3$ vote of legislature for new taxes. |
| Proposal 12-6 | I/CA | Failed 41-59 | Requires referendum to construct international bridges and tunnels. |
| Minnesota |  |  |  |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Failed 48-52 | Bans same-sex marriage. |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Failed 47-53 | Requires voters to show identification at polls in order to vote |
| Missouri |  |  |  |
| Amendment 2 (Aug. 7) | L/CA | Approved 83-17 | Declares the right to express religious beliefs, pray in school. |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Failed 24-76 | Gives governor more control over selection of judicial commission. |
| Prop A | I/ST | Approved 64-36 | Allows city of St. Louis to establish municipal police force. |
| Prop B | I/ST | Failed 49-51 | Increases tobacco taxes, dedicates revenue to health education. |
| Prop E | L/ST | Approved 62-38 | Requires legislature or voters to approve health care exchange. |
| Montana |  |  |  |
| LR-120 | L/ST | Approved 71-29 | Requires parental notification before abortion by minor. |
| LR-121 | L/ST | Approved 80-20 | Denies state services to illegal immigrants. |
| LR-122 | L/ST | Approved 67-33 | Prohibits mandatory participation in a health care system. |
| IR-124 | R/ST | Approved 57-43 | To confirm law limiting medical marijuana. |
| I-166 | I/ST | Approved 75-25 | Declares that corporations do not have constitutional rights. |
| Nebraska |  |  |  |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Approved 83-17 | Impeachment allowed for misdemeanor in pursuit of a government office. |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Approved 77-23 | Establishes a right to fish, trap, and hunt. |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Failed 35-65 | Weakens legislative term limits. |
| Amendment 4 | L/CA | Failed 32-68 | Raises annual salary of state legislators from \$12,000 to \$22,500. |
| Nevada |  |  |  |
| Ballot Question 1 | L/CA | Approved 54-46 | Allows legislature to convene a special legislative session. |
| New Hampshire |  |  |  |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Failed 43-57 (d) | Makes chief justice the administrative head of state courts. |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Failed 49-51 | Prohibits new taxes on personal income. |
| Question 3 | X | Failed 36-64 | Calls a constitutional convention. |
| New Jersey |  |  |  |
| Public Question 1 | L/ST | Approved 63-37 | \$750 M bond issue for state colleges. |
| Public Question 2 | L/CA | Approved 83-17 | Allows benefit contributions to be deducted from salaries of judges. |

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## Complete List of Statewide Ballot Propositions in 2012, Continued

| State | Type | Result | Short description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Mexico |  |  |  |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Approved 60-40 | Adds two members to judicial standards commission. |
| Amendment 2 | L/CA | Approved 81-19 | Increases required qualifications for public regulation commissioners. |
| Amendment 3 | L/CA | Approved 51-49 | Removes authority of public regulation commission to regulate corporations. |
| Amendment 4 | L/CA | Approved 51-49 | Removes authorty of public regulation commission to regulate insurance. |
| Amendment 5 | L/CA | Approved 62-38 | Establishes a public defender department. |
| Bond Question A | L/ST | Approved 63-37 | \$10,335,000 bond issue for senior citizen facilities. |
| Bond Question B | L/ST | Approved 62-38 | \$9,830,000 bond issue for library acquisition and construction. |
| Bond Question C | L/ST | Approved 61-39 | \$120 million bond issue for higher education and special schools. |
| North Carolina |  |  |  |
| Amendment 1 (May 8) | L/CA | Approved 61-39 | Bans same-sex marriage. |
| North Dakota |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Constitutional Measure } 1 \\ & \text { (June 12) } \end{aligned}$ | L/CA | Approved 60-40 | Limits appointment of legislators to certain offices. |
| Initiated Constitutional <br> Measure 2 (June 12) | I/CA | Failed 23-77 | Replaces property taxes with income and sales taxes. |
| Initiated Constitutional <br> Measure 3 (June 12) | I/CA | Failed 36-64 | Prohibits government from withholding benefits to religious organizations. |
| Referendum Measure 4 (June 12) | R/ST | Approved 67-33 | To confirm removal of "Fighting Sioux" nickname for University of North Dakota. |
| Constitutional Measure 1 | L/CA | Approved 71-29 | Repeals provision allowing poll tax. |
| Constitutional Measure 2 | L/CA | Approved 89-11 | Requires executive officials to take oath of office. |
| Initiated Constitutional <br> Measure 3 (June 12) | I/CA | Approved 67-33 | Declares the right to engage in modern farming and ranching. |
| Initiated Statutory <br> Measure 4 | I/ST | Approved 67-33 | Prohibits smoking in public and work places. |
| Initiated Statutory <br> Measure 5 | I/ST | Failed 35-65 | Makes it a felony to maliciously harm a dog, cat, or horse. |
| Ohio |  |  |  |
| Issue 1 | X | Failed 32-68 | Calls a constitutional convention. |
| Issue 2 | I/CA | Failed 37-63 | Creates a bipartisan state redistricting commission. |
| Oklahoma |  |  |  |
| State Question 758 | L/CA | Approved 68-32 | Limits property tax increases to no more than 3\% per year. |
| State Question 759 | L/CA | Approved 59-41 | Prohibits discrimination/preferential treatment based on race, sex, ethnicity. |
| State Question 762 | L/CA | Approved 59-41 | Removes governor from state parole process. |
| State Question 764 | L/CA | Approved 57-43 | Authorizes $\$ 300$ million bond issue by water resources board. |
| State Question 765 | L/CA | Approved 60-40 | Authorizes creation of state public welfare commission. |
| State Question 766 | L/CA | Approved 65-35 | Exempts intangible property from taxation. |
| Oregon |  |  |  |
| Measure 77 | L/CA | Approved 59-41 | Provides processes for government action in event of a disaster. |
| Measure 78 | L/CA | Approved 72-28 | Modernizes terminology and spelling in constitution. |
| Measure 79 | I/CA | Approved 59-41 | Prohibits new real estate transfer taxes. |
| Measure 80 | I/ST | Failed 47-53 | Legalizes marijuana possession and sales. |
| Measure 81 | I/ST | Failed 35-65 | Prohibits gill net fishing in inland waters. |
| Measure 82 | I/CA | Failed 28-72 | Authorizes privately owned casinos if approved by local voters. |
| Measure 83 | I/ST | Failed 29-71 | Authorizes a specific individual to operate a privately owned casino. |
| Measure 84 | I/ST | Failed 46-54 | Phases out inheritance/estate taxes on large estates. |
| Measure 85 | I/CA | Approved 60-40 | Allocates unanticipated corporate income tax revenue to education. |

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# Complete List of Statewide Ballot Propositions in 2012, Continued 

| State | Type | Result | Short description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rhode Island |  |  |  |
| Question 1 | L/CA | Approved 71-29 | Permits Twin River slot parlor to become a full casino. |
| Question 2 | L/CA | Approved 67-33 | Permits Newport Grand slot parlor to become a full casino. |
| Question 3 | L/ST | Approved 66-34 | \$50 million bond issue for higher education facilities. |
| Question 4 | L/ST | Approved 77-23 | \$90 million bond issue for veterans' homes. |
| Question 5 | L/ST | Approved 74-26 | $\$ 20$ million bond issue for water projects. |
| Question 6 | L/ST | Approved 70-30 | $\$ 20$ million bond issue for land conservation. |
| Question 7 | L/ST | Approved 62-38 | \$25 million bond issue to provide affordable homes. |
| South Carolina |  |  |  |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Approved 56-44 | Requires governor/lt. governor to run for office together. |
| South Dakota |  |  |  |
| Amendment M | L/CA | Failed 30-70 | Removes requirements concerning governance of corporations. |
| Amendment N | L/CA | Failed 37-63 | Allows legislature to set mileage reimbursement rate for legislators. |
| Amendment O | L/CA | Approved 57-43 | Sets required transfer from cement plant trust fund to general fund. |
| Amendment P | L/CA | Approved 65-35 | Requires state to propose and approve balanced budget. |
| Initiated Measure 15 | I/ST | Failed 43-57 | Increases sales tax with revenue for education and health. |
| Referred Law 14 | R/ST | Failed 42-58 | To confirm law that reallocates contractors' excise tax payments. |
| Referred Law 16 | R/ST | Failed 33-67 | To confirm teacher evaluation law that eliminates tenure. |
| Utah |  |  |  |
| Amendment A | L/CA | Approved 51-49 | Allocates some severance tax revenue to permanent trust fund. |
| Amendment B | L/CA | Approved 68-32 | Provides a property tax exemption for persons in military. |
| Virginia |  |  |  |
| Question 1 | L/CA | Approved 74-26 | Prohibits use of eminent domain to transfer property to a private use. |
| Question 2 | L/CA | Approved 82-18 | Restricts delays in start of "veto" sessions of legislature. |
| Washington |  |  |  |
| I-1185 | I/ST | Approved 64-36 | Requires $2 / 3$ legislative vote or popular vote to raise taxes. |
| I-1240 | I/ST | Approved 51-49 | Authorizes creation of 40 charter schools over next five years. |
| R-74 | R/ST | Approved 54-46 | To confirm law legalizing same-sex marriage. |
| I-502 | I/ST | Approved 56-44 | Legalizes production, possession, and use of marijuana. |
| SJR 8221 | L/CA | Approved 63-37 | Reduces maximum level of state debt. |
| SJR 8223 | L/CA | Failed 44-56 | Authorizes universities to invest funds. |
| Advisory Vote 1 | L/Adv | Failed 43-57 | To maintain a tax deduction for financial institutions. |
| Advisory Vote 2 | L/Adv | Failed 45-55 | To maintain a tax on petroleum products. |
| West Virginia |  |  |  |
| Amendment 1 | L/CA | Failed 48-52 | Removes term limits on sheriffs. |
| Wyoming |  |  |  |
| Amendment A | L/CA | Approved 77-23 | Prohibits mandatory participation in a health care system. |
| Amendment B | L/CA | Approved 89-11 | Establishes a right to hunt, fish, and trap wildlife. |
| Amendment C | L/CA | Failed 42-58 (e) | Expands duties of district court commissioner. |

Source: Initiative \& Referendum Institute.
Key:
I - Initiative
L - Legislative measure
R - Referendum
CA - Constitutional amendment
ST - Statute
X - Constitutional requirement
Adv - Advisory
(a) T-SPLOST (Transportation Special-Purpose Local-Option Sales Tax). Approved in three of 12 regions.
(b) Hawaii requires approval by majority of all ballots (including blank ballots and overvotes).
(c) Illinois' amendment required $60 \%$ in favor to pass.
(d) New Hampshire requires two-thirds in favor to be approved.
(e) Wyoming requires approval by majority of all ballots (including blank ballots).
are the breakthrough victories that trigger a wave of legalization across the country.

## Spotlight on California

California, given its size and culture of citizen lawmaking, has given birth to some of the most famous and controversial ballot propositions and is always watched nationally for emerging trends. The state's November 2012 ballot was filled with a wide variety of high-profile issues that attracted more than \$390 million in campaign spending. Table D provides a summary of campaign contributions for the state's 11 propositions.

Most attention focused on Propositions 30 and 38, both of which proposed temporary tax increases in order to relieve an imbalance between spending and revenue, and channel more money to education. Proposition 30, sponsored by Gov. Jerry Brown, proposed to increase the income tax on annual income higher than $\$ 250,000$ for seven years and increase the sales tax by 0.25 percent for four years. The proposition was supported by public employee unions, who provided most of the funding and was opposed by taxpayer groups. Proposition 38, sponsored by lawyer and education activist Molly Munger, proposed to raise income taxes across the board for 12 years, dedicating 60 percent of the new revenue to education. Proposition 38 was opposed by Brown's coalition, partly out of fear that it might confuse voters and lead to the defeat of both tax measures. Spending on the two propositions approached record levels, with more than $\$ 100$ million raised for and against Prop 30, and \$48 million (almost all from Munger) raised for and against Prop 38. Voters gave the governor a clear win, approving Prop 30 by a 55-45 margin and rejecting Prop 38 by a 29-71 margin.

Another fiercely contested measure was Proposition 32, which would have prohibited union dues from being used for political purposes without express approval of members, and prohibited individuals and organizations that do business with the state from contributing to campaigns. Public employee unions treated Prop 32 as a mortal threat, channeling about $\$ 70$ million into the campaign against the measure; total spending on Prop 32 exceeded $\$ 100$ million. Voters rejected the initiative by a 43-57 margin, a wider gap than for similar measures in 1998 and 2005 - both of which were rejected by a 47-53 margin.

Another high-profile initiative was Proposition 34, which proposed to abolish capital punishment in the state. The initiative statute would have been
retroactive, converting all existing death row sentences to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Proponents argued that taxpayers would save up to $\$ 100$ million per year by converting death row inmates to lifetime terms. Voters rejected the proposition by a 48-52 margin. California is one of 33 states that currently permit capital punishment.

Proposition 37 proposed to require labels on food made from genetically modified organisms also known as GMO. Proponents argued that the law gives consumers the right to know how their food has been produced, but would not restrict choices by banning the sale of GMO food. Early surveys showed strong support for the measure, but support eroded dramatically in the final stages of the campaign in the face of a strong campaign against the measure that raised $\$ 46$ million, largely from grocers and food manufacturers. Opponents, including the American Medical Association, argued that there was no basis for stigmatizing GMO food and that doing so could even be harmful by stunting the development of GMO food. The measure was opposed by most of the major newspapers in the state. Voters narrowly rejected the proposition by a 49-51 margin on Election Day.

Proposition 39 proposed eliminating a loophole that allowed multistate firms to avoid taxes through certain accounting choices, estimated to cost the state about $\$ 1$ billion per year in lost tax revenue. The proposition also dedicated $\$ 550$ million annually for five years for clean energy projects. The measure was largely funded by hedge fund manager Tom Steyer, who contributed $\$ 32.3$ million to the campaign in favor of the measure; there was virtually no organized opposition. Voters approved the proposition 61-39.

One of the ongoing concerns with the initiative process is the ability of wealthy individuals to single-handedly place an issue on the ballot and possibly "buy" favorable laws. Steyer's victory provides some support for these concerns, but at the same time, other individuals who made significant contributions in 2012 - Molly Munger in favor of Prop 38, George Joseph in favor of Prop 33 and Charles Munger in favor of Prop 32-failed to gain approval for their proposals.

## Government Finances

Fiscal issues have always featured prominently in ballot propositions. Taxes remained the most prevalent issue in 2012, with more than 30 tax- or spending-related measures going before the voters. Most of the measures proposed small changes to

Table C: Complete List of Propositions to Prohibit or Permit Same-Sex Marriage

| State | Year | Measure | Vote | Source | Proposal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Alaska..................... | 1998 | Ballot Measure 2 | $68-32$ | Legislature | Prohibit |
| Hawaii................. | 1998 | Amendment 2 | $69-31$ | Legislature | Prohibit |
| California ............... | 2000 | Proposition 22 | $61-39$ | Initiative | Prohibit |
| Nebraska ............... | 2000 | Initiative 416 | $70-30$ | Initiative | Prohibit |
| Nevada................ | 2000 | Question 2 | $70-30$ | Initiative | Prohibit |
| Nevada.................... | 2002 | Question 2 | $67-33$ | Initiative | Prohibit |
| Arkansas.......................................................................... | 2004 | 2004 | 2004 | 2004 | Amendment 3 |
| Georgia........................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ | 2004 | 2004 | 2004 | 2004 | 2004 |
| Kentucky | 2004 | Amendment 1 | Amendment 1 | $75-25$ | Initiative |

Source: Initiative \& Referendum Institute (www.iandrinstitute.org).
the tax code, such as providing a property tax exemption to spouses of veterans who died in combat.

Election returns showed voters willing to consider new taxes, but for the most part they remained hesitant to tax themselves more. The most pro-tax result, as discussed above, was in California, where voters approved Proposition 30, which increased both income and sales taxes on a temporary basis. However, the main taxes in that proposition-on income - were targeted at those earning more than $\$ 250,000$, so impacted only a tiny fraction of the population. A more expansive measure, Proposition 38, which would have increased income taxes for everyone in the state, was crushed at the polls.

Also on the pro-tax side, Arkansas voters approved by a 58-42 margin a 0.5 percent sales tax increase to fund a $\$ 1.3$ billion bond issue for roads and transportation projects.

On the anti-tax side, Arizona voters soundly rejected Proposition 204-by a 36-64 margin - that would have made permanent a temporary sales tax increase from 5.5 percent to 6.5 percent that is due to expire in 2013, and would have mandated annual increases in state education spending. South Dakota voters rejected Initiated Measure 15 by a 43-57 margin; it would have increased the state sales tax from 4 percent to 5 percent with revenue dedicated to education and health care. Missouri

Table D: Campaign Contributions for California Ballot Propositions, November 2012

|  |  | Contributions (\$ millions) |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Prop | Subject | For | Against | Total |
| 30 | Gov. Brown tax increase | 58.4 | 44.5 | 102.9 |
| 31 | Budget cycles + | 2.8 | 0.3 | 3.1 |
| 32 | Union dues | 35.3 | 70.3 | 105.6 |
| 33 | Car insurance | 24.9 | 0.3 | 25.2 |
| 34 | Death penalty | 8.3 | 0.4 | 8.7 |
| 35 | Human trafficking | 3.1 | 0 | 3.1 |
| 36 | Three strikes revision | 2.4 | 0.1 | Failed 39-61 |
| 37 | GMO food labeling | 9.4 | 46.1 | 5.5 |
| 38 | Munger tax increase | 47.6 | $<0.1$ | Failed 43-57 |
| 39 | Corporate taxes, clean energy | 33.8 | $<0.1$ | Failed 45-55 |
| 40 | Redistricting referendum | 0.7 | 2.3 | Failed 48-52 |

Source: Author's calculations based on campaign finance filings available on website of California Secretary of State.
Note: If a campaign committee was involved in multiple campaigns, its money is apportioned equally across the different campaigns.
voters rejected Proposition B by a 49-51 margin; that proposal would have increased tobacco taxes by $\$ 1$ per pack, with revenue dedicated to health education. Similarly, in June 2012, California voters rejected Proposition 29, which would have increased tobacco taxes by $\$ 1$ per pack, with revenue dedicated to cancer research.

While voters seemed hesitant to raise taxes, they were not necessarily supportive of tax cuts. Oregon voters rejected by a 46-54 margin Measure 84, which would have eliminated estate/inheritance taxes. In June, North Dakota voters soundly rejected Initiated Constitutional Measure 2, which would have eliminated all property taxes and replaced them with a mix of income, sales and other taxes. Oklahoma voters did approve State Question 758, which limits growth of property taxes to 3 percent annually, down from the current limit of 5 percent annually.

Many states require voter approval before state bonds can be issued. Since the onset of the financial crisis and recession, legislators have been cautious about proposing new bond issues. In 2010, voters approved only $\$ 2$ billion in new bonds, compared to $\$ 13$ billion in 2008 and $\$ 43$ billion in 2006. In 2012, legislatures in seven states placed 16 bond proposals before the voters, with a total authorization to borrow of $\$ 3.2$ billion. The largest proposal, $\$ 1.3$ billion for roads and highways, came from the relatively small state of Arkansas. The measure
included a 0.5 percent sales tax increase to fund debt repayment. Other large proposals were New Jersey's measure to borrow $\$ 750$ million for colleges and Alaska's Bonding Proposition A to borrow $\$ 453$ million for transportation projects. On Nov. 6, voters approved 15 of 16 bond proposals, with only Maine's Question 2 that proposed $\$ 11.3$ million for higher education going down to defeat. The almost clean sweep for bond proposals suggests that voters may be more open to taking on debt, and may encourage legislatures to propose more borrowing in coming years.

## Other Issues of Interest

## Illegal Immigrants

Voters sent mixed messages about illegal immigrants. In 2011, Maryland's legislature passed Senate Bill 167, which allowed illegal immigrants to pay in-state tuition at state universities if they attended high school in the state and their parents paid taxes. On November 6, the state's voters resoundingly approved, by a 59-41 tally, Question 4, the so-called Dream Act Referendum, which gave voters the option to approve or repeal Senate Bill 167. But by an even larger margin-80-20, Montana voters approved LR-121, which denies state services to illegal immigrants. The law requires individuals who apply for state services to provide proof of citizenship. Legal challenges are expected to test the constitutionality of LR-121.

## Gambling

Gambling is another perennially popular topic for ballot propositions. There were 14 gamblingrelated measures during the period 2008-2011, and five more in 2012. Maryland voters narrowly approved Question 7, which allows a new casino in Prince George's County. Rhode Island approved two ballot measures that permit slot parlors to become full service casinos in the town of Lincoln and city of Newport. Gaming interests suffered a setback in Oregon, where voters rejected two initiatives that would have allowed privately owned casinos. Two initiatives in Arkansas that would have allowed specific companies to operate casinos were on the ballot, but their petitions were ruled insufficient and their votes were not counted.

## Suicide

Massachusetts' "Death with Dignity" Question 2, an initiative statute that would have allowed a terminally ill person to be given a lethal injection, was rejected in a close election by a 51-49 margin. Five states have held votes on physician-assisted suicide, beginning with Washington in 1991. Washington voters rejected the idea the first time around but approved it 2008 . Oregon voters also legalized this form of suicide in 1994. California and Michigan voters rejected similar proposals in the 1990s.

## Unions

Unions and union-related issues continue to be fought through ballot propositions, with 2012 providing wins and losses for both sides. Unions won big in California, where voters decisively rejected Proposition 32, which would have prohibited union dues from being used for political purposes without explicit authorization of members, prohibited union and corporate contributions to campaigns and prohibited government contractors from contributing to campaigns. Unions suffered a setback in Michigan, where voters rejected Proposal 12-2, which would have placed a right to collective bargaining in the state constitution. Unions also lost in Alabama, where voters approved Amendment 7 , which requires secret ballots in union elections.

## Health Care

President Obama's health care law, the Affordable Care Act, remains a source of controversy in the states. In previous years, four states - Arizona, Missouri, Ohio and Oklahoma - approved propositions declaring that no individual or business shall be compelled to participate in a health care system,
which appears to be a partly symbolic judgment on the merits of Obamacare; while Colorado voters rejected such a proposal. Alabama, Montana and Wyoming voters in 2012 all approved measures declaring a right not to participate in Obamacare, while Florida voters narrowly rejected such a measure.

## Abortion

Many initiatives have proposed laws relating to abortion over the years. The most common subjects have involved parental notification or permission for a minor to receive an abortion and public funding for abortions. In 2012, Florida voters rejected Amendment 6, which would have prohibited public funding of abortion, while Montana voters approved LR-120, which requires parental notification at least 48 hours in advance of performing an abortion on a minor.

## Civil Rights

Oklahoma voters approved, by a 59-41 margin, State Question 759, which prohibits discrimination or preferable treatment based on race, sex, ethnicity and national origin. The measure undercuts some affirmative action programs in the state. Similar measures seeking a colorblind approach to race have passed in Arizona, California, Michigan, Nebraska and Washington.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ This chapter uses referendums instead of referend $a$ as the plural, following the Oxford English Dictionary and common practice.
${ }^{2}$ For detailed information on initiative adoption and provisions and a discussion of pros and cons about the process, see 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).

[^65]Table 6.9
STATEWIDE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

| State or other jurisdiction | Changes to constitution |  |  | Changes to statutes |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Initiative |  | $\frac{\text { Referendum }}{\text { Legislative (b) }}$ | Initiative |  | Referendum |  |
|  | Direct (a) | Indirect (a) |  | Direct (c) | Indirect (c) | Legislative | Citizen petition (d) |
| Alabama .................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska....................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | . | $\star$ |
| Arizona...................... | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Arkansas.................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| California .................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | . | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado.................... | $\star$ | ... | * | $\star$ | . | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Connecticut................ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware ................... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\star$ | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Florida | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Georgia | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | ... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii....................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Illinois........................ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana....................... |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | ... |
| Iowa ........................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Kansas ....................... | $\cdots$ | . | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky ................... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Louisiana................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Maine........................ | . | ... | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Maryland ................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ... | $\ldots$ | . | $\star$ |
| Massachusetts ............ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Michigan.................... | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Minnesota.................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ |
| Mississippi ................. | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Missouri..................... | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Montana | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Nebraska | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Nevada. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| New Hampshire .......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ................. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| New Mexico ............... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| New York................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| North Carolina............. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star(\mathrm{f})$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| North Dakota............. | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Ohio .......................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Oklahoma.................. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Oregon...................... | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | * | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Pennsylvania .............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$...e) |
| Rhode Island.............. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina........... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota ............. | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\star$ | ... | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Tennessee | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas ......................... | . | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Utah.......................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| Vermont..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Virginia...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | * | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Washington................ | . | ... | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| West Virginia.............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin | ... | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| American Samoa ........ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands ... | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico................ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ...... | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | * | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

## STATEWIDE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM - Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state websites December 2010.
Note: This table summarizes state provisions for initiatives and referenda. Initiatives may propose constitutional amendments or develop state legislation and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures has been secured on a citizen petition. The indirect initiative must be submitted to the legislature for a decision after the required number of signatures has been secured on a petition and prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot. Referendum refers to the process whereby a state law or constitutional amendment passed by the legislature may be referred to the voters before it goes into effect. Three forms of referenda exist: (1) citizen petition, whereby the people may petition for a referendum on legislation which has been considered by the legislature; (2) submission by the legislature (designated in table as "Legislative"), whereby the legislature may voluntarily submit laws to the voters for their approval; and (3) constitutional requirement, whereby the state constitution may require that certain questions be submitted to the voters.

Key:
$\star$ - State Provision.
... - No state provision.
(a) See Table 1.3,"Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By Initiative," for more detail.
(b) See Table 1.2,"Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By the Legislature," for more detail.
(c) See Chapter 6 tables on State Initiatives, for more detail.
(d) See Chapter 6 tables on State Referendums, for more detail.
(e) No provision for statewide referenda initiated by citizen petition. There are several county/local referenda that can be initiated by citizen petition.
(f) Only the legislature can make statutory changes while in session. Proposed constitutional changes must be passed by the legislature and then are submitted to the citizens to be voted on.
Table 6.10
State initiatives: requesting permission to circulate a petition

| State or other jurisdiction | Applied to (a) |  | Signatures required to request a petition (b) |  | Requestsubmitted to | Request form furnished by (c) | Restricted subject matter (d) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Individual } \\ & \text { responsible for } \\ & \text { petition } \end{aligned}$ |  | Financial contributions reported (e) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deposits } \\ & \text { required }(f) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Const. amdt. | Statute | Const. amdt. | Statute |  |  |  | Title | Summary |  |  |
| Alabama.................. | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska...................... |  | D | $\ldots$ | 100 | LG | SBE | Y | LG | LG | Y | \$100 |
| Arizona.................... | D | D | $\ldots$ |  | SS | SS | N | (h) | (h) | Y | ... |
| Arkansas.................. | D | D |  |  | AG | SP | N | AG | AG | Y |  |
| California .................. | D | D | 25 (g) | 25 (g) | AG | ... | Y | AG | AG | Y | \$200 |
| Colorado.................. | D | D | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | SS | SS | N | (i) | (i) | Y | N |
| Connecticut................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware .................... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida ........................ | D | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SS | SP | N | SP | SP | Y | N |
| Georgia...................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | . | ... |
| Hawaii..................... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Idaho....................... |  | D | $\ldots$ | 20 | SS | SP | N | AG | AG | Y | N |
| Illinois....................... | D | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Y | $\ldots$ | ... | Y | N |
| Indiana...................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa .......................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Louisiana.................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Maine...................... | $\ldots$ | I | $\ldots$ | 5 (j) | SS | SS | Y | P | SS | Y |  |
| Maryland ................... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 (k) | SS (1) | SBE | Y | ... | ... | Y | N |
| Massachusetts ............ | I | I | 10 | 10 | AG | SS | Y | AG | AG | Y |  |
| Michigan................... | D | I | ... | ... | SS | ... | Y | SP | SP | Y | N |
| Minnesota.................. |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mississippi ................ | D |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SS |  | Y | AG | AG | Y | \$500 |
| Missouri...................... | D | D | $\ldots$ | ... | SS | SP | Y | SS,AG | SS,AG | Y | N |
| Montana ................... | D | D | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (p) | SP | Y | AG | AG | Y | N |
| Nebraska ................... | D | D | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SS | SP | Y | SP | SP | Y | N |
| Nevada..................... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | SS | SS | Y | P,SP | P,SP | ... | $\ldots$ |
| New Hampshire .......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ................. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ............... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York.................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota.............. | D | D | 25 | 25 | SS | SP | N | SS,AG | SS | Y (e) | N |
| Ohio ......................... | D | I | 1,000 | 1,000 | AG | (m) | N (n) | (m) | (m) | Y | N |
| Oklahoma................. | D | D | ... | ... | SS | O | N | P | P | Y | N |
| Oregon.................... | D | D | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | SS | SS | N | AG | AG | Y | N |
| Pennsylvania .............. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island.............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina............ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

STATE INITIATIVES: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A PETITION — Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Applied to (a) |  | Signatures required to request a petition (b) |  | Request submitted to | Request form furnished by (c) | Restricted subject matter (d) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Individual } \\ & \text { responsible for } \\ & \text { petition } \end{aligned}$ |  | Financial contributions reported (e) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deposits } \\ & \text { required ( } f \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Const. amdt. | Statute | Const. amdt. | Statute |  |  |  | Title | Summary |  |  |
| South Dakota............. | D | D | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SS | SS | Y | AG | AG | Y | N |
| Tennessee ................... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | ... | $\cdots$ |
| Texas....................... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Utah........................... | ... | D,I | $\ldots$ | 5 SP | LG | LG | N | SP | SP | Y | N |
| Vermont..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia..................... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington................ | ... | D,I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SS | SP | N | AG | AG | N | \$5 |
| West Virginia............... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | SS | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Wisconsin .................... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wyoming .................. | ... | I | $\ldots$ | 100 | SS | SS | Y | SS | AG,SS | Y | \$500 |
| American Samoa ........ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. Mariana Islands ... | D | I | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | AG | AG | Y | SP | SP | Y | N |
| Puerto Rico ................ |  | D | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SBE | (o) | N | (o) | (o) | Y | \$500 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands...... | D | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SBE | SBE | Y | SBE | SBE | Y | N |

[^66]Table 6.11
State initiatives: circulating the petition

| State or other jurisdiction | Basis for signatures (see key below) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maximum time period } \\ & \text { allowed for } \\ & \text { petition circulation (a) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Can signatures be removed from petition? (b) | Completed petition filed with | Days prior to election |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Const. amdt. | Statute |  |  |  | Const. amdt. | Statute |
| Alabama................. | $\ldots$ | .. | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska..................... |  | 10\% TV from 3/4 SLD (c) | 1 yr . | Y | LG | $\ldots$ |  |
| Arizona................... | 15\% VG | 10\% VG | 2 yr . | Y | SS | 4 mos. | 4 mos. |
| Arkansas................. | 10\% VG (d) | 8\% VG (d) |  | N | SS | 120 days |  |
| California ................ | 8\% VG | 5\% VG | 150 days | Y | (e) | 131 days | 131 days |
| Colorado................. | 5\% VSS | 5\% VSS | 6 mos. (3 mos. prior to election) | Y | SS | 90 days | 90 days |
| Connecticut............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ ) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| Delaware ................. |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida ..................... | 8\% VEP, $8 \%$ from 1/2 CD | $\ldots$ | 2 yr . | N | SS | Feb. 1 (f) | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia.................... | $\ldots$ - | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii.................... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho...................... | $\ldots$ | 6\% EV | (g) | Y | SS | $\ldots$ | 4 mos. |
| Illinois..................... | 8\% VG | $\ldots$ | 18 mos prior to election | Y | SBE | 6 mos. | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana.................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ........................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Kentucky ................. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Louisiana................. | . | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maine...................... | $\ldots$ | 10\% VG | 1 yr . | $\ldots$ | SS | $\ldots$ | (h) |
| Maryland ................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts .......... | $3 \% \mathrm{VG}$, no more than $25 \%$ from 1 county | $3 \%$ VG, no more than $25 \%$ from 1 county (i) | From 1st Wed. in Sept. to 1st Wed. in Dec. (k) | Y (j) | SS (k) | (i) | (1) |
| Michigan................. | 10\% VG | 8\% VG | 180 days | N (m) | SS | 120 days | 160 days |
| Minnesota................ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | (e) | ... | ... |
| Mississippi | $12 \%$ VG (n) |  | 1 yr . | Y | SS (e) | 90 days prior to LS | $\cdots$ |
| Missouri. | $8 \% \mathrm{VG}, 8 \%$ each from $2 / 3 \mathrm{CD}$ | $5 \% \mathrm{VG}, 5 \%$ each from $2 / 3 \mathrm{CD}$ | Approx. 18 mos | Y | SS | 6 mos | 6 mos |
| Montana .................. | $10 \% \mathrm{VG}$ and $10 \%$ in 40 of the SLD | $5 \% \mathrm{VG}$ and $5 \%$ in 34 of the SLD | (o) | Y | SS | (o) | (o) |
| Nebraska ................. | $10 \% \mathrm{EV}$ | $7 \% \mathrm{EV}$ | ... | Y | SS | 4 mos . | 4 mos |
| Nevada.................... | 10\% TV (p) | 10\% TV (p) | (q) | Y | SS | 90 days | 30 days prior to LS |
| New Hampshire ....... | (p) | (p) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  | - |
| New Jersey .............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| New York................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina......... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| North Dakota........... | 4\% resident population (r) | 2\% resident population (r) | 1 yr . | N | SS | 90 days | 90 days |
| Ohio....................... | $10 \% \mathrm{VG}, 5 \%$ each from $1 / 2$ counties | $3 \% \mathrm{VG}, 1.5 \%$ each from $1 / 2$ counties | , | Y | SS | 90 days | (s) |
| Oklahoma................ | 15\% VG (t) | $8 \%$ VG (t) | 90 days | Y | SS | 60 days | 60 days |
| Oregon.................... | 8\% VG | 6\% VG | , | Y (u) | SS | 4 mos. | 4 mos. |
| Pennsylvania | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (1) | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island............ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina ......... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |

[^67]STATE INITIATIVES: CIRCULATING THE PETITION - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Basis for signatures (see key below) |  |  | Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a) | Can signatures be removed from petition? (b) | Completed petition filed with | Days prior to election |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Const. amdt. | Statute |  |  |  | Const. amdt. | Statute |
| South Dakota ........... | 10\% VG |  | 5\% VG | (v) | N | SS | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ................ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas ....................... | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Utah....................... | $\ldots$ |  | $10 \%$ VEP, $10 \%$ each from 26 of 29 senate districts (w) | 316 days | Y | LG | $\ldots$ | June 1 |
| Vermont................... | $\ldots$ |  | (w) | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia................... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Washington.............. | $\ldots$ |  | 8\% VG | 6 to 9 mos. (x) | N | SS | $\ldots$ | (y) |
| West Virginia........... | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ( |
| Wisconsin ................ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ................. | $\ldots$ |  | $15 \% \mathrm{TV}$, from $2 / 3$ counties | 18 mos | Y | SS | $\ldots$ | 120 days |
| American Samoa ..... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 50\% (z) |  | 20\% | (aa) | Y | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico............. | $\ldots$ |  | (bb) | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands... | $\ldots$ |  | 10 \% ED | 180 days | Y | SS | $\ldots$ | 6 mos . |

 convening of Legislature in 1st regular session, or by 5:00 p.m. on 25 th day in 2 nd regular session
(i) First Wednesday in December.
(j) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must be submitted in writing to the local election official before the petition is submitted for certification of signatures.
(1) After legislative inaction, petitions must be filed no later than the 1st Wednesday in July, signed by not less than $1 / 2$ of 1 percent of the last vote cast for governor.
( m ) The signatures must be distributed among the state's Congressional districts. If less than the minimum
(o) No maximum, but petitions must be submitted to the county election administrators at least four weeks before the third Friday in July. This is the deadline for county election administrator to file the petitions
with the Secretary of State after their review of signatures.
(p) In each "petition district" (per SB 212, effective 2009) which are set the same as Congressional districts.
(q) Constitutional amendment - 276 days; Amend or create a statute -291 days.
(r) Percentage of resident population of the state at the last federal decennial census.
(s) Ten days prior to commencement of General Assembly session for initial filing; second petition must
be filed within 90 days after General Assembly takes no action, fails to enact or passes amended form; the
petition is filed with the secretary of state.
( t ) In 2012, voters approved a constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by the legislature that changed the signature requirement from percentage of votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election to percentage of votes cast for position of governor in the last election.
(u) Only by the chief petitioners before submitting signatures for verification. Signatures may not be
removed once the signatures have been submit submitted 12 months before the election.
(x) Six months for direct initiative and nine months for indirect initiative.
(y) Initiatives to the legislature must be turned in 10 days before the legislature convenes. If the legislature
does not act, the initiative goes to the next General Election ballot.
(z) At least 25 percent in each senate district.
(aa) Until 120 days before the date of the election.
(bb) Ten percent district and 41 percent territorial.
state websites January-February 2013, Ballotpedia website, Initiative and Referendum Institute website, $\underset{K \rho y}{a}$ and Citizens in Charge website.
EV - Eligible voters.
VH - Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election.
TV - Total voters in last election.
VSS - Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election.
VEP - Total votes cast in the state as a whole on the last presidential election.
ED - Election district.
CD - Congressional district.
SBE - State Board of Elections.
SLD - State legislative district.
LG - Lieutenant Governor.
SS - Secretary of State.
LS - Legislative session.
Y - Yes.
N - No.
T - Tuesday.
(a) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to
sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore
responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.
(b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must be submitted
in writing t the the state officer with whom the petition is filed.
(c) Petition signatures must be from residents of at least three-quarters of house districts and who, in each
of the house districts, are equal in number to at least seven percent of those voting in the last general election.
(d) Distributed across at least 15 counties.
(e) County elections officials.
(f) February 1 of the general election year.
(g) Eighteen months from receipt of ballot title or April 30 of year of election on initiative, whichever
occurs first. occurs first.
state intiatives: Preparing the intiative to be placed on the ballot

| State or other jurisdiction | Signatures verified by: (a) | Within how many days after filing | Number of days to amend/appeal a petition that is: |  | Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term) | Petition certified by: (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Incomplete (b) | Not accepted (c) |  |  |
| Alabama ..................... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska ......................... | Division of Elections | 60 days | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Class B misdemeanor | LG |
| Arizona....................... | County recorder | 10 days (e) | ... | ... | Class 1 misdemeanor | SS |
| Arkansas..................... | SS | 30 days | 30 days | 30 days | Class A misdemeanor | SS |
| California..................... | County clerk | 30 days | ... | ... | Felony or misdemeanor (depending on severity) | SS |
| Colorado ..................... | SS | 30 days | 10 days | $\ldots$ | (f) | SS |
| Connecticut ................. | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware...................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Florida........................ | Supervisor of elections | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | First degree misdemeanor | SS |
| Georgia ....................... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | - | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii........................ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho ............................ | County clerk | 60 days | $\ldots$ | 10 days | \$5,000, 2 yrs. | SS |
| Illinois ........................ | SBE (g) | , | (h) | (h) | Class 3 felony | SBE |
| Indiana ........................ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iowa............................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas......................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana ..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Maine ........................... | Registrar of voters | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SS |
| Maryland ...................... | - | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts .............. | Local board of registrar | 2 weeks | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$1,000, 1 yr. | SS |
| Michigan ..................... | SS | Approx. 60 days | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$500, 90 days | BSC |
| Minnesota................... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Mississippi.................... | Circuit clerk |  | 10 days | 10 days | \$1,000, 1 yr. | CC |
| Missouri ...................... | County clerk | 63 days | , | 10 days | Class A misdemeanor | SS |
| Montana...................... | County election administrators | 4 weeks | 10 days | 10 days | \$500, 6 mos. | SS |
| Nebraska..................... | County clerk | 40 days | ... | , | , | SS |
| Nevada......................... | County clerk | (i) | 5 days (j) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SS |
| New Hampshire ............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico................. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York.................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | .. | $\cdots$ |
| North Dakota............... | SS | 35 days | $\ldots$ | 20 days | (k) | SS |
| Ohio............................ | County board of elections | 10 days | 10 days | ... | 5 th degree felony | SS |
| Oklahoma.................... | SS | $\ldots$ | 10 days | $\ldots$ | \$1,000, 1 yr. | SS |
| Oregon ......................... | County clerk | 30 days | (1) | $\ldots$ | (m) | SS |
| Pennsylvania................ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island................ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| $\underline{\text { South Carolina.............. }}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |

See footnotes at end of table.
STATE INITIATIVES: PREPARING THE INITIATIVE TO BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT—Continued

Table 6.13
STATE INITIATIVES: VOTING ON THE INITIATIVE

| State or other jurisdiction | Ballot (a) |  | Election where initiative voted on | Effective date of approved initiative (b) Const. amdt. | Statute | Days tocontest electionresults (c) | Can an approved initiative be: |  |  | Can a defeated initiative be refiled? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Title by: | Summary by: |  |  |  |  | Amended? | Vetoed? | Repealed? |  |
| Alabama ................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska...................... | LG | LG | GE,PR or SP | 30 days (d) | 90 days (d) | 10 | Y | N | Y (e) | N |
| Arizona..................... | SS,AG | SS,AG | GE |  | IM(f) | 5 | (g) | N | N | Y |
| Arkansas................... | AG | AG | GE | 30 days | 30 days | 20 | Y | N | Y | Y |
| California .................. | AG | AG | GE,PR or SP | 1 day (h) | 1 day (h) | 5 (d) | Y (i) | N | Y (i) | Y |
| Colorado.................. | TB (j) | (j) | GE, Odd year | 30 days | 30 days | 10 | N (k) | N (k) | N (k) | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut............... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |
| Delaware .................... |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida ...................... | SP | SP | GE | (m) | $\ldots$ | 10 | Y (n) | N | Y (n) | Y |
| Georgia...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hawaii...................... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho......................... | AG | AG | GE | $\ldots$ | 30 days | 20 | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Illinois........................ | ... | SS (o) | GE | $\ldots$ | ... | 30 | (p) | ... | $\ldots$ | Y |
| Indiana...................... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Iowa ......................... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Kansas ..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky ................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana ................... | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Maine......................... | Sponsor,SS | (q) | REG or SP | $\ldots$ | 30 days (f) | 5 | Y | N | Y | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland ................... | $\cdots$ | (a) | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| Massachusetts ............ | AG | AG | GE | 30 days | 30 days | 10 | Y | Y | Y | after 2 biennial elections |
| Michigan.................. | BSC | BSC | GE | 45 days | 10 days | 2 (r) | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Minnesota.................. |  |  | $\cdots$ | . | ... | ... |  |  | , |  |
| Mississippi................. | AG | AG | GE | 30 days |  |  | $\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{s})$ | Y (s) | N | Y |
| Missouri.................... | SS,AG | SS,AG | GE | 30 days | IM | 30 (r) | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Montana ................... | AG | AG | GE | Jul. 1 | Oct. 1 | 1 yr . | Y | N | Y | Y |
| Nebraska .................. | AG | AG | GE | 10 days | 10 days | 40 | Y | N | Y | $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{t})$ |
| Nevada..................... | SS,AG | SS,AG | GE | (u) | (u) | 14 | (v) | (v) | (v) | Y |
| New Hampshire .......... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ) | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| New Jersey ................. | ... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| New Mexico ............... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina............ |  |  | ... | ... | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota............. | SS,AG | SS | PR or GE | 30 days | 30 days (w) | 14 | (x) | N | (x) | Y |
| Ohio........................... | Ohio Ballot Board | (y) | GE | 30 days | 30 days | 15 | (z) | N | N | Y |
| Oklahoma................. | AG | P | GE or SP | IM | IM |  | Y | Y | Y | after 3 yrs. (aa) |
| Oregon...................... | AG | AG | GE | 30 days | 30 days | 40 | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Pennsylvania .............. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Rhode Island............... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

[^68]STATE INITIATIVES: VOTING ON THE INITIATIVE - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Ballot (a) |  | Election where initiative voted on | Effective date of approved initiative (b) Const. amdt. | Statute | Days to contest election results (c) | Can an approved initiative be: |  |  | Can a defeated initiative be refiled? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Title by: | Summary by: |  |  |  |  | Amended? | Vetoed? | Repealed? |  |
| South Dakota............. | AG | AG | GE | (bb) | (bb) | $\ldots$ | Y | N | N | Y |
| Tennessee .................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ( | ( | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas ......................... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | ... |
| Utah.......................... | LLS | LLS | GE | $\ldots$ | 5 days (cc) | 40 | Y | N | N | after 2 yrs. |
| Vermont..................... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Virginia...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Washington................ | AG | AG | GE | $\ldots$ | 30 days | 10 days | Y (dd) | $\ldots$ | Y (dd) | Y |
| West Virginia.............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . | (d) | $\ldots$ | ( | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | GE 120 | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Wyoming .................... | SS | SS,AG | GE 120 days after LS | $\ldots$ | 90 days | 15 after Canvass | Y | N | after 2 yrs . | after 5 yrs . |
| American Samoa ........ |  | , | ... |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| No. Mariana Islands ... | AG | AG | GE | (ee) | (ee) | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Y |
| Puerto Rico | LC | AG,LLS | GE | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{IM}$ | $\cdots$ | $Y$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | Y |
| U.S. Virgin Islands...... | Office of Supervisor of Elections | Office of Supervisor of Elections | Any election | IM | IM | 7 | (v) | $\ldots$ | (v) | Y |

[^69]Table 6.14
STATE REFERENDUMS: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A CITIZEN PETITION

| State or other jurisdiction | Citizen petition (a) | Signatures required to request a petition (b) | Request submitted to: | Request forms furnished by: (c) | Restricted subject matter (d) | Individual responsible for petition |  | Financial contributions reported (e) | Deposit required ( $f$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Title | Summary |  |  |
| Alabama ................... | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska....................... | Y | 100 | LG | DV | Y | LG | LG | Y | \$100 |
| Arizona..................... | Y | 5\% VG | SS | SS | Y | P | P | Y | N |
| Arkansas................... | Y | $8 \% \mathrm{VG}$, initiative; $6 \%$ VG, referendum | AG | SP | N | AG | AG | Y | N |
| California .................. | Y | 25 | AG | LC | Y | AG | AG | N | \$200 |
| Colorado................... | Y | At least 2 people representing issue | LS,SS | LS | Y | SP | LS | Y | N |
| Connecticut ............... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Delaware .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Florida ....................... | Y | $8 \%$ of vote in last presidential election and $1 / 2$ of congressional district | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { SS } \\ \\ & \end{array}$ | SS | N (g) | SP | SP | Y | N (h) |
| Georgia..................... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii...................... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho........................ | Y | 20 | SS | SP | N | AG | AG | Y | N |
| Illinois....................... | Y | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | Y | P | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Y, for } \$ 3,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |
| Indiana...................... | (i) | Varies | SS | SS | Y | Varies | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ......................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky .................. | N | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana.................. | . |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Maine....................... | Y | 5 | SS | SS | Y | SP,SS | SS (j) | Y | $\cdots$ |
| Maryland ................... | Y | (k) |  | SBE | Y | SP | AG | Y | N |
| Massachusetts ............ | Y | 10 | AG | SS | Y | AG | AG | Y | N |
| Michigan.................... | Y | 8\% VG, initiative; $5 \%$ VG, referendum | SS | SS | Y | Board of State Canvassers | Board of State Canvassers | Y | N |
| Minnesota................. |  | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  |
| Mississippi ................. | Y | Any <br> "qualified elector" may file | SS | SS | Y | AG | AG | Y | \$500 |
| Missouri..................... | Y | ... | SS | DV | Y | SS,AG | SS,AG | Y | N |
| Montana .................... | Y | (1) | LS,SS,AG | SP | Y | AG | AG | Y | N |
| Nebraska ................... | Y | $\ldots$ | SS |  | Y | SP | SP | Y | N |
| Nevada...................... | Y | $\cdots$ | SS | SS | Y | P,SP | P,SP | Y | N |
| New Hampshire ......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ................ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico .............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York.................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota............ | Y | 25 | SS | SP | N | SS,AG | SS | Y | N |
| Ohio ........................... | Y | "qualified voters" 1,000 "qualified electors" | SS,AG | PE | Y | PE | PE (m) | Y | \$25 |
| Oklahoma................. | Y | ( n ) | SS | SS | N | P | P | Y | N |
| Oregon...................... | Y | 4\% VG | LC,SS (o) | SS | Y | AG | AG | Y | N |
| Pennsylvania .............. | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina ........... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| South Dakota ............ | Y | 5\% VG | LS | SP | N | AG | AG | Y | N |
| Tennessee .................. | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Texas........................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Utah ......................... | Y | 5 SP | LG | LG | $Y$ (p) | SP | SP | Y | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont.................... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia..................... | $\cdots$ | - $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Washington................ | Y | 8\% VG, initiative; $4 \%$ VG, referendum | SS | SS | Y (q) | AG | AG | Y | \$5.00 |
| West Virginia............. | N | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin .................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wyoming ................... | Y | 100 | SS | SS | Y | SS | SS | Y | \$500 |
| American Samoa ....... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | . |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| No. Mariana Islands... | Y | ... |  |  | Y | SP | AG | Y | N |
| Puerto Rico............... | Y | $10 \%$ district/ $41 \%$ territorial | Other | SBE | N | SP | Other | Y | N |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ..... | $\ldots$ | . | L | L | N | L | L | N | N |

[^70]
## STATE REFERENDUMS: REQUESTING PERMISSION TO CIRCULATE A CITIZEN PETITION — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, April 2013.
Key:
$\ldots$ - Not applicable.
EV - Eligible voters.
VG - Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.
LG - Lieutenant Governor.
LS - Legislative services.
L - Legislature.
LC - Office of Legislative Counsel.
SS - Secretary of State.
SBE - State Board of Elections.
DV - Division of Elections.
AG - Attorney General.
P - Proponent.
PE - Petitioner.
ST - State.
SP - Sponsor.
Y - Yes.
N - No.
(a) Three forms of referenda exist: citizen petition, submission by the legislature, and constitutional requirement. This table outlines the steps necessary to enact a citizen's petition.
(b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer. Some states require such signatures to only be those of eligible voters.
(c) The form on which the request for petition is submitted may be the responsibility of the sponsor or may be furnished by the state.
(d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which a referendum may be applied. The majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication of state revenues and appropriations, and laws that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety and health. In Kentucky, referenda are only permitted for the establishment of soil and water and watershed conservation districts.
(e) In some states, a list of individuals who contribute financially to the referendum campaign must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed.
(f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has been granted. This amount is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.
(g) New fees/taxes requires $2 / 3$ majority vote.
(h) SS charges 10 cent fee per signature that must be verified for ballot consideration.
(i) A referendum can only be placed on the ballot if authorized by a state law. As a result, a county or town election board cannot print any referendum on the ballot unless the legislature has already passed a law to permit the referendum. Therefore, each statute is different.
(j) Petition sponsor may submit proposed petition summary for approval to State Administrator of Elections but a formal request to circulate a petition is not required.
(k) No specific requirement to request a petition. Legislative Services receives the request and reviews it, and then the sponsor submits it to the Secretary of State and Attorney General for petition format review and legal and constitutional sufficiency review.
(1) State auditor writes the fiscal note.
(m) Petitioners must prepare the summary, and submit it to the Ohio Attorney General, who then must certify whether the summary fully and accurately describes the proposal.
(n) Five percent of legal voters based upon the total number of votes cast at the last general election for the state office receiving the highest number of votes.
(o) LC must also reasonably expect the measure to be put to a vote w/ verified \# of signatures ( $4 \%$ for referendum of VG, stautory/const. amdts. different).
(p) May not challenge laws passed by two-thirds of each house of the legislature; any measure prohibiting/limiting wildlife hunting/management takes two-thirds vote in support.
(q) No bills with an emergency clause.

Table 6.15
STATE REFERENDUMS: CIRCULATING THE CITIZEN PETITION

| State or other jurisdiction | Basis for signatures M | Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a) | Can signatures be removed from petition? (b) | Completed petition filed: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | With | Days after legislative session |
| Alabama ................ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Alaska.................... | 10\% TV, from 3/4 ED | w/i 90 days of LS | Y | LG | 90 days |
| Arizona.................. | 5\% VG | 24 months prior to GE | Y | SS | 90 days |
| Arkansas................ | 8\% for initiated act; <br> $6 \%$ for referenda VG | ... | N | SS | 90 days |
| California ............... | 5\% VG | 90 days; <br> 131 days for initiatives prior to | GE ${ }^{\text {Y }}$ | (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado................ | 5\% of votes cast for prior SS election | 6 months | Y | SS | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut............ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |  |
| Delaware ................ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ |
| Florida ................... | 8\% of TV in prior Presidential election | n Up to 2 years (d) | $\ldots$ | CES | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia.................. |  | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii.................... |  | . | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Idaho..................... | 6\% EV | w/i 60 days after LS | Y | SS | 60 days |
| Illinois.................... | 8\% VG (e) | 24 months prior to GE | Y | SBE | ... |
| Indiana................... | $\ldots$.. | $\ldots$. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ....................... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky ................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana............... |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Maine..................... | 10\% VG | 18 months | $\cdots$ | SS | 50 days for 1st session; 25 days for 2 nd session |
| Maryland ................ | 3\% VG | (f) | Y | SS | ... |
| Massachusetts ......... | 1.5\% VG for emergency | First state election 60 or more $\quad \mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{g})$ days after filing certified petition |  | SS | 90 days after signed by governor |
|  | $2 \%$ or immediate suspension |  |  |  |  |
| Michigan................ | 5\% VG | 90 days after LS | N | SS | 90 days after enactment |
| Minnesota............... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Mississippi .............. |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri.................. | $5 \% \mathrm{VG}$, from 2/3 ED | w/i 90 days after LS | Y | SS | 90 days |
| Montana ................. | $5 \% \mathrm{EV}$ and 5\% from 34 of 100 ED | (h) | Y | SS | 6 mos . |
| Nebraska ................ | 5\% EV | $\cdots$ | Y | SS | 90 days |
| Nevada.................... | 10\% EV last GE | (i) | Y | CC,SS | 120 prior to next GE |
| New Hampshire ...... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| New Jersey ............. |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York................ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina........ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| North Dakota.......... | 2\% total population | 90 days | N | SS | (j) |
| Ohio ....................... | $6 \% \mathrm{VG}, 3 \%$ each from $1 / 2$ counties | 90 days | Y | SS | 90 days |
| Oklahoma.............. | 5\% VH | w/i 90 days of LS | Y | SS | 90 days |
| Oregon................... | 4\% VG | w/i 90 days of LS | Y (k) | SS | 90 days |
| Pennsylvania ........... | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Rhode Island........... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina........ | $\cdots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota.......... | 5\% VG | 24 months prior to GE | N | SS | 90 days |
| Tennessee ............... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Texas ..................... | ... | ... | ... | . | $\ldots$ |
| Utah...................... | 10\% VG | 40 days after LS | Y | CC | 40 days |
| Vermont.................. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Virginia.................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Washington............. | 4\%VG | Approx. 90 days | N | SS | 90 days |
| West Virginia.......... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Wisconsin ............... |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Wyoming ................ | $15 \%$ TV, from $2 / 3$ county | 18 months | N | SS | 90 days |
| American Samoa .... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands.. | $\ldots$ | Up to 120 days before election | Y | AG | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico............ |  |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands... | No. of registered voters | 180 days | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

[^71]
## STATE REFERENDUMS: CIRCULATING THE CITIZEN PETITION—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2013.
Key:
$\ldots$ - Not applicable.
VG - Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.
EV - Eligible voters.
TV - Total voters in the last general election.
VH - Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election.

VSS - Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election.

ED - Election district.
GE - General election.
LS - Legislative session.
LG - Lieutenant governor.
SBE - State Board of Elections.
SS - Secretary of state.
AG - Attorney general.
CC - County clerk.
CES - County election supervisor.
Y - Yes.
N - No.
w/i - Within.
(a) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to or by the sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.
(b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must first be submitted in writing to the state officer with whom the petition is filed.
(c) County elections office.
(d) Signatures must be verified by Feb. 1 in year of election.
(e) Referenda are advisory only.
(f) No signature may be collected until the final action of the General Assembly. Session ends the second Monday in April. One third of the signatures must be submitted not later than May 31. The remaining signatures are due no later than June 30 .
(g) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must first be submitted in writing to the local election official prior to the petition being submitted for certification of signatures.
(h) No specific beginning date for circulation of petitions, so there is no maximum time period. There is an ending deadline of 6 months after legislative session.
(i) Not later than the third Tuesday in May of even-numbered years.
(j) Within 90 days after the legislation is filed in the Secretary of State's office.
(k) Only by the chief petitioners before submitting signatures before verification. Signatures may not be removed once the signatures have been submited to the secretary of state for verification.

Table 6.16
State referendums: preparing the citizen petition referendum to be placed on ballot

| State or other jurisdiction | Signatures verified by: (a) | Within how many days after filing? | No. of days to amend/ appeal petition that is: |  | Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term) | Petition certified by: (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Incomplete (b) | Not accepted (c) |  |  |
| Alabama ................. |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Alaska.................... | Division of elections | 60 | 10 | 10 | Class B misdemeanor | LG |
| Arizona.................. | County recorder | (e) | $\ldots$ | . | Class 1 misdemeanor | SS |
| Arkansas................ | SS | 30 | $\ldots$ | 30 | Class D felony | SS |
| California ............... | County clerk | 8 (f) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | Felony or misdemeanor (depending on severity) | SS |
| Colorado................ | SS | (g) | 15 | 3 months and 3 weeks before election | Fines up to $\$ 1,000$ and forgery is a Class 5 felony | SS |
| Connecticut............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware ................ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Florida ................... | Supervisor of Elections | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1st degree misdemeanor | SS |
| Georgia.................. | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii.................... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Idaho..................... | County clerk |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$5,000, 2 yrs. | SS |
| Illinois.................... | State Board of Elections | Varies | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Class 3 felony | SBE |
| Indiana................... | County clerk | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ....................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky ................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana............... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Maine..................... | Registrars of voters | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Class E crime | SS |
| Maryland ................ | Local Board of Elections | 20 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Misdemeanor (h) | SS,SBE |
| Massachusetts ......... | Local boards of registrars | 14 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$1,000, 1 year | SS |
| Michigan................. | SS | Approx. 60 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | \$500, 90 days | BSC |
| Minnesota.............. |  | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi .............. |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Missouri.................. | County clerk | (i) | $\ldots$ | 10 | Class A misdemeanor | SS |
| Montana ................. | County election administrators | 28 | 10 | 10 | \$500, 6 mos. | SS |
| Nebraska ................ | County clerk | 40 | $\ldots$ | ... | Penalty up to $\$ 1,000$ and 1 year in prison | SS |
| Nevada................... | County clerk | (j) | 5 | $\ldots$ | ... | SS |
| New Hampshire ...... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey .............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| North Carolina........ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| North Dakota.......... | SS | 35 |  | 20 | (k) | SS |
| Ohio ....................... | SS | no later than 105 days before election | 10 | $\ldots$ | 5th degree felony | SS |
| Oklahoma............... | SS | $\ldots$ | 10 | $\ldots$ | \$1,000, 1 year | SS, <br> State Supreme Court |
| Oregon.................... | SS, county clerk | 30 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | (1) | SS |
| Pennsylvania ........... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island.......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina........ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| South Dakota.......... | SS | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Class 1 misdemeanor | SS |
| Tennessee ............... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Texas..................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\ldots$ |
| Utah...................... | County clerks | 55 (m) | $\ldots$ | 10 | Class A misdemeanor | LG |
| Vermont................. | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia.................. |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Washington............. | SS | (n) | $\ldots$ | 10 | Class C felony (possible) | SS |
| West Virginia........... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ............... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Wyoming ................ | SS | 60 | 60 | 60 | \$1,000, 1 year | SS |
| American Samoa .... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| No. Mariana Islands.. | AG | $\ldots$ | (o) | (o) | (p) | AG |
| Puerto Rico............ | ... |  | ... | ... | ... | . |
| U.S. Virgin Islands... | Supervisor of Elections | 15 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | Supervisor of Elections. |

[^72]
## REFERENDUMS

## STATE REFERENDUMS: PREPARING THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM TO BE PLACED ON BALLOT—Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 and state websites, April 2013. Key.
... - Not applicable.
SS - Secretary of State.
LG - Lieutenant Governor.
BSC - Board of State Canvassers.
SBE - State Board of Elections.
(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the referendum is allowed on the ballot.
(b) If an insufficient number of signatures are submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days after filing. If the necessary number of signatures have not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.
(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such cases, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. If the petition is determined to be sufficient, the referendum is required to be placed on the ballot.
(d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures have been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.
(e) In Arizona, the secretary of state has 20 days to count signatures and to complete random sample; the county recorder then has 15 days to verify signatures.
(f) Clerk has 8 days to report raw totals of signatures and 30 days for random sampling to verify signatures.
(g) At least 30 days for internal review process to conduct random sampling; must verify at least $90 \%$ are valid.
(h) Misdemeanor, punishable by a $\$ 10-\$ 250$ fine or 30 days-six months in jail, or both.
(i) In Missouri, must be certified as sufficient or insufficient by the 13 th Tuesday prior to the general election.
(j) 1. Within four days county clerks count total number of signatures and forward to the secretary of state. 2 . The secretary of state immediately notifies county clerks if they are to proceed or not proceed with the signature verification. 3. If ordered by the secretary of state, the county clerks verify signatures within nine days (excluding weekends and holidays).
(k) Any violations discovered will be reported to the attorney general for investigation and prosecution.
(1) Whether a penalty is assessed would be based upon what information on the petition was falsified.
(m) After the end of the legislative session.
(n) Not later than the third Tuesday following the primary election.
(o) Incomplete: 30 or more days if submitted 150 days before date of the election; none if submitted 120 days before date of election. Not accepted: If submitted 119 days or less before the election.
(p) Subject to statute governing fraud or perjury.

Table 6.17
STATE REFERENDUMS: VOTING ON THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM

| State or other jurisdiction | Ballot (a) |  | Election where referendum voted on | Effective date of approved referendum (b) | Days to contest election results (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Title by: | Summary by: |  |  |  |
| Alabama ................. |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Alaska..................... | LG | LG | 1st statewide election 180 days after LS | 30 days | 10 |
| Arizona................... | SS,AG | LC | GE | (d) | 5 |
| Arkansas................. | AG |  | GE |  | 20 |
| California ................ | AG | AG | GE or PR | 1 day | 5 (e) |
| Colorado................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut ............. | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Delaware ................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Florida .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia.................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii..................... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho...................... | AG | AG | GE | 30 days | 20 (e) |
| Illinois..................... | ... | ... | GE | Advisory only | 30 |
| Indiana.................... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ....................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas .................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky ................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | GE or SP | IM | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ - |  |  |
| Maine...................... |  |  | GE or statewide election more than 60 days after filing | 30 days | 5 |
| Maryland ................. | SS | LSS | GE | (f) | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts .......... | SS,AG | AG | GE more than 60 days after filing | 30 days | 10 |
| Michigan.................. | BSC | BSC | GE | 10 days | 2 (e) |
| Minnesota................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi ............... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missouri.................. | SS,AG | SS | GE | IM | 30 |
| Montana .................. | AG | AG | GE | (g) | 1 yr . |
| Nebraska ................. | AG | AG | GE |  |  |
| Nevada.................... | SS,AG | SS,AG | GE | Nov., 4th Tues. | 14 |
| New Hampshire ....... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Jersey .............. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| New Mexico ............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . |
| New York................ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina......... |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| North Dakota.......... | SS,AG | SS | PR | 30 days | 14 (e) |
| Ohio....................... | ... | $\ldots$ | GE more than 60 days after filing | IM | 15 (h) |
| Oklahoma............... | LLS,AG | LLS | GE or SP | $\ldots$ |  |
| Oregon.................... | AG | AG | GE (i) | 30 days | 40 |
| Pennsylvania ............ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rhode Island........... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina......... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota .......... | AG | AG | GE | 1 day | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ................ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Texas...................... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Utah ....................... | LLS | LLS | GE | 5 days | 40 |
| Vermont................... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| Virginia................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Washington............. | AG | AG | GE | 30 days | 10 |
| West Virginia........... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| Wisconsin ................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ................ | SS | SS,AG | GE more than 120 days after LS | 90 days | 15 |
| American Samoa ..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| No. Mariana Islands... | AG | AG | GE or special election if specified | (j) | 30 days |
| Puerto Rico............. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE REFERENDUMS: VOTING ON THE CITIZEN PETITION REFERENDUM — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, Mar. 2013.
Key:
...- Not applicable.
LG - Lieutenant Governor. GE - General election.
AG - Attorney General.
SS - Secretary of State.
BSC - Board of State Canvassers.
LC - Legislative Counsel.
LSS - Legislative Legal Services.
SBE - State Board of Elections.
(a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from that on the petition.
(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure in every state. In Arizona, a referendum approved by the voters becomes effective upon the governor's proclamation. In Nebraska, a referendum may be put into effect immediately after the approving votes have been canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers and upon the governor's proclamation. In Massachusetts the measure must also receive at least 30 percent of the total ballots cast in the last election. In Oklahoma, put into effect upon certification of election results by state election board. In Utah, after proclamation by governor and date specified in petition.
(c) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a referendum within a certain number of days after the election including this matter. In Alaska, five days to request recount with appeal to the court within five days after recount.
(d) Upon proclamation of the governor after the canvass. (AZ Const. Article 4, Part 1, Section 13).
(e) After election is certified.
(f) After the certification of election results. Depends on date Board of State Canvassers meets. They must meet within 35 days after General Election.
(g) Unless specifically provided by the legislature in an act referred by it to the people or until suspended by a petition signed by at least $15 \%$ of the qualified electors in a majority of the legislative representative districts, an act referred to the people is in effect as provided by law until it is approved or rejected at the election. An act that is rejected is repealed effective the date the result of the canvass is filed by the secretary of state under 13-27503. An act referred to the people that was in effect at the time of the election and is approved by the people remains in effect. An act that was suspended by a petition and is approved by the people is effective the date the result of the canvass is filed by the secretary of state under 13-27-503. An act referred by the legislature that contains an effective date following the election becomes effective on that date if approved by the people. An act that provides no effective date and whose substantive provisions were delayed by the legislature pending approval at an election and that is approved is effective October 1 following the election.
(h) After election is certified or if recount conducted, 10 days after recount.
(i) Special election can be held at the request of the Legislative Assembly.
(j) Upon approval by voters and certification of election results by Election Commission, usually 15 days after date of election if no contest.

Table 6.18
STATE RECALL PROVISIONS

| State or other <br> jurisdiction | Provision <br> for recall | Officials <br> subject to recall | Constitutional and statutory <br> citations for recall of state officials |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Indiana....................... No

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE RECALL PROVISIONS - Continued

| State or other <br> jurisdiction | Provision <br> for recall | Officials <br> subject to recall | Constitutional and statutory <br> citations for recall of state officials |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Minnesota................. Yes (c) Const. Art. 8, § 6; MS § 211C. 01 et. seq.

| Mississippi ................ | No |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Missouri................... | No |  |  |  |
| Montana ................... | Yes | All | Mont. Code § 2-16-601-2-16-635 | Every person holding a public office of the state or any of its political subdivisions, either by election or appointment, is subject to recall from such office. |
| Nebraska .................. | No |  |  |  |
| Nevada..................... | Yes | All | Const. Art. 2, § 9; <br> NRS § 294A.006, Chapter 306 | Every public officer in the State of Nevada is subject, as herein provided, to recall from office by the registered voters of the state, or of the county, district, or municipality which he represents. |
| New Hampshire ........ | No |  |  |  |
| New Jersey ............... | Yes | All | Const. Art. 1, § 2; <br> NJRS § 19:27A-1-19:27A-18 | The people reserve unto themselves the power to recall, after at least one year of service, any elected official in this State or representing this State in the United States Congress. |
| New Mexico ............. | No |  |  |  |
| New York................. | No |  |  |  |
| North Carolina.......... | No |  |  |  |
| North Dakota........... | Yes | All (d) | Const. Art. 3, § 1 and 10; <br> ND Century Code § 16. 1-01-09.1 | Any elected official of the state, of any county or of any legislative or county commissioner district shall be subject to recall by petition of electors equal in number to twenty-five percent of those who voted at the preceding general election for the office of governor in the state, county, or district in which the official is to be recalled. |

## STATE RECALL PROVISIONS - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Provision for recall | Officials subject to recall | Constitutional and statutory citations for recall of state officials | Constitutional or statutory language |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ohio........................ | No |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma................ | No |  |  |  |
| Oregon.................... | Yes | All (d) | Const. Art. 2, § 18; ORS § 249.865-249.880 | Every public official in Oregon is subject, as herein provided, to recall by the electors of the state or of the electoral district from which the public official is elected. |
| Pennsylvania ............ | No |  |  |  |
| Rhode Island............ | Yes | (e) | Const. Art. 4, § 1 | Recall is authorized in the case of a general officer who has been indicted or informed against for a felony, convicted of a misdemeanor, or against whom a finding of probable cause of violation of the code of ethics has been made by the ethics commission. |
| South Carolina.......... | No |  |  |  |
| South Dakota........... | No |  |  |  |
| Tennessee ................. | No |  |  |  |
| Texas....................... | No |  |  |  |
| Utah ........................ | No |  |  |  |
| Vermont................... | No |  |  |  |
| Virginia.................... | No (f) |  |  |  |
| Washington............... | Yes | All (a) | Const. Art. 1, Sec. 33-34; <br> WRC § 29.82-010-29.82.220 | Every elective public officer of the state of Washington except judges of courts of record is subject to recall and discharge by the legal voters of the state, or of the political subdivision of the state, from which he was elected whenever a petition demanding his recall, $\ldots$ is filed with the officer with whom a petition for nomination, or certificate for nomination, to such office must be filed under the laws of this state, and the same officer shall call a special election as provided by the general election laws of this state and the result determined as therein provided. |
| West Virginia............ | No |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin ................. | Yes | All | Const. Art. 13, § 12; Wisc. Stat. § 9.10 | The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent. |
| Wyoming .................. | No |  |  |  |
| No. Mariana Islands... | Yes | All | N.A. | N.A. |
| Puerto Rico.............. | Yes | All | N.A. | N.A. |
| U.S.Virgin Islands..... | Yes | All | Constitutional and statutory citations exist. | N.A. |

Sources: The Council of State Governments, state constitutions and statutes, May 2013.
Note: This table refers only to officials elected to statewide office. Many local governments allow recall of elected officials.

## Key:

N.A. - Not available
(a) Except judicial.
(b) Illinois allows for recall of the governor.
(c) State executive officers, legislators, and judicial officers.
(d) Except for U.S. Congress.
(e) Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General.
(f) Virginia permits a recall trial, not a recall election.
Table 6.19
STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: APPLICABILITY TO STATE OFFICIALS AND PETITION CIRCULATION

| State or other jurisdiction | Officers to whom recall is applicable (a) | No. of times recall can be attempted | Recall may be initiated after official has been in office | Recall may not be initiated with days remaining in term | Basis for signatures (b) (see key below) |  | Maximum time allowed for petition circulation (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Statewide officers | Others |  |
| Alabama................ |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Alaska................... | All but judicial officers |  | 120 days | 180 | 25\% VO | 25\% VO |  |
| Arizona................... | All elected officials | 1 (d) | 6 mos .5 days legislators | $\ldots$ | 25\% VO (e) | 25\% VO (e) | 120 days |
| Arkansas................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| California ................ | All elected officials | (f) | 90 days | 6 mos . | 12\% VO, $1 \%$ from 5 counties | 20\% VO | 160 days |
| Colorado............... | All elected officials | (g) | 6 mos. | 6 mos . | 25\% vo | 25\% vo | 60 days |
| Connecticut............. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Delaware ................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Florida ................... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia.................. | All state level officials, county and city elected officials | $\ldots$ | 180 days | 180 | 15\% EV (h), 1/15 from each congressional district | 30\% EV (h) | (i) |
| Hawaii................... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Idaho.................... | All but judicial officers | (d) | 90 days | $\ldots$ | 20\% EVg | 50\%VO | 60 days |
| Illinois.................... | Governor | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15\% VO from 25 counties | 20 state Rep. and 10 state Sen. | 150 days |
| Indiana.................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas .................. | All but judicial officers | 1 | 120 days | 180 | 40\% VO | 40\% VO | 90 days |
| Kentucky ................ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana ................ | All but judicial officers | (j) | 1 day | 6 mos . | $331 / 3 \%$ EV (k) | 40\% EV (k) | 180 days |
| Maine..................... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maryland ................ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts ......... |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Michigan................. | All but judicial officers | No limit | 6 mos . | 6 mos . | 25\% VG in district | 25\% VG in district | 90 days |
| Minnesota............... | All state level officials | No limit | ... | 6 mos . | 25\% VO | 25\% VO | 90 days |
| Mississippi.............. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... |
| Missouri................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Montana ................. | All state level officers and elected officials | (1) | 2 mos |  | 10\% EV | (m) | 3 mos . |
| Nebraska ............... | Elected officials from political subdivisions | (n) | 6 mos. | 6 mos . |  | 35-45\% VO |  |
| Nevada.................... | All officers | (d) | 6 mos . (o) | ... | $25 \%$ VO in given jurisdiction | $25 \%$ VO in given jurisdiction | 90 days |
| New Hampshire ...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey ............. | All elected officials | (p) | (q) | (r) | $25 \%$ VO in given jurisdiction | $25 \%$ VO in given jurisdiction | (s) |
| New Mexico ............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| North Carolina........ |  | 1 | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota.......... | All elected state officials | 1 | $\ldots$ | 190 | 25\% EVg | 25\% EV | 90 days |
| Ohio....................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| Oklahoma................ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |
| Oregon.................. | All elected state officials | No limit | 180 days (t) | $\ldots$ | 15\% (u) | 15\% (u) | 90 days |
| Pennsylvania ........... |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  |
| Rhode Island.......... | Gov., lt. gov., atty. gen., sec. of state, treasurer | $\ldots$ | 6 mos | $\ldots$ | 15\% VO | $\ldots$ | 90 days |
| South Carolina........ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | .. |

[^73]STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: APPLICABILITY TO STATE OFFICIALS AND PETITION CIRCULATION — Continued

Table 6.20
STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION

| State or other jurisdiction | Signatures verified (a) by: | Days to amend/appeal a petition that is: |  | Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time) | Days allowed for petition to be certified (d) | Days to step down after certification (e) | Voting on the recall ( $f$ ) |  | Days tocontest electionresults (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Incomplete (b) | Not accepted (c) |  |  |  | Election held E | Election type |  |
| Alabama................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska.................... | Division of Elections | 20 | 20 | Class B misdemeanor | 30 | 1 | 60-90 days after cert. | GE,PR,SP | 10 |
| Arizona.................. | County recorder | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Class 1 misdemeanor | 70 | 5 | (h) | (i) | 5 |
| Arkansas.................. |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| California ................ | County clerk/registrar of voters | 10 | 10 | $\ldots$ | 10 | (j) | 60-80 days after cert. | GE | 5 |
| Colorado................ | SS | $\ldots$ | 15 (k) | $\ldots$ | 10 | 5 | 45-75 days after cert. | SP or GE | 10 |
| Connecticut............. | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | -.. | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware ................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Florida .................... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Georgia.................. | Registrar of voters | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Misdemeanor | 30-45 | $\ldots$ | 30-45 days after cert. | SP | 5 |
| Hawaii................... |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Idaho..................... | County clerk | 30 | $\ldots$ | \$5,000, 2 yrs. | 10 | 5 | 45+ days after cert. (1) S | SP,PR,GE (1) | 20 (m) |
| Illinois...................... | SBE | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 100 days after cert. | SP | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana.................... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Iowa ...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ..................... | County clerk | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Class B misdemeanor; up to $\$ 1,000$, up to one year or both. | 30 | Next day | 60-90 days after cert. | SP | 5 (m) |
| Kentucky ................ |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Louisiana................. | Registrar of voters | (n) | (n) | $\ldots$ | 15-20 days | (o) | (p) | SP | (q) |
| Maine...................... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland................ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts .......... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Michigan.................. | SS, local election officials (r) |  | $\ldots$ | \$500,90 days | 35 | $\ldots$ | (s) | SP | 2 (m) |
| Minnesota................ | SS | 90 | $\ldots$ | Felony | 10 | $\ldots$ | (t) | GE | 7 |
| Mississippi............... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Missouri.................. | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... |
| Montana ................ | County election administrators | 10 | 10 | $\$ 500$ or six months in county jail, or both. | (u) | 5 | (v) SP | P or GE (dd) (v) | 12 mos . |
| Nebraska ................. | County clerk | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 15 | 5 | 30-45 days after cert. | SP | 40 |
| Nevada.................... | County clerk, registrar of voters | 5 | $\ldots$ | Misdemeanor | (w) | 5 | (x) | SP | (y) |
| New Hampshire ....... |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Jersey .............. | Recall elections official | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | Crime of the 4th degree | 10 | 5 | (z) | SP or GE | (a) |
| New Mexico ............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York................. | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| North Carolina........ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Dakota........... | SS | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 30 | 10 | 50-60 | SP | 14 (bb) |
| Ohio....................... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Oklahoma............... |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | .. |  |  |
| Oregon.................... | County clerk | (cc) | $\ldots$ | (dd) | 10 | 5 | w/i 35 days after resignation period | on SP | 40 |
| Pennsylvania ........... |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island........... | SBE | w/i 90 days | $\ldots$ | Misdemeanor and/or felony | 90 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | SP | $\cdots$ |
| South Carolina......... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |

[^74]STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Signatures verified (a) by: | Days to amend/appeal a petition that is: |  | Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time) | Days allowed for petition to be certified (d) | Days to step down after certification (e) | Voting on the recall ( $f$ ) |  | Days tocontest electionresults (g) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Incomplete (b) | Notaccepted (c) |  |  |  | Election held | Election type |  |
| South Dakota ........... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Tennessee ................ | .. | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Texas...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Utah....................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Vermont.................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Virginia................... |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Washington.............. | SS | 30 | $\ldots$ | Class B felony or misdemeanor | not specified | ... | 45-60 days after cert. (ee) | SP | 3 |
| West Virginia........... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin ................. | SBE | ... | $\ldots$ | Class 1 felony$\$ 10,000,3$ yrs. prison or both | h. $\quad 31$ | 10 | 6 weeks after cert. | GE or PR | 3 (ff) |
| Wyoming ................. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ..... |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| No. Mariana Islands... | AG | 150 days | $\ldots$ | Statute governs fraud or perjury. | 15 days | $\ldots$ | (gg) | GE,SP | 30 |
| Puerto Rico............ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 龶 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| U.S. Virgin Islands... | Office of the Supervisor of Elections | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | 10 | IM | $\ldots$ | GE | 5 |

(i) To be held on the next consolidated election date pursuant to $\S 16-204$ that is 90 days or more after the order calling the election (A.R.S. § 19-209(A)). (j) Prior to election being called.
(k) After determination of sufficie
(1) In Idaho, the dates on which elections may be conducted are the first Tuesday in February, the fourth Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in August, or the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. subdivision. Recall elections conducted by any political subdivision shall be held on the nearest of these dates which falls more than 45 days after the clerk of the political subdivision orders that the recall election shall be held.
(m) After election is certified. In Michigan, if a petition is filed against a local officer, a recount can
be requested up to 6 days after certification of recall election.
(n) The Registrar of Voters shall honor the written request of any voter who either desires to have his handwritten signature stricken from or added to the petition at any time prior to certification of the
petition, or within five days after receipt of such signed petition, whichever is earlier. (o) Election returns are certified on the fifth day after the election, and the office is immediately vacant. (p) The local registrar of voters sends the original certified recall petition to the governor, who issues,
within 15 days, a proclamation calling a special election, placing the special election on the next regularly
(q) Not later than 4:30 p.m. of the 30th day after the official promulgation of the results of the election.
Promulgation is on or before the 12th day after the election.
(r) Secretary of state if filed on the state level; county or local clerks if filed on county level.
(s) Under Michigan's consolidated elections, the recall election is held on the next fixed election date
that falls at least 95 days after the recall petition is filed. that falls at least 95 days after the recall petition is filed.
(t) An election will not be held in the last 6 mos. of a t
(u) County election administrators have 30 days; sponsor has three mos. to submit the petition from the date of certification.
(v) A special election is called unless the filing is within 90 days of a general election.
Source: The Council of State Governments, May 2013.
Key:
SBE
N.A. - Information not available.
(a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the recall is allowed on the ballot.
(b) If an insufficient number of signatures are submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by
filing additional signatures within a given number of days. If the necessary number of signatures have not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.
(c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such a case, sponsors may appeal
this decision to is declared, the recall is required to be placed on the ballot. by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.
(e) The official to whom a recall is proposed has a certain number of days to step down from his posi-
tion before a recall election is initiated, if he desires to do so.
(f) A majority of the popular vote is required to recall an official in each state.
(g) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a recall within a certain number of days after
the results are certified. In Alaska, an appeal to courts must be filed within five days of the recount.
(h) The election order is issued within 15 days if the officer does not resign within five days after certification.
STATE RECALL PROVISIONS: PETITION REVIEW, APPEAL AND ELECTION — Continued


## Chapter Seven

## STATE FINANCE

# The Stare Budget Crisis Task Force and Fiscal Challenges Ahead 

By Don Boyd and Lucy Dadayan

The State Budget Crisis Task Force, established by Richard Ravitch and Paul Volcker, examined major threats to state fiscal sustainability, including federal deficit reduction, underfunded retirement promises, rapid Medicaid growth, and narrow and eroding tax bases. It recommended better federal-state communication, improved state budgeting and reporting practices, and broader state tax bases.

## Introduction

Our federal system gives state governments responsibility for providing most domestic governmental functions such as public education, health and welfare services, public safety and corrections, and essential infrastructure for transportation, water supply, and sanitation. States oversee the elementary and secondary school systems that educate the nation's future voters, jurors and workforce and, together with localities, pay more than 90 percent of the cost of this education. State and local public colleges and universities educate more than 70 percent of the students enrolled in this country's degree-granting institutions. States spend more than $\$ 200$ billion annually for health care for the poor and medically needy. States and their localities finance nearly three-quarters of all public infrastructure - schools, highways and transit systems, drinking water, and other projects crucial to economic growth and public health and safety. They employ 19 million workers -15 percent of the nation's workforce and six times as many workers as the federal government employs. In total, state and local governments combined spent $\$ 2.5$ trillion in 2010, which is more than the federal government spent on direct implementation of domestic policy. ${ }^{1}$

State and local governments face serious longterm threats to their ability to meet these responsibilities. In April 2011, former New York Lt. Gov. Richard Ravitch and former Federal Reserve Board Chair Paul Volcker established the State Budget Crisis Task Force (http://www.statebudgetcrisis.org) to examine these threats. Ravitch, a major player in the New York City fiscal crisis of the 1970s and more recently chairman of the state's Metropolitan Transportation Authority, had deep and broad experience tackling public sector fiscal problems. In 2009, Gov.

David Paterson appointed Ravitch as lieutenant governor to help restore New York's fiscal health.

As lieutenant governor, Ravitch examined the budget challenges faced by New York and became concerned that many states faced similar threats. Ravitch and Volcker assembled a board of budget and public policy experts, obtained funding and formed the State Budget Crisis Task Force. The task force has three main goals: to analyze fiscal condition and structural budget gaps in six large states - California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Texas and Virginia; to analyze the fiscal decisionmaking environment in these states; and to engage state and federal policymakers in the problems state governments face.

In July 2012, the task force released a main report and it subsequently released a report on each state in the study. The task force concluded that although state politics, policies, economies and demographics differ, states share many problems, including six major fiscal threats that will remain even after the economy recovers:

- Federal deficit reduction threatens state economies and budgets.
- Underfunded retirement promises create risks for future budgets.
- Medicaid spending growth is crowding out other needs.
- Narrow, eroding tax bases and volatile tax revenues undermine state finances.
- Local government fiscal stress poses challenges for states.
- State budget laws and practices hinder fiscal stability and mask imbalances.

Figure A: States are limping up from the bottom of the cliff
State Government Inflation-adijsted Tax Revenue at Annual Rates, as Reported (Dashed) and Moving Average (Solid); Trend Lines for Two Growth Periods


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (tax revenue) and Bureau of Economic Analysis (GDP price index).

These threats do not come as a surprise to public finance economists and budget policy analysts, but an important contribution of the task force was to examine them in detail, bring them together in one place, and raise them to the attention of federal and state policymakers.

In this chapter we review the current recovery, discuss major threats to state fiscal sustainability, and describe the recommendations of the task force and its next steps.

## The Recovery from the Recession Continues to Be Slow

The sharp deterioration in state finances as a result of the 2008 financial collapse and associated recession hit state government tax revenue much harder than the overall economy. Although real gross domestic product declined by 5.1 percent during the recession, the components of personal income typically taxed by state governments declined by 10 percent; and consumption of items typically subject to state sales taxes declined by 11 percent. ${ }^{2}$ Many economists believe the economy will grow
sluggishly for years as it works off the excesses of the credit and real estate bubbles and endures slow employment growth. ${ }^{3}$

State tax revenues have been recovering slowly but as of 2012 year end remain below their precrisis levels, contributing to continuing stress. (See Figure A.)

States responded rapidly to severe revenue declines by drawing reserve balances down, in aggregate, from 11.5 percent of general fund expenditures in 2006 to 5 percent in 2010; balances have begun rising again but remain below pre-recession levels. ${ }^{4}$ In addition, states received more than $\$ 150$ billion of nonrecurring budgetary relief from the federal stimulus package. ${ }^{5}$ States also relied on many other nonrecurring resources and budget gimmicks.

As the crisis progressed, states made increasingly deep cuts to services and employment. They also enacted $\$ 23.9$ billion in tax increases for the 2010 fiscal year and by $\$ 19$ billion in other years of the crisis, but these increases were smaller than those in the recessions of 1980-82 and 1991; many increases were temporary and have since expired. ${ }^{6}$

# Table A: Federal grants to state and local governments 

Federal Outlays in FFY 2012 (estimated)

|  | Federal outlays <br> $(\$$ billions $)$ | Share <br> $(\%)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Total grants to state and local governments | $\$ \mathbf{6 1 2 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0} \%$ |
| Payments for individuals | $\mathbf{3 6 8 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 2}$ |
| Medicaid and Child Health Insurance Program (CHIP) | 265.0 | 43.3 |
| Public assistance, nutrition, and other payments for individuals | 103.5 | 16.9 |
| Grants for education and training | $\mathbf{1 0 5 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 . 2}$ |
| Elementary, secondary, and vocational education | 85.1 | 13.9 |
| Other grants for education and training | 20.1 | 3.3 |
| Grants for physical capital investment | $\mathbf{9 6 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 7}$ |
| Highway capital grants | 41.7 | 6.8 |
| Transit, airports and other transportation capital grants | 23.8 | 3.9 |
| Community and regional development capital grants | 6.3 | 1.9 |
| Housing assistance capital grants | 13.1 | 1.0 |
| Pollution control and other capital grants | $\mathbf{4 2 . 2}$ | 2.1 |
| All other grants to state and local governments | $\mathbf{6 . 9}$ |  |

Sources: Federal Budget for FFY 2013, Historical Tables 8.1, 8.5, 8.7, 9.6, 11.3,12.1 and Public Budget Database outlays spreadsheet.

## Longer-term Threats Identified by the State Budget Crisis Task Force

## Federal Deficit Reduction

Recent battles over sequestration are not likely to be the end of federal deficit reduction efforts. Those efforts will affect state and local budgets in three main ways: direct impacts through reductions in grants; indirect effects of cuts in federal spending on state economies and concomitant effects on state revenue, spending and need for services; and impacts of federal tax changes on state tax systems and on state capacity and willingness to finance services.

## Cuts in Federal Grants to State and Local Governments

Federal grants to state and local governments account for about 16 percent of federal outlays and a much larger share of spending most likely to be cut. States rely on grants for about a third of their general revenue. Grants are a much smaller share of local government budgets, but some grants to states are passed through to local governments and affect their budgets as well.

Total grants exceeded $\$ 600$ billion in 2012. Approximately 60 percent of grants were payments for individuals; Medicaid and the Child Health Insurance Program, or CHIP, dominate these grants.

The next largest category is grants for education and training, exceeding $\$ 100$ billion, followed by grants for infrastructure and other physical capital investment, which approached $\$ 100$ billion. (See Table A.)

Medicaid and many other grants are exempt from sequestration and cuts have not posed a major short-term threat to states, but over the longer term all grants may be at risk. That risk could come in the form of a block grant for programs such as Medicaid, which avoids immediate cuts but eliminates future growth, or variants that limit the federal government's exposure to future growth as in the budget plan of U.S. Rep. Paul Ryan and the Simpson-Bowles proposal. ${ }^{7}$

Although cuts in federal grants generally will have a larger direct impact on state governments than on local governments, some local governments would suffer from direct cuts to certain education grants, urban transportation aid and some community development block grants. Some federal grants, particularly for education, are channeled through state governments but ultimately benefit local school districts. In addition, some federal grants go directly to local governments.

The extent to which states rely on federal aid varies dramatically, with per capita aid in 2010 ranging from $\$ 1,327$ in Virginia to $\$ 4,657$ in Alaska. ${ }^{8}$ New York had the highest federal aid among the

Figure B: Per capita federal grants to states vary dramatically
Per Capita Federal Aid to States, FFY 2010


Source: Federal Aid to States, U.S. Bureau of the Census.
study states, at $\$ 3,163$ per capita. It is hard to generalize about what drives differences across states, but Medicaid and highway grants are two important factors in making per capita federal grants higher in Northeastern and Mountain states. (See Figure B.) Northeastern states, with their relatively generous and expensive Medicaid and social assistance programs, tend to receive larger Medicaid grants per capita, despite the fact that the federal government reimburses a lower percentage of their expenditures than it does in many other states. Mountain States, with their vast driving distances and low reliance on mass transit, tend to generate substantial per capita federal gas tax revenues, which are returned to these states through federal grants.

If grants were cut by 10 percent, the loss to state and local government budgets would be more than $\$ 60$ billion annually. That is more than the total of tax increases enacted by states for 2008 through 2012, in response to their deepest fiscal crisis in more than 50 years. ${ }^{9}$ Cuts this large certainly would
cause considerable fiscal stress. Among the states in the study, California and New York each would lose more than $\$ 6$ billion, and Texas would lose more than $\$ 4$ billion.

## Other Impacts

Cuts in federal spending on procurement, personnel and other items will affect state economies and will have concomitant effects on state revenue, spending and on the need and demand for services.

Federal tax changes could affect state and local budgets in two important ways. First, finances would be affected through linkages to the federal tax system through which states either conform automatically to federal changes or face great pressure to conform; all but five states with an income tax use a "federal starting point" for calculating the state tax ${ }^{10}$. Depending on the federal change, the impact on state finances could be positive or negative.

Second, other tax changes could affect the capacity and willingness of governments to finance
infrastructure and services. For example, scaling back the deduction for state and local taxes whether directly or through overall limits on the value of itemized deductions, such as limits for high-income taxpayers reinstated in the American Taxpayer Relief Act-raises the effective cost of tax-financed state and local government services. Similarly, if federal tax preferences for municipal bonds were curtailed, the costs of financing infrastructure would rise.

Any of these changes would have very different impacts on different states.

## Absence of Formal Dialogue <br> between the Federal Government and the States

There are no formal mechanisms for regular evaluation, before legislation is voted on, of how federal actions will affect states and localities. Furthermore, the task force concluded the federal government and the states have little dialogue about these issues, but that dialogue is needed.

## Underfunded Retirement Promises

State and local government retirement systems cover more than 14 million workers, about a sixth of the U.S. workforce, and more than 8 million beneficiaries. ${ }^{11,12}$ About a quarter of state and local government workers are not covered by Social Security, ${ }^{13}$ and many workers, beneficiaries and their families rely primarily on public pensions for retirement security. Retirement benefits have played an important role in attracting and retaining workers for the crucial services state and local governments deliver.

Public pensions are underfunded by as much as $\$ 4$ trillion if their liabilities are valued using discount rates that economists would recommend, although no formal estimates of underfunding are regularly prepared on this basis. ${ }^{14,15,16}$ Unfunded liabilities reported by public pension funds using discount rates they choose based on assumed rates of investment return lead to higher reported levels of funding, but still leave them actuarially underfunded by approximately $\$ 1$ trillion. ${ }^{17}$

Underfunded pensions result primarily from shortfalls in earnings relative to investment returns the funds assumed they would earn, but other factors are at work, too. Some governments have contributed far less than actuaries recommend, exacerbating funding shortfalls. From 2007 through 2011, governments underpaid requested contributions by at least $\$ 62$ billion. These underpayments were heavily concentrated in a few states, with
governments in California, New Jersey, Illinois and Pennsylvania each underpaying by $\$ 9$ billion or more, often as part of a longer pattern of underpayment. ${ }^{18}$

Government contributions to pension funds have been rising dramatically to make up for recent earnings shortfalls, placing stress on many state and local budgets.

Just as the problem varies, so do potential solutions. Some states with deep pension problems also provide extraordinarily strong legal protections to pensions, constraining their policy options significantly so that major cuts in services or increases in taxes are likely in order to improve the funding levels of their pension systems. Others facing contribution increases provide weaker protections and may be more likely to cut benefits, such as cost-of-living adjustments for retirees, or benefits attributable to future service of existing workers. State laws defining how pensions are protected are evolving and it is not possible to make many generalizations. Many questions, such as whether a state may change how benefits are calculated for future service, or whether it may change cost-of-living adjustments, will not be answerable until states adopt laws that are challenged and then resolved by state-specific litigation.

In addition to underfunded pensions, state and local governments provide retiree health care benefits, and the task force estimated these benefits are underfunded by approximately $\$ 1$ trillion, largely because very few governments have set aside any funds for these benefits. Retiree health care benefits generally have far less protection than pensions, and governments are likely to scale back these benefits if their costs become unaffordable. Although this appears likely to be legally permissible, it will be an unpleasant change to many workers and retirees who expected their future health insurance costs to be paid for substantially by their former employers.

## Medicaid

Medicaid costs have been growing faster than the economy since the program's inception and generally have grown faster than state revenue. These costs have been driven by several factors, including rapid enrollment increases and increases in overall health care costs. When the program was only a small part of state spending, states were able to fund this imbalance in growth, but Medicaid is now such a large part of state spending - 24 percent of total funds and 16 percent of state general funds

Figure C: As baby boomers age, the elderly population will grow more than 30 percent in both the current decade and the next decade

Population Age 65+ Percent Change from Decade Earlier



Source: Social Security Administration, 2011 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Federal Disability Insurance Trust Funds.

- that this can no longer be absorbed without cuts to other state programs, tax increases or both. This trend is likely to continue, because health care costs are projected to keep growing faster than the overall economy and Medicaid caseloads will be fueled in part by aging baby boomers. (See Figure C.)

Medicaid recently surpassed $\mathrm{K}-12$ education as the largest area of state spending when all funds, including federal funds, are considered; and, despite recent slowing, Medicaid appears likely to continue to claim a growing share of state resources. During the deepest part of the recent fiscal crisis, states cut education aid, adjusted for inflation and pupil enrollment growth, while Medicaid spending continued to grow, driven in part by recession-related enrollment growth. ${ }^{19}$

All six states in the study struggled to finance Medicaid in recent years and considered significant reforms that required federal approval and often involved tension with the federal government.

The Affordable Care Act will contribute to states' increased Medicaid costs while greatly reducing the number of uninsured, but those increases are small relative to underlying growth in spending. The March 2012 report of the Office of the Actuary of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services estimates that total spending for Medicaid in the
current decade will increase by an average of 8.1 percent per year assuming full implementation of the act and by 6.6 percent without the act. ${ }^{20}$ This is likely to outstrip the pace of economic growth and state tax revenue growth. Because so much of Medicaid spending is driven by demographic forces and underlying growth in health care costs that affect both public and private sectors, the fiscal problems caused by Medicaid growth are likely to continue until health care costs more broadly are restrained.

## Narrow, Eroding and Volatile Tax Revenue Structures

One main goal of tax policy - adequacy - is to raise enough revenue to fund services the population requires. ${ }^{21}$ Adequacy has two elements: the ability to fund service demands over the long run and stability over the business cycle. Unfortunately, many states' tax systems have been failing on both counts. The tax revenues needed to fund state and local government services have been eroding for decades and are increasingly volatile.

On average, sales taxes account for about a third of state tax revenue. The sales tax base - that is, the value of taxed goods and services - declined from 55 percent of personal income in 1970 to 35 percent
in 2010 because of consumer spending shifts toward lightly taxed services, the difficulty of collecting taxes on Internet-related transactions and state choices that narrow their tax bases. ${ }^{22}$ All six study states had double-digit declines in the breadth of their sales tax bases. In response to this erosion, many states have raised tax rates substantially. Between 1970 and 2000, the mean state sales tax rate increased steadily from 3.5 percent to 5.5 percent.

Excise taxes on specific goods, particularly motor fuel, also have eroded significantly. These taxes are usually levied in fixed amounts on the quantity of goods sold-such as 10 cents per gal-lon-rather than as a percentage of value; thus, they don't keep pace with inflation as closely as sales taxes do. Motor fuel tax revenues also have declined because automobile gas mileage has improved. ${ }^{23}$ Between 1960 and 2010, state and local motor fuel taxes declined relative to the economy by 60 percent. ${ }^{24}$ While motor fuel taxes make up only 5 percent of state tax revenues, they often are dedicated to funding roads, highways, bridges and transit; thus, their decline has increased the challenges that states face in these areas.

Beyond these two specific cases of erosion, many states have made their tax bases narrow through exemptions, credits and other mechanisms that favor specific industries, taxpayer groups and activities. While these preferences often are adopted for laudable purposes, they require tax rates to be higher than they otherwise would need to be, distorting economic decision-making; they create inequities by treating similar taxpayers unequally; and they encourage evasion and avoidance, making tax systems more difficult and expensive to administer and enforce.

A second problem is volatility. The personal income, sales and corporate income taxes are states' most economically sensitive and volatile revenues. Together they accounted for only 38 percent of state tax revenue in 1950, but had grown to 72 percent by 1990, contributing to increased overall volatility. ${ }^{25}$ Since 1990, states' reliance on the income tax has continued to increase and the tax has become more volatile. ${ }^{26}$ Recent research confirms that state tax revenues have become far more sensitive to changing economic conditions since 2000 and that increasing responsiveness in the individual income tax has been an important source of this increase. ${ }^{27}$ Increased volatility makes it more difficult for states to balance their budgets and makes it more likely that they will cut services or raise taxes in an effort to stabilize finances.

## Other Threats

The task force examined local government stress in the six states. It found great variation in the degree of stress, the extent to which states monitor and are aware of that stress, and the extent to which they intervene in the problems of local governments. The task force recommended more careful monitoring of the finances of local governments.

Finally, the task force noted that state budgeting is focused on short-term cash-basis budgeting, despite highly sophisticated longer-term projections in several states. This focus encourages gimmickry and the accumulation of underfunded obligations.

## Policy Implications, Conclusions and Next Steps

The task force's main recommendations, detailed in its July 2012 report, fell into three main categories:

- The federal government needs to examine and understand how deficit reduction measures are likely to affect states and the services they support. It needs to institutionalize this analysis and communication so Congress understands impacts before it acts on legislation.
- The federal government should enact legislation paving the way for states to collect already-owed sales taxes on goods and services sold over the Internet.
- States should improve their budgeting and reporting so they plan further ahead, disclose liabilities and risks more clearly, contribute fully to pension funds and manage volatility more effectively.
The Ravitch-Volcker Task Force has embarked on a second phase focused on engagement and dialogue with stakeholders in four areas: managing the impact of federal deficit reduction, underfunded pensions, underinvestment in transportation infrastructure and Medicaid spending growth. It will report on these efforts in the second half of 2013.

[^75]Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA). Our proxy for components of personal income typically subject to state income taxes is the sum of wages, proprietors' income, and dividends, interest and rent. The decline in taxable income is actually worse than this suggests because realized capital gains, which are not included in the NIPA, declined by more than 70 percent from 2007 to 2009. Our proxy for consumption components typically subject to state sales taxes is the sum of durable goods, nondurable goods other than food purchased for offpremises consumption, plus services related to recreation, food, and accommodations.
${ }^{3}$ See, for example, Carmen M. Reinhart and Kenneth S. Rogoff. This Time Is Different: Eight Centuries of Financial Folly (Princeton University Press, September 2009); Charles P. Kindleberger. Manias, Panics, and Crashes: History of Financial Crises (New York: Wiley Investment Classics, 2000); James H. Stock and Mark W. Watson, "Disentangling the Channels of the 2007-2009 Recession" (NBER Working Paper No. 18094, May 2012).
${ }^{4}$ National Governors Association and National Association of State Budget Officers. The Fiscal Survey of States, Spring 2012. (Washington, D.C.: NGA/NASBO, Spring 2012).
${ }^{5}$ Phil Oliff, Chris Mai, and Vincent Palacios. States Continue to Feel Recession's Impact (Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, June 27, 2012).
${ }^{6}$ Tracy M. Gordon. What States Can, and Can't,Teach the Federal Government about Budgets (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, March 2012).
${ }^{7}$ See http://budget.house.gov/settingtherecordstraight/ safetynet.htm and http://www.fiscalcommission.gov/sites/ fiscalcommission.gov/files/documents/CoChair_Draft.pdf.
${ }^{8}$ Per capita aid to the District of Columbia was $\$ 16,436$.
${ }^{9}$ See Tables 2-4 in National Governors Association and National Association of State Budget Officers. The Fiscal Survey of States, Fall 2011.(Washington,D.C.: NGA/NASBO, November 2011).
${ }^{10}$ See: Federation of Tax Administrators, State Personal Income Taxes: Federal Starting Points (Washington, D.C.: Federation of Tax Administrators, January 2012).
${ }^{11}$ U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Pensions.
${ }^{12}$ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics.
${ }^{13}$ Dawn Nuschler, Alison M. Shelton, and John J.Topoleski, Social Security: Mandatory Coverage of New State and Local Government Employees, CRS Report for Congress (Congressional Research Service, July 25, 2011), http:// www.nasra.org/resources/CRS\ 2011\ Report.pdf.
${ }^{14}$ Many economists have concluded that pension liabilities should be calculated by discounting future benefit payments with interest rates that reflect the risk of those liabilities, rather than by using the current actuarial practice of discounting future benefits by an investment earnings assumption. (For example, see J. Brown and D. Wilcox, "Discounting State and Local Pension Liabilities," American Economic Review 99, no. 2 (2009): 538-542, George Pennacchi and Mahdi Rastad, "Portfolio Allocation for Public Pension Funds," Journal of Pension Economics and Finance

10,no.02(2011):221-245,doi:10.1017/S1474747211000102). Donald Kohn, "The Economic Outlook: Speech at the National Conference on Public Employee Retirement Systems Annual Conference" (Federal Reserve Board (Vice Chair), May 20, 2008), http://www.federalreserve.gov/ newsevents/speech/kohn20080520a.htm., Alicia H. Munnell et al.,"Valuing Liabilities in State and Local Pensions," Issues in Brief (2010), Frank Russek and others, The Underfunding of State and Local Pension Plans, Economic and Budget Issue Brief (Congressional Budget Office (CBO), May 2011).

Because pension benefits have strong legal protections in most states, many observers believe the risk that pensions will not be paid is low, although recent pension changes have made it clear that benefits sometimes can be reduced. In the current interest rate environment, low-risk interest rates are far lower than retirement system earnings assumptions, and liabilities calculated with these rates are much higher than actuarial liabilities. There is no widespread agreement on the right low-risk discount rate to use, however, and relatively small changes in discount rates can lead to relatively large differences in estimated liabilities.
${ }^{15}$ This is separate from how pensions should be funded or how retirement system assets should be invested. For example, see David Rosnick and Dean Baker, Pension Liabilities: Fear Tactics and Serious Policy (Center for Economic and Policy Research, January 2012), http://www. cepr.net/documents/publications/pensions-2012-01.pdf. The report notes, "It is standard to use a risk-free rate of return in calculating future liabilities. Arguably this should be used with pension liabilities as well," but argues that for funding purposes pension systems should value liabilities using a discount rate that partially reflects expected stock market returns, adjusted in a way that dampens the rate when the market appears overvalued and increases the rate when the market appears undervalued. Also Munnell et al., "Valuing Liabilities in State and Local Pensions," argues that (1) "valuing liabilities is only one factor entering the funding calculation, and that using a riskless discount rate does not necessarily mean that contributions should increase immediately" and (2) "selecting a discount rate and choosing whether or not to invest in risky bonds and equities are quite separate decisions."
${ }^{16}$ In R. Novy-Marx and J.D. Rauh, "The Liabilities and Risks of State-Sponsored Pension Plans," The Journal of Economic Perspectives 23, no. 4 (2009): 191-210, the authors estimated that liabilities discounted using Treasury rates were approximately $\$ 2.2$ trillion higher than amounts reported based on earnings-assumption discounting (Table 2, p.19). Interest rates have since fallen significantly, and so discounted benefits would be higher now. In Munnell et al., "Valuing Liabilities in State and Local Pensions," the authors estimated that liabilities of major plans would be about $\$ 800$ million higher than reported if a 5 percent discount rate were used, and $\$ 1.3$ trillion higher if a 4 percent discount rate were used. The estimates developed by economists using lower-risk discount rates usually use a slightly narrower definition of liability than that typically used by actuaries, but the
difference in discount rates more than makes up for the narrower definition.
${ }^{17}$ Unfunded liabilities for major retirement systems tracked by the National Association of State Retirement Administrators Public Fund Survey (http://www.public fundsurvey.org/publicfundsurvey/index.htm) were $\$ 843$ billion, per data accessed February 19, 2013. Data from the Center for Retirement Research's Public Plans Database generally show similar results (http://crr.bc.edu/data/pub lic-plans-database/). The $\$ 2.616$ trillion market value of assets in the NASRA Public Fund Survey was $86.4 \%$ of the $\$ 3.027$ trillion total assets for all state and local government retirement systems at the end of 2011 reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (http://www2.census.gov/govs/retire/ 2011_ret01.xls). Applying the same proportion to unfunded liabilities suggests that aggregate underfunding of all systems likely approaches $\$ 1$ trillion on an actuarial basis.
${ }^{18}$ Donald Boyd, "The State Budget Crisis Task Force" (presented at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Fiscal Breakfast Meeting, New York, NY, January 16, 2013). This analysis was based upon data in Chris Mier and Ann Kibler, Tenth Annual Public Pension Funding Review (Loop Capital Markets,September 2012).The underpayments in California were the result, primarily, of underpayments to the California Teachers Retirement System and the California Judges Retirement Fund; governments in California normally must, and do, make required payments to most funds in the California Public Employees Retirement System.
${ }^{19}$ For analysis of cuts in real spending per pupil, see: Phil Oliff and Michael Leachman. New School Year Brings Steep Cuts in State Funding for Schools (Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, October 7, 2011).
${ }^{20}$ Office of the Actuary, Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, 2011 Actuarial Report on the Financial Outlook for Medicaid (Washington, D.C.: Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, March 16, 2012).
${ }^{21}$ For a commonly cited set of principles for tax policy, see National Council of State Legislatures. Principles of a High-Quality State Revenue System (NCSL, June 2007).
${ }^{22}$ Based on results for the median state, as reported in John L. Mikesell, "The Disappearing Retail Sales Tax," State Tax Notes 63 (March 5, 2012): 777-791.
${ }^{23}$ The bases of some other excise taxes, particularly those on cigarettes and hard liquor, have declined as a result of consumption declines.
${ }^{24}$ They declined from 0.65 percent of GDP to 0.26 percent. Task Force analysis of motor fuel tax receipts data from the Federal Highway Administration (http://www. fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2010/xls/mf201. $x l s)$, and GDP from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
${ }^{25}$ Randall G. Holcombe and Russell S. Sobel, Growth and Variability in State Tax Revenue: An Anatomy of State Fiscal Crises (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1997).
${ }^{26}$ There is some evidence that broad-based sales taxes have been slightly less affected by recession than narrow, suggesting that as sales tax bases narrow they may become more volatile, but it does not appear to be substantial. See in John L. Mikesell, "The Disappearing Retail Sales Tax," State Tax Notes 63 (March 5, 2012): 777-791.
${ }^{27}$ Rick Mattoon and Leslie McGranahan, "Revenue Bubbles and Structural Deficits: What's a State to Do?" (Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Working Paper 200815, April 2012).

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# State Budgets in 2012 and 2013: Slow Growth Continues as States Face Federal and Economic Uncertainty 

By Brian Sigritz

States experienced their second consecutive year of positive but slow growth in the 2012 fiscal year. Both revenue collections and spending from state funds increased, although at growth levels below the previous year. Additionally, the number of states making mid-year budget cuts continued to decline in 2012 and states have begun to replenish their rainy day funds and reserves. In the 2013 fiscal year, states are expected to continue their improvement, with both state revenues and state spending projected to grow. Revenue growth since the recession, however, remains weak by historical standards and general fund spending is expected to remain below peak levels. States are expected to face tight fiscal conditions for a number of years to come due to federal uncertainty, the slow pace of economic growth and increased spending demands.

## Introduction

In the 2012 fiscal year, states continued their slow recovery from the recent economic downturn. Both state revenue and state spending grew for the second consecutive year, although at slower rates than the 2011 fiscal year. State revenues grew by 2.5 percent in 2012, less than 2011's growth rate of 6.6 percent, but a marked improvement from the 2009 and 2010 fiscal years, when state revenues declined 8 percent and 2.5 percent respectively. Revenues in 2012 were higher than projected in 34 states, were on target in an additional five states and were lower than projected in 10 states. ${ }^{1}$

State spending patterns, for the most part, mirrored revenue collection trends in the 2012 fiscal year. Spending from state funds - general funds and other state funds combined-increased 4 percent in 2012, slightly less than the 2011 fiscal year's growth level of 4.1 percent, but an improvement from 2010, when spending from state funds experienced an outright decline. While spending from state funds remained positive in 2012, spending from federal funds declined by 8.2 percent-or $\$ 46.5$ billiondue to the wind down of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The combination of rapidly declining Recovery Act funds and slowly growing revenue collections led to nearly flat growth for total state expenditures - general funds, other state funds, bonds and federal funds combined. After growing 2.8 percent in 2011, total state expenditures grew only 0.1 percent in $2012 .^{2}$

States are projected to once again experience slower than average growth during the 2013 fiscal year. According to governors' enacted budgets, state
revenues are projected to increase 3.9 percent in 2013, while general fund expenditures are expected to increase 2.2 percent. The vast majority of states have assumed at least moderate budget growth. Forty-two states enacted a 2013 budget with general fund spending levels above 2012. ${ }^{3}$

In many ways, states have not fully recovered from the economic downturn, even though state spending and state revenues are projected to grow for the third consecutive year. General fund spending for the 2013 fiscal year remains at $\$ 5.5$ billion, or 0.8 percent, below its peak level in 2008 . Furthermore, 2013 general fund spending levels are 7.9 percent below 2008 after adjusting for inflation. States are forecasting that revenue collections in 2013 will slightly surpass 2008 peak levels by $\$ 12.5$ billion. ${ }^{4}$ Revenue growth levels since the end of the recession, however, have been weak by historical standards. States also have begun to replenish rainy day funds and reserves, although total balances remain $\$ 7.7$ billion below their 2006 peak levels. ${ }^{5}$ Looking forward, state budgets likely will continue to be constrained as states deal with increased spending demands, revenue changes, economic uncertainty and a possible reduction in federal funds.

## The Current State Fiscal Condition <br> Revenues in the 2012 Fiscal Year

State revenues continued their recovery in the 2012 fiscal year. After declining sharply by 8 percent in the $2009^{6}$ fiscal year and an additional 2.5 percent in the 2010 fiscal year, ${ }^{7}$ state revenues grew by 6.6 percent in 2011 and by 2.5 percent in 2012. Indi-
vidually, sales taxes grew by 0.8 percent in 2012 and personal income taxes by 7.8 percent, while corporate income tax collections declined by 0.3 percent. In nominal dollars, sales tax revenues increased by $\$ 1.6$ billion, personal income tax grew by $\$ 20.1$ billion and corporate income tax collections declined by $\$ 142$ million. ${ }^{8}$ Further indication of improved revenue conditions can be seen in the fact that 2012 revenue collections from all sources ${ }^{9}$ were higher than final projections in 34 states, on target in five states and lower than projections in 10 states. ${ }^{10}$ This contrasts sharply from the height of the recent economic downturn. In 2010, revenues were lower than anticipated in 36 states, on target in two states and higher than projections in only 12 states.

## Revenues in the 2013 Fiscal Year

Revenue collections are projected to grow for a third consecutive year in the 2013 fiscal year. According to enacted budgets, state revenues are projected to grow 3.9 percent, or $\$ 26.1$ billion, in 2013. Specifically, sales tax collections are projected to be 2.8 percent higher, personal income tax collections are expected to grow 5.5 percent, and corporate income tax collections are projected to increase by 0.5 percent. ${ }^{11}$ States also are forecasting revenue collections in 2013 will surpass 2008 peak levels by $\$ 12.5$ billion. ${ }^{12}$

Revenue growth has been roughly in line with forecasts through the first half of 2013. According to the Rockefeller Institute of Government, state revenues grew 2.7 percent for the July through September quarter, and grew 5.8 percent from October through November based on 45 early reporting states. ${ }^{13}$ Although state tax collections continue to grow for most states, overall revenue growth since the end of the recession has been weak by historical standards. Additionally, state officials are concerned that uncertainty at the federal level could impact the economy and may weaken revenue growth for the remainder of the fiscal year.

## Tax and Fee Changes in the 2013 Fiscal Year

States enacted $\$ 6.9$ billion in new taxes and fees in 2013. This contrasts with the 2012 fiscal year, when states enacted a net decrease of $\$ 584$ million. While states enacted a net increase in new taxes and fees in 2013, the total was much less than during the height of the economic downturn in 2010, when states enacted $\$ 23.9$ billion in revenue increases. In addition, although states enacted $\$ 6.9$ billion in net
revenue increases for 2013, more states enacted net decreases than increases. Eleven states enacted a net increase in revenue and 20 states enacted a net decrease. The majority share of the revenue increase in 2013 came from two states-California and New York. ${ }^{14}$
In 2013, the largest enacted increase in taxes and fees was in personal income taxes, which increased by $\$ 5.8$ billion. Of this, $\$ 4.7$ billion is the result of increased personal income tax rates in California. Five states enacted increases in personal income taxes, while 13 states enacted decreases. The second largest increase was in sales taxes at $\$ 1.2$ billion, with five states enacting net increases and 12 states enacting net decreases.

Other revenue sources that experienced a net increase include fees - $\$ 371$ million - and cigarette and tobacco taxes - $\$ 248$ million. Revenue sources that experienced a net decrease include corporate income taxes at $\$ 108$ million, alcohol at $\$ 6$ million, motor fuels at $\$ 2$ million, and other taxes at $\$ 572$ million.

## State Spending in the 2012 Fiscal Year

State spending over the past several years was significantly impacted by the recent national recession. Spending from state funds-general funds and other state funds combined-experienced an outright decline in the 2010 fiscal year. As the national economy slowly improved, spending from state funds once again turned positive, increasing 4.1 percent in 2011 and an estimated 4 percent in 2012. While spending from state funds declined in 2010, spending from federal funds rose sharply, increasing by 21.4 percent. This increase in federal funds was directly attributed to the passage of the Recovery Act. The rapid increase in federal funds, however, was short-lived. Federal funds increased only by 0.7 percent in 2011 and are estimated to have declined by 8.2 percent in 2012 due to the wind-down of Recovery Act spending. The combination of state funds slowly increasing and federal funds rapidly declining created a unique and, in some ways, unprecedented fiscal situation for states. Total state expenditures from all fund sources grew 5.4 percent in 2009, slowed somewhat to 3.8 in 2010, slowed further to 2.8 percent in 2011, and are estimated to have increased by only 0.1 percent in 2012. ${ }^{15}$

Looking in greater detail at the 2012 fiscal year, general fund spending is estimated to be $\$ 662.8$ billion, a 4.3 percent increase from 2011. General funds typically receive their revenue from broad-based state taxes, such as sales and personal income taxes.

A slight majority of program areas saw increased general fund spending in 2012. Elementary and secondary education, Medicaid, transportation, and the "all other" category increased in general fund spending, while higher education, public assistance and corrections saw declines. By far the largest growth area in general fund spending was Medicaid, increasing 22.5 percent. ${ }^{16}$ The significant increase in state general fund Medicaid spending reflects the end of the enhanced federal Medicaid match rate from the Recovery Act. Elementary and secondary education remained the largest category of general fund expenditures in 2012, accounting for 34.7 percent of general fund spending. Medicaid represented 19.6 percent, and higher education accounted for 10 percent. Combined, education - both K-12 and higher education-and Medicaid comprised more than 64 percent of total state general fund spending. Other categories of general fund spending included corrections at 7 percent, public assistance at 1.5 percent, transportation at 0.5 percent and all other spending at 26.6 percent. ${ }^{17}$

Federal fund spending is estimated to be $\$ 519.4$ billion in the 2012 fiscal year- $\$ 46.5$ billion, or 8.2 percent, less than 2011. All spending categories of federal funds, with the exception of transportation, experienced significant declines in 2012. Medicaid accounted for the largest share of state spending from federal funds at 43.9 percent, while elementary and secondary education at 10.9 percent and transportation at 8 percent represented the next largest shares. ${ }^{18}$

Total state expenditures - general funds, federal funds, other state funds and bonds combinedgrew by an estimated 0.1 percent in 2012 to $\$ 1.66$ trillion. ${ }^{19}$ The 0.1 percent increase in total state expenditures in estimated 2012 marks the lowest total state expenditure growth level since the National Association of State Budget Officers' State Expenditure Report was first published in 1987. Medicaid remained the largest component of total state spending in 2012, representing 23.9 percent of total state expenditures. As recently as 2008, elementary and secondary education represented a larger share of total state expenditures than Medicaid. Other categories of total state expenditures include K-12 at 19.8 percent, higher education at 9.9 percent, transportation at 8.1 percent, corrections at 3.2 percent, public assistance at 1.4 percent, and all other spending at 33.7 percent. ${ }^{20}$

Finally, the passage of the Recovery Act produced a temporary dramatic shift in the funding sources
for state expenditures. In the 2008 fiscal year, the last year before the Recovery Act, general funds accounted for 45.9 percent of total state spending, federal funds were 26.3 percent, other state funds were 25.5 percent and bonds reflected 2.4 percent of the total. By 2010, general funds accounted for 38.1 percent of total state expenditures, federal funds for 34.9 percent, other state funds for 24.9 percent, and bonds were 2.2 percent of the total. Due to the rapid decline in Recovery Act funds, however, general funds are starting once again to make up a larger component of total state expenditures. In the 2012 fiscal year, general funds are estimated to account for 39.8 percent of total state expenditures, federal funds for 31.2 percent, other state funds for 26.5 percent, and bonds for 2.5 percent. ${ }^{21}$

## State Spending in the 2013 Fiscal Year

According to appropriated budgets, general fund expenditures are expected to increase by 2.2 percent in 2013, well below the historical average of 5.6 percent. General fund spending is estimated to be $\$ 681.3$ billion in 2013, a $\$ 14.5$ billion increase from 2012. ${ }^{22}$ Forty-two states enacted a 2013 budget with general fund spending levels above $2012 .{ }^{23}$ The 2013 fiscal year general fund spending is expected to remain slightly below pre-recession levels, even after assuming a 2.2 percent growth from 2012. General fund spending will remain $\$ 5.5$ billion-or 0.8 percent-below its peak level in 2008. Aggregate spending levels would need to be even higher to keep up with inflation. General fund spending in 2013 would need to be at $\$ 735$ billion-or 7.9 percent higher than the $\$ 681.3$ billion enacted-to be equivalent with 2008 spending levels in real terms. ${ }^{24}$

## Budget Cuts

The number of states making mid-year budget cuts continued their downward trend in the 2012 fiscal year. During the midst of the economic downturn, 41 states made midyear cuts in 2009 totaling $\$ 31.3$ billion, and 39 states made midyear cuts in 2010 totaling $\$ 18.3$ billion, demonstrating the widespread impact of the recession. The number of states making midyear cuts began to decline in 2011, with 19 states making cuts of $\$ 7.4$ billion and eight states making net cuts of $\$ 1.7$ billion in 2012. ${ }^{25}$ Higher education experienced the largest number of midyear cuts in 2012, with nine states cutting $\$ 505$ million total. Other program areas that were cut midyear include eight states cutting corrections, seven cutting K-12 education, six cut-
ting Medicaid, three cutting public assistance, and three cutting transportation. ${ }^{26}$

Through December 2012, only one state has made a net midyear budget cut in the 2013 fiscal year. ${ }^{27}$ The recent decline in the number of states making midyear budget cuts is attributable to revenue growth, spending restraint and more accurate revenue projections. Through December, 2012, 16 states were exceeding revenue projections, while 19 states were on target, and only nine states were seeing revenue coming in lower than projections. Not all states were able to provide preliminary 2013 data. ${ }^{28}$

## Balances

Total balances include both ending balances and the amounts in states' budget stabilization funds. Combined, these reserves reflect the funds states may use to respond to unforeseen circumstances after budget obligations have been met. Fortyeight states have either a budget stabilization or a rainy day fund, with about three-fifths of the states having limits on the size of these funds. ${ }^{29}$

States have begun to replenish their reserves, although they have not returned to peak levels. Total balances peaked in the 2006 fiscal year at $\$ 69$ billion- 11.5 percent of expenditures-and declined to $\$ 32.5$ billion, or 5.2 percent of expenditures, by 2010. In 2013, balances are projected to be $\$ 61.3$ billion - 9 percent of expenditures. While the 50 -state average balance level of 9 percent in 2013 may seem like a significant cushion, two statesAlaska and Texas - represent almost half the total balance. When those two states are removed, total balances drop to 5 percent of expenditures. The informal rule of thumb is that balances should be at least 5 percent of expenditures. Over the last 35 years, balances have averaged 6 percent of general fund expenditures. ${ }^{30}$

## Looking Ahead

State fiscal conditions have slowly improved since the end of the national recession. In the vast majority of states, revenues are meeting or exceeding projections and total state general fund revenue in the 2013 fiscal year is projected to surpass peak levels. On the other hand, after adjusting for inflation, revenue collections remain below their pre-recession highs. On the expenditure side, the number of states making midyear budget cuts has sharply declined and general fund spending is projected to increase for a third consecutive year. General fund spending in 2013, however, is
expected to remain slightly below pre-recession highs. Finally, while states have begun to replenish rainy day funds and reserves, total balances remain below previous peak levels.

Looking forward, states are likely to continue to face tight fiscal conditions for a number of years due to the slow pace of economic growth, federal uncertainty, revenue changes and increased spending demands. Since state revenue is closely tied to economic conditions, revenue collections are not likely to experience a rapid increase without stronger national economic growth. Continued slow revenue growth likely will lead to austere state budgets similar to what has occurred since the end of the recession. General fund spending has increased for three consecutive years but growth levels have remained below historical averages.

The federal government also will have a significant impact on future state budgets. Some federal funds to states likely will be reduced as the federal government continues to deal with the national debt and long-term spending pressures. States already have seen how a significant decline in federal funds can impact their overall spending levels. In the 2012 fiscal year, total state expenditure growth was nearly flat due to the rapid decline of Recovery Act funds, even with state funds modestly increasing. Other federal issues, such as implementing the Affordable Care Act and possible changes to the tax code, also may impact state budgets.

Finally, states are expected to face tight fiscal conditions due to increased spending demands in areas such as education, health care and infrastructure, and they will need to continue to address long-term liabilities such as pension funding. The combination of all of these factors means that states are likely to experience relatively slow growth for the foreseeable future and will have to make difficult decisions as they continue to maintain balanced budgets and meet their funding obligations.

[^76]
## STATE BUDGETS

9"All Sources" includes revenues from sales, personal income, corporate income, gaming taxes, and all other taxes and fees.
${ }^{10}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 41.
${ }^{11}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 44.
${ }^{12}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 40.
${ }^{13}$ Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, State Revenue Report, (February 2013), 1, 4.
${ }^{14}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 45.
${ }^{15}$ State Expenditure Report, (December 2012), 1.
${ }^{16}$ State Expenditure Report, (December 2012), 6.
${ }^{17}$ State Expenditure Report, (December 2012), 9.
${ }^{18}$ See note 17 above.
${ }^{19}$ State Expenditure Report, (December 2012), 7.
${ }^{20}$ See note 17 above.
${ }^{21}$ Summary: NASBO State Expenditure Report, (December 2012), 1-2.
${ }^{22}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 5-6.
${ }^{23}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 3.
${ }^{24}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 1.
${ }^{25}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (June 2012), 8-9.
${ }^{26}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (June 2012), 10.
${ }^{27}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 9.
${ }^{28}$ See note 10 above.
${ }^{29}$ National Association of State Budget Officers, Budget
Processes in the States, (Summer 2008), 67-69.
${ }^{30}$ See note 5 above.

## About the Author

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Table 7.1
FISCAL 2011 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* ................. | \$8,245 | \$650,151 | $\ldots$ | \$678,416 | \$666,289 | $\ldots$ | \$21,702 | \$24,651 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut (ii)........... | 0 | 17,707 | 450 | 18,157 | 17,920 | 0 | 237 | 0 |
| Delaware*.................. | 537 | 3,531 | 0 | 4,069 | 3,271 | 0 | 798 | 186 |
| Maine (a).................... | 7 | 2,896 | 86 | 2,990 | 2,873 | 98 | 19 | 0 |
| Maryland (b)............... | 344 | 13,537 | 347 | 14,228 | 13,238 | 0 | 990 | 624 |
| Massachusetts (c)........ | 903 | 33,075 | 0 | 33,978 | 32,078 | 0 | 1,901 | 1,379 |
| New Hampshire (kk)... | 75 | 1,384 | 2 | 1,460 | 1,311 | 122 | 27 | 9 |
| New Jersey* (d) ........... | 804 | 28,913 | -680 | 29,038 | 28,168 | 0 | 870 | 0 |
| New York* (e)............. | 2,302 | 54,447 | 0 | 56,749 | 55,373 | 0 | 1,376 | 1,206 |
| Pennsylvania (f).......... | -294 | 26,347 | 3,160 | 29,213 | 28,321 | -182 | 1,073 | 0 |
| Rhode Island (g)......... | 22 | 3,084 | -81 | 3,025 | 2,956 | 0 | 69 | 130 |
| Vermont...................... | 0 | 1,157 | 71 | 1,228 | 1,162 | 66 | -0 | 54 |
| Regional totals............ | 4,700 | 186,078 | 3,355 | 194,135 | 186,671 | 104 | 7,360 | 3,589 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois (h)................... | 130 | 28,306 | 8,583 | 37,019 | 29,175 | 7,375 | 469 | 0 |
| Indiana (i) .................. | 831 | 13,384 | -54 | 14,161 | 13,050 | -12 | 1,124 | 57 |
| Iowa (j)...................... | 0 | 5,899 | 0 | 5,899 | 5,344 | 0 | 555 | 440 |
| Kansas ....................... | -27 | 5,882 | 0 | 5,855 | 5,667 | 0 | 188 | 0 |
| Michigan (k)............... | 187 | 7,385 | 1,198 | 8,770 | 8,217 | 0 | 554 | 2 |
| Minnesota (1) .............. | 440 | 16,184 | 0 | 16,623 | 15,335 | 0 | 1,289 | 9 |
| Nebraska (m) .............. | 297 | 3,494 | 33 | 3,824 | 3,322 | 0 | 502 | 313 |
| North Dakota (n)......... | 313 | 1,532 | 865 | 2,710 | 1,651 | 62 | 997 | 386 |
| Ohio ........................... | 510 | 26,371 | 1,392 | 28,274 | 26,248 | 1,595 | 431 | 0 |
| South Dakota (o)........ | 0 | 1,163 | -15 | 1,148 | 1,148 | 0 | 0 | 107 |
| Wisconsin (p) .............. | 26 | 12,912 | 642 | 13,580 | 13,565 | -70 | 86 | 0 |
| Regional totals............ | 2,707 | 122,512 | 12,644 | 137,863 | 122,722 | 8,950 | 6,195 | 1,314 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama (q)............... | 72 | 6,855 | 0 | 6,927 | 7,359 | -483 | 72 | 0 |
| Arkansas..................... | 0 | 4,479 | 0 | 4,479 | 4,479 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida ... | 1,573 | 22,960 | 0 | 24,533 | 23,787 | 0 | 746 | 279 |
| Georgia* (r) ................ | 1,138 | 16,559 | 498 | 18,195 | 17,064 | 0 | 1,131 | 328 |
| Kentucky (s)................ | 80 | 8,859 | 197 | 9,136 | 8,789 | 57 | 290 | 0 |
| Louisiana (t)................ | -108 | 7,770 | 106 | 7,768 | 7,782 | 0 | -14 | 647 |
| Mississippi .................. | 5 | 4,574 | 0 | 4,579 | 4,528 | 0 | 50 | 191 |
| Missouri (u)................ | 185 | 7,110 | 716 | 8,011 | 7,631 | 0 | 379 | 247 |
| North Carolina............. | 237 | 19,157 | 0 | 19,394 | 18,503 | 308 | 582 | 296 |
| Oklahoma (v).............. | 42 | 5,750 | -33 | 5,759 | 5,417 | 249 | 93 | 249 |
| South Carolina (mm) .. | 246 | 5,633 | 0 | 5,879 | 5,167 | 0 | 712 | 712 |
| Tennessee (w) ............. | 241 | 10,747 | 193 | 11,181 | 9,996 | 590 | 595 | 284 |
| Texas (nn)................... | 917 | 39,767 | -831 | 39,853 | 38,717 | 0 | 1,136 | 5,012 |
| Virginia...................... | 132 | 16,166 | 0 | 16,299 | 15,457 | 0 | 841 | 0 |
| West Virginia (x)......... | 552 | 4,064 | 0 | 4,616 | 3,772 | 51 | 793 | 659 |
| Regional totals............ | 5,312 | 180,450 | 846 | 186,609 | 178,448 | 772 | 7,406 | 8,904 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska (y)................... | 0 | 7,673 | 23 | 7,696 | 5,450 | 277 | 1,969 | 12,981 |
| Arizona (z)................. | -6 | 7,250 | 1,131 | 8,375 | 8,372 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| California (jj) .............. | -4,507 | 93,489 | 927 | 89,910 | 91,549 | 1,439 | -3,079 | -3,797 |
| Colorado*(aa)............. | 137 | 7,086 | 158 | 7,381 | 6,936 | 0 | 446 | 157 |
| Hawaii ....................... | -22 | 5,117 | 0 | 5,095 | 4,969 | 0 | 126 | 0 |
| Idaho (bb) ................... | 0 | 2,445 | 74 | 2,519 | 2,450 | 0 | 69 | 0 |
| Montana (cc)............... | 311 | 1,783 | -1 | 2,092 | 1,747 | 3 | 342 | 0 |
| Nevada....................... | 314 | 3,409 | 0 | 3,722 | 3,398 | 0 | 324 | 0 |
| New Mexico (11) .......... | 278 | 5,468 | 62 | 5,808 | 5,307 | 0 | 501 | 501 |
| Oregon (dd) ................ | -390 | 6,504 | 0 | 6,115 | 6,043 | 0 | 72 | 16 |
| Utah (ee).................... | -28 | 4,659 | 154 | 4,785 | 4,710 | 14 | 60 | 233 |
| Washington (ff)........... | -561 | 14,648 | 645 | 14,731 | 14,823 | 0 | -92 | 1 |
| Wyoming (gg) .............. | 0 | 1,580 | 0 | 1,580 | 1,580 | 0 | 0 | 752 |
| Regional totals............ | -4,474 | 161,111 | 3,173 | 159,809 | 157,334 | 1,733 | 741 | 10,844 |
| Regional totals without California.... | -898 | 67,622 | 2,246 | 69,899 | 65,785 | 294 | -2,338 | 7,047 |
| Puerto Rico (hh).......... | 0 | 8,134 | 1,016 | 9,150 | 9,150 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# FISCAL 2011 STATE GENERAL FUND, ACTUAL, BY REGION - Continued (In millions of dollars) 

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers.
Note: NA Indicates data not available. *In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund.
Key:
.. - Not applicable.
(a) Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect legislatively authorized transfers.
(b) Revenue adjustments reflect a $\$ 5.2$ million reimbursement from the reserve for Sustainable Community Tax Credits, $\$ 8.0$ million reimbursement from the reserve for Biotechnology Tax Credits, and transfers of \$333.9 million from other special funds.
(c) Includes Budgeted Fund balances.
(d) Transfers from other funds and budget vs. GAAP adjustments.
(e) Total expenditures are not adjusted for the impact of delaying the end-of-year school aid payment ( $\$ 2.06$ billion) from March 2010 to the statutory deadline of June 1,2010, which was done to carry forward the FY 2010 budget shortfall into FY 2011. The ending balance includes $\$ 1.2$ billion in rainy day reserve funds, $\$ 136$ million in a community projects fund, $\$ 13$ million reserved for debt reduction and $\$ 21$ million reserved for litigation risks.
(f) Revenues adjustments include a $\$ 0.25$ million adjustment to the beginning balance, $\$ 93.7$ million in prior year lapsed, $\$ 1,756.5$ million in Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage, $\$ 921.4$ million in federal State Fiscal Stabilization Funds and $\$ 387.8$ million in federal Education Jobs Funds. Expenditure adjustment reflects $\$ 181.5$ million in current year lapses. The year-end transfer to the Rainy Day Fund ( $25 \%$ of the ending balance) was suspended for FY 2011.
(g) Opening balance includes a surplus of $\$ 18$ million and re-appropriations of $\$ 4$ million. Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund.
(h) Revenue adjustments include: statutory transfers in, inter-fund borrowing proceeds, short-term borrowing proceeds, pension obligation bond proceeds, tobacco revenue securitization proceeds. Expenditure adjustments include:statutory transfers out, pay down of accounts payable, repayment of short-term borrowing, repayment of inter-fund borrowing. Rainy Day Fund monies were not transferred out of the General Revenue Fund in Fiscal Year 2011.
(i) Revenue Adjustment: Transfer from General Fund to Rainy Day Fund; Expenditure Adjustments: Local Option Income Tax Distributions; PTRF Adjust for Abstracts.
(j) Ending Balance of General Fund is transferred in the current year to the Reserve Funds in the subsequent fiscal year. After the Reserve Funds hit their statutorily set maximum amount, the remainder of the funds are transferred back to the General Fund in the subsequent fiscal year.
(k) Fiscal 2011 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes ( $\$ 1,428.6$ million); revenue sharing law changes $(-\$ 426.8$ million); and deposits from state restricted revenues ( $\$ 196.5$ million).
(1) Ending balance includes cash flow account of $\$ 266$ million, budget reserve account of $\$ 8.7$ million and appropriations carried forward of $\$ 37.9$ million.
(m) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Among others, this includes a $\$ 112$ million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund as well as a $\$ 154$ million transfer to the General Fund from the Cash Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund)
(n) Revenue adjustments are a $\$ 830.0$ million transfer from the permanent oil tax trust fund to the general fund and a $\$ 35.0$ million transfer from the lands and minerals trust fund to the general fund. Expenditure adjustments include a $\$ 61.4$ million transfer to the budget stabilization fund and misc. adjustments and transfers.
(o) Adjustments in Revenues: $\$ 9.9$ million addition to revenue is from one-time receipts; $\$ 26.1$ million decrease to revenue is a one-time refund of taxes.
(p) Revenue adjustments include Transfers in General Fund, -\$14.8 million; Other Revenue, $\$ 632.3$ million; Tribal Gaming, $\$ 24.7$ million. Expenditure adjustments include Designation for Continuing Balances, $\$ 8.2$ million; and Unreserved Designated Balance, $-\$ 78.5$ million.
(q) Expenditure adjustments include a reduction due to across-theboard percentage cuts of $\$ 414.2$ million, and a reduction of $\$ 68.6$ million for reversions and other adjustments.
(r) Agency surplus returned.
(s) Revenue includes $\$ 99.8$ million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes $\$ 72.0$ million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and $\$ 125.1$ million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.
(t) Revenues Adjustments - Includes Transfers from various Funds \$28.7;

Transfer from Overcollections Fund \$26.9; Transfer from Incentive Fund \$4.0; Carryforward from FY09-10 \$12.7; Carryforward of Interim Emergency Board appropriations $\$ 1.1$; Re-Appropriation of Capital Outlay from various prior years $\$ 32.8$. Actual State General Fund collections were less than official projections adopted by the Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) in May 2011 in the amount of (\$107.9).
(u) Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund, including $\$ 572.4 \mathrm{M}$ from enhanced FMAP authorized in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
(v) Revenue adjustment represents the difference in cash flow. $\$ 249.2$ million expenditure adjustment is amount deposited into the Rainy Day fund from surplus revenues.
(w) Adjustments (Revenues): 91.4 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations; $\$ 169.5$ million transfer from Rainy Day Fund; - $\$ 67.5$ million transfer to dedicated revenue reserves. Total $\$ 193.4$ million. Adjustments (Expenditures): $\$ 323.7$ million transfer to capital outlay projects fund. $\$ 13.1$ million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund; $\$ 253.3$ million transfer to reserves for unexpended appropriations. Total $\$ 590.1$ million. Ending balance: $\$ 371.3$ million reserve for appropriations 2010-2011. \$223.0 million unappropriated budget surplus at June 30, 2011. $\$ 0.9$ million undesignated balance. $\$ 595.2$ million.
(x) Fiscal Year 2011 Beginning balance includes $\$ 418.7$ million in Reappropriations, Unappropriated Surplus Balance of $\$ 102.6$ million, and FY 2010 13th month expenditures of $\$ 30.6$ million. Expenditures include Regular, Surplus and Reappropriated funds and $\$ 30.6$ million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Revenue adjustments are prior year redeposits. Expenditure adjustment represents the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund. The ending balance is mostly the historically carried forward reappropriation amounts that will remain and be reappropriated to the next fiscal year, the 13th month expenditures and unappropriated surplus balance.
(y) Revenue adjustments: $\$ 21.4$ million reappropriation and carry forward. Expenditure adjustments: Net of $(\$ 1,114.3)$ million Public Education Fund draw and \$1,131.0 Public Education Fund forward funding. Rainy Day Fund is $\$ 10,016.8$ CBR + \$1,048.6 SBR.
(z) Adjustments to revenue include temporary one-cent sales tax increase, agency fund transfers and county transfer.
(aa) FY 11 total expenditures reflects $-\$ 26.4 \mathrm{M}$ of reversions and accounting adjustments and $-\$ 0.5 \mathrm{M}$ of Enhanced Medicaid match which reduces GF expenditures. See Table 1 of the June 2012 OSPB forecast, page 9, lines 15 and 16. In FY 11 (per SB11-156), the reserve was set at 2.3\% (this increased to 4\% in FY 11-12). Per SB11-230, of the excess reserve in FY 2010-11, $\$ 67.5 \mathrm{M}$ was transferred to the Public School Fund and $\$ 221.4 \mathrm{M}$ was transferred to the State Education Fund (SEF).
(bb) The remainder of the rainy day fund balances were transferred to the General Fund for FY 2011, this included $\$ 30.1$ million from the Budget Stabilization Fund and $\$ 48.8$ million from the Economic Recovery Reserve Fund. There was an additional $\$ 1.5$ million transferred to the General Fund from various other dedicated accounts and $\$ 1$ million was transferred to the Disaster Recovery Fund/Military Division.
(cc) Revenue adjustments include prior year revenue, and expenditure adjustments include prior year expenditures and other direct entries to fund balance.
(dd) Rainy Day Fund balance includes normal RDF (primarily General Fund) plus an Education Stability Fund (primarily Lottery Funds). Balances in RDF \& ESF may include donations.
(ee) Includes transfers from previous year balance, to/from Rainy Day Fund, and special revenue funds.
(ff) Fund transfers between General Fund and other accounts, and balancing to the final audited ending balance.
(gg) WY budgets on a biennial basis. To arrive at annual figures assumptions and estimates were required.
(hh) Included $\$ 1.0$ billion from the Local Stabilization Fund to cover operational expenses expected to be reduced through the fiscal year 2011.
(ii) Adjustments for FY 2011 reflect transfer of FY 2010 General Fund revenue. The ending balance for FY 2011 was reserved for early retirement of Economic Recovery Notes issued to resolve the FY 2009 deficit.
(ji) Represents adjustments to the Beginning Fund Balance. This consists primarily of adjustments to major taxes and $\mathrm{K}-12$ spending.
(kk) Revenue Adjustments: $+\$ 2.1$ million transfer from the Liquor Fund and $\$ 124.0$ million transfer to the Education Trust Fund.
(11) Adjustments include one-time fiduciary tax payment of $\$ 36$ million and transfer for solvency of \$26 million.
(mm) Rainy Day Balance equals 3\% General Reserve (\$166.3) + 2\% Capital Reserve (\$107.7) + Surplus Contingency Reserve (\$367.1) + FY (\$70.6). Agency Appropriation Balances Carried Forward Next FY (\$70.6).
(nn) Adjustment is net of transfer to Rainy Day Fund ( $-\$ 1,087.6 \mathrm{~m}$ ) and Comptroller adjustment to general fund dedicated account balance ( $+\$ 256.4 \mathrm{~m}$ ).

Table 7.2
FISCAL 2012 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 ................... | \$19,050 | \$666,712 | $\ldots$ | \$611,736 | \$648,095 | $\ldots$ | \$20,422 | \$29,412 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut (ji)........... | 0 | 18,562 | 0 | 18,562 | 18,705 | 0 | -144 | 93 |
| Delaware*.................. | 798 | 3,359 | 0 | 4,157 | 3,592 | 0 | 565 | 186 |
| Maine (a)................ | 24 | 2,995 | 171 | 3,191 | 3,130 | 18 | 42 | 45 |
| Maryland (b) ............... | 990 | 14,258 | 239 | 15,487 | 14,935 | 0 | 551 | 672 |
| Massachusetts (c)......... | 1,901 | 32,547 | 0 | 34,447 | 32,458 | 0 | 1,990 | 1,652 |
| New Hampshire (u)..... | 27 | 1,377 | 0 | 1,404 | 1,241 | 140 | 23 | 9 |
| New Jersey* (d) ........... | 870 | 29,106 | 584 | 30,560 | 29,991 | 0 | 569 | 0 |
| New York* (e)............. | 1,376 | 56,900 | 0 | 58,276 | 56,489 | 0 | 1,787 | 1,306 |
| Pennsylvania (f).......... | 1,073 | 26,403 | 214 | 27,690 | 27,186 | -155 | 659 | 0 |
| Rhode Island (g)......... | 69 | 3,270 | -93 | 3,246 | 3,117 | 13 | 116 | 153 |
| Vermont (h) ................ | 0 | 1,244 | 6 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 0 | 0 | 58 |
| Regional totals............ | 7,128 | 190,021 | 1,121 | 198,270 | 192,094 | 16 | 6,158 | 4,174 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois (i)........... | 469 | 31,860 | 1,763 | 34,092 | 29,272 | 4,780 | 40 | 276 |
| Indiana (j) ................... | 1,124 | 14,331 | -74 | 15,382 | 13,590 | -11 | 1,803 | 352 |
| Iowa (k)...................... | 0 | 6,311 | 381 | 6,693 | 6,004 | 0 | 688 | 596 |
| Kansas ....................... | 188 | 6,404 | 0 | 6,593 | 6,126 | 0 | 466 | 0 |
| Michigan (1)................ | 554 | 8,144 | 413 | 9,111 | 8,383 | 0 | 728 | 365 |
| Minnesota (m) ............ | 1,289 | 16,611 | 0 | 17,900 | 16,802 | 0 | 1,098 | 658 |
| Nebraska (n) ................ | 502 | 3,691 | -249 | 3,944 | 3,446 | 0 | 499 | 429 |
| North Dakota (11) ........ | 997 | 2,225 | 295 | 3,517 | 2,223 | 0 | 1,294 | 386 |
| Ohio ............................ | 844 | 26,603 | 582 | 28,030 | 26,395 | 1,264 | 371 | 246 |
| South Dakota (o)......... | 0 | 1,236 | 47 | 1,282 | 1,207 | 28 | 48 | 135 |
| Wisconsin (p) .............. | 86 | 13,515 | 195 | 13,795 | 13,868 | -415 | 342 | 0 |
| Regional totals............ | 6,053 | 130,931 | 3,353 | 140,339 | 127,316 | 5,646 | 7,377 | 3,443 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama (q)............... | 51 | 7,098 | 296 | 7,445 | 7,598 | -188 | 35 | 0 |
| Arkansas..................... | 0 | 4,606 | 0 | 4,606 | 4,606 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida ....................... | 746 | 24,003 | 0 | 24,749 | 23,749 | 0 | 1,000 | 494 |
| Georgia* (r) ................ | 1,131 | 17,262 | 166 | 18,559 | 17,428 | 0 | 1,131 | 328 |
| Kentucky (s)............... | 290 | 9,193 | 200 | 9,683 | 9,435 | 157 | 90 | 122 |
| Louisiana* (t).............. | -14 | 7,862 | 553 | 8,401 | 8,249 | 0 | 152 | 442 |
| Mississippi .................. | 51 | 4,762 | 0 | 4,812 | 4,803 | 0 | 9 | 100 |
| Missouri (v)................ | 379 | 7,341 | 423 | 8,143 | 7,938 | 0 | 205 | 248 |
| North Carolina............. | 582 | 19,534 | 0 | 20,116 | 19,576 | 146 | 394 | 419 |
| Oklahoma (w)............. | 93 | 6,174 | -35 | 6,232 | 5,797 | 328 | 107 | 578 |
| South Carolina* (mm) | 712 | 5,858 | 11 | 6,581 | 5,517 | 108 | 956 | 956 |
| Tennessee (x) .............. | 595 | 11,232 | 142 | 11,969 | 11,458 | 84 | 427 | 306 |
| Texas (nn)................... | 1,136 | 41,152 | 2,198 | 44,486 | 43,911 | 0 | 574 | 6,899 |
| Virginia...................... | 841 | 16,185 | 0 | 17,027 | 16,351 | 0 | 675 | 0 |
| West Virginia (y)......... | 793 | 4,103 | 5 | 4,902 | 4,140 | 151 | 611 | 851 |
| Regional totals............ | 7,386 | 186,365 | 3,959 | 197,711 | 190,556 | 786 | 6,366 | 11,743 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska (z)................... | 0 | 9,870 | 47 | 9,917 | 7,013 | 2,086 | 818 | 14,783 |
| Arizona (aa)............... | 3 | 7,803 | 1,011 | 8,817 | 8,421 | 0 | 396 | 250 |
| California* (ii) ............ | -3,079 | 86,830 | 194 | 83,944 | 87,027 | -201 | -2,882 | -3,601 |
| Colorado* (bb) ............ | 157 | 7,737 | 138 | 8,032 | 7,168 | 0 | 864 | 281 |
| Hawaii ....................... | 126 | 5,661 | 0 | 5,787 | 5,511 | 0 | 275 | 0 |
| Idaho* (cc) .................. | 69 | 2,589 | -14 | 2,644 | 2,545 | 0 | 100 | 24 |
| Montana (dd).............. | 342 | 1,871 | 9 | 2,222 | 1,775 | -6 | 453 | 0 |
| Nevada....................... | 324 | 3,033 | 0 | 3,357 | 3,114 | 38 | 205 | 38 |
| New Mexico* (kk) ....... | 501 | 5,880 | 11 | 6,392 | 5,687 | 0 | 705 | 705 |
| Oregon....................... | 72 | 6,896 | -69 | 6,899 | 6,897 | 0 | 2 | 85 |
| Utah (ee).................... | 60 | 4,758 | 41 | 4,859 | 4,830 | 29 | 0 | 233 |
| Washington (ff)........... | -92 | 14,887 | 116 | 14,910 | 15,325 | 0 | -415 | 130 |
| Wyoming (gg) ............. | 0 | 1,580 | 0 | 1,580 | 1,580 | 0 | 0 | 752 |
| Regional totals............ | -1,517 | 159,395 | 1,484 | 159,360 | 156,893 | 1,946 | 521 | 13,680 |
| Regional totals without California.... | -4,596 | 72,565 | 1,290 | 75,416 | 69,866 | 1,745 | -2,361 | 10,079 |
| Puerto Rico (hh)......... | 0 | 8,660 | 610 | 9,270 | 9,260 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# FISCAL 2012 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL, BY REGION — Continued (In millions of dollars) 

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers.
*In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund.
Key:
..- Not applicable.
(a) Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect legislatively authorized transfers. Beginning balance differs from FY 11 ending balance due to Controller's adjustments.
(b) Revenue adjustments reflect a $\$ 5.1$ million reimbursement from the reserve for Heritage Tax Credits, $\$ 8.1$ million reimbursement from the reserve for Biotechnology Tax Credits, and transfers of $\$ 225.4$ million from other special funds.
(c) Includes Budgeted Fund balances.
(d) Balances targeted to be lapsed.
(e) The ending balance includes $\$ 1.3$ billion in rainy day reserve funds, $\$ 283$ million reserved to cover costs of potential retroactive labor settlements with certain unions, $\$ 102$ million in a community projects fund, $\$ 13$ million reserved for debt reduction, $\$ 21$ million reserved for litigation risks and $\$ 62$ million in undesignated fund balance to be used for gap-closing purposes in FY 2013.
(f) Revenue adjustments include a $\$ 19.7$ million adjustment to the beginning balance and $\$ 194$ million in prior year lapses. Expenditure adjustment reflects $\$ 155.1$ million in current year lapses. The year-end transfer to the Rainy Day Fund ( $25 \%$ of the ending balance) was suspended for FY 2012.
(g) Opening balance includes a surplus of $\$ 64$ million and reappropriations of $\$ 5$ million from the prior year. Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund and the adjustments to expenditures are the reappropriations from FY 2011. Adjustment to expenditures reflects transfer to Employees Retirement System of $\$ 12.5$ million.
(h) Adjustments equals transfers in or out of the General Fund.
(i) Revenue adjustment accounted for by statutory transfers in. Expenditure adjustments include: statutory transfers out, inter-fund borrowing repayment, Budget Stabilization Fund repayment, increase in accounts payable.
(j) Revenue Adjustments: FY07-11 Corporate E-check Revenue; Local Option Income Tax Adjustment; Transfer from General Fund to Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure Adjustment: PTRF Adjust for Abstracts.
(k) Revenue adjustments include $\$ 381.4$ million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds were filled to their statutorily set maximum amounts. Ending balance of the General Fund is transferred in the current fiscal year to the Reserve Funds in the subsequent fiscal year. After the Reserve Funds are at their statutorily set maximum amounts, the remainder of the funds are transferred back to the General Fund in that subsequent fiscal year.
(1) Fiscal 2012 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes ( $\$ 920.4$ million); revenue sharing payments to local government units ( $-\$ 340.0$ million); and deposits from state restricted funds ( $\$ 195.6$ million). Fiscal 2012 estimated expenditures includes one-time spending financed from one-time revenues of $\$ 148.7$ million and excludes $\$ 362.7$ million deposited to the budget stabilization fund.
(m) Ending balance includes cash flow account of $\$ 350$ million and budget reserve account of $\$ 657.6$ million.
(n) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Per Nebraska law, includes a transfer of $\$ 145$ million to the Cash Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) of the amount the prior year's net General Fund receipts exceeded the official forecast. Among others, also includes a $\$ 110$ million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund as well as a $\$ 37$ million transfer to the General Fund from the Cash Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) for budget stabilization. Revenue adjustments also include a $\$ 25$ million transfer from the General Fund for the University of Nebraska Innovation Campus to jump-start significant new investment in research infrastructure.
(o) Adjustments in Revenues: $\$ 26.3$ million addition to revenue is from one-time receipts; $\$ 20.2$ million addition to revenue is a transfer from budget reserves to pay for emergency expenses. Adjustments to Expenditures: $\$ 27.8$ million is obligated cash that will be carried forward to pay for FY2013 expenses. The ending balance of $\$ 47.9$ million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year. This $\$ 47.9$ million is included in the total rainy day fund balance of $\$ 134.7$ million.
(p) Revenue adjustments include Other Revenue, \$532.8; Tribal Gaming, \$24.3; prior year continuing balance, \$8.2; and General Fund Transfers, $-\$ 370.4$. Expenditure adjustments include Compensation Reserve of \$19.7 and Lapses, -\$434.2.
(q) Revenue Adjustments include one-time revenues of $\$ 296.4 \mathrm{M}$. Expenditure Adjustments include a reduction due to across-the-board percentage cuts of $\$ 188.3 \mathrm{M}$.
(r) Adjustment is the mid-year adjustment for education.
(s) Revenue includes $\$ 101.8$ million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes $\$ 57.5$ million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and $\$ 159.3$ million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.
(t) Revenues Adjustments-Includes Carryforward balances \$16.6; Transfer of $\$ 38.1$ from various Funds. Act 597 of 2012 RLS - Transfers $\$ 141.5$ from various funds, Act 53 of RLS - Transfers \$204.7 from the Budget Stabilization Fund. Actual State General Fund collections are estimated more than official projections adopted by the Revenue Estimating Conference (REC) in April 2012 in the amount of $\$ 152.5$.
(u) Revenue Adjustments: $+\$ 140.0$ million to be moved to the Education Trust Fund.
(v) Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund, including $\$ 67.4 \mathrm{M}$ from enhanced FMAP authorized in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and $\$ 209.9 \mathrm{M}$ from the enhanced FMAP authorized in the Education Jobs and Medicaid Assistance Act.
(w) Revenue adjustment represents the difference in cash flow. \$328.3 million expenditure adjustment is amount deposited into the Rainy Day fund from surplus revenues.
(x) Adjustments (Revenues): -\$50 million transfer from Rainy Day Fund. $\$ 65.0$ million transfer from TennCare Reserve. Total 15.0 million. Expenditure adjustments: $\$ 145.9$ million transfer to capital outlay projects fund. $\$ 135.9$ million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund. $\$ 5.2$ million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations. Total $\$ 287.0$ million. Ending balance: $\$ 10.2$ million undesignated balance.
(y) Fiscal year 2012 beginning balance includes $\$ 425.5$ million in reappropriations, unappropriated surplus balance of $\$ 338.8$ million, and FY 2011 13th month expenditures of $\$ 28.6$ million. Expenditures include regular, surplus and reappropriated funds and $\$ 28.6$ million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Revenue adjustments are prior year redeposits. Expenditure adjustment represents the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund. The ending balance is mostly the historically carried forward reappropriation amounts that will remain and be reappropriated to the next fiscal year, the 13th month expenditures and unappropriated surplus balance.
(z) Revenue adjustments equals reappropriations; Expenditure adjustments equals transfers/savings including the net of Public Education Fund draw ( $\$ 1,058.8$ ) and future year funding $\$ 1,105.7$, Statutory Budget Reserve $\$ 1,800.0$; Rainy Day Fund is $\$ 10,380.9 \mathrm{CBR}+\$ 4,402.1 \mathrm{SBR}$.
(aa) Positive adjustment to revenue includes temporary one-cent sales tax increase, agency fund transfers and county transfer; negative adjustment includes a transfer to the Rainy Day fund.
(bb) Per HB12-1338, \$59M of the FY 11-12 excess amount and all of the FY 12-13 excess amount is transferred to the State Education Fund. After the $\$ 59 \mathrm{M}$ transfer, the remainder of the surplus is carried forward to be part of the FY 12-13 beginning balance.
(cc) Transfers to the General Fund included: $\$ 21,959,000$ from the Non-Endowed Millennium Fund; $\$ 8$ million from Liquor Division; $\$ 7$ million from the Permanent Building Fund; and $\$ 1,045,700$ from other dedicated funds. Transfers from the General Fund included: $\$ 23,641,300$ to the Budget Stabilization Fund; $\$ 21,452,600$ to the Public Education Stabilization Fund; $\$ 500,000$ to the Consumer Protection Fund; and $\$ 2$ million to the Disaster Recovery Fund. Includes \$4,225,700 for Deficiency Warrants.
(dd) Revenue adjustments include prior year revenue, and expenditure adjustments include prior year expenditures and other direct entries to fund balance.
(ee) Includes transfers from previous year balance and special revenue funds.
(ff) Revenue fund transfers between General Fund and other accounts.

## FISCAL 2012 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL, BY REGION - Continued (In millions of dollars)

(gg) WY budgets on a biennial basis. To arrive at annual figures assumptions and estimates were required.
(hh) Includes $\$ 610$ million from the Local Stabilization Fund to cover operational expenses.
(ii) Represents adjustments to the Beginning Fund Balance. This consists primarily of adjustments to reimbursements and savings from various Health and Human Services departments.
(jj) The ending balance for FY 2012 reflects redirection of the funds reserved to retire FY 2009 Economic Recovery Notes. Instead, the funds were used to resolve the FY 2012 deficit, and the $\$ 93.4$ million remainder was deposited to the Budget Reserve Fund.
(kk) Adjustment includes transfer for solvency of $\$ 11.4$ million
(II) Revenue adjustments are a $\$ 295.0$ million transfer from the property tax relief fund to the general fund.
(mm) Rainy Day Balance equals 3.5\% General Reserve (\$183.5) + 2\% Capital Reserve (\$104.8) + Surplus Contingency Reserve (\$501.9) + Agency Appropriation Balances Carried Forward Next FY (\$165.9); Expenditures include FY10-11 Capital Reserve Fund.
(nn) Revenue adjustment is net of transfer to Rainy Day Fund ( $-\$ 1,115.6 \mathrm{~m}$ ), Comptroller adjustment to general fund dedicated account balances $(+\$ 349.5 \mathrm{~m})$, and estimate of additional general funds due to FY2012 collections substantially exceeding most recent revenue estimate (+\$2,964.3).

Table 7.3
FISCAL 2013 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED, BY REGION
(In millions of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Beginning balance | Revenues | Adjustments | Resources | Expenditures | Adjustments | Ending balance | Budget stabilization fund |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| U.S. totals ................... | \$19,319 | \$692,766 | $\ldots$ | \$623,856 | \$681,345 | $\ldots$ | \$26,640 | \$33,608 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut................. | 0 | 19,143 | 0 | 19,143 | 19,140 | 0 | 3 | 93 |
| Delaware* (dd)........... | 565 | 3,690 | 0 | 4,254 | 3,751 | 0 | 504 | 199 |
| Maine (a).................... | 42 | 3,056 | 21 | 3,120 | 3,003 | 117 | 0 | 45 |
| Maryland (b)............... | 551 | 14,458 | 15 | 15,024 | 14,593 | 0 | 431 | 713 |
| Massachusetts (ff)........ | 1,990 | 33,781 | 0 | 35,771 | 34,371 | 0 | 1,400 | 1,392 |
| New Hampshire (hh)... | 23 | 1,415 | -11 | 1,427 | 1,259 | 131 | 37 | 10 |
| New Jersey* (ii) .......... | 569 | 31,393 | -4 | 31,958 | 31,309 | 0 | 648 | 0 |
| New York* (c)............. | 1,787 | 58,900 | 0 | 60,687 | 58,868 | 0 | 1,819 | 1,306 |
| Pennsylvania (d)......... | 659 | 27,290 | 0 | 27,949 | 27,656 | 73 | 220 | 73 |
| Rhode Island (e).......... | 94 | 3,321 | -103 | 3,312 | 3,296 | 0 | 16 | 171 |
| Vermont (f) ................. | 0 | 1,300 | 5 | 1,305 | 1,305 | 0 | 0 | 63 |
| Regional totals............ | 6,280 | 197,747 | -77 | 203,950 | 198,551 | 321 | 5,078 | 4,065 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois (g)................... | 40 | 32,436 | 1,962 | 34,438 | 28,355 | 6,043 | 40 | 276 |
| Indiana (ee)................ | 1,803 | 14,663 | 0 | 16,466 | 14,087 | 727 | 1,652 | 355 |
| Iowa (h)...................... | 0 | 6,483 | 559 | 7,041 | 6,221 | 41 | 779 | 622 |
| Kansas ........................ | 466 | 6,174 | 0 | 6,641 | 6,171 | 0 | 470 | 0 |
| Michigan (i)................ | 728 | 8,325 | -79 | 8,974 | 8,974 | 0 | 0 | 505 |
| Minnesota (j) .............. | 1,098 | 17,257 | 0 | 18,355 | 17,359 | 0 | 997 | 612 |
| Nebraska (k) ............... | 499 | 3,767 | -143 | 4,123 | 3,632 | 274 | 217 | 384 |
| North Dakota (kk) ...... | 1,294 | 2,026 | 305 | 3,625 | 2,120 | 0 | 1,505 | 386 |
| Ohio (11)..................... | 973 | 28,595 | 188 | 29,756 | 28,574 | 630 | 552 | 482 |
| South Dakota (1).......... | 0 | 1,234 | 77 | 1,310 | 1,246 | 48 | 16 | 151 |
| Wisconsin (m) ............. | 342 | 13,675 | 540 | 14,558 | 14,766 | -548 | 339 | 0 |
| Regional totals............ | 7,243 | 134,635 | 3,409 | 145,287 | 131,505 | 7,215 | 6,567 | 3,773 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama (n)................ | 35 | 7,073 | 146 | 7,255 | 7,108 | 0 | 147 | 115 |
| Arkansas..................... | 0 | 4,728 | 0 | 4,728 | 4,728 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida ....................... | 1,000 | 25,492 | 0 | 26,492 | 24,914 | 0 | 1,578 | 709 |
| Georgia*.................... | 1,131 | 18,161 | 0 | 19,292 | 18,161 | 0 | 1,131 | 328 |
| Kentucky (o)............... | 44 | 9,400 | 254 | 9,698 | 9,500 | 146 | 52 | 122 |
| Louisiana (p).............. | 0 | 8,103 | 155 | 8,258 | 8,253 | 0 | 5 | 442 |
| Mississippi (gg) ........... | 9 | 4,840 | -96 | 4,752 | 4,752 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri (q)................ | 205 | 7,626 | 237 | 8,068 | 7,968 | 0 | 100 | 251 |
| North Carolina (jj) ...... | 394 | 20,004 | 0 | 20,398 | 20,184 | 0 | 213 | 419 |
| Oklahoma (mm) ......... | 107 | 6,284 | 0 | 6,391 | 5,987 | 0 | 403 | 0 |
| South Carolina* (r) ..... | 956 | 6,128 | 0 | 7,084 | 5,974 | 549 | 561 | 561 |
| Tennessee (s)............... | 427 | 11,542 | 15 | 11,983 | 11,686 | 287 | 10 | 356 |
| Texas (nn)................... | 574 | 41,587 | -452 | 41,709 | 37,139 | 0 | 4,570 | 8,084 |
| Virginia...................... | 675 | 16,714 | 0 | 17,389 | 17,341 | 0 | 49 | 0 |
| West Virginia (t) .......... | 611 | 4,150 | 0 | 4,761 | 4,247 | 28 | 485 | 900 |
| Regional totals............ | 6,168 | 191,832 | 259 | 198,258 | 187,942 | 1,010 | 9,304 | 12,287 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska (u) .................. | 0 | 8,440 | 0 | 8,440 | 7,583 | 304 | 553 | 16,518 |
| Arizona (v)................. | 396 | 7,881 | 819 | 9,096 | 8,573 | 0 | 523 | 450 |
| California ................... | -2,882 | 95,887 | 0 | 93,005 | 91,338 | 0 | 1,667 | 948 |
| Colorado* (w)............. | 804 | 7,956 | -3 | 8,758 | 7,743 | 0 | 1,015 | 298 |
| Hawaii ....................... | 275 | 5,782 | 0 | 6,058 | 5,709 | 0 | 348 | 0 |
| Idaho (x)..................... | 85 | 2,634 | -12 | 2,707 | 2,702 | 0 | 5 | 35 |
| Montana ..................... | 453 | 1,853 | 0 | 2,306 | 1,910 | 0 | 397 | 0 |
| Nevada....................... | 205 | 3,176 | 0 | 3,381 | 3,176 | 0 | 206 | 38 |
| New Mexico* .............. | 705 | 5,749 | 0 | 6,454 | 5,721 | 0 | 733 | 733 |
| Oregon (y).................. | 2 | 7,018 | 0 | 7,020 | 6,827 | 0 | 193 | 85 |
| Utah (z) ...................... | 0 | 4,973 | 145 | 5,118 | 5,093 | 25 | 0 | 244 |
| Washington (aa).......... | -415 | 15,582 | 235 | 15,402 | 15,351 | 0 | 51 | 267 |
| Wyoming (bb)............. | 0 | 1,621 | 0 | 1,621 | 1,621 | 0 | 0 | 765 |
| Regional totals............ | -372 | 168,552 | 1,184 | 169,366 | 163,347 | 329 | 5,691 | 20,381 |
| Regional totals without California.... | 2,510 | 72,665 | ... | 76,361 | 72,009 | $\ldots$ | 4,024 | 13,483 |
| Puerto Rico (cc)........... | 0 | 8,750 | 333 | 9,083 | 9,083 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# FISCAL 2013 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED, BY REGION - Continued (In millions of dollars) 

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers.
Key:
*In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund.

- Not applicable.
(a) Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect authorized transfers.
(b) The Maryland General Assembly passed a revenue package during the 2012 Special Session. For FY 2013 only, the majority of revenue generated through this legislation will be deposited in a special fund known as the Budget Restoration Fund. Therefore, the FY 2013 General Fund figures noted above are artificially low. Revenue will be directed to the General Fund beginning in FY 2014. Revenue adjustments include a $\$ 6.8$ million reimbursement from the reserve for Sustainable Community Tax Credits and $\$ 8.0$ million reimbursement from the reserve for Biotechnology Tax Credits.
(c) The ending balance includes $\$ 1.3$ billion in rainy day reserve funds, $\$ 422$ million reserved to cover costs of potential retroactive labor settlements with certain unions, $\$ 57$ million in a community projects fund, $\$ 13$ million reserved for debt reduction, $\$ 21$ million reserved for litigation risks.
(d) Includes $\$ 332.7$ million from the Local Stabilization Fund to cover operational expenses.
(e) Enacted opening balance of $\$ 94$ million, however, the actual opening balance was $\$ 115.5$ million. Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund.
(f) Adjustments equals transfers in or out of the General Fund.
(g) Revenue adjustment accounted for by statutory transfers in. Expenditure adjustments include: statutory transfers out, inter-fund borrowing repayment, pay down of accounts payable.
(h) FY13 Revenue reflects action taken by the Revenue Estimating Conference on October 11, 2012. Revenue adjustments include $\$ 558.5$ million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds were filled to their statutorily set maximum amounts. Expenditure Adjustments include an estimated $\$ 41$ million supplemental appropriation for the Medicaid program. Ending balance of the General Fund is transferred in the current fiscal year to the Reserve Funds in the subsequent fiscal year. After the Reserve Funds are at their statutorily set maximum amounts, the remainder of the funds are transferred back to the General Fund in that subsequent fiscal year.
(i) Fiscal 2013 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes( $\$ 430.5$ million); revenue sharing payments to local government units ( $-\$ 370.6$ million); and deposits from state restricted funds ( $\$ 1.2$ million). Fiscal 2013 enacted spending includes one-time spending financed from one-time revenues of $\$ 181.4$ million and excludes $\$ 140.0$ million deposited to the budget stabilization fund.
(j) Ending balance includes cash flow account of $\$ 350$ million, budget reserve account of $\$ 612.2$ million and stadium reserve account of $\$ 34.3$ million.
(k) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Per Nebraska law, includes a transfer of $\$ 104.8$ million to the Cash Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) of the amount the prior year's net General Fund receipts exceeded the official forecast. Among others, also includes a $\$ 110$ million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund as well as a $\$ 78$ million transfer to the General Fund from the Cash Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) for budget stabilization. Expenditure adjustments are reappropriations ( $\$ 269.1$ million) of the unexpended balance of appropriations from the prior fiscal year and a small amount ( $\$ 5$ million) reserved for deficit/ supplemental appropriations.
(1) Adjustments in Revenues: $\$ 75.7$ million addition to revenue is from obligated cash carried forward from the previous fiscal year of which $\$ 27.8$ million will pay for special appropriations and $\$ 47.9$ million is unobligated cash from the FY2012 budget. Also, $\$ 1.0$ million addition to revenue is from a one-time receipt. Adjustments in Expenditures: \$47.9 million represents the transfer to the Budget Reserve fund from the prior fiscal year's unobligated cash. The ending balance of $\$ 16.3$ million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year. The $\$ 16.3$ million of projected unobligated cash is included in the projected rainy day fund balance total of $\$ 151$ million.
(m) Revenue adjustments include Other Revenue, \$577.0; Tribal Gaming, $\$ 28.6$; prior year continuing balance, $\$ 72.4$; and General Fund Transfers, $\$ 137.6$. Expenditure adjustments include Compensation Reserve, $\$ 61.9$; Sum Sufficient Reestimate,- $\$ 16.4$; and Lapses, $-\$ 593.0$.
(n) Revenue Adjustments include a one-time transfer of $\$ 145.8 \mathrm{M}$.
(o) Revenue includes $\$ 92.1$ million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes $\$ 145.5$ million that represents
appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and $\$ 108.2$ million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.
(p) Revenues Adjustments - Includes Transfer of $\$ 155.4$ from various Funds.
(q) Revenues include $\$ 40 \mathrm{M}$ from the national mortgage foreclosure settlement; revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund and $\$ 15.9 \mathrm{M}$ of collection initiatives.
(r) Rainy Day Balance equals 5\% General Reserve (\$281.6) $+2 \%$ Capital Reserve (\$112.6) + Surplus Contingency Reserve (\$1) + Agency Appropriation Balances Carried Forward Next FY (\$165.9); Expenditures Includes FY11-12 Capital Reserve Fund and Supplemental Appropriations.
(s) Revenue adjustments: - $\$ 50.0$ million transfer to Rainy Day Fund. $\$ 65.0$ million transfer from TennCare Reserve. Total $\$ 15.0$ million. Expenditure adjustments: $\$ 145.9$ million transfer to capital outlay projects fund. $\$ 135.9$ million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund. $\$ 5.2$ million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations. Total $\$ 287.0$ million. Ending Balance: $\$ 10.2$ million undesignated balance dedicated revenue appropriations. Ending Balance: $\$ 11.1$ million reserve for capital outlay 2012-2013. $\$ 0.5$ million undesignated balance.
(t) Fiscal year 2013 beginning balance includes $\$ 476.9$ million in reappropriations, unappropriated surplus balance of $\$ 101.9$ million, and FY 2012 13th month expenditures of $\$ 31.9$ M. Revenues are FY 13's official general revenue estimate. Expenditures include FY 13 regular general revenue, 13 th month expenditures and FY 13 surplus appropriations. The ending balance is mostly the historically carried forward reappropriation amounts that will remain and be reappropriated to the next fiscal year, unappropriated balance, and unappropriated surplus balance.
(u) Expenditure adjustments equals transfers/savings including the net of Public Education Fund draw $(\$ 1,178.5)$ and future year funding \$1,139.7, Statutory Budget Reserve \$250.0; Rainy Day Fund is \$10,939.5 CBR + \$5,577.9 SBR.
(v) Positive adjustment to revenue include temporary one-cent sales tax increase and agency fund transfers; negative adjustment includes a transfer to the Rainy Day fund.
(w) Per HB12-1338, all of the excess FY 12-13 reserve (beyond the $4 \%$ reserve requirement) is transferred to the SEF at year end. For FY13, the year-end transfer to the SEF is $\$ 717.1 \mathrm{M}$.
(x) Transfers from the General Fund include: an estimate of $\$ 10.9$ million to the Budget Stabilization Fund; $\$ 500,000$ to the Constitutional Defense Fund; and $\$ 200,000$ to the Legislative Legal Defense Fund.
(y) Revenue adjustment transfers prior biennium ending GF balance to Rainy Day Fund (which can be up to $1 \%$ of total budgeted appropriation), less statutorily authorized carry-forward amounts ( $\$ 2.6$ million).
(z) Includes transfers from previous year balance and special revenue funds.
(aa) Revenue fund transfers between General Fund and other accounts.
(bb) WY budgets on a biennial basis. To arrive at annual figures assumptions and estimates were required.
(cc) Includes $\$ 332.7$ million from the Local Stabilization Fund to cover operational expenses.
(dd) Figures based on enacted FY 2013 General Fund appropriations and revenue estimates contained in SJR 12 of the 146th General Assembly.
(ee) Expenditure Adjustments: Automatic Taxpayer Refund; Pension Distributions; HEA 1072 Loans (Net of Repayments).
(ff) Includes budgeted fund balances.
(gg) Revenue adjustment represents the statutory withholding of $2 \%$ of projected revenue and beginning cash.
(hh) Enacted Budget Revenue Adjustments; Assumes: $+\$ 0.6$ million to be transferred into the Rainy Day Fund and $+\$ 131.5$ million to be transferred to the Education Trust fund at year end.
(ii) Transfers to other funds.
(jj) Adjustments: repair and renovation.
(kk) Revenue adjustments are a $\$ 305.0$ million transfer from the strategic investment and improvements fund.
(11) FY 2013 adjustments to expenditures includes a $\$ 235.1$ million transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund. FY 2013 adjustment expenditures includes estimated encumbrances for the end of FY 2013.
(mm) Unable to calculate revenue or expenditure adjustments at this time.
(nn) Adjustment is net of transfer to Rainy Day Fund (-\$793.6m) and Comptroller adjustment to general fund dedicated account balances $(+\$ 341.1 \mathrm{~m})$.

Table 7.4
FISCAL 2012 STATE TAX COLLECTIONS COMPARED WITH PROJECTIONS
USED IN ADOPTING FISCAL 2012 BUDGETS, BY REGION
(In millions of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | 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 ................... | \$179,510 | \$184,242 | \$259,369 | \$264,837 | \$38,950 | \$39,240 | - |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut................ | 3,789 | 3,830 | 8,661 | 8,311 | 708 | 717 | L |
| Delaware .................... | NA | NA | 1,054 | 1,042 | 138 | 119 | L |
| Maine ......................... | 1,009 | 1,023 | 1,436 | 1,445 | 204 | 219 | H |
| Maryland .................... | 4,164 | 4,039 | 6,688 | 7,115 | 622 | 646 | H |
| Massachusetts ............. | 5,007 | 5,059 | 11,768 | 11,911 | 1,807 | 1,771 | H |
| New Hampshire ........... | NA | NA | NA | NA | 259 | 255 | T |
| New Jersey .................. | 8,539 | 8,214 | 11,132 | 10,900 | 2,543 | 2,438 | L |
| New York.................... | 11,173 | 11,126 | 39,059 | 38,767 | 6,101 | 5,760 | L |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 8,788 | 8,772 | 11,000 | 10,801 | 2,232 | 2,022 | L |
| Rhode Island............... | 847 | 850 | 1,010 | 1,061 | 121 | 123 | H |
| Vermont...................... | 337 | 342 | 595 | 597 | 78 | 86 | H |
| Regional totals............ | 43,653 | 43,255 | 92,403 | 91,950 | 14,813 | 14,156 | - |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois ........................ | 7,100 | 7,226 | 15,062 | 15,512 | 2,354 | 2,461 | H |
| Indiana....................... | 6,518 | 6,622 | 4,774 | 4,766 | 687 | 959 | H |
| Iowa ........................... | 2,008 | 1,979 | 2,976 | 2,976 | 297 | 341 | H |
| Kansas ........................ | 2,450 | 2,462 | 2,955 | 2,908 | 250 | 284 | T |
| Michigan..................... | 6,646 | 7,024 | 6,798 | 6,966 | 1,065 | 1,182 | H |
| Minnesota................... | 4,624 | 4,678 | 7,877 | 7,973 | 947 | 1,044 | H |
| Nebraska .................... | 1,425 | 1,437 | 1,758 | 1,823 | 200 | 234 | H |
| North Dakota.............. | 756 | 1,154 | 266 | 430 | 62 | 199 | H |
| Ohio ....... | 7,869 | 8,087 | 8,147 | 8,433 | 220 | 117 | H |
| South Dakota.............. | 720 | 744 | NA | NA | NA | NA | H |
| Wisconsin .. | 4,270 | 4,289 | 6,868 | 7,042 | 881 | 907 | H |
| Regional totals............ | 44,386 | 45,702 | 57,481 | 58,829 | 6,963 | 7,728 | - |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama ..................... | 2,022 | 2,010 | 2,785 | 2,974 | 321 | 382 | L |
| Arkansas..................... | 2,162 | 2,111 | 2,277 | 2,402 | 359 | 379 | T |
| Florida ....................... | 17,436 | 17,422 | NA | NA | 2,112 | 2,011 | H |
| Georgia...................... | 5,333 | 5,335 | 7,979 | 8,142 | 685 | 591 | T |
| Kentucky .................... | 3,031 | 3,052 | 3,470 | 3,512 | 237 | 374 | H |
| Louisiana .................... | 2,672 | 2,639 | 2,815 | 2,486 | 255 | 141 | H |
| Mississippi.. | 1,817 | 1,855 | 1,389 | 1,489 | 432 | 505 | H |
| Missouri (a)................ | 1,823 | 1,845 | 4,815 | 4,914 | 331 | 341 | L |
| North Carolina............ | 5,293 | 5,258 | 9,800 | 10,272 | 1,000 | 1,133 | 0 |
| Oklahoma.. | 1,747 | 1,830 | 1,893 | 2,107 | 203 | 343 | H |
| South Carolina............. | 2,251 | 2,355 | 2,322 | 2,592 | 187 | 212 | H |
| Tennessee ... | 6,658 | 6,900 | 201 | 185 | 1,548 | 1,865 | H |
| Texas .......................... | 20,993 | 24,100 | NA | NA | NA | NA | H |
| Virginia...................... | 2,974 | 3,122 | 10,137 | 10,613 | 838 | 860 | T |
| West Virginia............... | 1,242 | 1,277 | 1,742 | 1,784 | 178 | 192 | H |
| Regional totals............ | 50,501 | 54,233 | 38,584 | 39,954 | 5,209 | 5,966 | - |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska........................ | NA | NA | NA | NA | 640 | 715 | H |
| Arizona...................... | 3,614 | 3,655 | 3,058 | 3,092 | 618 | 648 | H |
| California (b) .............. | 19,009 | 18,921 | 50,408 | 52,958 | 9,012 | 8,208 | L |
| Colorado..................... | 1,888 | 2,093 | 4,666 | 4,956 | 403 | 449 | H |
| Hawaii ........................ | 2,590 | 2,699 | 1,487 | 1,541 | 51 | 73 | H |
| Idaho.......................... | 1,044 | 1,027 | 1,205 | 1,206 | 136 | 187 | H |
| Montana ..................... | 61 | 60 | 809 | 899 | 115 | 128 | H |
| Nevada....................... | 833 | 876 | NA | NA | NA | NA | H |
| New Mexico ................ | 2,325 | 2,442 | 1,095 | 1,120 | 283 | 283 | H |
| Oregon....................... | NA | NA | 5,925 | 5,853 | 440 | 427 | L |
| Utah ........................... | 1,522 | 1,583 | 2,248 | 2,479 | 267 | 272 | H |
| Washington................. | 7,649 | 7,206 | NA | NA | NA | NA | L |
| Wyoming .................... | 435 | 490 | NA | NA | NA | NA | H |
| Regional totals............ | 40,970 | 41,052 | 70,901 | 74,104 | 11,965 | 11,390 | - |
| Regional totals without California.... | 21,961 | 22,131 | 20,499 | 21,146 | 2,953 | 3,182 | - |
| Puerto Rico ................. | 680 | 543 | 2,109 | 2,143 | 1,515 | 1,441 | H |

See footnotes at end of table.

## FISCAL 2012 STATE TAX COLLECTIONS COMPARED WITH PROJECTIONS USED IN ADOPTING FISCAL 2012 BUDGETS, BY REGION — Continued (In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers.
Note: Unless otherwise noted, original estimates reflect the figures used when the fiscal 2012 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) Does not include additional revenue that was budgeted from tax amnesty and other collection efforts.
(b) Compared to projection at 2011-2012 Budget Act.

Table 7.5
COMPARISON OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 2011, FISCAL 2012, AND ENACTED FISCAL 2013, BY REGION
(In millions of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Sales tax |  |  | Personal income tax |  |  | Corporate income tax |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fiscal } \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal } \\ 2012 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal } \\ 2013 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal } \\ 2011 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal } \\ 2012 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal } \\ 2013 \end{gathered}$ | Fiscal 2011 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal } \\ 2012 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fiscal } \\ 2013 \end{gathered}$ |
| U.S. totals (a) .............. | \$209,521 | \$211,120 | \$216,977 | \$258,222 | \$278,346 | \$294,157 | \$42,749 | \$42,603 | \$42,820 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut................. | 3,353 | 3,830 | 4,046 | 7,246 | 8,311 | 8,554 | 794 | 717 | 793 |
| Delaware .................... | NA | NA | NA | 997 | 1,042 | 1,086 | 168 | 119 | 176 |
| Maine......................... | 972 | 1,023 | 1,009 | 1,393 | 1,445 | 1,436 | 193 | 219 | 204 |
| Maryland .................... | 3,656 | 4,039 | 4,126 | 6,643 | 7,115 | 7,306 | 571 | 646 | 734 |
| Massachusetts ............. | 4,905 | 5,059 | 5,310 | 11,576 | 11,911 | 12,721 | 1,951 | 1,771 | 1,734 |
| New Hampshire ........... | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 249 | 255 | 267 |
| New Jersey ................. | 8,144 | 8,214 | 8,820 | 10,617 | 10,900 | 11,767 | 2,463 | 2,438 | 2,831 |
| New York.................... | 10,782 | 11,126 | 11,414 | 36,209 | 38,767 | 40,256 | 5,279 | 5,760 | 6,038 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 8,590 | 8,772 | 9,219 | 10,436 | 10,801 | 11,286 | 2,132 | 2,022 | 2,205 |
| Rhode Island............... | 813 | 850 | 888 | 1,021 | 1,061 | 1,081 | 85 | 123 | 133 |
| Vermont..................... | 326 | 342 | 353 | 553 | 597 | 642 | 90 | 86 | 81 |
| Regional totals (a)....... | 41,541 | 43,255 | 45,185 | 86,691 | 91,950 | 96,135 | 13,975 | 14,156 | 15,196 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois............... | 6,833 | 7,226 | 7,335 | 11,225 | 15,512 | 15,273 | 1,851 | 2,461 | 2,550 |
| Indiana....................... | 6,218 | 6,622 | 6,796 | 4,586 | 4,766 | 5,501 | 705 | 959 | 692 |
| Iowa ........................... | 1,936 | 1,979 | 2,051 | 2,845 | 2,967 | 3,120 | 248 | 341 | 352 |
| Kansas ........................ | 2,253 | 2,462 | 2,575 | 2,710 | 2,908 | 2,871 | 225 | 284 | 270 |
| Michigan..................... | 6,711 | 7,024 | 7,194 | 6,418 | 6,966 | 7,908 | 2,098 | 1,182 | 287 |
| Minnesota................... | 4,403 | 4,678 | 4,738 | 7,529 | 7,973 | 8,385 | 925 | 1,044 | 853 |
| Nebraska | 1,373 | 1,437 | 1,485 | 1,735 | 1,823 | 1,870 | 155 | 234 | 230 |
| North Dakota.............. | 782 | 1,154 | 1,198 | 428 | 430 | 443 | 147 | 199 | 178 |
| Ohio ........................... | 7,578 | 8,087 | 8,425 | 8,120 | 8,433 | 8,970 | 237 | 117 | 150 |
| South Dakota .............. | 710 | 744 | 763 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Wisconsin .. | 4,109 | 4,289 | 4,387 | 6,701 | 7,042 | 7,222 | 853 | 907 | 877 |
| Regional totals (a)...... | 42,906 | 45,702 | 46,947 | 52,297 | 58,820 | 61,563 | 7,444 | 7,728 | 6,439 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama ..................... | 1,928 | 2,010 | 2,085 | 2,790 | 2,974 | 2,975 | 291 | 382 | 401 |
| Arkansas..................... | 2,056 | 2,111 | 2,174 | 2,270 | 2,402 | 2,381 | 351 | 379 | 362 |
| Florida ....................... | 16,638 | 17,422 | 18,101 | NA | NA | NA | 1,875 | 2,011 | 2,159 |
| Georgia...................... | 5,081 | 5,335 | 5,561 | 7,659 | 8,142 | 8,605 | 670 | 591 | 735 |
| Kentucky .................... | 2,896 | 3,052 | 3,075 | 3,418 | 3,512 | 3,564 | 301 | 374 | 360 |
| Louisiana.................... | 2,610 | 2,639 | 2,768 | 2,405 | 2,486 | 2,627 | 262 | 141 | 156 |
| Mississippi .................. | 1,791 | 1,855 | 1,887 | 1,383 | 1,489 | 1,480 | 448 | 505 | 463 |
| Missouri..................... | 1,760 | 1,845 | 1,891 | 4,640 | 4,914 | 5,072 | 386 | 341 | 352 |
| North Carolina............ | 5,872 | 5,258 | 5,456 | 9,735 | 10,272 | 10,518 | 1,014 | 1,133 | 1,075 |
| Oklahoma.. | 1,668 | 1,830 | 1,924 | 1,832 | 2,107 | 2,057 | 274 | 343 | 321 |
| South Carolina ............ | 2,245 | 2,355 | 2,466 | 2,396 | 2,592 | 2,732 | 183 | 212 | 190 |
| Tennessee (b) .............. | 6,494 | 6,900 | 7,049 | 184 | 185 | 215 | 1,580 | 1,865 | 1,733 |
| Texas .......................... | 21,401 | 24,100 | 21,944 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Virginia...................... | 3,012 | 3,122 | 3,066 | 9,944 | 10,613 | 10,526 | 822 | 860 | 828 |
| West Virginia............... | 1,210 | 1,277 | 1,261 | 1,689 | 1,784 | 1,817 | 307 | 192 | 253 |
| Regional totals (a)...... | 76,662 | 81,111 | 80,708 | 50,345 | 53,472 | 54,569 | 8,764 | 9,329 | 9,388 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska......................... | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 700 | 715 | 783 |
| Arizona...................... | 3,467 | 3,655 | 3,785 | 2,864 | 3,092 | 3,230 | 560 | 648 | 677 |
| California ................... | 26,983 | 18,921 | 20,605 | 49,446 | 52,958 | 60,268 | 9,614 | 8,208 | 8,488 |
| Colorado..................... | 2,044 | 2,093 | 2,086 | 4,496 | 4,956 | 4,880 | 394 | 449 | 454 |
| Hawaii ........................ | 2,496 | 2,699 | 2,851 | 1,231 | 1,541 | 1,529 | 50 | 73 | 59 |
| Idaho.......................... | 972 | 1,027 | 1,083 | 1,153 | 1,206 | 1,295 | 169 | 187 | 182 |
| Montana ..................... | 65 | 60 | 62 | 816 | 899 | 860 | 119 | 128 | 128 |
| Nevada....................... | 826 | 876 | 858 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| New Mexico ................ | 2,333 | 2,442 | 2,442 | 1,061 | 1,120 | 1,115 | 230 | 283 | 373 |
| Oregon....................... | NA | NA | NA | 5,524 | 5,853 | 6,116 | 469 | 427 | 396 |
| Utah.......................... | 1,601 | 1,583 | 1,611 | 2,298 | 2,479 | 2,597 | 261 | 272 | 257 |
| Washington................. | 7,154 | 7,206 | 8,265 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Wyoming .................... | 471 | 490 | 489 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Regional totals (a)....... | 48,412 | 41,052 | 44,137 | 68,889 | 74,104 | 81,890 | 12,566 | 11,390 | 11,797 |
| Regional totals without California (a)... | 21,429 | 22,131 | 23,532 | 194,431 | 21,146 | 21,622 | 2,952 | 3,182 | 3,309 |
| Puerto Rico ................. | 532 | 543 | 691 | 2,187 | 2,143 | 2,107 | 1,677 | 1,441 | 1,623 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# COMPARISON OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 2011, FISCAL 2012, AND ENACTED FISCAL 2013, BY REGION - Continued <br> (In millions of dollars) 

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers.
Note: Unless otherwise noted, fiscal 2011 figures reflect actual tax collections, 2012 figures reflect preliminary actual tax collections estimates, and fiscal 2013 figures reflect the estimates used in enacted budgets.
Key:
NA - Indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax.
a) Totals include only those states with data for all years.
(b) Sales tax, personal income tax, and corporate income tax are shared with local governments.
Table 7.6
TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES: CAPITAL INCLUSIVE, BY REGION (In millions of dollars)

| State | Actual fiscal 2010 |  |  |  |  | Actual fiscal 2011 |  |  |  |  | Estimated fiscal 2012 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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.................... | \$616,527 | \$562,255 | \$402,527 | \$35,784 | \$1,615,185 | \$634,845 | \$565,557 | \$425,900 | \$35,421 | \$1,638,162 | \$662,311 | \$522,302 | \$440,119 | \$41,411 | \$1,666,144 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut...... | 17,241 | 2,482 | 2,817 | 1,819 | 24,359 | 17,925 | 2,574 | 3,064 | 2,381 | 25,944 | 18,781 | 2,562 | 3,173 | 2,359 | 26,875 |
| Delaware ..................... | 3,077 | 1,607 | 3,783 | 253 | 8,720 | 3,271 | 1,849 | 3,089 | 203 | 8,412 | 3,592 | 1,777 | 3,388 | 185 | 8,942 |
| Maine....................... | 2,866 | 3,151 | 2,253 | 81 | 8,351 | 2,859 | 3,000 | 2,293 | 122 | 8,274 | 3,087 | 2,649 | 2,309 | 61 | 8,106 |
| Maryland ..................... | 13,442 | 9,825 | 8,766 | 1,126 | 33,159 | 13,281 | 9,951 | 9,452 | 1,167 | 33,851 | 15,041 | 9,438 | 10,357 | 964 | 35,800 |
| Massachusetts (e) ........ | 21,874 | 12,481 | 15,088 | 1,835 | 51,278 | 22,777 | 13,088 | 15,531 | 1,906 | 53,302 | 24,486 | 11,238 | 14,311 | 2,152 | 52,187 |
| New Hampshire .......... | 1,380 | 2,074 | 1,876 | 138 | 5,468 | 1,326 | 1,929 | 1,940 | 145 | 5,340 | 1,280 | 1,648 | 2,094 | 86 | 5,108 |
| New Jersey (b) ............ | 28,285 | 13,058 | 5,508 | 1,669 | 48,520 | 27,932 | 12,044 | 5,550 | 1,616 | 47,142 | 29,929 | 12,344 | 6,126 | 1,282 | 49,681 |
| New York (c).............. | 54,262 | 40,834 | 30,578 | 3,263 | 128,937 | 53,313 | 44,707 | 31,163 | 3,582 | 132,765 | 56,489 | 40,311 | 32,843 | 3,861 | 133,504 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 24,942 | 27,669 | 13,825 | 1,655 | 68,091 | 25,074 | 29,510 | 13,678 | 868 | 69,130 | 27,161 | 25,382 | 14,394 | 1,290 | 68,227 |
| Rhode Island................ | 2,864 | 2,813 | 2,032 | 104 | 7,813 | 2,956 | 2,748 | 2,015 | 123 | 7,842 | 3,139 | 2,838 | 2,142 | 109 | 8,228 |
| Vermont (j) ................. | 774 | 1,865 | 1,954 | 74 | 4,667 | 744 | 1,966 | 2,072 | 78 | 4,860 | 756 | 1,741 | 2,287 | 65 | 4,849 |
| Regional totals............ | 171,007 | 117,859 | 88,480 | 12,017 | 389,363 | 171,458 | 123,366 | 89,847 | 12,191 | 373,301 | 183,741 | 111,928 | 93,424 | 12,414 | 401,507 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois (d)................... | 26,316 | 12,083 | 10,021 | 895 | 49,315 | 25,237 | 12,269 | 9,634 | 1,959 | 49,099 | 29,163 | 9,937 | 10,149 | 2,103 | 51,352 |
| Indiana....................... | 12,915 | 10,333 | 3,239 | 169 | 26,656 | 13,037 | 9,952 | 3,303 | 100 | 26,392 | 13,579 | 9,272 | 3,453 | 0 | 26,304 |
| Iowa ........................... | 5,302 | 6,174 | 6,050 | 111 | 17,637 | 5,354 | 6,147 | 6,258 | 292 | 18,051 | 6,010 | 6,514 | 6,194 | 405 | 19,123 |
| Kansas ....................... | 5,268 | 4,532 | 3,926 | 318 | 14,044 | 5,667 | 4,472 | 4,172 | 374 | 14,685 | 6,129 | 3,891 | 4,334 | 380 | 14,734 |
| Michigan.................... | 7,696 | 19,542 | 20,254 | 242 | 45,826 | 7,696 | 19,541 | 20,254 | 267 | 47,758 | 8,386 | 22,415 | 19,018 | 201 | 50,020 |
| Minnesota................... | 15,425 | 9,370 | 4,409 | 746 | 29,950 | 16,332 | 9,200 | 5,022 | 847 | 31,401 | 18,073 | 9,009 | 4,927 | 671 | 32,680 |
| Nebraska ................... | 3,313 | 2,973 | 3,320 | 0 | 9,606 | 3,324 | 3,222 | 3,261 | 0 | 9,807 | 3,446 | 2,988 | 3,443 | 0 | 9,877 |
| North Dakota (f) ......... | 1,595 | 1,857 | 1,394 | 20 | 4,866 | 1,615 | 1,814 | 1,568 | 21 | 5,018 | 2,223 | 1,980 | 1,975 | 13 | 6,191 |
| Ohio......................... | 25,401 | 14,237 | 16,864 | 1,128 | 57,630 | 27,635 | 14,432 | 17,217 | 1,016 | 60,300 | 31,011 | 13,144 | 12,972 | 778 | 57,905 |
| South Dakota............... | 1,149 | 1,726 | 892 | 67 | 3,834 | 1,167 | 1,679 | 957 | 67 | 3,870 | 1,215 | 1,488 | 960 | 35 | 3,698 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 12,824 | 11,531 | 15,730 | 0 | 40,085 | 13,565 | 12,236 | 17,043 | 0 | 42,844 | 13,381 | 10,572 | 17,371 | 0 | 41,324 |
| Regional totals............ | 117,204 | 94,358 | 86,099 | 3,696 | 299,449 | 120,629 | 94,964 | 88,689 | 4,943 | 309,225 | 132,616 | 91,210 | 84,796 | 4,586 | 313,208 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama (g)......... | 6,588 | 8,662 | 4,963 | 391 | 20,604 | 6,842 | 8,809 | 5,078 | 292 | 21,021 | 7,076 | 8,307 | 4,950 | 516 | 20,849 |
| Arkansas..................... | 4,223 | 6,894 | 8,716 | 89 | 19,922 | 4,449 | 6,960 | 8,932 | 143 | 20,484 | 4,578 | 6,296 | 9,677 | 135 | 20,686 |
| Florida (a) ................... | 21,216 | 28,958 | 10,612 | 1,264 | 62,050 | 23,778 | 29,351 | 10,863 | 1,470 | 65,462 | 23,170 | 25,111 | 20,059 | 1,028 | 69,368 |
| Georgia...................... | 14,561 | 14,641 | 10,381 | 1,165 | 40,748 | 15,630 | 13,278 | 10,860 | 690 | 40,458 | 16,511 | 11,099 | 10,913 | 910 | 39,433 |
| Kentucky ..................... | 8,450 | 10,477 | 7,014 | 0 | 25,941 | 8,692 | 9,763 | 6,978 | 0 | 25,433 | 9,334 | 8,687 | 7,628 | 0 | 25,649 |
| Louisiana................... | 8,816 | 11,859 | 10,368 | 641 | 31,684 | 7,784 | 10,969 | 11,856 | 591 | 31,200 | 8,374 | 11,871 | 12,130 | 380 | 32,755 |
| Mississippi................. | 4,454 | 12,109 | 5,776 | 419 | 22,758 | 4,314 | 11,696 | 5,950 | 266 | 22,226 | 4,309 | 12,813 | 6,498 | 345 | 23,965 |
| Missouri.................... | 7,565 | 8,743 | 6,370 | 712 | 23,390 | 7,631 | 7,805 | 7,220 | 447 | 23,103 | 7,938 | 7,539 | 7,887 | 0 | 23,364 |
| North Carolina............. | 18,513 | 17,163 | 12,583 | 488 | 48,747 | 18,503 | 17,608 | 14,542 | 473 | 51,126 | 18,893 | 17,781 | 15,649 | 664 | 52,987 |
| Oklahoma................. | 4,755 | 9,356 | 6,204 | 559 | 20,874 | 4,882 | 9,236 | 6,714 | 505 | 21,337 | 5,018 | 8,326 | 7,337 | 421 | 21,102 |
| South Carolina............. | 5,146 | 7,691 | 6,779 | 86 | 19,702 | 5,275 | 9,821 | 6,988 | 104 | 22,188 | 5,456 | 9,324 | 7,124 | 0 | 21,904 |
| Tennessee (i) ............... | 9,914 | 12,951 | 5,484 | 100 | 28,449 | 10,536 | 13,578 | 5,970 | 13 | 30,097 | 12,067 | 13,125 | 5,462 | 423 | 31,077 |
| Texas (h)..................... | 39,474 | 36,673 | 14,845 | 1,064 | 92,056 | 42,457 | 35,901 | 15,828 | 1,275 | 95,461 | 44,164 | 30,847 | 16,027 | 1,262 | 92,300 |
| Virginia...................... | 14,989 | 9,328 | 15,001 | 1,456 | 40,774 | 16,435 | 9,694 | 14,839 | 1,364 | 42,332 | 16,986 | 9,212 | 15,890 | 1,284 | 43,372 |
| West Virginia............... | 3,704 | 4,475 | 12,122 | 77 | 20,378 | 3,770 | 4,460 | 12,906 | 62 | 21,198 | 4,053 | 4,402 | 14,020 | 42 | 22,517 |
| Regional totals............ | 172,368 | 199,980 | 137,218 | 8,511 | 518,077 | 180,978 | 198,929 | 145,524 | 7,695 | 533,126 | 187,927 | 184,740 | 161,251 | 7,410 | 541,329 |


| State | Actual fiscal 2010 |  |  |  |  | Actual fiscal 2011 |  |  |  |  | Estimated fiscal 2012 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska............... | 5,627 | 2,925 | 1,209 | 0 | 9,761 | 8,879 | 3,173 | 1,643 | 228 | 13,923 | 7,394 | 3,135 | 1,305 | 50 | 11,884 |
| Arizona..................... | 9,016 | 10,626 | 7,192 | 1,112 | 27,946 | 8,306 | 12,359 | 6,715 | 741 | 28,121 | 8,421 | 11,287 | 7,319 | 568 | 27,595 |
| California ................... | 87,237 | 89,088 | 23,514 | 6,250 | 206,089 | 91,549 | 84,764 | 33,432 | 6,000 | 215,745 | 87,027 | 78,235 | 35,010 | 13,072 | 213,344 |
| Colorado.................... | 7,326 | 9,223 | 14,515 | 0 | 31,064 | 7,278 | 8,893 | 14,746 | 0 | 30,917 | 7,240 | 7,621 | 13,218 | 0 | 28,079 |
| Hawaii ........................ | 4,838 | 2,391 | 3,045 | 674 | 10,948 | 4,969 | 2,554 | 3,116 | 582 | 11,221 | 5,509 | 1,953 | 3,285 | 766 | 11,513 |
| Idaho......................... | 2,338 | 2,573 | 1,455 | 27 | 6,393 | 2,451 | 2,669 | 1,450 | 32 | 6,602 | 2,548 | 2,708 | 1,656 | 32 | 6,944 |
| Montana ..................... | 1,628 | 2,285 | 2,136 | 0 | 6,049 | 1,701 | 2,380 | 2,083 | 0 | 6,164 | 1,764 | 2,131 | 2,024 | 0 | 5,919 |
| Nevada..................... | 3,018 | 2,792 | 2,365 | 109 | 8,284 | 3,314 | 2,642 | 2,472 | 78 | 8,506 | 3,105 | 2,351 | 2,466 | 27 | 7,949 |
| New Mexico ................ | 5,305 | 5,502 | 3,961 | 605 | 15,373 | 5,384 | 6,121 | 3,926 | 0 | 15,431 | 5,432 | 5,660 | 4,106 | 0 | 15,198 |
| Oregon...................... | 6,371 | 8,378 | 17,347 | 451 | 32,547 | 5,665 | 8,628 | 18,609 | 540 | 33,442 | 6,897 | 7,448 | 15,438 | 299 | 30,082 |
| Utah (k).................... | 4,372 | 3,607 | 4,316 | 303 | 12,598 | 4,628 | 3,579 | 4,115 | 366 | 12,688 | 4,743 | 3,638 | 4,407 | 439 | 13,227 |
| Washington.................. | 15,036 | 9,238 | 7,284 | 2,029 | 33,587 | 14,823 | 8,989 | 7,784 | 2,025 | 33,621 | 15,114 | 6,710 | 8,666 | 1,748 | 32,238 |
| Wyoming ..................... | 3,836 | 1,430 | 2,391 | 0 | 7,657 | 2,833 | 1,547 | 1,749 | 0 | 6,129 | 2,833 | 1,547 | 1,748 | 0 | 6,128 |
| Regional totals............ | 155,948 | 150,058 | 90,730 | 11,560 | 408,296 | 161,780 | 148,298 | 101,840 | 10,592 | 422,510 | 158,027 | 134,424 | 100,648 | 17,001 | 410,100 |
| Regional totals without California.... | 68,711 | 60,970 | 67,216 | 5,310 | 202,207 | 70,231 | 63,534 | 68,408 | 4,592 | 206,765 | 71,000 | 56,189 | 65,638 | 3,929 | 196,756 |

 (g) Amounts shown in fiscal years 2010 and 2011 are based on actual expenditures during these years, regardless of the year appropriated. Fiscal 2012 amounts shown are equal to actual expenditures through
(h) Higher Education figures include amounts for Community Colleges that could not be broken out (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) In fiscal 2010, the General Fund had
(j) In fiscal 2010, the General Fund had $\$ 774$ million in expenditures and $\$ 317$ million in fund
transfers out of the General Fund to Other State funds where the expenditures were recorded. Total expenditures and transfers out for the General Fund were $\$ 1,091$ million. In fiscal 2011, the General Fund had $\$ 744$ million in expenditures and $\$ 400$ million in fund transfers out of the General Fund to Other State funds where the expenditures were recorded. Total expenditures and transfers out for the estimated expenditures and $\$ 516$ million in estimated fund transfers out of the General Fund to Other State funds where the expenditures were recorded. Total estimated expenditures and transfers out for
the General Fund were $\$ 1,272$ million. the General Fund were $\$ 1,272$ million.
(k) All numerical information presented represents bond "expenditures." All bond information included
in the report is for General Obligation bonds. Not included in the report is State Building Ownership
Authority (SBOA) Revenue Bonds or Board of Regents Revenue Bonds. is excluded. Total funds refers to funding from all sources - general fund, federal funds, other state funds and bonds. 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
Key:
(a) Federal figures for 2010 and 2011 have increased as a result of ARRA expenditures being excluded in prior reporting submissions. ARRA expenditures are reflected in the Federal Funds totals for all years (b) 2010 Actual spending from Casino Control, Casino Revenue, and Gubernatorial Elections Funds
have been shifted from "General Funds" to "Other State Funds." 2010 Actual spending adjusted for the reallocation of fringe benefits to the attributable funding sources.,
(c) New York budgets most employer contributions to employee's benefits and pensions centrally. The
portion of employer contributions to employee's benefits not distributed to an expenditure category has
(d) Fiscal 2012 GRF expenditure includes $\$ 4,135$ million for meeting the statutorily required pension
lth and ing. Therefore, the figures included for Fiscal 2012 under "Other Trust Fund" spending are year-to-date actual spending figures as of mid-July 2012. This means that these figures are more than likely lower than what the full year spending figures are likely to be, as the account payable period for the Com-
monwealth does not end until late August.
I (In millions of dollars)

| State | Actual fiscal 2010 |  |  |  |  | Actual fiscal 2011 |  |  |  |  | Estimated fiscal 2012 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 .................. | \$217,849 | \$77,006 | \$48,383 | \$4,097 | \$590,248 | \$231,234 | \$78,759 | \$46,976 | \$4,978 | \$649,417 | \$239,726 | \$65,023 | \$48,418 | \$4,618 | \$640,515 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut................ | 2,663 | 591 | 4 | 700 | 3,958 | 2,708 | 567 | 6 | 404 | 3,685 | 2,769 | 556 | 3 | 506 | 3,834 |
| Delaware .................... | 1,117 | 242 | 531 | 188 | 2,078 | 1,092 | 243 | 575 | 150 | 2,060 | 1,156 | 244 | 659 | 138 | 2,197 |
| Maine....................... | 1,112 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 1,142 | 1,075 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 1,132 | 1,046 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 1,062 |
| Maryland (h).............. | 13,422 | 9,825 | 8,766 | 1,126 | 33,159 | 13,281 | 9,951 | 9,452 | 1,167 | 33,851 | 15,041 | 9,438 | 10,357 | 964 | 35,800 |
| Massachusetts ............. | 4,302 | 1,484 | 731 | 0 | 6,517 | 4,271 | 1,264 | 659 | 0 | 6,194 | 4,485 | 937 | 674 | 0 | 6,096 |
| New Hampshire .......... | 0 | 193 | 795 | 50 | 1,038 | 0 | 201 | 934 | 57 | 1,192 | 0 | 208 | 956 | 7 | 1,171 |
| New Jersey ................. | 9,544 | 2,156 | 14 | 0 | 11,714 | 10,127 | 1,351 | 15 | 0 | 11,493 | 10,702 | 870 | 17 | 0 | 11,589 |
| New York (a).............. | 19,119 | 4,255 | 2,969 | 20 | 26,363 | 18,146 | 6,090 | 3,277 | 9 | 27,522 | 18,508 | 4,908 | 3,009 | 17 | 26,442 |
| Pennsylvania .............. | 9,119 | 3,766 | 629 | 0 | 13,514 | 8,976 | 3,759 | 753 | 0 | 13,488 | 9,253 | 2,512 | 618 | 0 | 12,383 |
| Rhode Island.............. | 803 | 260 | 17 | 20 | 1,100 | 846 | 260 | 23 | 4 | 1,133 | 865 | 251 | 32 | 1 | 1,149 |
| Vermont.................... | 49 | 181 | 1,301 | 10 | 1,541 | 56 | 182 | 1,306 | 7 | 101,750 | 73 | 127 | 1,380 | 8 | 101,723 |
| Regional totals............ | 52,131 | 22,953 | 15,757 | 2,114 | 102,124 | 60,578 | 23,925 | 17,000 | 1,798 | 203,500 | 63,898 | 20,067 | 17,705 | 1,641 | 203,446 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois...................... | 7,272 | 2,549 | 25 | 0 | 9,846 | 6,921 | 2,326 | 30 | 0 | 9,277 | 6,739 | 2,447 | 36 | 0 | 9,222 |
| Indiana...................... | 7,155 | 1,377 | 104 | 0 | 8,636 | 7,256 | 1,105 | 149 | 0 | 8,510 | 7,277 | 1,231 | 135 | 0 | 8,643 |
| Iowa .......................... | 2,239 | 533 | 280 | 0 | 3,052 | 2,525 | 541 | 125 | 0 | 3,191 | 2,693 | 478 | 29 | 0 | 3,200 |
| Kansas ...................... | 2,710 | 736 | 138 | 0 | 3,584 | 2,971 | 688 | 165 | 0 | 3,824 | 3,081 | 478 | 159 | 0 | 3,718 |
| Michigan (b)............... | 51 | 2,476 | 10,642 | 0 | 13,169 | 42 | 2,566 | 10,811 | 0 | 13,419 | 102 | 1,902 | 11,028 | 0 | 13,032 |
| Minnesota................... | 5,338 | 1,157 | 43 | 1 | 6,539 | 6,084 | 1,074 | 43 | 1 | 7,202 | 6,650 | 907 | 43 | 1 | 7,601 |
| Nebraska ................... | 1,071 | 380 | 57 | 0 | 1,508 | 1,040 | 500 | 63 | 0 | 1,603 | 1,047 | 395 | 66 | 0 | 1,508 |
| North Dakota.............. | 544 | 239 | 44 | 0 | 827 | 592 | 151 | 49 | 0 | 792 | 620 | 154 | 55 | 0 | 829 |
| Ohio........................... | 6,712 | 2,111 | 2,831 | 7 | 11,661 | 6,727 | 2,254 | 1,661 | 3 | 10,645 | 8,284 | 2,239 | 1,285 | 0 | 11,808 |
| South Dakota.............. | 388 | 196 | 3 | 0 | 587 | 388 | 242 | 2 | 0 | 632 | 358 | 169 | 3 | 0 | 530 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 5,946 | 1,131 | 198 | 0 | 59,409 | 6,249 | 926 | 233 | 0 | 7,408 | 5,841 | 848 | 231 | 0 | 6,920 |
| Regional totals............ | 39,426 | 12,885 | 14,365 | 8 | 118,818 | 40,795 | 12,373 | 13,331 | 4 | 66,503 | 42,692 | 11,248 | 13,070 | 1 | 67,011 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama (c) ........ | 3,582 | 1,241 | 180 | 0 | 5,003 | 3,718 | 1,339 | 186 | 0 | 5,243 | 3,900 | 1,138 | 185 | 0 | 5,223 |
| Arkansas................... | 1,852 | 699 | 876 | 0 | 3,427 | 1,943 | 786 | 794 | 0 | 3,523 | 2,000 | 615 | 765 | 0 | 3,380 |
| Florida (d)................... | 8,224 | 3,257 | 1,214 | 0 | 12,695 | 9,136 | 3,913 | 1,194 | ${ }^{0}$ | 14,243 | 8,830 | 2,435 | 1,605 | 0 | 12,870 |
| Georgia..................... | 6,587 | 3,036 | 358 | 298 | 10,279 | 7,066 | 2,543 | 419 | 171 | 10,199 | 7,077 | 1,885 | 305 | 167 | 9,434 |
| Kentucky ..................... | 3,840 | 1,169 | 11 | 0 | 5,020 | 3,917 | 1,081 | 11 | 0 | 5,009 | 4,105 | 909 | 13 | 0 | 5,027 |
| Louisiana................... | 3,231 | 1,229 | 828 | 0 | 5,288 | 3,160 | 1,274 | 754 | 0 | 5,188 | 3,303 | 1,447 | 931 | 0 | 5,681 |
| Mississippi.................. | 1,906 | 739 | 486 | 0 | 3,131 | 1,902 | 868 | 521 | 0 | 3,291 | 1,999 | 827 | 336 | 0 | 3,162 |
| Missouri.................... | 2,559 | 1,578 | 1,289 | 0 | 5,426 | 2,646 | 1,457 | 1,224 | 0 | 5,327 | 2,770 | 1,086 | 1,425 | 0 | 5,281 |
| North Carolina............ | 7,487 | 1,503 | 429 | 0 | 9,419 | 7,262 | 1,549 | 549 | 0 | 9,360 | 7,580 | 1,422 | 1,005 | 0 | 10,007 |
| Oklahoma................... | 1,438 | 845 | 634 | 0 | 2,917 | 1,542 | 874 | 689 | 0 | 3,105 | 1,523 | 825 | 725 | 0 | 3,073 |
| South Carolina ............ | 1,920 | 943 | 611 | 0 | 3,474 | 1,908 | 1,216 | 714 | 0 | 3,838 | 1,995 | 824 | 690 | 0 | 3,509 |
| Tennessee .................... | 3,661 | 1,337 | 33 | 0 | 5,031 | 3,600 | 1,557 | 47 | 0 | 5,204 | 4,070 | 1,412 | 70 | 0 | 5,552 |
| Texas........................ | 16,429 | 7,205 | 3,238 | 39 | 26,911 | 17,905 | 7,354 | 3,379 | 21 | 28,659 | 18,408 | 4,849 | 3,255 | 21 | 26,533 |
| Virginia..................... | 4,853 | 1,335 | 641 | 0 | 6,829 | 4,832 | 1,288 | 579 | 0 | 6,699 | 4,979 | 1,358 | 607 | 0 | 6,944 |
| West Virginia.............. | 1,728 | 386 | 11 | 23 | 104,850 | 1,786 | 377 | 15 | 23 | 108,888 | 1,794 | 365 | 16 | 23 | 105,676 |
| Regional totals ............ | 69,297 | 26,502 | 10,839 | 360 | 209,700 | 72,323 | 27,476 | 11,075 | 215 | 217,776 | 74,333 | 21,397 | 11,933 | 211 | 211,352 |

[^77]ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, BY STATE AND REGION—Continued (In millions of dollars)

|  | Actual fiscal 2010 |  |  |  |  | Actual fiscal 2011 |  |  |  |  | Estimated fiscal 2012 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | 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 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska........................ | 1,102 | 203 | 120 | 0 | 1,425 | 1,240 | 246 | 42 | 0 | 1,528 | 1,300 | 277 | 46 | 0 | 1,623 |
| Arizona...................... | 3,275 | 1,664 | 1,067 | 90 | 6,096 | 3,577 | 1,336 | 619 | 88 | 5,620 | 3,571 | 1,185 | 790 | 113 | 5,659 |
| California ................... | 31,269 | 7,805 | 86 | 1,278 | 40,438 | 32,040 | 7,931 | 92 | 2,670 | 42,733 | 31,976 | 6,535 | 95 | 2,461 | 41,067 |
| Colorado (e)................ | 3,240 | 629 | 3,809 | 0 | 7,678 | 2,963 | 888 | 3,534 | 0 | 7,385 | 2,833 | 656 | 3,781 | 0 | 7,270 |
| Hawaii (f) ................... | 1,349 | 317 | 44 | 0 | 1,710 | 1,336 | 323 | 52 | 1 | 1,712 | 1,456 | 284 | 56 | 0 | 1,796 |
| Idaho.......................... | 1,166 | 291 | 296 | 0 | 1,753 | 1,291 | 291 | 101 | 0 | 1,683 | 1,241 | 305 | 79 | 0 | 1,625 |
| Montana ..................... | 568 | 207 | 137 | 0 | 912 | 618 | 252 | 63 | 0 | 933 | 629 | 173 | 115 | 0 | 917 |
| Nevada....................... | 1,270 | 352 | 155 | 0 | 1,777 | 1,249 | 439 | 140 | 0 | 1,828 | 1,234 | 399 | 244 | 0 | 1,877 |
| New Mexico ................ | 2,547 | 669 | 1 | 0 | 3,217 | 2,323 | 593 | 1 | 0 | 2,917 | 2,402 | 414 | 1 | 0 | 2,817 |
| Oregon....................... | 2,435 | 737 | 614 | 0 | 3,786 | 2,267 | 826 | 601 | 0 | 3,694 | 2,967 | 661 | 164 | 0 | 3,792 |
| Utah (g) ...................... | 2,271 | 499 | 62 | 0 | 2,832 | 2,322 | 577 | 41 | 0 | 2,940 | 2,408 | 503 | 85 | 0 | 2,996 |
| Washington................. | 6,496 | 1,200 | 236 | 247 | 8,179 | 6,305 | 1,185 | 154 | 202 | 7,846 | 6,779 | 821 | 123 | 191 | 7,914 |
| Wyoming .................... | 7 | 93 | 795 | 0 | 79,803 | 7 | 98 | 130 | 0 | 80,819 | 7 | 98 | 131 | 0 | 79,353 |
| Regional totals............ | 56,995 | 14,666 | 7,422 | 1,615 | 159,606 | 57,538 | 14,985 | 5,570 | 2,961 | 161,638 | 58,803 | 12,311 | 5,710 | 2,765 | 158,706 |
| Regional totals without California.... | 25,726 | 6,861 | 7,336 | 337 | 119,168 | 25,498 | 7,054 | 5,478 | 291 | 118,905 | 26,827 | 5,776 | 1,929 | 304 | 117,639 |

 library-related programs across the state.
(f) Employer contributions to current employees' pensions and health benefits: general fund amounts are budgeted centrally (except for Elementary and Secondary Education and Higher Education) and reported in "All Other State Expenditures." For non-general funds, employer contributions are shown
(g) Included with General Fund is the Education Fund (income tax revenue) which in Utah is restricted
(h) FY 2011 total fund expenditures include $\$ 179$ million from the federal Education Jobs Fund. This was a one-time award required to be spent in FY 2011 and is therefore not included in FY 2012 expenditures. In addition, FY 2011 total fund expenditures include $\$ 125$ million in federal Race to the K-12 expenditures in FY 2012 decrease from FY 2011 as a result of these two items.
(a) Total expenditures are adjusted to eliminate the impact of delaying the end-of-year school aid payment ( $\$ 2.06$ billion) from March 2010 to the statutory deadline of June 1, 2010, which was done to
(b) Elementary and Secondary Education-Figures reflect K-12 education, the Michigan Department of Education, adult education and pre-school. Employer contributions to current employees' pensions of K-12 schools. Funding for libraries is included under elementary and secondary education effecof K-12 schools. Funding for libraries is included under elementary and secondary education effec-
tive for fiscal 2010, reflecting the merger of functions under Executive Order 2009-36. Actual ARRA (c) Federal funds received directly by local school systems are not reported at the state budget level. Education. It is included in the Estimated 2011-12 but not in the Actual 2009-10 or 2010-11.
Table 7.8
MEDICAID EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND REGION

| State | Actual fiscal 2010 |  |  |  | Actual fiscal 2011 |  |  |  | Estimated fiscal 2012 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total | General fund | Federal funds | Other state funds | Total |
| U.S. totals ................... | \$86,350 | \$237,428 | \$30,623 | \$358,143 | \$100,411 | \$247,064 | \$40,770 | \$393,843 | \$122,097 | \$227,805 | \$40,737 | \$398,391 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut (a)............ | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 5,000 | 5,595 | 0 | 0 | 5,595 | 5,752 | 0 | 0 | 5,752 |
| Delaware .................... | 481 | 777 | 0 | 0 | 518 | 846 | 0 | 1,364 | 637 | 784 | 0 | 1,421 |
| Maine......................... | 387 | 1,801 | 175 | 2,363 | 440 | 1,696 | 205 | 2,341 | 661 | 1,443 | 230 | 2,334 |
| Maryland .................... | 1,997 | 4,185 | 557 | 6,739 | 2,475 | 4,468 | 579 | 7,522 | 2,921 | 3,838 | 828 | 7,587 |
| Massachusetts ............. | 3,567 | 5,721 | 0 | 9,288 | 4,125 | 6,113 | 0 | 10,238 | 5,216 | 5,217 | 105 | 10,538 |
| New Hampshire .......... | 385 | 797 | 180 | 1,362 | 437 | 791 | 145 | 1,373 | 470 | 584 | 133 | 1,187 |
| New Jersey (i) ............. | 3,436 | 6,315 | 818 | 10,569 | 3,854 | 6,377 | 739 | 10,970 | 4,772 | 5,664 | 780 | 11,216 |
| New York (j) .............. | 6,296 | 26,057 | 4,672 | 37,025 | 6,963 | 27,224 | 4,437 | 38,624 | 9,783 | 24,478 | 4,996 | 39,257 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 5,697 | 12,678 | 1,776 | 20,151 | 5,690 | 14,182 | 2,103 | 21,975 | 7,658 | 12,704 | 2,381 | 22,743 |
| Rhode Island............... | 715 | 1,234 | 7 | 1,956 | 799 | 1,221 | 9 | 2,029 | 930 | 987 | 11 | 1,928 |
| Vermont (1) ................. | 147 | 834 | 229 | 1,210 | 164 | 825 | 252 | 1,241 | 248 | 751 | 327 | 1,326 |
| Regional totals............ | 23,108 | 60,399 | 8,414 | 95,663 | 25,465 | 63,743 | 8,469 | 103,272 | 33,296 | 56,450 | 9,791 | 105,289 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois........................ | 3,327 | 8,397 | 2,571 | 14,295 | 4,311 | 9,006 | 2,832 | 16,149 | 4,672 | 6,242 | 2,807 | 13,721 |
| Indiana....................... | 1,186 | 4,554 | 432 | 6,172 | 1,292 | 4,879 | 432 | 6,603 | 1,717 | 4,716 | 745 | 7,178 |
| Iowa .......................... | 602 | 2,165 | 522 | 3,289 | 403 | 2,229 | 867 | 3,499 | 904 | 2,105 | 754 | 3,763 |
| Kansas ....................... | 713 | 1,860 | 70 | 2,643 | 833 | 1,776 | 61 | 2,670 | 1,114 | 1,682 | 81 | 2,877 |
| Michigan (c)............... | 1,485 | 8,435 | 1,650 | 11,570 | 1,687 | 8,610 | 1,779 | 12,076 | 1,861 | 8,338 | 2,138 | 12,337 |
| Minnesota................... | 2,745 | 4,748 | 67 | 7,560 | 3,057 | 4,817 | 68 | 7,942 | 4,229 | 4,448 | 63 | 8,740 |
| Nebraska .................... | 532 | 1,095 | 22 | 1,649 | 507 | 1,085 | 21 | 1,613 | 683 | 935 | 31 | 1,649 |
| North Dakota............... | 188 | 467 | 7 | 662 | 218 | 493 | 5 | 716 | 303 | 416 | 5 | 724 |
| Ohio ........................... | 8,611 | 3,024 | 658 | 12,293 | 10,777 | 2,590 | 598 | 13,965 | 11,698 | 2,434 | 869 | 15,001 |
| South Dakota .............. | 225 | 604 | 0 | 829 | 233 | 567 | 0 | 800 | 287 | 487 | 0 | 774 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 1,241 | 4,742 | 817 | 6,800 | 1,432 | 5,044 | 819 | 7,295 | 1,794 | 4,070 | 797 | 6,661 |
| Regional totals............. | 20,855 | 40,091 | 6,816 | 67,762 | 24,750 | 41,096 | 7,482 | 73,328 | 29,262 | 35,873 | 8,290 | 73,425 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama (d)............... | 315 | 3,957 | 1,122 | 5,394 | 400 | 3,857 | 987 | 5,244 | 532 | 4,123 | 1,359 | 6,014 |
| Arkansas.................... | 602 | 3,209 | 179 | 3,990 | 635 | 3,424 | 258 | 4,317 | 629 | 3,161 | 665 | 4,455 |
| Florida (g) ................... | 2,564 | 12,189 | 3,166 | 17,919 | 3,902 | 12,359 | 2,840 | 19,101 | 4,278 | 11,983 | 4,933 | 21,194 |
| Georgia...................... | 1,663 | 5,832 | 389 | 7,884 | 1,690 | 6,077 | 540 | 8,307 | 2,364 | 5,665 | 468 | 8,497 |
| Kentucky .................... | 811 | 4,499 | 383 | 5,693 | 911 | 4,537 | 360 | 5,808 | 1,319 | 4,090 | 373 | 5,782 |
| Louisiana .................... | 722 | 5,634 | 479 | 6,835 | 583 | 5,220 | 1,081 | 6,884 | 1,335 | 5,027 | 675 | 7,037 |
| Mississippi .................. | 139 | 3,199 | 849 | 4,187 | 176 | 3,061 | 877 | 4,114 | 70 | 3,709 | 1,049 | 4,828 |
| Missouri (h)................. | 1,422 | 4,019 | 1,921 | 7,362 | 1,531 | 4,018 | 2,091 | 7,640 | 1,719 | 4,245 | 2,224 | 8,188 |
| North Carolina............. | 2,319 | 8,113 | 1,364 | 11,796 | 2,466 | 7,660 | 1,172 | 11,298 | 3,027 | 7,806 | 3,039 | 13,872 |
| Oklahoma................... | 550 | 3,141 | 617 | 4,308 | 700 | 3,126 | 702 | 4,528 | 912 | 2,686 | 1,093 | 4,691 |
| South Carolina............ | 529 | 3,521 | 546 | 4,596 | 680 | 3,302 | 605 | 4,587 | 637 | 3,425 | 584 | 4,646 |
| Tennessee (e) .............. | 1,632 | 6,227 | 322 | 8,181 | 1,890 | 6,391 | 687 | 8,968 | 2,820 | 5,872 | 271 | 8,963 |
| Texas (k).................... | 6,420 | 15,269 | 0 | 21,689 | 8,018 | 15,489 | 0 | 23,507 | 10,194 | 13,876 | 0 | 24,070 |
| Virginia...................... | 2,590 | 3,963 | 0 | 6,553 | 2,977 | 4,197 | 0 | 7,174 | 3,569 | 3,465 | 0 | 7,034 |
| West Virginia............... | 252 | 2,100 | 211 | 2,563 | 334 | 2,187 | 210 | 2,731 | 556 | 2,123 | 257 | 2,936 |
| Regional totals............ | 22,530 | 84,872 | 11,548 | 118,950 | 26,893 | 84,905 | 12,410 | 124,208 | 33,961 | 81,256 | 16,990 | 132,207 |

MEDICAID EXPENDITURES BY STATE AND REGION - Continued
(In millions of dollars)
(In millions of dollars)

| State | Actual fiscal 2010 |  |  |  | Actual fiscal 2011 |  |  |  | Estimated fiscal 2012 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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........................ | 341 | 823 | 7 | 1,171 | 398 | 889 | 5 | 1,292 | 540 | 868 | 17 | 1,425 |
| Arizona...................... | 1,187 | 5,608 | 868 | 7,663 | 1,792 | 7,195 | 552 | 9,539 | 1,997 | 6,083 | 496 | 8,576 |
| California ................... | 10,319 | 28,075 | 757 | 39,151 | 12,478 | 30,884 | 8,821 | 52,183 | 15,408 | 30,532 | 1,786 | 47,726 |
| Colorado (b) ............... | 1,120 | 2,533 | 1,115 | 4,768 | 1,271 | 2,804 | 1,435 | 5,510 | 1,693 | 2,591 | 1,686 | 5,970 |
| Hawaii (f) .................... | 499 | 957 | 0 | 1,456 | 606 | 1,180 | 0 | 1,786 | 606 | 1,180 | 0 | 1,786 |
| Idaho........................... | 288 | 1,069 | 111 | 1,468 | 300 | 1,279 | 304 | 1,883 | 438 | 1,199 | 178 | 1,815 |
| Montana ..................... | 137 | 728 | 65 | 930 | 152 | 741 | 72 | 965 | 230 | 675 | 91 | 996 |
| Nevada....................... | 424 | 944 | 107 | 1,475 | 450 | 974 | 135 | 1,559 | 534 | 920 | 238 | 1,692 |
| New Mexico ................ | 539 | 2,705 | 118 | 3,362 | 665 | 2,742 | 127 | 3,534 | 886 | 2,456 | 138 | 3,480 |
| Oregon........................ | 808 | 3,037 | 404 | 4,249 | 894 | 3,003 | 556 | 4,453 | 670 | 2,150 | 598 | 3,418 |
| Utah.......................... | 229 | 1,370 | 185 | 1,784 | 258 | 1,350 | 261 | 1,869 | 365 | 1,294 | 297 | 1,956 |
| Washington.................. | 3,754 | 3,870 | 108 | 7,732 | 3,825 | 3,943 | 141 | 7,909 | 3,933 | 3,984 | 141 | 8,058 |
| Wyoming .................... | 212 | 347 | 0 | 559 | 217 | 336 | 0 | 553 | 278 | 294 | 0 | 572 |
| Regional totals............ | 19,857 | 52,066 | 3,845 | 75,768 | 23,306 | 57,320 | 12,409 | 93,035 | 27,578 | 54,226 | 5,666 | 87,470 |
| Regional totals without California.... | 9,538 | 23,991 | 3,088 | 36,617 | 10,828 | 26,436 | 3,588 | 40,852 | 12,170 | 23,694 | 3,880 | 39,744 |


 Transfers: fiscal 2010 totals $\$ 0$ million, fiscal 2011 totals $\$ 0$ million, and fiscal 2012 totals $\$ 0$ million.
(f) Employer contributions to current employees' pensions and health benefits: general fund amounts are budgeted centrally (except for Elementary and Secondary Education and Higher Education) and reported in "All Other State Expenditures." For non-general funds, employer contributions are shown
in each functional area. total Medicaid Expenditures. This is reflected in an increase to reported expenditures to 2010 and 2011 Actual Expenditures in all categories. FY $11-\$ 9,113$; FY $12-\$ 10,757$. (j) Total Medicaid expenditures in FY 2012 reflect the expiration of enhanced FMAP in June 2011, which shifted approximately $\$ 3$ billion from a Federal to State share of Medicaid costs.
(k) Increases in General Funds amounts in 2011 and 2012 are due in part to phase out of ARRA. to compensating for the loss of ARRA funding as well as leveraging alternative funding streams to
 State Funds is as follows for fiscal 2011: provider tax $\$ 112,399,373$; employee assessment $\$ 9,316,000$; local match provided by schools $\$ 11,451,916$; tobacco litigation settlement funds $\$ 35,848,876$; other $\$ 82,516,597$. The breakdown is as follows for estimated fiscal 2012: provider tax $\$ 144,415,197$; employee $\$ 36,978,473$; other $\$ 118,054,327$.

Table 7.9
STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS, 1982-Present

| State or other jurisdiction | Amnesty period | Legislative authorization | Major taxes covered | Accounts receivable included | Collections (\$ millions) (a) | Installment arrangements permitted (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ..................... | 1/20/84-4/1/84 | No (c) | All | No | 3.2 | No |
|  | 2/1/09-5/15/09 | Yes | Ind. Income, Corp. Income, Business, Sales \& Use | N.A. | 8.1 | N.A. |
| 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 | N.A. | All | N.A. | 32.0 | N.A. |
| 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 |
|  | 10/1/11-11/15/11 | Yes | All | No | N.A. | No |
| 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 | No | 40.0 | No |
| Delaware ... | 9/1/09-10/30/09 | Yes | All | Yes | N.A. | Yes |
| 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. |
|  | 7/1/10-9/30/10 | Yes | All | Yes | N.A. | Yes |
| Georgia...................... | 10/1/92-12/5/92 | Yes | All | Yes | 51.3 | No |
| Hawaii........................ | 5/27/09-6/26/09 | N.A. | All | No | 14.0 | 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. |
|  | 10/1/10-11/8/10 | Yes | All | Yes | 314 (y) | No |
| 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. |
|  | $9 / 1 / 10-10 / 15 / 10$ | Yes |  |  | N.A. | No |
| 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 |
|  | 10/1/12-11/30/12 | Yes | All | No | N.A. | N.A. |
| 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 |
|  | 9/1/09-10/31/09 | Yes | All |  | $303.7$ |  |
| 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. |
|  | 9/1/09-11/30/09 | Yes | All | Yes | 16.2 | No |
|  | 9/1/10-11/30/10 | Yes | Tax Receivables Reduction Init. | Yes | 16.2 | No |
| Maryland .................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9/1/01-10/31/01 | Yes | All | Yes | 39.2 | No |
|  | 9/1/09-10/31/09 | Yes | Income, Withholding, Sales \& Use | Yes | 9.6 | Yes |
| 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. |
|  | 4/1/10-6/1/10 (x) | Yes | All | Yes | 32.6 | No |
| 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. |
|  | 5/15/11-6/30/11 | Yes | All | Yes | N.A. | No |
| Minnesota................... | 8/1/84-10/31/84 | Yes | All | Yes | 12.1 | No |
| Mississippi ................... | 9/1/86-11/30/86 | Yes | All | No | 1.0 | No |
|  | 9/1/04-12/31/04 | Yes | All | No | 7.9 | No |

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS, 1982-Present - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Amnesty period | Legislative authorization | Major taxes covered | Accounts receivable included | Collections (\$ millions) (a) | Installment arrangements permitted (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | N.A. | No |
|  | 7/1/10-10/1/10 | Yes | All | Yes | N.A. | 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. |
| 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 | Yes | All | N.A. | 725.0 | N.A. |
| 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 |
|  | 6/7/10-9/30/10 | Yes | All | No | N.A. | 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. |
| New York City ............ | 10/20/03-1/23/04 | Yes | All (v) | Yes (w) | N.A. | No |
|  | 1/15/10-3/15/10 | Yes |  | Yes | 56.5 | No |
| North Carolina............ | 9/1/89-12/1/89 | Yes | All (k) | Yes | 37.6 | No |
| North Dakota.............. | 9/1/83-11/30/83 | No (c) | All | No | 0.2 | Yes |
|  | 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 (1) |
|  | 8/15/02-11/15/02 | N.A. | All (r) | Yes | N.A. | N.A. |
|  | 9/15/08-11/14/08 | Yes | All | Yes | 81.0 | Yes |
| Oregon....................... | 10/1/09-11/19/09 | Yes | Personal, Corporate, Inheritance | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 10/13/95-1/10/96 | Yes | All | Yes | N.A. | No |
|  | 4/26/10-6/18/10 | Yes | All | Yes | 261.0 | 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 |
|  | 9/2/12-11/15/12 | Yes | All | Yes | N.A. | 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 | 100 | No |
|  | 6/12/12-8/17/12 | No (c) | All (m) | No | 100 | No |
| Vermont...................... | 5/15/90-6/25/90 | Yes | All | Yes | 1 (e) | No |
|  | 7/20/09-8/31/09 | Yes | All | N.A. | 2.2 | N.A. |
| 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. |
|  | 10/7/09-12/5/09 | Yes | All | Yes | 102.1 | No |
| Washington................. | 2/1/11-4/30/11 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 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) |
|  | 8/2/10-9/30/10 | Yes | All (p) | Yes | 20.8 | No |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | 9/30/05-3/30/06 | Yes | All | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS, 1982-Present — Continued

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, March 2013.
Key:
N.A. - Not available.
(a) Where applicable, figure includes 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 transporation 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) All NYC taxes administered by the NYC Dept. of Finance are covered except for Real Estate Tax. NYC Sales \& Use Tax \& NYC Resident Personal Income Tax also are not covered because they are administered by the NYS Dept. of Taxation \& Finance.
(w) Taxpayers under audit as of 3/10/03 are ineligible; Taxpayers with an existing installment agreement are ineligible;Taxpayers under criminal investigation are ineligible; Taxpayers party to an administrative or court proceeding must withdraw as a condition.
(x) The Massachusetts Department of Revenue was required to hold an amnesty to end before June 30, 2010.
(y) In Illinois, the 2010 Amnesty called collected a total of $\$ 717$ million, $\$ 314$ million for the state GF and the rest for local governments

Table 7.10a
STATE EXCISE TAX RATES
(As of January 1, 2013)

| State or other jurisdiction | General sales and gross receipts tax (percent) | Cigarettes (cents per pack of 20) | Distilled spirits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Excise tax rate (\$ per gallon) | Sales taxes applied |
| Alabama .................... | 4.0 | 42.5 (e) | (j) | Yes |
| Alaska........................ | none | 200 | 12.8 (1) |  |
| Arizona...................... | 6.6 (a) | 200 | 3 | Yes |
| Arkansas.................... | 6.0 | 115 | 2.5 (1) | Yes |
| California ................... | 7.5 (b) | 87 | 3.3 (1) | Yes |
| Colorado.................... | 2.90 | 84 | 2.28 | Yes |
| Connecticut ................. | 6.35 | 340 | 5.4 (1) | Yes |
| Delaware .................... | none | 160 | 3.75 (1) | ... |
| Florida ....................... | 6.0 | 133.9 (f) | 6.5 (1) | Yes |
| Georgia...................... | 4.0 | 37 | 3.79 (1) | Yes |
| Hawaii........................ | 4.0 | 320 | 5.98 | Yes |
| Idaho.......................... | 6.0 | 57 | (j) | Yes |
| Illinois........................ | 6.25 | 198 (e) | 8.55 (1) | Yes |
| Indiana....................... | 7.0 | 198.0 | 2.68 (1) | Yes |
| Iowa ........................... | 6.0 | 136 | (j) | Yes |
| Kansas ....................... | 6.3 (a) | 79 | 2.5 (1) |  |
| Kentucky ..................... | 6.0 | 60 (g) | 1.92 (1) | Yes |
| Louisiana.................... | 4.0 | 36 | 2.50 | Yes |
| Maine......................... | 5.0 | 200 | (j) | Yes |
| Maryland .................... | 6.0 | 200 | 1.5 | Yes |
| Massachusetts ............. | 6.25 | 251 | 4.05 (1) |  |
| Michigan.................... | 6.0 | 200 | (j) | Yes |
| Minnesota................... | 6.875 | 123 (h) | 5.03 (1) | ... |
| Mississippi ................... | 7.0 | 68 | (j) | Yes |
| Missouri...................... | 4.225 | 17 (e) | 2 | Yes |
| Montana ..................... | none | 170 | (j) | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska .................... | 5.5 | 64 | 3.75 | Yes |
| Nevada....................... | 6.85 (a) | 80 | 3.6 (1) | Yes |
| New Hampshire .......... | none | 168 | (j) | - |
| New Jersey .................. | 7.0 | 270 | 5.5 | Yes |
| New Mexico ................ | 5.125 | 166 | 6.06 | Yes |
| New York.................... | 4.0 | 435 (e) | 6.44 (1) | Yes |
| North Carolina............ | 4.75 | 45 | (j) | Yes (k) |
| North Dakota.............. | 5.0 | 44 | 2.5 (1) | ... |
| Ohio ............................ | 5.5 | 125 | (j) | Yes |
| Oklahoma................... | 4.5 | 103 | 5.56 (1) | Yes |
| Oregon....................... | none | 118 | (j) | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 6.0 | 160 | (j) | Yes |
| Rhode Island............... | 7.0 | 350 | 3.75 | Yes |
| South Carolina............ | 6.0 | 57 | 2.72 (1) | Yes |
| South Dakota .............. | 4.0 | 153 | 3.93 (1) | Yes |
| Tennessee ................... | 7.0 | 62 (e)(i) | 4.4 (1) | Yes |
| Texas.......................... | 6.25 | 141 | 2.4 (1) | Yes |
| Utah ............................ | 5.95 (c) | 170 | (j) | Yes |
| Vermont....................... | 6.0 | 262 | (j)(1) | ... |
| Virginia...................... | 5.0 (d) | 30 (e) | (j) | Yes |
| Washington................. | 6.5 | 302.5 | (j) | Yes (k) |
| West Virginia............... | 6.0 | 55 | (j) | Yes |
| Wisconsin ................... | 5.0 | 252 | 3.25 (1) | Yes |
| Wyoming .................... | 4.0 | 60 | (j) | Yes |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | 6.0 | 250 (i) | 1.5 (1) | $\cdots$ |

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## STATE EXCISE TAX RATES — Continued <br> (As of January 1, 2013)

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2013.
Key.
... - Tax is not applicable.
(a) Arizona sales tax rate scheduled to decrease to $5.6 \%$ on June 1, 2013; Kansas rate falls to $5.7 \%$ and Nevada to $6.5 \%$ on July 1, 2013.
(b) The tax rate may be adjusted annually according to a formula based on balances in the unappropriated general fund and the school foundation fund.
(c) Includes statewide $1.0 \%$ tax levied by local governments in Virginia.
(d) Includes statewide tax of 1.25 percent levied by local governments in Utah. Food sales subject to local taxes.
(e) Counties and cities may impose an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes: in Alabama, $1 \not \subset$ to $6 \phi$; Illinois, $10 \phi$ to $15 \phi$; Missouri, $4 \not \subset$ to $7 \phi$; New York City, $\$ 1.50$; Tennessee, $1 \phi$; and Virginia, $2 \phi$ to $15 \phi$.
(f) Florida's rate includes a surcharge of $\$ 1$ per pack.
(g) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of $0.1 \phi$ per pack in Kentucky and $0.05 \phi$ in Tennessee.
(h) In addition, Minnesota imposes an in lieu cigarette sales tax determined annually by the Department. The current rate is $36.2 \phi$ through December 31, 2013.
(i) In addition, District of Columbia imposes an in lieu cigarette sales tax calculated every March 31. The curent rate is $36 \phi$.
(j) In 18 states, the government directly controls the sales of distilled spirits. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees, price mark-ups, and net liquor profits.
(k) General sales tax applies to on-premise sales only.
(1) Other taxes in addition to excise taxes for the following states: Alaska, under $21 \%-\$ 2.50 /$ gallon; Arkansas, under $5 \%-\$ 0.50 /$ gallon, under $21 \%-\$ 1.00 /$ gallon; $\$ 0.20 /$ case; $3 \%$ off- $14 \%$ on-premise retail taxes; Connecticut, under 7\%-\$2.46/gallon; Florida, under 17.259\%$\$ 2.25 /$ gallon, over $55.780 \%-\$ 9.53 /$ gallon; Georgia, $\$ 0.83 /$ gallon local tax; Illinois, under 20\% - \$1.39/gallon; \$2.68/gallon in Chicago and \$2.00/ gallon in Cook County; Indiana, under 15\% - \$0.47/gallon; Kansas, 8\% off- and $10 \%$ on-premise retail tax; Kentucky, under $6 \%-\$ 0.25 /$ gallon; $\$ 0.05 /$ case and $11 \%$ wholesale tax; Massachusetts, under $15 \%-\$ 1.10 / \mathrm{gal}-$ lon, over $50 \%$ alcohol - $\$ 4.05 /$ proof; gallon; $0.57 \%$ on private club sales; Minnesota, $\$ 0.01 /$ bottle (except miniatures) and $9 \%$ sales tax; Nevada, $5 \%$ to $14 \%-\$ 0.70 /$ gallon, $15 \%$ to $22 \%-\$ 1.30 /$ gallon; New York, under $24 \%-\$ 2.54 / \mathrm{gal}$.; additional $\$ 1.00 / \mathrm{gal}$. in New York City; North Dakota, $7 \%$ state sales tax; Oklahoma, $13.5 \%$ on-premise; South Carolina, $\$ 5.36$ / case and 9\% surtax; additional 5\% on-premise tax; South Dakota, under $14 \%-\$ 0.93$ /gallon; $2 \%$ wholesale tax; Tennessee, $15 \%$ on-premise; under $7 \%-\$ 1.10 /$ gallon; Texas, $14 \%$ on-premise and $\$ 0.05 /$ drink on airline sales;Vermont, $10 \%$ on-premise sales tax; Wisconsin, $\$ 0.11 /$ gallon administrative fee; Dist. of Columbia, $9 \%$ off- and on-premise sales tax.

Table 7.10b
state excise tax rates
(As of January 1, 2013)
$\left.\begin{array}{ccccc}\hline \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \text { Seneral sales } \\ \text { State or other } \\ \text { jurisdiction }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { Motor fuel excise tax rates } \\ \text { (cents per gallon) }\end{array}\right)$

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE EXCISE TAX RATES — Continued <br> (As of January 1, 2013)

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2013.
Note: 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.
Key:
. - Tax is not applicable.
(a) Arizona sales tax rate scheduled to decrease to $5.6 \%$ on June 1, 2013; Kansas rate falls to $5.7 \%$ and Nevada to $6.5 \%$ on July 1, 2013.
(b) The tax rate may be adjusted annually according to a formula based on balances in the unappropriated general fund and the school foundation fund.
(c) Includes statewide 1.0\% tax levied by local governments in Virginia.
(d) Includes statewide tax of 1.25 percent levied by local governments in Utah. Food sales subject to local taxes.
(e) Other taxes and fees; Alabama-inspection fee; Arizona-diesel rate specified is the fuel use tax rate on large trucks, leaking underground storage tax (LUST), small vehicles are subject to 18 cents tax rate; Arkansas - environmental fee; California-includes pre-paid sales tax, gasoline subject to $2.25 \%$ sales tax, diesel subject to $9 \%$ sales tax; Connecticut-additional 7\% petroleum tax; Delaware-additional $0.9 \%$ GRT; Florida - sales tax added to excise; Georgia-sales tax added to excise; Hawaii-sales tax additional; Idaho-clean water tax; Illinois - carriers pay an additional surcharge equal to 21.0 cents, sales tax additional, environmental fee and leaking underground storage tax (LUST); Indiana - carriers pay an additional surcharge equal to 11 cents, sales tax additional; Iowa-environmental fee; Kansas-environmental
and inspection fees; Kentucky - carriers pay an additional surcharge equal to $2 \%$ for gasoline and $4.7 \%$ for diesel, environmental fee; Louisiana - inspection fee; Michigan - sales tax additional; Minnesotainspection fee; Mississippi-environmental fee; Missouri-inspection fee; Nebraska - petroleum fee; Nevada - inspection fee and clean-up 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-additional 3 cents commercial; Oklahoma-environmental fee; Pennsylvania-oil franchise tax; Rhode Island-leaking underground storage tank tax (LUST); South Carolina-inspection fee and leaking underground storage tank tax (LUST); South Dakota-inspection fee; Tennessee petroleum tax and environmental fee; Vermont-petroleum cleanup fee and transportation fee; Virginia - large trucks pay an additional 3.5 cents; Washington $-0.5 \%$ tax; West Virginia - sales tax added to excise; Wisconsin - petroleum inspection fee; Wyoming-license tax.
(f) Tax rates do not include local option taxes. In AL, 1 to 3 cents; HI, 8.8 to 18.0 cents; IL, 5 cents in Chicago and 6 cents in Cook county (gasoline only); NV, 4.0 to 9.0 cents; OR, 1 to 3 cents; SD and TN, one cent; and VA, $2 \%$.
(g) Local taxes for gasoline and gasohol vary from 10.8 cents to 19.1 cents. Plus a 2.071 cents per gallon pollution tax.
(h) Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted quarterly. The actual rates are: KY, $9 \%$; and $\mathrm{NC}, 17.5 \phi+7 \%$.
(i) Portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, cost of fuel to state government, or inflation.
(j) Tax rate is reduced by the percentage of ethanol used in blending (reported rate assumes the max. $10 \%$ ethanol).

Table 7.11
FOOD AND DRUG SALES TAX EXEMPTIONS
(As of January 1, 2013)

| State or other jurisdiction | Tax rate (percentage) | Exemptions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Food (a) | Prescription drugs | Nonprescription drugs |
| Alabama.......................... | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Alaska............................. | none | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arizona............................ | 6.6 (b) | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas.......................... | 6 | 1.5\% (c) | $\star$ | ... |
| California (d) .................... | 7.5 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Colorado.......................... | 2.9 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut ...................... | 6.35 | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| Delaware ......................... | none | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Florida ............................. | 6 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Georgia........................... | 4 | $\star$ (c) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii............................. | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | . |
| Idaho................................ | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Illinois.............................. | 6.25 | 1\% | 1\% | 1\% |
| Indiana............................. | 7 | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| Iowa ................................. | 6 | * | * | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ............................. | 6.3 (b) | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky ......................... | 6 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Louisiana......................... | 4 | $\star$ (c) | $\star$ | ... |
| Maine.............................. | 5 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Maryland ......................... | 6 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Massachusetts ................... | 6.25 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan........................... | 6 | * | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Minnesota........................ | 6.875 | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Mississippi ........................ | 7 |  | * | ... |
| Missouri........................... | 4.225 | 1.225\% | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Montana .......................... | none | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska ......................... | 5.5 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada............................. | 6.85 (b) | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| New Hampshire ................ | none | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| New Jersey ....................... | 7 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| New Mexico ..................... | 5.125 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| New York......................... | 4 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| North Carolina................. | 4.75 | $\star$ (c) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota................... | 5 | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| Ohio ................................ | 5.5 | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| Oklahoma........................ | 4.5 | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon............................ | none | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Pennsylvania .................... | 6 | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Rhode Island.................... | 7 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Carolina................. | 6 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| South Dakota ................... | 4 |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ......................... | 7 | 5.5\% | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Texas............................... | 6.25 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Utah ................................ | 5.95 (c) | 1.75 (c) | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont............................ | 6 | * | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Virginia............................ | 5.0 (e) | 2.5\% (e) | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Washington....................... | 6.5 | $\star$ | $\star$ | ... |
| West Virginia..................... | 6 | 1\% (f) | $\star$ | ... |
| Wisconsin ........................ | 5 | * | $\star$ | ... |
| Wyoming ......................... | 4 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Dist. of Columbia ............. | 6 | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources, January 2013. Key:
$\star$ - Indicates exempt from tax, blank indicates subject to general sales tax rate.
(a) Some states tax food, but allow a rebate or income tax credit to compensate poor households. They are:Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma and South Dakota.
(b) Arizona sales tax rate scheduled to decrease to $5.6 \%$ on June 1, 2013; Kansas rate falls to $5.7 \%$ and Nevada to $6.5 \%$ on July 1, 2013.
(c) Includes statewide tax of 1.25 percent levied by local governments in Utah. Food sales subject to local taxes.
(d) The tax rate may be adjusted annually according to a formula based on balances in the unappropriated general fund and the school foundation fund.
(e) Includes statewide $1.0 \%$ tax levied by local governments in Virginia.
(f) West Virginia food sales will be exempt on July 1, 2013.

Table 7.12
STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES
(Tax rates for tax year 2013-as of January 1, 2013)

| State or other jurisdiction | Tax rate range (in percents) |  | Number of brackets | Income brackets |  | Personal exemptions |  |  | Federal income tax deductible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Low | High |  | Lowest | Highest | Single | Married | Dependents |  |
| Alabama ................... | 2.0 | - 5.0 | 3 | 500 (b) | - 3,001 (b) | 1,500 | 3,000 | 500 (e) | * |
| Alaska...................... |  |  |  | (No sta | te income tax) |  |  |  |  |
| Arizona..................... | 2.59 | - 4.54 | 5 | 10,000 (b) | - 150,001 (b) | 2,100 | 4,200 | 2,100 | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas (a).............. | 1.0 | - 7.0 | 6 | 4,099 | - 34,000 | 23 (c) | 46 (c) | 23 (c) | $\ldots$ |
| California (a) ............. | 1.0 | - 12.3 (f) | 9 | 7,455 (b) | - 500,000 (b) | 104 (c) | 208 (c) | 321 (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado................... | 4.63 |  | 1 | -F | lat rate | 3,900 (d) | 7,800 (d) | 3,900 (d) | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut............... | 3.0 | - 6.7 | 6 | 10,000 (b) | - 250,000 (b) | 13,000 (g) | 24,000 (g) | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware ................... | 2.2 | - 6.75 | 6 | 5,000 | - 60,001 | 110 (c) | 220 (c) | 110 (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Florida ...................... |  |  |  | - (No sta | te income tax) |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia.................... | 1.0 | - 6.0 | 6 | 750 (h) | - 7,001 (h) | 2,700 | 5,400 | 3,000 | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii...................... | 1.4 | - 11.00 | 12 | 2,400 (b) | - 200,001 (b) | 1,040 | 2,080 | 1,040 | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho (a)................... | 1.6 | - 7.4 | 7 | 1,330 (b) | - 10,350 (b) | 3,900 (d) | 7,800 (d) | 3,900 (d) |  |
| Illinois....................... | 5.0 |  | 1 | -F | lat rate- | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 |  |
| Indiana...................... | 3.4 |  | 1 | F | lat rate | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,500 (i) |  |
| Iowa (a) ..................... | 0.36 | - 8.98 | 9 | 1,494 | - 67,230 | 40 (c) | 80 (c) | 40 (c) | $\star$ |
| Kansas ...................... | 3.0 | - 4.90 | 2 | 15,000 (b) |  | 2,250 | 4,500 | 2,250 | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky .................. | 2.0 | - 6.0 | 6 | 3,000 | - 75,001 | 20 (c) | 40 (c) | 20 (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana.................. | 2.0 | - 6.0 | 3 | 12,500 (b) | - 50,001 (b) | 4,500 (j) | 9,000 (j) | 1,000 | * |
| Maine (a).................. | 0.0 | - 8.0 | 3 | 5,200 (b) | - 20,900 (b) | 3,900 | 7,800 | 3,900 | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland ................... | 2.0 | - 5.75 | 8 | 1,000 (k) | - 250,000 (k) | 3,200 | 6,400 | 3,200 | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts (a) ...... | 5.25 |  | 1 | - F | lat rate | 4,400 | 8,800 | 1,000 | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan (a)............... | 4.25 |  | 1 | -F | lat rate - | 3,763 | 7,526 | 3,763 | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota (a)............. | 5.35 | - 7.85 | 3 | 24,270 (1) | - 79,730 (1) | 3,900 (d) | 7,800 (d) | 3,900 (d) | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi ................ | 3.0 | - 5.0 | 3 | 5,000 | - 10,001 | 6,000 | 12,000 | 1,500 |  |
| Missouri.................... | 1.5 | - 6.0 | 10 | 1,000 | - 9,001 | 2,100 | 4,200 | 1,200 | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ |
| Montana (a) .............. | 1.0 | - 6.9 | 7 | 2,700 | - 16,400 | 2,240 | 4,480 | 2,240 | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ |
| Nebraska (a) ............. | 2.46 | - 6.84 | 4 | 2,400 (b) | - 27,001 (b) | 126 (c) | 252 (c) | 126 (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Nevada...................... |  |  |  | - (No sta | te income tax) |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| New Hampshire ......... |  |  | State income | $x$ of $5 \%$ on | dividends and inte | est income |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ................ | 1.4 | - 8.97 | 6 | 20,000 (n) | - 500,000 (n) | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,500 | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico .............. | 1.7 | - 4.9 | 4 | 5,500 (o) | - 16,001 (o) | 3,900 (d) | 7,800 (d) | 3,900 (d) | $\ldots$ |
| New York.................... | 4.0 | - 8.82 | 8 | 8,200 (b) | - 1,029,250 (b) | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina........... | 6.0 | - 7.75 | 3 | 12,750 (p) | - 60,000 (p) | 1,150 | 2,300 | 1,150 | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota (a)....... | 1.51 | - 3.99 | 5 | 36,250 (q) | - 398,350 (q) | 3,900 (d) | 7,800 (d) | 3,900 (d) | $\ldots$ |
| Ohio (a) .................... | 0.587 | 5.925 | 9 | 5,200 | - 208,500 | 1,650 (r) | 3,300 (r) | 1,650 (r) | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma................. | 0.5 | - 5.25 | 7 | 1,000 (s) | - 8,701 (s) | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 |  |
| Oregon (a)................. | 5.0 | - 9.9 | 4 | 3,250 (b) | - 125,000 (b) | 188 (c) | 376 | 188 (c) | $\star(\mathrm{m})$ |
| Pennsylvania ............. | 3.07 |  | 1 | F | lat rate |  | - None |  | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island (a)........ | 3.75 | - 5.99 | 3 | 58,600 | - 133,250 | 3,750 | 7,500 | 3,750 | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina (a)..... | 0.0 | - 7.0 | 6 | 2,850 | - 14,250 | 3,900 (d) | 7,800 (d) | 3,900 (d) | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota ............ |  |  |  | - (No sta | te income tax) |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ................. | - (State income tax 6\% on dividends and interest income only.) - |  |  |  |  | 1,250 | 2,500 | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| Texas........................ | 5.0 |  |  | - (No sta | te income tax) |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Utah ......................... |  |  | 1 | —_Flat rate -_ |  | (t) | (t) | (t) | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont (a)............... | 3.55 | - 8.95 | 5 | 35,350 (u) | - 388,350 (u) | 3,900 (d) | 7,800 (d) | 3,900 (d) | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia..................... | 2.0 | - 5.75 | 4 | 3,000 | - 17,001 | 930 | 1,860 | 930 | $\ldots$ |
| Washington................ |  |  |  | - (No sta | te income tax) |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| West Virginia.............. | 3.0 | - 6.5 | 5 | 10,000 | - 60,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin (a) ............ | 4.6 | - 7.75 | 5 | 10,750 (v) | - 236,600 (v) | 700 | 1,400 | 700 | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ................... |  |  |  | - (No sta | te income tax) - |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Dist. of Columbia ...... | 4.0 | - 8.95 | 4 | 10,000 | - 350,000 | 1,675 | 3,350 | 1,675 | $\ldots$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES - Continued <br> (Tax rates for tax year 2013-as of January 1, 2013)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2013.
Key.
$\star$ - Yes
... - No
(a) 17 states have statutory provision for automatically adjusting to the rate of inflation the dollar values of the income tax brackets, standard deductions, and/or personal exemptions. Massachusetts, Michigan, and Nebraska index the personal exemption only. Oregon does not index the income brackets for $\$ 125,000$ and over.
(b) For joint returns, taxes are twice the tax on half the couple's income.
(c) The personal exemption takes the form of a tax credit instead of a deduction.
(d) These states use the personal exemption amounts provided in the federal Internal Revenue Code.
(e) In Alabama, the per-dependent exemption is $\$ 1,000$ for taxpayers with state AGI of $\$ 20,000$ or less, $\$ 500$ with AGI from $\$ 20,001$ to $\$ 100,000$, and $\$ 300$ with AGI over $\$ 100,000$.
(f) California imposes an additional $1 \%$ tax on taxable income over $\$ 1$ million, making the maximum rate $13.3 \%$ over $\$ 1$ million.
(g) Connecticut's personal exemption incorporates a standard deduction. An additional tax credit is allowed ranging from $75 \%$ to $0 \%$ based on state adjusted gross income. Exemption amounts are phased out for higher income taxpayers until they are eliminated for households earning over $\$ 71,000$.
(h) The Georgia income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 10,000$.
(i) In Indiana, includes an additional exemption of $\$ 1,500$ for each dependent child.
(j) The amounts reported for Louisiana are a combined personal exemption-standard deduction.
(k) The income brackets reported for Maryland are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 300,000$.
(1) The income brackets reported for Minnesota are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from $\$ 35,480$ to $\$ 140,961$.
(m) The deduction for federal income tax is limited to $\$ 5,000$ for individuals and $\$ 10,000$ for joint returns in Missouri and Montana, and to $\$ 6,100$ for all filers in Oregon.
(n) The New Jersey rates reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the tax rates also range from $1.4 \%$ to $8.97 \%$, with 7 brackets and the same high and low income ranges.
(o) The income brackets reported for New Mexico are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from $\$ 8,000$ to $\$ 24,000$.
(p) The income brackets reported for North Carolina are for single individuals. For married taxpayers filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from $\$ 21,250$ to $\$ 100,000$.
(q) The income brackets reported for North Dakota are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from $\$ 60,650$ to $\$ 398,350$.
(r) Ohio provides an additional tax credit of $\$ 20$ per exemption.
(s) The income brackets reported for Oklahoma are for single persons. For married persons filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 15,000$.
(t) Utah provides a tax credit equal to $6 \%$ of the federal personal exemption amounts (an applicable standard deduction).
(u) Vermont's income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from $\$ 59,050$ to $\$ 388,350$.
(v) The Wisconsin income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from $\$ 14,330$ to $\$ 315,460$.

Table 7.13
STATE PERSONAL INCOME TAXES: FEDERAL STARTING POINTS
(As of January 1, 2013)


[^79]Key:
$\ldots$ - State does not employ a federal starting point.
Current - Indicates state has adopted the Internal Revenue Code as currently in effect. Dates indicate state has adopted IRC as amended to that date.
(a) Michigan's taxpayers can choose to use either current or 1/1/1996 federal law.

Table 7.14
RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES
(For tax year 2013, as of January 1, 2013)

| State or other jurisdiction | Tax rate (percent) | Tax brackets |  | Number of brackets | Financial institution tax rates (percent) (a) | Federal income tax deductible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lowest | Highest |  |  |  |
| Alabama .................................. | 6.5 | --------- F | ---------- | 1 | 6.5 | * |
| Alaska..................................... | 1.0-9.4 | 9,999 | 90,000 | 10 | 1.0-9.4 | $\ldots$ |
| Arizona................................... | 6.968 (b) | ---------F | ---------- | 1 | 6.968 (b) | $\ldots$ |
| Arkansas.................................. | 1.0-6.5 | 3,000 | 100,001 | 6 | $1.0-6.5$ | $\ldots$ |
| California ................................ | 8.84 (c) | ---------F | ---------- | 1 | 10.84 (c) | $\ldots$ |
| Colorado.................................. | 4.63 | ---------- | ---------- | 1 | 4.63 | $\ldots$ |
| Connecticut............................. | 7.5 (d) | --------- F | --------- | 1 | 7.5 (d) | $\ldots$ |
| Delaware .................................. | 8.7 | --------- F | --------- | 1 | 8.7-1.7 (e) | $\ldots$ |
| Florida .................................... | 5.5 (f) | --------- F | --------- | 1 | 5.5 (f) | $\ldots$ |
| Georgia..................................... | 6.0 | --------- F | --------- | 1 | 6.0 | $\ldots$ |
| Hawaii..................................... | 4.4-6.4 (g) | 25,000 | 100,001 | 3 | 7.92 (g) | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho....................................... | 7.4 (h) | --------- F | ---------- | 1 | 7.4 (h) | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois..................................... | 9.5 (i) | ---------F | ---------- | 1 | 9.5 (i) | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana.................................... | 8.0 (j) | ---------F | ---------- | 1 | 8.5 |  |
| Iowa ...................................... | $6.0-12.0$ | 25,000 | 250,001 | 4 | 5.0 | $\star(\mathrm{k})$ |
| Kansas ..................................... | 4.0 (1) | --------- F | ---------- | 1 | 2.25 (1) | $\ldots$ |
| Kentucky ................................... | 4.0-6.0 | 50,000 | 100,001 | 3 | (a) |  |
| Louisiana................................. | $4.0-8.0$ | 25,000 | 200,001 | 5 | 4.0-8.0 | $\star$ |
| Maine....................................... | 3.5-8.93 | 25,000 | 250,000 | 4 | 1.0 (m) | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland ................................... | 8.25 | --------- F | ---------- | 1 | 8.25 | $\ldots$ |
| Massachusetts .......................... | 8.0 (n) | --------- F | - --------- | 1 | 9.0 (n) | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan.................................. | 6.0 | --------- F | e--------- | 1 | (a) | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota................................ | 9.8 (o) | --------- F | ---------- | 1 | 9.8 (o) | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi ................................ | 3.0-5.0 | 5,000 | 10,001 | 3 | 3.0-5.0 |  |
| Missouri.................................... | 6.25 | -------- F | - --------- | 1 | 7.0 | $\star$ (k) |
| Montana .................................. | 6.75 (p) | --------- F | - --------- | 1 | 6.75 (p) | $\ldots$ |
| Nebraska ................................. | 5.58-7.81 |  |  | 2 | (a) | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire ........................ | 8.5 (q) | --------- F | - --------- | 1 | 8.5 (q) | $\ldots$ |
| New Jersey ................................ | 9.0 (r) | --------- F | --------- | 1 | 9.0 (r) | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ............................. | 4.8-7.6 | 500,000 | million | 3 | 4.8-7.6 | $\ldots$ |
| New York.................................. | 7.1 (s) | ---------F | e--------- | 1 | 7.1 (s) | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina........................... | 6.9 | --------- F | --------- | 1 | 6.9 (t) |  |
| North Dakota.......................... | 1.68-5.15 | 25,000 | 50,001 | 3 | 7 (b) | * |
| Ohio ........................................ |  |  | , |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma................................ | 6.0 | --------- F | ---------- | 1 | 6.0 | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon.................................... | 6.6-7.6 (v) |  |  | 2 | 6.6-7.6 (v) | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania ............................ | 9.99 | -------- F | te--------- | 1 | (a) | $\ldots$ |
| Rhode Island............................. | 9.0 (b) | --------- F | ---------- | 1 | 9.0 (b) | $\ldots$ |
| South Carolina.......................... | 5.0 | ---------F | ---------- | 1 | 4.5 (w) | $\ldots$ |
| South Dakota ........................... | ------------ | o corpora | me tax- | --- | $6.0-0.25 \%$ (b) | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ................................ | 6.5 | --------- F | ---------- | 1 | 6.5 | $\ldots$ |
| Texas ....................................... |  | ------- | ---------- |  |  |  |
| Utah ........................................ | 5.0 (b) | --------- F | ---------- | $\cdots$ | 5.0 (b) | $\ldots$ |
| Vermont.................................... | $6.0-8.5$ (b) | 10,000 | 25,000 | 3 | (a) | $\ldots$ |
| Virginia................................... | 6.0 | --------- F | - --------- | 1 | 6.0 | $\ldots$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Virginia........................... | 7.0 (y) | --------- F | te --------- | 1 | 7.0 (y) | $\ldots$ |
| Wisconsin ................................ | 7.9 | --------- F | ---------- | 1 | 7.9 | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ................................. |  |  | ------- | rate income |  |  |
| Dist. of Columbia ..................... | 9.975 (b) | --------- F | - --------- | 1 | 9.975 (b) | $\ldots$ |

See footnotes at end of table.

## RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES - Continued <br> (For tax year 2013, as of January 1, 2013)

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2013.
Key:
$\star$ - Yes
... - No
(a) Rates listed are the corporate income tax rate applied to financial institutions or excise taxes based on income. Some states have other taxes based upon the value of deposits or shares.
(b) Minimum tax is $\$ 50$ in Arizona, $\$ 100$ in District of Columbia, $\$ 50$ in North Dakota (banks), $\$ 500$ in Rhode Island, $\$ 200$ per location in South Dakota (banks), \$100 in Utah, $\$ 250$ in Vermont.
(c) The minimum corporation franchise tax in California is $\$ 800$. The additional alternative minimum tax is levied at a $6.65 \%$ rate.
(d) Connecticut's tax is the greater of the $7.5 \%$ tax on net income, a $0.31 \%$ tax on capital stock and surplus (maximum tax of $\$ 1$ million), or $\$ 250$ (the minimum tax). Plus, an additional $20 \%$ surtax applies for tax years 2012 and 2013.
(e) The Delaware Bank marginal rate decreases over 4 brackets ranging from $\$ 20$ to $\$ 650$ million in taxable income. Building and loan associations are taxed at a flat $8.7 \%$.
(f) An exemption of $\$ 50,000$ is allowed. Florida's Alternative Minimum Tax rate is $3.3 \%$.
(g) Hawaii taxes capital gains at 4\%. Financial institutions pay a franchise tax of $7.92 \%$ of taxable income (in lieu of the corporate income tax and general excise taxes).
(h) Idaho's minimum tax on a corporation is $\$ 20$. The $\$ 10$ Permanent Building Fund Tax must be paid by each corporation in a unitary group filing a combined return. Taxpayers with gross sales in Idaho under $\$ 100,000$, and with no property or payroll in Idaho, may elect to pay $1 \%$ on such sales (instead of the tax on net income).
(i) The Illinois rate of $9.5 \%$ is the sum of a corporate income tax rate of $7.0 \%$ plus a replacement tax of $2.5 \%$.
(j) The Indiana tax rate is scheduled to decrease to $7.5 \%$ on July 1,2013.
(k) $50 \%$ of the federal income tax is deductible.
(l) In addition to the flat $4 \%$ corporate income tax, Kansas levies a $3.0 \%$ surtax on taxable income over $\$ 50,000$. Banks pay a privilege tax of $2.25 \%$ of net income, plus a surtax of $2.125 \%$ ( $2.25 \%$ for savings and loans, trust companies, and federally chartered savings banks) on net income in excess of $\$ 25,000$.
(m) The state franchise tax on financial institutions is either (1) the sum of $1 \%$ of the Maine net income of the financial institution for the taxable year, plus $8 \notin$ per $\$ 1,000$ of the institution's Maine assets as of the end of its taxable year, or (2) $39 \phi$ per $\$ 1,000$ of the institution's Maine assets as of the end of its taxable year.
(n) Business and manufacturing corporations pay an additional tax of $\$ 2.60$ per $\$ 1,000$ on either taxable Massachusetts tangible property or taxable net worth allocable to the state (for intangible property
corporations). The minimum tax for both corporations and financial institutions is $\$ 456$.
(o) In addition, Minnesota levies a 5.8\% tentative minimum tax on Alternative Minimum Taxable Income.
(p) Montana levies a 7\% tax on taxpayers using water's edge combination. The minimum tax per corporation is $\$ 50$; the $\$ 50$ minimum applies to each corporation included on a combined tax return. Taxpayers with gross sales in Montana of $\$ 100,000$ or less may pay an alternative tax of $0.5 \%$ on such sales, instead of the net income tax.
(q) New Hampshire's $8.5 \%$ Business Profits Tax is imposed on both corporations and unincorporated associations with gross income over $\$ 50,000$. In addition, New Hampshire levies a Business Enterprise Tax of $0.75 \%$ on the enterprise base (total compensation, interest and dividends paid) for businesses with gross income over $\$ 150,000$ or base over $\$ 75,000$.
(r) In New Jersey small businesses with annual entire net income under $\$ 100,000$ pay a tax rate of $7.5 \%$; businesses with income under $\$ 50,000$ pay $6.5 \%$. The minimum Corporation Business Tax is based on New Jersey gross receipts. It ranges from $\$ 500$ for a corporation with gross receipts less than $\$ 100,000$, to $\$ 2,000$ for a corporation with gross receipts of $\$ 1$ million or more.
(s) New York's General business corporate rate shown. Corporations may also be subject to AMT tax at $1.5 \%$ ( $3 \%$ banks), or a capital stocks tax. A minimum tax ranges from $\$ 25$ to $\$ 5,000$, depending on receipts ( $\$ 250$ minimum for banks). Certain qualified New York manufacturers pay $6.5 \%$. Small business taxpayers in New York pay rates of $6.5 \%, 7.1 \%$, and $4.35 \%$ on 3 brackets of entire net income up to $\$ 390,000$.
(t) In North Carolina financial institutions are also subject to a tax equal to $\$ 30$ per one million in assets.
(u) Ohio no longer levies a tax based on income (except for a particular subset of corporations), but instead imposes a Commercial Activity Tax (CAT) equal to $\$ 150$ for gross receipts sitused to Ohio of between $\$ 150,000$ and $\$ 1$ million, plus $0.26 \%$ of gross receipts over $\$ 1$ million. Banks continue to pay a franchise tax of $1.3 \%$ of net worth. For those few corporations for whom the franchise tax on net worth or net income still applies, a litter tax also applies.
(v) Oregon's minimum tax for C corporations depends on the Oregon sales of the filing group. The minimum tax ranges from $\$ 150$ for corporations with sales under $\$ 500,000$, up to $\$ 100,000$ for companies with sales of $\$ 100$ million or above.
(w) South Carolina taxes savings and loans at a $6 \%$ rate.
(x) Texas imposes a Franchise Tax, otherwise known as margin tax, imposed on entities with more than $\$ 1,030,000$ total revenues at rate of $1 \%$, or $0.5 \%$ for entities primarily engaged in retail or wholesale trade, on lesser of $70 \%$ of total revenues or $100 \%$ of gross receipts after deductions for either compensation or cost of goods sold.
(y) West Virginia's corporate rate is scheduled to decline to $6.5 \%$ after 2013.

Table 7.15
STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2013

| State | Title and application of tax (a) |
| :---: | :--- |
| Alabama..................... | Iron Ore Mining Tax <br> Forest Products Severance Tax <br> Oil and Gas Conservation <br> \& Regulation of Production Tax |
|  | Oil and Gas Privilege Tax on Production |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Coal and Lignite Severance Tax <br> Local Solid Minerals Tax <br> Ulaska........................ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Uniform Natural Minerals Tax <br> Cost Recovery Fisheries Assessment (b) <br> Dive Fishery Management Assessment (b) |

Fisheries Business Tax

Fishery Resource Landing Tax

Mining License Tax

Alaska Clear and Equitable Share (formerly PPT) Tax (b)

Salmon Enhancement Tax (b)
Seafood Development Tax (b)
Seafood Marketing Assessment (b)

| Arizona........................ | Severance Tax |
| :--- | :--- |
| Arkansas...................... | Natural Resources Severance Tax <br> Oil and Gas Conservation Tax |
|  | Oil and Gas Conservation Assessment |
| California .................... | Oil and Gas Production Assessment |

Oil and Gas Conservation Levy (d)

Rate
\$.03/ton.
Varies by species and ultimate use.
$2 \%$ of gross value at point of production, of all oil and gas produced.
$1 \%$ of the gross value (for a 5 -year period from the date production begins) for well, for which the initial permit issued by the Oil and Gas Board is dated on or after July 1, 1996 and before July 1, 2002, except a replacement well for which the initial permit was dated before July 1,1996; $1.66 \%$ gross proceeds from offshore production greater than $8,000 \mathrm{ft}$. below sea level.
$8 \%$ of gross value at point of production; $4 \%$ of gross value at point of incremental production resulting from a qualified enhanced recovery project; $4 \%$ if wells produce 25 bbl . or less oil per day or $200,000 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. or less gas per day; $6 \%$ of gross value at point of production for certain on-shore and off-shore wells. A $50 \%$ rate reduction for wells permitted by the oil and gas board on or after July 1, 1996, and before July 1, 2002, for 5 years from initial production, except for replacement wells for which the initial permit was dated before July 1, 1996; 3.65\% gross proceeds from offshore production greater than $8,000 \mathrm{ft}$. below sea level;
$\$ .20 /$ ton in addition to coal severance tax.
Varies by county for sand, clay, gravel, granite, shale, and other products.

## \$.10/ton.

Elective; currently no assessments in place.
Elective; currently 7\% of value for select dive fishery species in select management regions.
Tax based on unprocessed value of fishery resources processed in or exported from the state. $1 \%$ of value for shore-based processing in developing fisheries; $3 \%$ of value for floating processing in developing fisheries or shore-based processing in established fisheries; $4.5 \%$ of value for salmon cannery processing in established fisheries; $5 \%$ of value for floating processing in established fisheries.
Tax based on unprocessed value of fishery resources processed outside and first landed in the state. $1 \%$ of value for developing fisheries; $3 \%$ of value for established fisheries.
Up to 7\% of net income and royalties received in connection with mining properties and activities in Alaska. New mining operations other than sand and gravel exempt for $31 / 2$ years after production begins.
Wellhead value of petroleum or natural gas minus operating costs and capital expenditures to determine production tax value Tax Rate $=25 \%+0.4 \%$ for every $\$ 1$ per barrel that this "net income" exceeds $\$ 30$, up to $\$ 92.50$, then $0.1 \%$. Includes tax credits for small producers, and credits earned under old PPT system plus another 1 cent per barrel surcharge if there is less than $\$ 50$ million in the Hazardous Release Fund.
Elective; $2 \%$ or $3 \%$ of value for salmon sold in or exported from select aquaculture regions.
Elective; currently $1 \%$ of value for select commercial fish species in select seafood development regions.
Elective; currently $0.5 \%$ of value for all commercial fish species exported from, landed or processed in-state.
$2.5 \%$ of net severance base for mining (metalliferous minerals); \$1.51/1,000 board ft . ( $\$ 2.13$ for ponderosa pine) for timbering. $3.125 \%$ for oil and gas production and nonmetal mining.
Separate rate for each substance. Timber \$0.178/ton (pine), all other \$0.125/ton. Natural gas $1.25 \%, 1.5 \%$, and $5 \%$ depending on well classification; crude oil $4 \%$ to $5 \%$ depending on production levels.
Maximum 43 mills/bbl. of oil and 9 mills per MCF produced of gas.
Rate determined annually by Department of Conservation to fund agency operations; no state severance tax.
The Lumber Tax was enacted in Sept. 2012. Retailers are required to impose a $1 \%$ tax on lumber sold in California.
Taxable years commencing prior to July 1, 1999, $2.25 \%$ of gross income exceeding $\$ 11$ million for metallic minerals and taxable years commencing after July $1,1999,2.25 \%$ of gross income exceeding $\$ 19$ million for metallic minerals; on or after July 1,1999, \$.05/ton for each ton exceeding 625,000 tons each quarter for molybdenum ore; $2 \%$ to $5 \%$ based on gross income for oil, gas, $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, and coalbed methane; after July $1,1999, \$ .36 /$ ton adjusted by the producers' prices index for each ton exceeding 300,000 tons each quarter for coal; and $4 \%$ of gross proceeds on production exceeding 15,000 tons per day for oil shale.
$0.07 \%$ charge on all oil, natural gas, and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ produced.

## STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2013 - Continued

| State | Title and application of tax (a) | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Florida | Oil, Gas and Sulfur Production Tax | $5 \%$ of gross value for small well oil, and $8 \%$ of gross value for all other and |

## Solid Minerals Tax (e)

| Idaho............................ | Mine License Tax <br> Oil and Gas Production Tax <br> Additional Oil and Gas Production Tax <br> Illinois.......................... |
| :--- | :--- |
| Oil and Gas Production Assessment (f) |  |
| Timber Fee |  |
| Indiana......................... | Petroleum Severance Tax (h) |
| Kansas ......................... | Severance Tax (i) |
|  | Oil Inspection Fee/barrel (i) <br> Oil and Gas Conservation Tax |
|  | Mined-Land Conservation \& Reclamation Tax |
| Kentucky ..................... | Oil Production Tax |
| Coal Severance Tax |  |

Oil/Condensate Severance Tax (j)

Timber Severance Tax (j)
Mineral Severance Tax (j)
Oil Field Site Restoration Fee
Freshwater Mussel Tax

| Maine............................. | Mining Excise Tax |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maryland ...................... | Mine Reclamation Surcharge |
|  |  |
| Michigan....................... | Gas and Oil Severance Tax |


| Minnesota.................... | Taconite and Iron Sulfides <br> Direct Reduced Iron (k) |
| :---: | :--- |
| Mississippi .................... | Oil and Gas Severance Tax |

## Timber Severance Tax <br> Salt Severance Tax

$5 \%$ of gross value for small well oil, and $8 \%$ of gross value for all other, and an additional $12.5 \%$ for escaped oil; tiered formula for tertiary oil; the gas base rate ( $\$ 0.171$ ) times the gas base adjustment rate each fiscal year for gas; and the sulfur base rate $(\$ 2.43)$ times the sulfur base rate adjustment each fiscal year for sulfur.
$8 \%$ of the value of the minerals severed; heavy minerals (rate computed annually at $\$ 1.34 /$ ton plus times the surchage rate currently at 2.57 ) and phosphate rock (rate computed annually at a base rate of $\$ 1.61 /$ ton plus $\$ 1.38$ surcharge adjustment).
$1 \%$ of net value.
Maximum of 5 mills/bbl. of oil and 5 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas. (f)
$2.5 \%$ of market value at site of production.
$0.1 \%$ fee per well of gross revenue for oil and natural gas.
$4 \%$ of purchase price. (g)
$1 \%$ of value or $\$ .24$ per barrel for oil or $\$ .03$ per $1,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. of gas, whichever is greater.
$8 \%$ of gross value of oil and gas, less property tax credit of $3.67 \% ; \$ 1 /$ ton of coal.
\$0.015/barrel.
91.00 mills/bbl. crude oil or petroleum marketed or used each month; 12.9 mills $/ 1,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft . of gas sold or marketed each month.
$\$ 50$, plus per ton fee of between $\$ .03$ and $\$ .10$.
$4.5 \%$ of market value.
$4.5 \%$ of gross value, less transportation expenses; $\$ 0.50 /$ ton minimum for extraction and processing.
$4.5 \%$ of gross value, less transportation expenses.
Full rate is $\$ 0.148 / \mathrm{mcf}$ produced;incapable oil-well gas is $\$ 0.03 / \mathrm{mcf}$; incapable gas-well gas is $\$ 0.13 / \mathrm{mcf}$; produced water full rate is $\$ 0.118 / \mathrm{mcf}$; produced water incapable oil-well gas is $\$ 0.024 / \mathrm{mcf}$; produced water incapable gas-well gas is $\$ 0.0104 / \mathrm{mcf}$; the tax rate for natural gas and equivalent per 1,000 cubic feet may never be less than 7 cents.
Value on a per barrel basis ( 42 gallons) the rates are:full-rate, $12.5 \%$; incapable oil rate, $6.25 \%$;stripper oil rate, $3.25 \%$;reclaimed oil, $3.25 \%$; produced water full-rate, $10 \%$; produced water incapable oil rate, $5.0 \%$; produced water stripper oil rate, $2.5 \%$.
Trees and timber $2.25 \%$ of current stumpage value determined by state commission; pulpwood $5 \%$ of current stumpage value.
Various fees on a per ton basis for products like sulphur, salt, marble, stone, sand, lignit, and others.
Rate varies according to type of well and production.
$5 \%$ of revenues from the sale of whole freshwater mussels, at the point of first sale.
The greater of a tax on facilities and equipment or a tax on gross proceeds.
$\$ .15 /$ ton of coal removed by open-pit, strip or deep mine methods. Of the $\$ .15, \$ .06$ is remitted to the county from which the coal was removed.
$5 \%$ (gas), $6.6 \%$ (oil) and 4\% (oil from stripper wells and marginal properties) of gross cash market value of the total production. Maximum additional fee of $1 \%$ of gross cash market value on all oil and gas produced in state in previous year.
$\$ 2.412$ per ton of concentrates or pellets (rate indexed to inflation by law).
$\$ 2.38$ per ton of concentrates plus an additional $\$ .03$ per ton for each $1 \%$ that the iron content exceeds $72 \%$.
$6 \%$ of value at point of gas production; $3 \%$ of gross value of occluded natural gas from coal seams at point of production for well's first five years; also, maximum 35 mills/bbl. oil or 4 mills $/ 1,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. gas (Oil and Gas Board maintenance tax). $6 \%$ of value at point of oil production; $3 \%$ of value at production when enhanced oil recovery method used.
Varies depending on type of wood and ultimate use.
$3 \%$ of value of entire production in state.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2013 - Continued

| State | Title and application of tax (a) | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montana ..................... | Coal Severance Tax | Varies from 3\% to $15 \%$ depending on quality of coal and type of mine. |
|  | Metalliferous Mines License Tax (1) | Progressive rate, taxed on amounts in excess of $\$ 250,000$. For concentrate shipped to smelter, mill or reduction work, $1.81 \%$. Gold, silver or any platinum group metal shipped to refinery, $1.6 \%$. |
|  | Oil or Gas Conservation Tax | Maximum $0.3 \%$ on the market value of each barrel of crude petroleum oil or $10,000 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. of natural gas produced, saved and marketed or stored within or exported from the state. (m) |
|  | Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax Miscellaneous Minerals License Tax | Varies from $0.5 \%$ to $14.8 \%$ according to the type of well and type of production. \$.05/ton. |
|  | Cement License Tax (n) | \$.22/ton of cement, \$.05/ton of cement, plaster, gypsum or gypsum products. |
|  | Resource Indemnity Trust Tax | $\$ 25$ plus $0.5 \%$ of gross value greater than $\$ 5,000$. For talc, $\$ 25$ plus $4 \%$ of gross value greater than $\$ 625$. For coal, $\$ 25$ plus $0.40 \%$ of gross value greater than $\$ 6,250$. For vermiculite, $\$ 25$ plus $2 \%$ of gross value greater than $\$ 1,250$. For limestone, $\$ 25$ plus $10 \%$ of gross value greater than $\$ 250$. For industrial garnets, $\$ 25$ plus $1 \%$ of gross value greater than $\$ 2,500.00$. |
| Nebraska .................... | Oil and Gas Severance Tax <br> Oil and Gas Conservation Tax | $3 \%$ of value of nonstripper oil and natural gas; $2 \%$ of value of stripper oil. Two percent of value of stripper oil. Maximum $15 \mathrm{mills} / \$ 1$ of value at wellhead, as of January 1, 2000. (f) |
|  | Uranium Tax | $2 \%$ of gross value over $\$ 5$ million. The value of the uranium severed subject to tax is the gross value less transportation and processing costs. |
| Nevada....................... | Minerals Extraction Tax | Between $2 \%$ and $5 \%$ of net proceeds of each geographically separate extractive operation, based on ratio of net proceeds to gross proceeds of whole operation. |
|  | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax | \$50/mills $/ \mathrm{bbl}$. of oil and $50 \mathrm{mills} / 50,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. of gas. |
| New Hampshire ........... | Refined Petroleum Products Tax | $0.1 \%$ of fair market value. |
|  | Excavation Tax | \$.02 per cubic yard of earth excavated. |
|  | Timber Tax | $10 \%$ of stumpage value at the time of cutting. Not assessed under the general property tax but rather is taxed by municipalities. |
| New Mexico ................ | Resources Excise Tax (o) Severance Tax (o) | Potash $.5 \%$, molybdenum $.125 \%$, all others $.75 \%$ of value. <br> Copper . $5 \%$, timber $.125 \%$ of value. Pumice, gypsum, sand, gravel, clay, fluorspar and other non-metallic minerals, $.125 \%$ of value. Gold, silver $.20 \%$; Lead, zinc, thorium, molybdenum, manganese, rare earth and other . $125 \%$ of value. |
|  | Oil and Gas Severance Tax | $3.75 \%$ of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons, natural gas and carbon dioxide. |
|  | Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax | $3.15 \%$ of value of oil, other liquid hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide. $4 \%$ of value of natural gas. |
|  | Natural Gas Processor's Tax | \$0.0220/Mmbtu tax on volume. |
|  | Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax | Varies, based on property tax in district of production. |
|  | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (p) | 0.19\% of value. |
| North Carolina............ | Oil and Gas Conservation Tax | Maximum $5 \mathrm{mills} / \mathrm{barrel}$ of oil and $0.5 \mathrm{mill} / 1,000 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{ft}$. of gas. |
|  | Primary Forest Product Assessment Tax | $\$ .50 / 1,000$ board ft. for softwood sawtimber, $\$ .40 / 1,000$ board ft.for hardwood sawtimber, $\$ .20 /$ cord for softwood pulpwood, $\$ .12 /$ cord hardwood pulpwood. |
| North Dakota.............. | Oil Gross Production Tax | $5 \%$ of gross value at well. |
|  | Gas Gross Production Tax | $\$ .04 / 1,000$ cu.ft. of gas produced (the rate is subject to a gas rate adjustment each fiscal year). Through June 30, 2013, the rate was 11.33 cents per mcf. |
|  | Coal Severance Tax | \$.375/ton plus \$.02/ton. (q) |
|  | Oil Extraction Tax | $6.5 \%$ of gross value at well (with exceptions due to production volumes and and production incentives for enhanced recovery projects). |
| Ohio .......................... | Resource Severance Tax | $\$ .10 / \mathrm{bbl}$. of oil; $\$ .025 / 1,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. of natural gas; $\$ .04 / \mathrm{ton}$ of salt; $\$ .02 /$ ton of sand, gravel, limestone and dolomite; $\$ .10 /$ ton of coal; and $\$ 0.01 /$ ton of clay, sandstone or conglomerate, shale, gypsum or quartzite. |
| Oklahoma................... | Oil, Gas and Mineral Gross Production Tax and Petroleum Excise Tax (r) | Rate: $0.75 \%$ levied on asphalt and metals. $7 \%$ (if greater than $\$ 2.10 \mathrm{mcf}$ ) $4 \%$ (if greater than $\$ 1.75 \mathrm{mcf}$, but less than $\$ 2.10 \mathrm{mcf}$ ) $1 \%$ (if less than $\$ 1.75 \mathrm{mcf}$ ) casinghead gas and natural gas as well as $0.95 \%$ being levied on crude oil, casinghead gas and natural gas. Oil Gross Production Tax is now a variable rate tax, beginning with January 1999 production, at the following rates based on the average price of Oklahoma oil:a) If the average price equals or exceeds $\$ 17 / \mathrm{bbl}$, the tax shall be $7 \%$; b) If the average price is less than $\$ 17 / \mathrm{bbl}$, but is equal to or exceeds $\$ 14 / \mathrm{bbl}$, the tax shall be $4 \%$; c) If the average price is less than $\$ 14 / \mathrm{bbl}$, the tax shall be $1 \%$. |

[^80]
## STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2013 - Continued

| State | Title and application of tax (a) | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oregon....................... | Forest Products Harvest Tax | $\$ 3.618 / 1,000$ board ft. harvested from public and private land. (rate is for 2009 harvests)-through Dec. 31, 2013. |
|  | Oil and Gas Production Tax | 6\% of gross value at well. |
|  | STF Severance TaxEastern Oregon Forestland Option | $\$ 3.80 / 1,000$ board ft . harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option.-through Dec. 31, 2013. |
|  | STF Severance TaxWestern Oregon Forestland Option | $\$ 4.88 / 1,000$ board ft . harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option.-through Dec. 31, 2013. |
| Pennsylvania ............... | Natural Gas Severance Tax | Annual $\$ 50,000$ per-well fee. Local fees and taxes determined by county. |
| South Carolina............. | Forest Renewal Tax | Softwood products: 50 cents per 1,000 board feet or 20 cents per cord. Hardwood products: 25 cents per 1,000 board feet or 7 cents per cord. |
| South Dakota .............. | Precious Metals Severance Tax | $\$ 4$ per ounce of gold severed plus additional tax depending on price of gold; $10 \%$ on net profits or royalties from sale of precious metals, and $8 \%$ of royalty value. |
|  | Energy Minerals Severance Tax (s) | 4.5\% of taxable value of any energy minerals. |
|  | Conservation Tax | 2.4 mills of taxable value of any energy minerals. |
| Tennessee .................... | Oil and Gas Severance Tax | $3 \%$ of sales price. |
|  | Coal Severance Tax (t) | \$.75/ton (effective 7/17/11). |
|  | Mineral Tax | Up to \$0.15 per ton, rate set by county legislative body. |
| Texas.......................... | Natural Gas Production Tax | $7.5 \%$ of market value of gas. Condensate Production Tax: $4.6 \%$ of market value of gas. |
|  | Crude Oil Production Tax | $4.6 \%$ of market value or $\$ .046 / \mathrm{bbl}$. |
|  | Sulphur Production Tax | \$1.03/long ton or fraction thereof. |
|  | Cement Production Tax | \$0.55 per ton or \$.0275/100 lbs. or fraction of 100 pounds of taxable cement. |
|  | Oil-Field Cleanup Regulatory Fees | $5 / 8$ of $\$ .01 /$ barrel; $1 / 15$ of $\$ .01 / 1,000$ cubic feet of gas. (u) |
|  | Oyster Sales Fee | $\$ 1$ per 300 lb . barrel of oysters taken from Texas waters. |
| Utah ........................... | Mining Severance Tax | $2.6 \%$ of taxable value for metals or metalliferous minerals sold or otherwise disposed of. |
|  | Oil and Gas Severance Tax | $3 \%$ of value for the first $\$ 13$ per barrel of oil, $5 \%$ from $\$ 13.01$ and above; $3 \%$ of value for first $\$ 1.50 / \mathrm{mcf}, 5 \%$ from $\$ 1.51$ and above; and $4 \%$ of taxable value of natural gas liquids. |
|  | Oil and Gas Conservation Fee | . $002 \%$ of market value at wellhead. |
| Virginia....................... | Forest Products Tax | $\$ 1.15$ per 1,000 feet B.M. of pine lumber and 1,000 board feet of pine logs. $\$ 0.475$ collected per cord of pine pulpwood. |
|  | Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Tax | Varies depending on balance of Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Fund. |
| Washington | Uranium and Thorium Milling Tax (tax reported as inactive) <br> Enhanced Food Fish Tax <br> Timber Excise Tax | \$0.05/per pound. |
|  |  | $0.09 \%$ to $5.62 \%$ of value (depending on species) at point of landing. $5 \%$ of stumpage value for harvests on public and private lands. |
| West Virginia............... | Natural Resource Severance Taxes | Coal: State rate is greater of $5 \%$ or $\$ .75$ per ton ( $4.65 \%$ for state purposes and $.35 \%$ for distribution to local governments). Special state rates for coal from new low seam mines. For seams between 37 " and 45 " the rate is greater of $2 \%$ or $\$ .75 /$ ton ( $1.65 \%$ for state purposes and $.35 \%$ for distribution to local governments). For seams less than 37 " the rate is greater of $1 \%$ or $\$ .75 /$ ton (.65\% for state purposes and $.35 \%$ for distribution to local governments). For coal from gob, refuse piles, or other sources of waste coal, the rate is $2.5 \%$ (distributed to local governments).Additional tax for workers' compensation debt reduction is $\$ .56 /$ ton. Two special reclamation taxes at $\$ .07 /$ clean ton and $\$ .02 /$ clean ton. Limestone or sandstone, quarried or mined, and other natural resources: $5 \%$ of gross value. Natural gas: $5 \%$ of gross value ( $10 \%$ of net tax distributed to local governments), additional tax for workers' compensation debt reduction is $\$ .047 / \mathrm{mcf}$ of natural gas produced. Oil: $5 \%$ of gross value ( $10 \%$ of net tax distributed to local governments). Sand, gravel or other mineral products not quarried or mined: 5\% of gross value. Timber: $1.22 \%$, additional tax for workers' compensation debt reduction is $2.78 \%$. |
| Wisconsin ................... | Mining Net Proceeds Tax | Progressive net proceeds tax ranging from $3 \%$ to $15 \%$ is imposed on the net proceeds from mining metalliferous minerals. The tax brackets are annually adjusted for inflation based on the change in the GNP deflator. |
|  | Oil and Gas Severance Tax | $7 \%$ of market value of oil or gas at the mouth of the well. |
|  | Forest Crop Law Severance Tax | 10\% of stumpage. |
|  | Managed Forest Law Yield Tax | $5 \%$ yield tax. This tax will be waived for the first five years of most MFL land. |

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2013 - Continued

| State | Title and application of tax (a) | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wyoming ..................... | Severance Taxes | Severance Tax is defined as an excise tax imposed on the present and continuing <br> privilege of removing, extracting, severing or producing any mineral in this |
|  | state. Except as otherwise provided by W.S. 39-14-205. The total Severance |  |
|  | Tax on crude oil, lease condensate or natural gas shall be six percent (6\%). |  |
|  | Stripper oil is taxed at four percent (4\%). Surface coal is taxed at seven |  |
| percent (7\%). Underground coal is taxed at three and three-fourths percent |  |  |
|  | (3.75\%).Trona is taxed at four percent (4\%). Bentonite, sand and gravel, and |  |

Source: The Council of State Governments, 2013.
Note: Severance tax collection totals may be found in the Chapter 7 table entitled "State Government Revenue, By Type of Tax."
Key:
(a) Application of tax is same as that of title unless otherwise indicated by a footnote.
(b) Tax rates and applicability for these severance taxes determined by a vote of the appropriate association within the seafood industry, by the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, or by the Department of Revenue. Proceeds from these elective assessments are customarily appropriated for benefit of the seafood industry.
(c) Metallic minerals, molybdenum ore, coal, oil shale, oil, gas, $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, and coalbed methane. Petroleum Profits Tax (PPT) was changed in 2007.
(d) As of July 1, 2007, set at $.0007 \mathrm{mill} / \$ 1$.
(e) Clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells, stone, sand, heavy minerals and rare earths.
(f) Fee sunsets in 2018 under state law.
(g) Buyer deducts amount from payment to grower; amount forwarded to Department of Natural Resources.
(h) Petroleum, oil, gas and other hydrocarbons. Oil inspection fee rate based on Department of Revenue factsheet.
(i) Coal, oil and gas, based on Department of Revenue information.
(j) Oil inspection fee rate based on Department of Revenue factsheet.
(k) Coal, oil and gas, based on Department of Revenue information.
(1) Production is considered commercial when it exceeds 50,000 tons annually. There is a six-year phase-in of the tax. In years one and two, the rate is zero. In year three, it is $25 \%$ of the statutory rate and $50 \%$ and $75 \%$ in years four and five respectively. An Aggregate Materials Tax
is imposed by resolution of county boards. It is not required that any county impose the tax, which is $\$ .10 /$ cubic yard or $\$ .07 /$ ton on materials produced in the county.
(m) Metals, precious and semi-precious stones and gems.
(n) The maximum rate of $0.3 \%$ is split between the Oil or Gas Conservation Tax and the Oil, Gas and Coal Natural Resource Account Fund. Currently the Oil or Gas Conservation Tax is $.18 \%$ and the Oil, Gas and Coal Natural Resource Account Fund tax rate is $.08 \%$.
(o) Cement and gypsum or allied products.
(p) Natural resources except oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide.
(q) Oil, coal, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, geothermal energy, carbon dioxide and uranium.
(r) Rate reduced by $50 \%$ if burned in cogeneration facility using renewable resources as fuel to generate at least $10 \%$ of its energy output. Coal shipped out of state is subject to the $\$ .02 /$ ton tax and $30 \%$ of the $\$ .375 /$ ton tax. The coal may be subject to up to the $\$ .375 /$ ton tax at the option of the county in which the coal is mined.
(s) Asphalt and ores bearing lead, zinc, jack, gold, silver, copper or petroleum or other crude oil or other mineral oil, natural gas or casinghead gas and uranium ore.
(t) Any mineral fuel used in the production of energy, including coal, lignite, petroleum, oil, natural gas, uranium and thorium.
(u) Counties and municipalities also authorized to levy severance taxes on sand, gravel, sandstone, chert and limestone at a rate up to $\$ .15 /$ ton. (v) Fees will not be collected when Oil-Field Cleanup Fund reaches $\$ 20$ million, but will again be collected when fund falls below $\$ 10$ million.
Table 7.16
STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY SELECTED TYPES OF TAX: 2011
(In thousands of dollars)



STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY SELECTED TYPES OF TAX: 2011
(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 .............. | 1,379,607 | 1,153,497 | 200,116 | 0 | 15,208 | 10,596 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 0 |
| Tennessee .................. | 11,235,404 | 8,604,119 | 1,099,020 | 189,518 | 1,068,573 | 2,355 | 0 | 113,351 | 120,960 | 37,508 |
| Texas........................ | 43,188,251 | 33,798,419 | 6,712,228 | 0 | 0 | 2,677,604 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah......................... | 5,475,904 | 2,543,232 | 284,996 | 2,298,220 | 247,661 | 101,665 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont...................... | 2,687,926 | 904,068 | 99,870 | 556,013 | 105,077 | 0 | 955,512 | 35,880 | 26,564 | 4,942 |
| Virginia...................... | 17,409,072 | 5,850,549 | 774,505 | 9,530,628 | 798,404 | 1,923 | 39,042 | 2,713 | 290,789 | 120,519 |
| Washington................. | 17,411,033 | 14,103,704 | 931,427 | , | 0 | 26,706 | 1,857,838 | 122,740 | 368,618 | 0 |
| West Virginia.............. | 5,142,771 | 2,419,463 | 150,029 | 1,665,885 | 307,278 | 585,992 | 6,016 | 0 | 8,108 | 0 |
| Wisconsin .................... | 15,347,327 | 6,809,069 | 1,058,464 | 6,429,115 | 850,647 | 5,631 | 147,346 | 0 | 35,555 | 11,500 |
| Wyoming ................... | 2,461,977 | 987,217 | 140,989 | 0 | 0 | 1,044,150 | 284,351 | 0 | 0 | 5,270 |
| Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see $h$ ttp://www.census.gov/govs/state/how_data_collected. html . Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. <br> Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.17
STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2011
(In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total | General sales <br> or gross receipts | Selective sales taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Motor fuels | Insurance premiums | Public utilities | Tobacco products | Alcoholic beverages | Amusements | Pari-mutuels | Other |
| United States .............. | \$366,288,939 | \$234,480,035 | \$131,808,904 | \$39,889,109 | \$16,420,719 | \$14,675,581 | \$17,253,335 | \$5,728,374 | \$6,550,867 | \$136,520 | \$31,154,399 |
| Alabama................... | 4,575,127 | 2,174,639 | 2,400,488 | 548,265 | 271,835 | 772,003 | 136,611 | 167,871 | 90 | 1,973 | 501,840 |
| Alaska......................... | 256,014 | 0 | 256,014 | 39,617 | 55,713 | 3,923 | 70,918 | 35,747 | 8,321 | 0 | 41,775 |
| Arizona...................... | 6,206,369 | 4,462,557 | 1,743,812 | 769,137 | 444,421 | 23,059 | 327,800 | 63,365 | 532 | 321 | 115,177 |
| Arkansas.................... | 3,876,982 | 2,736,946 | 1,140,036 | 468,525 | 153,766 | 0 | 245,290 | 46,781 | 15,020 | 4,098 | 206,556 |
| California .................. | 45,147,657 | 30,996,372 | 14,151,285 | 5,705,527 | 2,307,022 | 790,501 | 905,245 | 334,178 | 0 | 13,548 | 4,095,264 |
| Colorado.. | 3,797,370 | 2,173,882 | 1,623,488 | 622,822 | 191,515 | 11,568 | 199,042 | 37,014 | 95,870 | 577 | 465,080 |
| Connecticut................ | 5,522,780 | 3,252,123 | 2,270,657 | 477,772 | 195,968 | 274,640 | 400,562 | 48,923 | 409,188 | 7,220 | 456,384 |
| Delaware ..................... | 493,195 | 0 | 493,195 | 113,753 | 87,988 | 58,753 | 128,935 | 16,883 | 0 | 110 | 86,773 |
| Florida ........................ | 27,156,056 | 19,353,000 | 7,803,056 | 2,268,475 | 698,100 | 3,122,370 | 394,276 | 560,163 | 137,578 | 9,420 | 612,674 |
| Georgia...................... | 7,108,662 | 5,080,777 | 2,027,885 | 932,703 | 360,670 | 0 | 228,858 | 161,803 | 0 | 0 | 343,851 |
| Hawaii......................... | 3,335,562 | 2,495,807 | 839,755 | 95,310 | 143,455 | 117,940 | 125,797 | 48,054 | 0 | 0 | 309,199 |
| Idaho.......................... | 1,612,725 | 1,187,070 | 425,655 | 238,983 | 68,754 | 2,430 | 49,505 | 7,934 | 0 | 838 | 57,211 |
| Illinois......................... | 13,613,627 | 7,420,829 | 6,192,798 | 1,314,194 | 339,387 | 1,844,536 | 588,262 | 268,276 | 491,241 | 6,746 | 1,340,156 |
| Indiana....................... | 8,831,812 | 6,269,721 | 2,562,091 | 775,295 | 185,439 | 208,568 | 470,248 | 43,494 | 864,325 | 4,262 | 10,460 |
| Iowa ........................... | 3,326,415 | 2,232,028 | 1,094,387 | 447,992 | 97,098 | 0 | 226,693 | 14,273 | 276,657 | 3,918 | 27,756 |
| Kansas ........................ | 3,332,967 | 2,487,499 | 845,468 | 436,855 | 159,824 | 448 | 102,496 | 113,247 | 407 | 11 | 32,180 |
| Kentucky .................... | 4,894,347 | 2,896,252 | 1,998,095 | 732,826 | 128,732 | 62,286 | 299,701 | 113,252 | 179 | 4,607 | 656,512 |
| Louisiana..................... | 5,131,210 | 2,812,804 | 2,318,406 | 607,540 | 535,565 | 10,569 | 142,064 | 55,948 | 671,891 | 5,115 | 289,714 |
| Maine......................... | 1,682,645 | 1,010,241 | 672,404 | 239,446 | 89,544 | 31,886 | 145,229 | 17,464 | 28,029 | 2,342 | 118,464 |
| Maryland ..................... | 6,654,014 | 3,896,700 | 2,757,314 | 752,171 | 410,287 | 131,566 | 407,570 | 30,434 | 26,460 | 1,159 | 997,667 |
| Massachusetts .............. | 7,108,696 | 4,920,521 | 2,188,175 | 660,829 | 319,844 | 26,464 | 577,360 | 73,661 | 3,362 | 1,457 | 525,198 |
| Michigan..................... | 12,919,631 | 9,477,156 | 3,442,475 | 975,032 | 264,843 | 27,484 | 976,519 | 143,423 | 108,116 | 6,238 | 940,820 |
| Minnesota.................. | 8,235,683 | 4,657,395 | 3,578,288 | 847,897 | 354,306 | 49 | 421,665 | 77,850 | 35,825 | 580 | 1,840,116 |
| Mississippi................... | 4,319,685 | 2,932,859 | 1,386,826 | 428,676 | 180,294 | 1,925 | 160,406 | 41,921 | 156,400 | 0 | 417,204 |
| Missouri..................... | 4,627,192 | 2,972,654 | 1,654,538 | 719,401 | 283,614 | 0 | 105,517 | 32,959 | 397,831 | 0 | 115,216 |
| Montana ..................... | 533,372 | - 0 | 533,372 | 209,416 | 69,489 | 50,518 | 85,934 | 24,850 | 49,839 | 14 | 43,312 |
| Nebraska ..................... | 2,032,793 | 1,385,363 | 647,430 | 318,054 | 52,644 | 57,215 | 42,802 | 27,668 | 4,998 | 191 | 143,858 |
| Nevada...................... | 4,689,166 | 2,931,547 | 1,757,619 | 291,238 | 235,792 | 22,820 | 107,839 | 40,479 | 885,808 | 0 | 173,643 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 904,162 | ${ }^{0}$ | 904,162 | 162,795 | 71,484 | 88,549 | 232,138 | 13,133 | 181 | 1,439 | 334,443 |
| New Jersey .................. | 11,921,825 | 8,144,397 | 3,777,428 | 524,167 | 465,081 | 943,383 | 788,480 | 131,442 | 266,263 | 0 | 658,612 |
| New Mexico ............... | 2,573,735 | 1,880,400 | 693,335 | 239,463 | 135,016 | 31,809 | 63,820 | 44,780 | 72,190 | 0 | 106,257 |
| New York.................. | 22,367,962 | 11,581,018 | 10,786,944 | 1,609,423 | 1,282,080 | 954,205 | 1,613,010 | 230,074 | 713 | 21,484 | 5,075,955 |
| North Carolina............. | 9,935,089 | 6,185,008 | 3,750,081 | 1,663,047 | 501,060 | 400,665 | 289,504 | 310,616 | 16,747 | 0 | 568,442 |
| North Dakota............... | 1,169,185 | 776,378 | 392,807 | 170,853 | 36,686 | 38,062 | 25,302 | 7,796 | 8,183 | 661 | 105,264 |
| Ohio........................... | 12,591,251 | 7,767,709 | 4,823,542 | 1,757,224 | 467,286 | 1,194,452 | 855,610 | 93,986 | 0 | 7,571 | 447,413 |
| Oklahoma.................... | 3,236,135 | 2,177,458 | 1,058,677 | 447,543 | 183,779 | 34,443 | 259,226 | 94,902 | 17,082 | 1,130 | 20,572 |
| Oregon...................... | 1,097,023 | 0 | 1,097,023 | 441,858 | 60,302 | 91,220 | 262,799 | 16,294 | 29 | 1,202 | 223,319 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 16,783,774 | 8,951,757 | 7,832,017 | 2,064,196 | 926,818 | 1,230,536 | 1,126,362 | 307,664 | 1,415,734 | 14,843 | 745,864 |
| Rhode Island............... | 1,448,042 | 824,507 | 623,535 | 126,294 | 67,489 | 105,326 | 136,659 | 12,315 | 0 | 1,305 | 174,147 |
| South Carolina............. | 4,065,665 | 2,793,683 | 1,271,982 | 527,829 | 157,637 | 49,416 | 24,692 | 151,355 | 37,650 | 0 | 323,403 |

STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2011 - Continued (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total | General sales <br> or gross receipts | Selective sales taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Motor fuels | Insurance premiums | Public utilities | Tobacco products | Alcoholic beverages | Amusements | Pari-mutuels | Other |
| South Dakota.............. | 1,153,497 | 808,091 | 345,406 | 127,437 | 65,176 | 3,369 | 62,539 | 18,749 | 9,022 | 210 | 58,904 |
| Tennessee .................. | 8,604,119 | 6,186,336 | 2,417,783 | 845,393 | 666,932 | 10,970 | 290,747 | 123,266 | 0 | 0 | 480,475 |
| Texas .......................... | 33,798,419 | 21,793,858 | 12,004,561 | 3,108,416 | 1,350,468 | 631,024 | 1,501,797 | 871,147 | 38,755 | 7,744 | 4,495,210 |
| Utah......................... | 2,543,232 | 1,843,856 | 699,376 | 369,966 | 96,338 | 28,481 | 124,378 | 42,413 | 0 | 0 | 37,800 |
| Vermont..................... | 904,068 | 325,622 | 578,446 | 104,721 | 57,551 | 12,755 | 72,961 | 21,137 | 0 | 0 | 309,321 |
| Virginia..................... | 5,850,549 | 3,460,741 | 2,389,808 | 897,405 | 406,113 | 157,561 | 173,812 | 183,156 | 67 | 0 | 571,694 |
| Washington................. | 14,103,704 | 10,580,395 | 3,523,309 | 1,205,858 | 413,097 | 473,056 | 493,755 | 331,900 | 0 | 1,809 | 603,834 |
| West Virginia................ | 2,419,463 | 1,210,255 | 1,209,208 | 397,749 | 146,054 | 164,518 | 110,760 | 17,524 | 0 | 2,312 | 370,291 |
| Wisconsin .................. | 6,809,069 | 4,109,019 | 2,700,050 | 989,545 | 156,500 | 374,994 | 645,717 | 55,130 | 284 | 0 | 477,880 |
| Wyoming ..................... | 987,217 | 862,805 | 124,412 | 70,176 | 21,863 | 3,266 | 26,123 | 1,680 | 0 | 65 | 1,239 |

[^81]Table 7.18
STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2011
(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 .............. | \$51,834,722 | \$2,570,665 | \$13,079,775 | \$10,023,550 | \$21,765,623 | \$1,495,828 | \$913,950 | \$449,167 | \$453,676 | \$1,082,488 |
| Alabama.................... | 496,117 | 21,001 | 128,898 | 109,434 | 199,970 | 21,053 | 11,792 | 3,967 | 0 | 2 |
| Alaska...................... | 137,889 | 0 | 41,889 | 0 | 58,285 | 26,790 | 619 | 1,806 | 1 | 8,499 |
| Arizona....................... | 418,938 | 27,942 | 119,669 | 10,716 | 202,588 | 28,169 | 18,338 | 7,503 | 0 | 4,013 |
| Arkansas................... | 361,548 | 17,053 | 118,740 | 24,708 | 143,329 | 43,677 | 8,455 | 4,280 | 479 | 827 |
| California .................. | 8,186,412 | 268,749 | 4,220,434 | 52,094 | 3,090,610 | 91,648 | 392,030 | 51,535 | 15,285 | 4,027 |
| Colorado................. | 599,455 | 28,061 | 41,762 | 16,152 | 420,736 | 69,422 | 15,259 | 6,238 | 822 | 1,003 |
| Connecticut................ | 446,755 | 38,664 | 161,062 | 27,810 | 195,286 | 5,565 | 704 | 12,441 | 128 | 5,095 |
| Delaware ..................... | 1,172,354 | 4,688 | 258,343 | 690,978 | 50,031 | 780 | 0 | 1,982 | 394 | 165,158 |
| Florida...................... | 2,132,280 | 345,673 | 181,670 | 273,635 | 1,253,518 | 15,688 | 30,401 | 8,314 | 19,500 | 3,881 |
| Georgia....................... | 477,056 | 30,374 | 74,116 | 43,127 | 296,786 | 23,475 | 0 | 2,913 | 624 | 5,641 |
| Hawaii...................... | 151,525 | 349 | 27,386 | 1,479 | 104,923 | 432 | 15,785 | 0 | 0 | 1,171 |
| Idaho........................ | 297,648 | 10,747 | 66,304 | 1,954 | 134,108 | 31,127 | 47,686 | 1,409 | 336 | 3,977 |
| Illinois....................... | 2,525,341 | 105,406 | 370,540 | 336,360 | 1,608,090 | 40,937 | 28,189 | 11,906 | 1,358 | 22,555 |
| Indiana...................... | 625,782 | 206,353 | 32,902 | 11,910 | 333,511 | 17,499 | 0 | 10,886 | 5,902 | 6,819 |
| Iowa ......................... | 731,560 | 10,682 | 109,182 | 39,426 | 500,775 | 28,288 | 11,041 | 12,284 | 18,024 | 1,858 |
| Kansas ...................... | 333,916 | 21,481 | 46,048 | 42,352 | 188,281 | 24,608 | 5,163 | 3,352 | 19 | 2,612 |
| Kentucky ................... | 472,828 | 15,737 | 114,268 | 99,126 | 203,492 | 27,287 | 0 | 7,833 | 262 | 4,823 |
| Louisiana................... | 351,398 | 12,228 | 106,451 | 84,858 | 104,926 | 27,505 | 11,329 | 0 | 0 | 4,101 |
| Maine........................ | 248,730 | 8,536 | 102,838 | 8,524 | 97,726 | 15,840 | 0 | 5,990 | 730 | 8,546 |
| Maryland ..................... | 739,482 | 26,277 | 156,165 | 94,294 | 444,133 | 15,426 | 0 | 1,177 | 21 | 1,989 |
| Massachusetts .............. | 854,458 | 87,229 | 235,333 | 24,073 | 378,084 | 5,166 | ${ }^{0}$ | 3,122 | 324 | 121,127 |
| Michigan.................... | 1,403,872 | 61,497 | 169,950 | 21,041 | 891,018 | 48,875 | 21,640 | 16,419 | 0 | 173,432 |
| Minnesota.................. | 1,113,909 | 45,161 | 345,741 | 7,737 | 583,498 | 56,168 | 1,590 | 1,842 | 1,095 | 71,077 |
| Mississippi ................... | 455,473 | 37,604 | 89,739 | 124,359 | 129,575 | 14,360 | 8,560 | 2,977 | 10,778 | 37,521 |
| Missouri.................... | 573,309 | 15,466 | 137,305 | 79,487 | 265,331 | 31,276 | 19,425 | 4,963 | 1,778 | 18,278 |
| Montana ................... | 307,838 | 8,022 | 98,685 | 3,089 | 136,658 | 46,526 | 8 | 2,109 | 4,350 | 8,391 |
| Nebraska ................... | 227,377 | 12,077 | 81,886 | 3,213 | 87,657 | 13,484 | 0 | 1,010 | 623 | 27,427 |
| Nevada...................... | 613,036 | 21,474 | 243,489 | 70,845 | 151,688 | 8,854 | 0 | 0 | 111,898 | 4,788 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 271,223 | 7,297 | 64,080 | 49,049 | 126,181 | 9,477 | 10,381 | 4,063 | 106 | 589 |
| New Jersey ................. | 1,497,837 | 51,089 | 517,040 | 246,270 | 587,524 | 13,163 | 5,883 | 10,885 | 63,871 | 2,112 |
| New Mexico ............... | 239,590 | 3,834 | 26,910 | 18,096 | 126,298 | 57,509 | 171 | 2,019 | 0 | 4,753 |
| New York................... | 1,833,694 | 128,684 | 227,426 | 72,992 | 1,268,900 | 61,008 | 25,294 | 47,926 | 71 | 1,393 |
| North Carolina............. | 1,449,051 | 127,852 | 212,384 | 500,226 | 568,268 | 16,663 | 0 | 16,077 | 0 | 7,581 |
| North Dakota............. | 173,298 | 4,094 | 61,375 | 0 | 92,546 | 14,232 | 3 | 310 | 738 | 0 |
| Ohio........................... | 3,444,746 | 91,092 | 848,230 | 1,496,467 | 869,385 | 38,713 | 25,150 | 43,281 | 11,988 | 20,440 |
| Oklahoma................... | 942,442 | 15,039 | 91,009 | 39,753 | 637,218 | 19,032 | 5 | 1,204 | 123,560 | 15,622 |
| Oregon....................... | 939,978 | 29,239 | 230,022 | 26,665 | 582,133 | 42,797 | 15,269 | 3,080 | 4,402 | 6,371 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 2,578,020 | 61,934 | 847,488 | 632,682 | 834,338 | 71,198 | 68,654 | 16,618 | 27,606 | 17,502 |
| Rhode Island................ | 95,804 | 506 | 28,672 | 4,239 | 58,741 | 2,319 | 0 | 45 | 439 | 843 |
| South Carolina............. | 461,109 | 42,916 | 152,446 | 89,654 | 133,862 | 17,891 | 0 | 9,676 | 1,997 | 12,667 |

STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2011 - 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 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Public utility } \\ \text { license } \end{gathered}$ | Alcoholic beverage license | Amusement license | Other license taxes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Dakota............. | 200,116 | 3,697 | 88,047 | 3,932 | 52,324 | 27,749 | 0 | 757 | 7,166 | 16,444 |
| Tennessee ................... | 1,099,020 | 45,363 | 292,036 | 450,923 | 262,386 | 30,943 | 7,372 | 1,200 | 291 | 8,506 |
| Texas ........................ | 6,712,228 | 170,908 | 609,410 | 3,961,502 | 1,618,563 | 96,970 | 20,978 | 58,703 | 8,765 | 166,429 |
| Utah......................... | 284,996 | 13,724 | 47,044 | 3,877 | 186,241 | 28,730 | 0 | 1,936 | 0 | 3,444 |
| Vermont..................... | 99,870 | 7,766 | 17,754 | 1,961 | 63,769 | 6,430 | 0 | 372 | 37 | 1,781 |
| Virginia..................... | 774,505 | 59,064 | 179,927 | 56,651 | 438,904 | 23,702 | ${ }^{0}$ | 12,067 | 80 | 4,110 |
| Washington................ | 931,427 | 70,722 | 222,038 | 28,643 | 472,741 | 33,490 | 19,340 | 13,598 | 6,231 | 64,624 |
| West Virginia.............. | 150,029 | 102,876 | 16,039 | 7,437 | 3,547 | 97 | 372 | 15,543 | 966 | 3,152 |
| Wisconsin .................... | 1,058,464 | 42,290 | 396,755 | 18,036 | 458,408 | 68,244 | 67,064 | 1,549 | 631 | 5,487 |
| Wyoming ..................... | 140,989 | 2,148 | 22,848 | 11,714 | 68,733 | 35,546 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Source: U.S. Census B sampling and nonsampli html. Data users who c the source of the origin Note: Detail may not | u, 2011 Annua rors and definit their own esti ta only. to total due to | Survey of State G ns, see $h t t p: / / w w w$ ates from this tab unding. | overnment Financ census.gov/govs/stc le should cite the | For information ow_data_collec Census Burea |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 7.19
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 2011
(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 \& liquor store | Insurance trust (a) | Total | General | Utilities \& liquor store | Insurance trust |  |  |
| United States .......... | \$2,265,533 | \$1,652,590 | \$21,281 | \$591,662 | \$2,002,719 | \$1,652,902 | \$28,956 | \$320,862 | \$1,132,537 | \$3,663,910 |
| Alabama ................. | 26,305 | 23,277 | 267 | 2,761 | 28,061 | 24,290 | 245 | 3,526 | 9,067 | 34,335 |
| Alaska.................... | 14,921 | 12,666 | 18 | 2,238 | 11,320 | 9,956 | 120 | 1,244 | 6,418 | 69,279 |
| Arizona.................. | 36,611 | 27,049 | 30 | 9,533 | 32,875 | 28,123 | 32 | 4,720 | 14,163 | 47,488 |
| Arkansas................ | 22,808 | 17,454 | 0 | 5,354 | 18,862 | 16,860 | 0 | 2,002 | 3,749 | 26,066 |
| California ............... | 334,233 | 211,358 | 2,496 | 120,379 | 280,213 | 224,992 | 3,104 | 52,116 | 149,671 | 535,101 |
| Colorado................ | 30,248 | 21,864 | 0 | 8,384 | 29,169 | 23,030 | 31 | 6,108 | 16,335 | 62,786 |
| Connecticut............ | 28,928 | 23,508 | 31 | 5,389 | 28,094 | 22,249 | 616 | 5,229 | 30,524 | 42,653 |
| Delaware ................ | 9,106 | 7,310 | 16 | 1,780 | 7,936 | 7,058 | 126 | 753 | 5,808 | 14,799 |
| Florida ................... | 106,166 | 75,290 | 20 | 30,855 | 84,633 | 71,985 | 139 | 12,510 | 43,472 | 191,714 |
| Georgia.................. | 52,295 | 37,168 | 10 | 15,117 | 44,750 | 37,410 | 44 | 7,296 | 13,403 | 77,104 |
| Hawaii................... | 12,932 | 10,204 | 0 | 2,728 | 11,476 | 9,963 | 5 | 1,507 | 7,913 | 15,604 |
| Idaho..................... | 10,776 | 7,344 | 122 | 3,311 | 8,733 | 7,405 | 93 | 1,235 | 3,928 | 18,353 |
| Illinois.................... | 79,512 | 58,202 | 0 | 21,310 | 74,655 | 59,505 | 0 | 15,151 | 64,801 | 123,283 |
| Indiana................... | 38,895 | 31,450 | 0 | 7,445 | 35,262 | 30,902 | 0 | 4,359 | 22,144 | 56,822 |
| Iowa ....................... | 24,089 | 18,097 | 214 | 5,777 | 19,937 | 17,219 | 147 | 2,571 | 7,574 | 35,357 |
| Kansas ................... | 18,613 | 15,019 | 0 | 3,594 | 16,687 | 14,527 | 0 | 2,160 | 6,893 | 18,544 |
| Kentucky ............... | 31,056 | 23,573 | 0 | 7,483 | 29,370 | 24,676 | 0 | 4,694 | 14,522 | 39,926 |
| Louisiana............... | 33,975 | 26,939 | 6 | 7,029 | 33,396 | 29,135 | 7 | 4,255 | 18,447 | 57,035 |
| Maine.................... | 10,611 | 8,249 | 0 | 2,362 | 9,099 | 8,005 | 5 | 1,089 | 5,904 | 17,781 |
| Maryland ................ | 41,717 | 32,999 | 153 | 8,565 | 37,673 | 32,306 | 892 | 4,475 | 25,250 | 58,515 |
| Massachusetts ......... | 56,637 | 44,898 | 209 | 11,530 | 52,551 | 43,181 | 228 | 9,142 | 74,316 | 94,698 |
| Michigan................ | 64,440 | 54,727 | 812 | 8,901 | 63,109 | 52,202 | 661 | 10,246 | 30,975 | 72,279 |
| Minnesota............... | 45,684 | 33,452 | 0 | 12,233 | 38,488 | 32,671 | 116 | 5,701 | 12,897 | 60,606 |
| Mississippi .............. | 23,606 | 17,807 | 263 | 5,536 | 20,157 | 17,546 | 213 | 2,398 | 6,768 | 31,205 |
| Missouri................. | 38,607 | 27,083 | 0 | 11,524 | 30,647 | 25,773 | 0 | 4,874 | 20,682 | 70,742 |
| Montana ................ | 7,951 | 5,769 | 73 | 2,108 | 7,105 | 6,082 | 77 | 946 | 4,267 | 16,596 |
| Nebraska ................ | 11,523 | 9,389 | 0 | 2,134 | 9,356 | 8,617 | 0 | 739 | 2,346 | 14,327 |
| Nevada................... | 17,597 | 10,444 | 89 | 7,064 | 13,203 | 9,991 | 90 | 3,122 | 4,201 | 27,491 |
| New Hampshire ...... | 8,521 | 6,252 | 540 | 1,729 | 7,638 | 6,376 | 463 | 800 | 8,450 | 12,687 |
| New Jersey ............. | 70,798 | 51,676 | 986 | 18,136 | 67,114 | 48,733 | 2,173 | 16,209 | 64,005 | 114,090 |
| New Mexico ............ | 19,867 | 14,949 | 0 | 4,917 | 17,865 | 15,594 | 17 | 2,254 | 8,119 | 44,809 |
| New York................ | 205,546 | 148,841 | 7,991 | 48,715 | 184,009 | 146,078 | 13,128 | 24,803 | 134,929 | 317,212 |
| North Carolina........ | 63,199 | 45,858 | 0 | 17,341 | 53,089 | 44,335 | 48 | 8,705 | 18,556 | 92,830 |
| North Dakota.......... | 7,806 | 6,683 | 0 | 1,123 | 5,516 | 5,032 | 0 | 483 | 2,061 | 15,672 |
| Ohio ...................... | 98,560 | 61,984 | 809 | 35,768 | 79,153 | 60,491 | 497 | 18,165 | 30,926 | 195,145 |
| Oklahoma............... | 26,225 | 20,190 | 573 | 5,462 | 22,378 | 19,012 | 569 | 2,797 | 10,255 | 37,423 |
| Oregon................... | 34,991 | 20,817 | 439 | 13,736 | 27,335 | 21,110 | 233 | 5,992 | 14,069 | 71,330 |
| Pennsylvania .......... | 91,705 | 69,499 | 1,571 | 20,635 | 90,792 | 73,458 | 1,489 | 15,844 | 45,267 | 119,387 |
| Rhode Island.......... | 9,372 | 7,141 | 31 | 2,200 | 8,271 | 6,408 | 239 | 1,624 | 9,174 | 15,755 |
| South Carolina........ | 31,733 | 22,792 | 1,881 | 7,061 | 29,352 | 23,659 | 1,722 | 3,971 | 15,341 | 38,699 |
| South Dakota .......... | 6,017 | 4,124 | 0 | 1,893 | 4,498 | 4,062 | 0 | 436 | 3,545 | 12,917 |
| Tennessee ............... | 34,681 | 27,520 | 0 | 7,161 | 30,841 | 27,566 | 0 | 3,275 | 5,899 | 41,693 |
| Texas ...................... | 134,345 | 107,190 | 0 | 27,155 | 125,940 | 108,599 | 0 | 17,340 | 38,530 | 268,468 |
| Utah...................... | 16,985 | 13,835 | 250 | 2,900 | 16,683 | 14,708 | 184 | 1,790 | 7,206 | 27,064 |
| Vermont................. | 6,506 | 5,628 | 47 | 831 | 5,854 | 5,391 | 46 | 417 | 3,485 | 7,198 |
| Virginia.................. | 50,782 | 39,194 | 576 | 11,012 | 45,549 | 40,350 | 467 | 4,732 | 26,479 | 78,915 |
| Washington............. | 50,420 | 34,993 | 587 | 14,840 | 46,000 | 36,889 | 535 | 8,576 | 28,154 | 81,974 |
| West Virginia........... | 15,329 | 12,646 | 86 | 2,597 | 13,000 | 11,446 | 74 | 1,481 | 7,406 | 20,305 |
| Wisconsin ............... | 44,807 | 32,133 | 0 | 12,675 | 39,350 | 33,041 | 5 | 6,304 | 22,879 | 97,616 |
| Wyoming ................. | 7,494 | 6,056 | 85 | 1,353 | 5,674 | 4,905 | 74 | 695 | 1,364 | 22,233 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how_data_collected.html. Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

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.
(a) Within insurance trust revenue, net earnings of state retirement systems is a calculated statistic (the item code in the data file is X08), and thus can be positive or negative. Net earnings is the sum of earnings on investments plus gains on investments minus losses on investments. The change made in 2002 for asset valuation from book to market value in accordance with Statement 34 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board is reflected in the calculated statistics.
Table 7.20
STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2011 (In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total general revenue (a) | Taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Intergovernmental revenue | Charges and miscellaneous general revenue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sales and gross receipts |  |  | Licenses |  | Individual income | Corporation net income |  |  |
|  |  | Total (b) | Total (b) | General | Motor fuels | Total (b) | Motor vehicle |  |  |  |  |
| United States .......... | \$1,652,589,530 | \$757,869,188 | \$366,288,939 | \$234,480,035 | \$39,889,109 | \$51,834,722 | \$21,765,623 | \$259,144,052 | \$40,196,036 | \$593,678,758 | \$301,041,584 |
| Alabama................ | 23,276,781 | 8,635,527 | 4,575,127 | 2,174,639 | 548,265 | 496,117 | 199,970 | 2,795,906 | 301,178 | 8,881,520 | 5,759,734 |
| Alaska................... | 12,665,675 | 5,537,679 | 256,014 | 0 | 39,617 | 137,889 | 58,285 | 0 | 720,733 | 3,040,677 | 4,087,319 |
| Arizona................. | 27,048,737 | 10,848,179 | 6,206,369 | 4,462,557 | 769,137 | 418,938 | 202,588 | 2,863,658 | 560,236 | 12,360,358 | 3,840,200 |
| Arkansas............... | 17,453,870 | 7,975,526 | 3,876,982 | 2,736,946 | 468,525 | 361,548 | 143,329 | 2,270,383 | 376,874 | 6,313,263 | 3,165,081 |
| California ............... | 211,358,143 | 116,695,284 | 45,147,657 | 30,996,372 | 5,705,527 | 8,186,412 | 3,090,610 | 50,508,441 | 9,613,594 | 68,430,680 | 26,232,179 |
| Colorado................ | 21,864,224 | 9,467,684 | 3,797,370 | 2,173,882 | 622,822 | 599,455 | 420,736 | 4,540,586 | 383,513 | 7,007,888 | 5,388,652 |
| Connecticut............. | 23,508,277 | 13,432,252 | 5,522,780 | 3,252,123 | 477,772 | 446,755 | 195,286 | 6,469,246 | 672,816 | 6,561,366 | 3,514,659 |
| Delaware ................ | 7,309,677 | 3,017,837 | 493,195 | 0 | 113,753 | 1,172,354 | 50,031 | 962,321 | 322,537 | 1,890,925 | 2,400,915 |
| Florida .................. | 75,290,282 | 32,557,946 | 27,156,056 | 19,353,000 | 2,268,475 | 2,132,280 | 1,253,518 | 0 | 1,869,870 | 27,804,346 | 14,927,990 |
| Georgia................. | 37,167,825 | 16,003,250 | 7,108,662 | 5,080,777 | 932,703 | 477,056 | 296,786 | 7,658,782 | 670,410 | 15,266,487 | 5,898,088 |
| Hawaii.................. | 10,203,676 | 4,857,729 | 3,335,562 | 2,495,807 | 95,310 | 151,525 | 104,923 | 1,247,291 | 67,859 | 2,918,445 | 2,427,502 |
| Idaho....................... | 7,344,101 | 3,261,722 | 1,612,725 | 1,187,070 | 238,983 | 297,648 | 134,108 | 1,169,247 | 170,214 | 2,804,663 | 1,277,716 |
| Illinois................... | 58,202,342 | 29,433,475 | 13,613,627 | 7,420,829 | 1,314,194 | 2,525,341 | 1,608,090 | 11,225,000 | 1,851,000 | 19,586,991 | 9,181,876 |
| Indiana.................. | 31,449,911 | 14,909,416 | 8,831,812 | 6,269,721 | 775,295 | 625,782 | 333,511 | 4,583,977 | 717,207 | 10,858,319 | 5,682,176 |
| Iowa ..................... | 18,097,362 | 7,236,476 | 3,326,415 | 2,232,028 | 447,992 | 731,560 | 500,775 | 2,851,449 | 250,272 | 7,043,992 | 3,816,894 |
| Kansas ................ | 15,019,196 | 6,828,477 | 3,332,967 | 2,487,499 | 436,855 | 333,916 | 188,281 | 2,720,819 | 246,518 | 4,940,903 | 3,249,816 |
| Kentucky ............... | 23,572,816 | 10,203,241 | 4,894,347 | 2,896,252 | 732,826 | 472,828 | 203,492 | 3,417,779 | 516,523 | 9,025,194 | 4,344,381 |
| Louisiana............... | 26,939,024 | 8,865,421 | 5,131,210 | 2,812,804 | 607,540 | 351,398 | 104,926 | 2,403,956 | 196,732 | 12,532,918 | 5,540,685 |
| Maine................... | 8,249,133 | 3,675,810 | 1,682,645 | 1,010,241 | 239,446 | 248,730 | 97,726 | 1,420,982 | 208,997 | 3,241,435 | 1,331,888 |
| Maryland ................ | 32,998,746 | 16,002,529 | 6,654,014 | 3,896,700 | 752,171 | 739,482 | 444,133 | 6,644,962 | 775,845 | 11,335,533 | 5,660,684 |
| Massachusetts ......... | 44,897,892 | 22,089,530 | 7,108,696 | 4,920,521 | 660,829 | 854,458 | 378,084 | 11,597,152 | 1,931,571 | 14,136,989 | 8,671,373 |
| Michigan................ | 54,727,497 | 23,540,253 | 12,919,631 | 9,477,156 | 975,032 | 1,403,872 | 891,018 | 6,391,544 | 719,890 | 19,914,367 | 11,272,877 |
| Minnesota.............. | 33,451,689 | 18,952,919 | 8,235,683 | 4,657,395 | 847,897 | 1,113,909 | 583,498 | 7,482,396 | 1,003,657 | 9,819,493 | 4,679,277 |
| Mississippi ............... | 17,807,309 | 6,714,180 | 4,319,685 | 2,932,859 | 428,676 | 455,473 | 129,575 | 1,447,751 | 353,057 | 8,726,548 | 2,366,581 |
| Missouri................ | 27,082,904 | 10,109,918 | 4,627,192 | 2,972,654 | 719,401 | 573,309 | 265,331 | 4,534,346 | 323,593 | 12,015,114 | 4,957,872 |
| Montana ................ | 5,768,585 | 2,303,516 | 533,372 | 0 | 209,416 | 307,838 | 136,658 | 812,629 | 123,985 | 2,414,552 | 1,050,517 |
| Nebraska ............... | 9,389,153 | 4,153,113 | 2,032,793 | 1,385,363 | 318,054 | 227,377 | 87,657 | 1,721,548 | 154,945 | 3,401,587 | 1,834,453 |
| Nevada................... | 10,443,848 | 6,332,128 | 4,689,166 | 2,931,547 | 291,238 | 613,036 | 151,688 | 0 | 0 | 2,826,846 | 1,284,874 |
| New Hampshire ...... | 6,252,239 | 2,320,014 | 904,162 | 0 | 162,795 | 271,223 | 126,181 | 83,475 | 583,063 | 2,158,531 | 1,773,694 |
| New Jersey .............. | 51,676,400 | 27,182,753 | 11,921,825 | 8,144,397 | 524,167 | 1,497,837 | 587,524 | 10,617,034 | 2,216,438 | 14,792,596 | 9,701,051 |
| New Mexico ........... | 14,949,450 | 4,980,115 | 2,573,735 | 1,880,400 | 239,463 | 239,590 | 126,298 | 1,066,200 | 229,800 | 6,364,080 | 3,605,255 |
| New York............... | 148,840,822 | 67,945,152 | 22,367,962 | 11,581,018 | 1,609,423 | 1,833,694 | 1,268,900 | 36,209,216 | 4,015,628 | 60,200,009 | 20,695,661 |
| North Carolina........ | 45,857,925 | 22,405,841 | 9,935,089 | 6,185,008 | 1,663,047 | 1,449,051 | 568,268 | 9,869,492 | 1,092,078 | 16,048,794 | 7,403,290 |
| North Dakota.......... | 6,683,088 | 3,822,347 | 1,169,185 | 776,378 | 170,853 | 173,298 | 92,546 | 433,116 | 160,640 | 1,737,078 | 1,123,663 |
| Ohio....................... | 61,983,770 | 25,176,562 | 12,591,251 | 7,767,709 | 1,757,224 | 3,444,746 | 869,385 | 8,820,082 | 237,205 | 24,133,257 | 12,673,951 |
| Oklahoma.............. | 20,189,621 | 7,766,332 | 3,236,135 | 2,177,458 | 447,543 | 942,442 | 637,218 | 2,385,413 | 353,972 | 7,873,706 | 4,549,583 |
| Oregon................... | 20,816,600 | 8,112,049 | 1,097,023 | 0 | 441,858 | 939,978 | 582,133 | 5,493,119 | 468,606 | 7,608,740 | 5,095,811 |
| Pennsylvania .......... | 69,499,280 | 32,352,286 | 16,783,774 | 8,951,757 | 2,064,196 | 2,578,020 | 834,338 | 9,831,427 | 1,978,061 | 23,842,639 | 13,304,355 |
| Rhode Island........... | 7,140,710 | 2,737,952 | 1,448,042 | 824,507 | 126,294 | 95,804 | 58,741 | 1,016,217 | 147,989 | 2,731,772 | 1,670,986 |
| South Carolina........ | 22,791,506 | 7,687,496 | 4,065,665 | 2,793,683 | 527,829 | 461,109 | 133,862 | 2,907,731 | 216,082 | 8,689,743 | 6,414,267 |

[^82]STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2011 (In thousands of dollars) — Continued

| State | Total general revenue (a) | Taxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Intergovernmental revenие | Charges and miscellaneous general revenue |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sales and gross receipts |  |  | Licenses |  | Individual income | Corporation netincome |  |  |
|  |  | Total (b) | Total (b) | General | Motor fuels | Total (b) | Motor vehicle |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota .......... | 4,124,318 | 1,379,607 | 1,153,497 | 808,091 | 127,437 | 200,116 | 52,324 | 0 | 15,208 | 1,878,950 | 865,761 |
| Tennessee ............... | 27,520,317 | 11,235,404 | 8,604,119 | 6,186,336 | 845,393 | 1,099,020 | 262,386 | 189,518 | 1,068,573 | 12,116,843 | 4,168,070 |
| Texas.................... | 107,189,851 | 43,188,251 | 33,798,419 | 21,793,858 | 3,108,416 | 6,712,228 | 1,618,563 | 0 | 0 | 42,858,907 | 21,142,693 |
| Utah...................... | 13,834,601 | 5,475,904 | 2,543,232 | 1,843,856 | 369,966 | 284,996 | 186,241 | 2,298,220 | 247,661 | 4,364,882 | 3,993,815 |
| Vermont................. | 5,627,897 | 2,687,926 | 904,068 | 325,622 | 104,721 | 99,870 | 63,769 | 556,013 | 105,077 | 2,035,378 | 904,593 |
| Virginia.................. | 39,194,046 | 17,409,072 | 5,850,549 | 3,460,741 | 897,405 | 774,505 | 438,904 | 9,530,628 | 798,404 | 10,512,522 | 11,272,452 |
| Washington............. | 34,993,013 | 17,411,033 | 14,103,704 | 10,580,395 | 1,205,858 | 931,427 | 472,741 | 0 | 0 | 10,944,017 | 6,637,963 |
| West Virginia.......... | 12,646,080 | 5,142,771 | 2,419,463 | 1,210,255 | 397,749 | 150,029 | 3,547 | 1,665,885 | 307,278 | 4,748,528 | 2,754,781 |
| Wisconsin ................ | 32,132,862 | 15,347,327 | 6,809,069 | 4,109,019 | 989,545 | 1,058,464 | 458,408 | 6,429,115 | 850,647 | 10,535,845 | 6,249,690 |
| Wyoming ................ | 6,056,459 | 2,461,977 | 987,217 | 862,805 | 70,176 | 140,989 | 68,733 | 0 | 0 | 2,400,542 | 1,193,940 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
 (b) Total includes other taxes not shown separately in this table.
Table 7.21
STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2011 (In thousunds of dollars)

| State | Intergovernmental expenditures | Direct expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Exhibit:Total salaries and wages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Capital outlay |  |  | Assistance and subsidies | Interest on debt | Insurance benefits and repayments |  |
|  |  | Total | operation | Total | Construction | Other |  |  |  |  |
| United States ...................... | \$497,512,254 | \$1,505,207,130 | \$979,701,170 | \$115,827,897 | \$98,325,043 | \$17,502,854 | \$39,879,710 | \$48,936,353 | \$320,862,000 | \$252,054,164 |
| Alabama............................ | 6,800,787 | 21,260,450 | 14,898,156 | 1,920,251 | 1,571,076 | 349,175 | 565,447 | 350,432 | 3,526,164 | 4,665,923 |
| Alaska................................ | 1,723,023 | 9,597,104 | 6,661,701 | 1,218,201 | 1,001,595 | 216,606 | 183,766 | 289,376 | 1,244,060 | 1,774,592 |
| Arizona.............................. | 8,668,387 | 24,207,025 | 16,547,532 | 1,648,490 | 1,360,374 | 288,116 | 627,999 | 662,592 | 4,720,412 | 3,169,426 |
| Arkansas............................ | 5,151,981 | 13,709,526 | 10,101,909 | 898,800 | 798,414 | 100,386 | 555,837 | 151,384 | 2,001,596 | 2,903,305 |
| California ........................... | 91,501,553 | 188,711,028 | 117,525,130 | 7,881,389 | 6,672,364 | 1,209,025 | 3,537,207 | 7,651,166 | 52,116,136 | 31,679,660 |
| Colorado.. | 7,090,961 | 22,078,464 | 13,061,655 | 1,698,430 | 1,469,945 | 228,485 | 313,645 | 896,575 | 6,108,159 | 3,986,076 |
| Connecticut ....................... | 4,485,808 | 23,608,298 | 14,822,195 | 1,522,409 | 1,206,665 | 315,744 | 551,181 | 1,483,795 | 5,228,718 | 4,314,655 |
| Delaware ............................ | 1,293,106 | 6,643,361 | 4,731,765 | 666,590 | 536,596 | 129,994 | 225,552 | 266,953 | 752,501 | 2,286,930 |
| Florida ............................ | 19,725,217 | 64,907,848 | 43,852,094 | 5,059,074 | 4,553,110 | 505,964 | 2,055,395 | 1,431,610 | 12,509,675 | 9,093,287 |
| Georgia.............................. | 10,600,099 | 34,150,198 | 22,210,411 | 2,639,401 | 2,296,670 | 342,731 | 1,316,050 | 688,318 | 7,296,018 | 5,588,929 |
| Hawaii................................ | 207,988 | 11,267,783 | 8,411,885 | 862,111 | 743,513 | 118,598 | 125,206 | 361,208 | 1,507,373 | 2,146,707 |
| Idaho... | 2,036,312 | 6,697,173 | 4,430,640 | 691,443 | 603,003 | 88,440 | 163,543 | 176,262 | 1,235,285 | 1,035,307 |
| Illinois................................. | 15,711,058 | 58,944,293 | 35,433,844 | 3,867,268 | 3,504,360 | 362,908 | 1,235,360 | 3,256,971 | 15,150,850 | 8,785,932 |
| Indiana.. | 9,265,386 | 25,996,136 | 17,396,095 | 2,268,396 | 1,873,048 | 395,348 | 973,086 | 999,432 | 4,359,127 | 3,940,904 |
| Iowa ............................. | 5,151,627 | 14,785,453 | 9,984,903 | 1,449,045 | 1,260,308 | 188,737 | 536,240 | 243,808 | 2,571,457 | 2,402,356 |
| Kansas .... | 4,208,664 | 12,477,979 | 8,756,128 | 1,088,586 | 910,024 | 178,562 | 201,483 | 271,867 | 2,159,915 | 3,477,748 |
| Kentucky ............................. | 5,069,137 | 24,300,803 | 16,042,722 | 2,041,224 | 1,694,935 | 346,289 | 831,120 | 691,980 | 4,693,757 | 3,873,887 |
| Louisiana. | 6,580,164 | 26,816,285 | 18,352,257 | 2,631,116 | 2,265,263 | 365,853 | 535,045 | 1,042,894 | 4,254,973 | 4,341,385 |
| Maine... | 1,301,692 | 7,797,393 | 5,730,549 | 492,329 | 390,288 | 102,041 | 236,004 | 249,375 | 1,089,136 | 772,883 |
| Maryland ............................. | 8,124,451 | 29,548,125 | 19,699,511 | 2,605,932 | 2,159,339 | 446,593 | 1,702,594 | 1,065,142 | 4,474,946 | 4,711,684 |
| Massachusetts . | 8,826,190 | 43,724,396 | 27,811,681 | 2,758,230 | 2,566,762 | 191,468 | 795,029 | 3,217,912 | 9,141,544 | 5,353,522 |
| Michigan............ | 19,878,322 | 43,230,186 | 28,235,945 | 2,246,088 | 1,968,347 | 277,741 | 1,364,321 | 1,137,909 | 10,245,923 | 7,369,975 |
| Minnesota.. | 11,102,449 | 27,385,901 | 18,649,448 | 1,617,046 | 1,238,444 | 378,602 | 825,431 | 592,509 | 5,701,467 | 5,221,569 |
| Mississippi .......................... | 5,253,307 | 14,904,110 | 10,740,372 | 1,255,919 | 988,271 | 267,648 | 242,417 | 267,715 | 2,397,687 | 2,402,174 |
| Missouri........................... | 5,948,493 | 24,698,387 | 16,709,191 | 1,767,540 | 1,571,348 | 196,192 | 525,418 | 822,091 | 4,874,147 | 3,764,288 |
| Montana | 1,352,917 | 5,752,449 | 3,811,860 | 730,434 | 619,883 | 110,551 | 108,377 | 155,497 | 946,281 | 980,364 |
| Nebraska ... | 2,306,692 | 7,049,781 | 5,382,647 | 670,217 | 608,074 | 62,143 | 165,892 | 91,617 | 739,408 | 2,304,897 |
| Nevada... | 3,905,016 | 9,298,249 | 5,006,214 | 710,194 | 636,559 | 73,635 | 263,399 | 196,100 | 3,122,342 | 1,540,187 |
| New Hampshire .................. | 1,191,097 | 6,447,069 | 4,664,747 | 425,324 | 369,142 | 56,182 | 164,490 | 392,848 | 799,660 | 946,790 |
| New Jersey .......................... | 11,167,301 | 55,947,030 | 32,945,972 | 3,552,580 | 3,049,443 | 503,137 | 1,169,119 | 2,070,096 | 16,209,263 | 10,246,367 |
| New Mexico | 4,325,766 | 13,539,405 | 9,669,613 | 1,020,848 | 918,322 | 102,526 | 255,451 | 339,812 | 2,253,681 | 2,622,775 |
| New York... | 59,697,916 | 124,311,327 | 80,841,845 | 11,705,347 | 9,272,133 | 2,433,214 | 1,536,459 | 5,424,718 | 24,802,958 | 17,791,144 |
| North Carolina...... | 13,633,379 | 39,455,366 | 26,211,316 | 3,364,839 | 2,675,373 | 689,466 | 603,558 | 570,443 | 8,705,210 | 9,133,307 |
| North Dakota..................... | 1,300,989 | 4,214,736 | 2,858,305 | 607,335 | 548,460 | 58,875 | 164,512 | 101,316 | 483,268 | 1,027,011 |
| Ohio ................................... | 18,412,042 | 60,741,453 | 33,666,658 | 4,928,597 | 4,537,052 | 391,545 | 2,485,106 | 1,495,722 | 18,165,370 | 8,896,903 |

STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2011 (In thousands of dollars) - Continued

| State | Intergovernmental expenditures | Direct expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Exhibit: Total salaries and wages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Capital outlay |  |  | Assistance and subsidies | Interest on debt | Insurance benefits and repayments |  |
|  |  | Total | operation | Total | Construction | Other |  |  |  |  |
| Oklahoma.......................... | 4,477,819 | 17,899,779 | 12,076,949 | 2,096,766 | 1,795,039 | 301,727 | 421,159 | 508,120 | 2,796,785 | 3,030,813 |
| Oregon.............................. | 5,774,682 | 21,560,136 | 13,139,275 | 1,466,251 | 1,106,061 | 360,190 | 508,046 | 454,557 | 5,992,007 | 4,499,507 |
| Pennsylvania ....................... | 19,944,576 | 70,846,949 | 43,762,250 | 7,291,907 | 6,468,018 | 823,889 | 2,146,870 | 1,801,776 | 15,844,146 | 8,197,573 |
| Rhode Island...................... | 1,074,302 | 7,196,596 | 4,487,469 | 522,157 | 376,138 | 146,019 | 135,696 | 427,767 | 1,623,507 | 1,143,288 |
| South Carolina................. | 5,585,665 | 23,766,637 | 16,510,702 | 1,456,549 | 1,282,208 | 174,341 | 1,113,358 | 715,337 | 3,970,691 | 3,493,175 |
| South Dakota..................... | 774,778 | 3,723,669 | 2,441,343 | 632,653 | 573,167 | 59,486 | 85,398 | 128,317 | 435,958 | 909,103 |
| Tennessee ........................... | 7,104,790 | 23,736,436 | 17,559,644 | 1,532,498 | 1,328,972 | 203,526 | 1,112,983 | 255,855 | 3,275,456 | 3,542,148 |
| Texas .................................. | 29,665,803 | 96,273,975 | 68,088,408 | 7,157,024 | 5,655,756 | 1,501,268 | 2,264,173 | 1,424,087 | 17,340,283 | 16,179,202 |
| Utah .................................. | 3,106,230 | 13,576,351 | 8,841,878 | 1,913,474 | 1,690,020 | 223,454 | 755,983 | 274,939 | 1,790,077 | 2,715,369 |
| Vermont............................. | 1,552,853 | 4,300,989 | 3,294,655 | 319,259 | 279,862 | 39,397 | 144,081 | 125,809 | 417,185 | 762,976 |
| Virginia.............................. | 11,489,163 | 34,060,184 | 23,523,940 | 3,238,159 | 2,615,655 | 622,504 | 1,460,216 | 1,105,756 | 4,732,113 | 6,326,449 |
| Washington....................... | 9,346,712 | 36,653,037 | 21,817,601 | 3,456,637 | 2,970,510 | 486,127 | 1,533,462 | 1,269,733 | 8,575,604 | 9,987,655 |
| West Virginia....................... | 2,533,582 | 10,466,451 | 7,372,142 | 1,100,556 | 963,393 | 137,163 | 269,701 | 243,218 | 1,480,834 | 1,771,738 |
| Wisconsin ........................... | 10,428,954 | 28,920,878 | 18,220,639 | 2,656,015 | 2,330,754 | 325,261 | 712,575 | 1,027,727 | 6,303,922 | 4,218,700 |
| Wyoming ............................ | 1,653,068 | 4,020,493 | 2,707,379 | 476,969 | 450,987 | 25,982 | 75,270 | 65,910 | 694,965 | 723,619 |

[^83]Table 7.22
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2011 (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 ................... | \$1,652,901,569 | \$592,334,761 | \$496,761,854 | \$109,329,865 | \$65,713,127 | \$22,008,081 | \$59,999,182 | \$46,976,046 | \$22,088,554 | \$5,214,711 | \$14,279,507 |
| Alabama......................... | 24,290,468 | 10,938,129 | 5,961,891 | 1,616,245 | 1,948,230 | 270,950 | 609,367 | 563,058 | 232,645 | 101,403 | 183,957 |
| Alaska............................ | 9,956,134 | 2,475,486 | 1,917,737 | 1,412,087 | 66,227 | 391,462 | 362,760 | 283,764 | 221,979 | 42,318 | 118,154 |
| Arizona......................... | 28,123,095 | 9,121,942 | 9,511,299 | 2,038,165 | 52,314 | 256,522 | 1,822,334 | 906,213 | 325,690 | 94,686 | 240,169 |
| Arkansas........................ | 16,859,911 | 7,508,042 | 4,493,896 | 1,081,300 | 856,818 | 339,085 | 278,329 | 411,436 | 386,634 | 93,544 | 97,386 |
| California ........................ | 224,992,157 | 74,992,505 | 77,464,948 | 10,623,812 | 11,297,876 | 3,843,151 | 7,352,206 | 6,589,627 | 3,603,727 | 554,387 | 1,646,807 |
| Colorado...................... | 23,030,329 | 9,250,143 | 5,663,074 | 1,436,154 | 660,019 | 336,507 | 1,232,255 | 1,023,871 | 439,377 | 64,431 | 137,732 |
| Connecticut...................... | 22,249,079 | 6,747,698 | 6,362,163 | 1,013,420 | 1,475,928 | 143,541 | 932,699 | 698,030 | 413,261 | 106,414 | 201,969 |
| Delaware ........................ | 7,057,717 | 2,543,765 | 1,762,406 | 460,695 | 51,908 | 99,770 | 395,092 | 266,666 | 204,617 | 18,388 | 114,070 |
| Florida .......................... | 71,984,886 | 24,882,722 | 22,302,600 | 5,449,166 | 948,858 | 1,133,964 | 3,749,538 | 2,465,017 | 678,227 | 154,703 | 439,294 |
| Georgia............................ | 37,410,466 | 17,429,181 | 10,366,884 | 1,640,847 | 838,523 | 559,431 | 1,159,244 | 1,462,044 | 459,622 | 84,731 | 298,050 |
| Hawaii.......................... | 9,963,247 | 3,345,134 | 2,086,752 | 357,387 | 666,713 | 97,119 | 620,003 | 191,030 | 133,682 | 11,146 | 31,656 |
| Idaho............................ | 7,404,749 | 2,700,603 | 2,174,866 | 836,014 | 44,305 | 194,745 | 159,152 | 219,042 | 168,100 | 43,092 | 52,386 |
| Illinois............................. | 59,504,501 | 17,130,559 | 19,508,223 | 5,110,368 | 1,183,689 | 253,236 | 2,233,917 | 1,514,033 | 663,446 | 149,688 | 440,245 |
| Indiana........................... | 30,902,395 | 14,055,154 | 8,396,983 | 2,680,023 | 177,353 | 303,525 | 565,707 | 661,358 | 245,144 | 129,811 | 226,750 |
| Iowa .............................. | 17,218,913 | 6,269,650 | 4,900,757 | 1,590,730 | 1,090,080 | 314,102 | 252,373 | 332,291 | 212,724 | 49,617 | 96,692 |
| Kansas .......................... | 14,526,728 | 5,966,159 | 3,530,709 | 1,238,789 | 1,227,935 | 216,091 | 322,888 | 341,552 | 228,025 | 27,244 | 99,073 |
| Kentucky ........................ | 24,676,183 | 9,415,111 | 7,334,231 | 1,935,661 | 1,135,081 | 357,155 | 770,728 | 518,890 | 252,057 | 93,288 | 195,356 |
| Louisiana .......................... | 29,134,952 | 8,904,101 | 6,425,818 | 2,184,629 | 2,205,036 | 876,502 | 597,955 | 757,363 | 368,445 | 119,093 | 402,723 |
| Maine............................... | 8,005,148 | 2,121,288 | 2,905,192 | 647,106 | 54,358 | 168,925 | 445,881 | 142,410 | 141,692 | 22,253 | 71,468 |
| Maryland ......................... | 32,305,854 | 11,212,610 | 9,274,305 | 2,195,643 | 495,596 | 467,720 | 1,848,976 | 1,383,744 | 601,915 | 60,625 | 521,332 |
| Massachusetts ................. | 43,181,008 | 12,334,213 | 14,715,542 | 1,907,814 | 515,094 | 349,346 | 1,112,022 | 1,050,827 | 531,851 | 66,806 | 759,139 |
| Michigan......................... | 52,201,724 | 23,146,215 | 14,926,663 | 2,464,441 | 2,522,008 | 282,791 | 1,156,070 | 1,663,416 | 356,015 | 196,331 | 299,994 |
| Minnesota...................... | 32,670,505 | 12,406,335 | 10,872,302 | 2,565,152 | 288,254 | 690,585 | 633,406 | 508,237 | 307,032 | 85,564 | 396,442 |
| Mississippi ...................... | 17,546,382 | 5,518,603 | 5,436,907 | 1,377,654 | 1,073,347 | 307,107 | 434,010 | 354,626 | 113,497 | 88,462 | 103,889 |
| Missouri......................... | 25,772,733 | 8,854,989 | 7,586,724 | 2,032,506 | 1,492,957 | 307,101 | 1,402,255 | 720,834 | 186,555 | 35,113 | 218,447 |
| Montana ........................ | 6,082,012 | 1,840,578 | 1,390,134 | 709,293 | 47,762 | 259,715 | 170,135 | 188,537 | 196,651 | 26,117 | 48,159 |
| Nebraska ........................... | 8,617,065 | 3,330,145 | 2,090,850 | 602,273 | 260,622 | 250,575 | 455,621 | 241,829 | 106,701 | 40,764 | 96,200 |
| Nevada........................ | 9,990,585 | 4,148,254 | 2,127,591 | 772,512 | 236,250 | 129,928 | 232,793 | 275,865 | 90,974 | 91,669 | 101,648 |
| New Hampshire ................. | 6,375,565 | 2,015,841 | 1,944,977 | 552,523 | 50,201 | 67,689 | 88,265 | 112,666 | 86,576 | 38,639 | 55,997 |
| New Jersey ....................... | 48,732,533 | 15,710,434 | 14,213,978 | 3,178,924 | 2,119,042 | 615,808 | 1,239,114 | 1,453,667 | 687,859 | 192,857 | 620,379 |
| New Mexico ...................... | 15,594,493 | 5,391,916 | 4,329,057 | 805,745 | 920,506 | 223,837 | 494,774 | 406,630 | 236,133 | 11,819 | 143,016 |
| New York........................ | 146,077,903 | 45,218,649 | 51,131,664 | 4,880,309 | 6,113,751 | 506,181 | 8,828,254 | 2,995,539 | 2,056,967 | 394,097 | 953,450 |
| North Carolina................ | 44,335,109 | 19,310,897 | 11,619,455 | 3,432,887 | 1,621,610 | 623,070 | 1,567,085 | 1,422,868 | 385,084 | 211,987 | 534,773 |
| North Dakota.................... | 5,032,457 | 1,780,864 | 913,375 | 716,704 | 66,515 | 261,833 | 109,839 | 88,475 | 72,058 | 6,350 | 30,815 |
| Ohio............................. | 60,490,876 | 22,408,315 | 18,421,960 | 3,493,885 | 2,660,362 | 423,554 | 2,481,780 | 1,625,282 | 841,995 | 337,846 | 292,834 |

STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2011 (In thousands of dollars)—Continued

| State | Total general expenditures (a) | Education | Public welfare | Highways | Hospitals | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Natural } \\ & \text { Resources } \end{aligned}$ | Health | Corrections | Financial administration | Employment security administration | Police |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahoma...................... | 19,011,589 | 7,491,074 | 5,456,745 | 2,048,578 | 283,449 | 221,443 | 804,040 | 530,853 | 254,578 | 77,475 | 217,134 |
| Oregon........................... | 21,109,773 | 7,102,058 | 6,026,646 | 1,671,863 | 1,629,380 | 448,604 | 495,366 | 711,895 | 423,177 | 70,500 | 159,675 |
| Pennsylvania ................... | 73,457,932 | 22,849,414 | 23,707,455 | 7,790,203 | 3,530,943 | 663,182 | 2,759,144 | 1,910,065 | 1,248,939 | 138,308 | 884,062 |
| Rhode Island................... | 6,408,222 | 1,815,172 | 2,403,320 | 254,778 | 58,830 | 43,690 | 170,829 | 181,796 | 135,383 | 18,764 | 71,702 |
| South Carolina.................. | 23,659,459 | 8,080,658 | 6,831,297 | 1,170,564 | 1,478,463 | 200,164 | 952,284 | 445,612 | 552,227 | 82,982 | 192,294 |
| South Dakota .................. | 4,062,489 | 1,300,189 | 965,643 | 606,516 | 61,421 | 164,535 | 147,422 | 112,316 | 103,493 | 22,403 | 32,484 |
| Tennessee ......................... | 27,565,770 | 9,176,744 | 10,746,576 | 1,704,659 | 415,026 | 312,772 | 1,118,539 | 796,449 | 290,564 | 105,481 | 221,624 |
| Texas.............................. | 108,599,495 | 48,809,392 | 31,269,267 | 6,558,148 | 4,196,479 | 924,825 | 2,732,257 | 3,764,642 | 979,357 | 226,463 | 882,787 |
| Utah.............................. | 14,708,284 | 6,516,379 | 2,812,493 | 1,514,147 | 955,956 | 177,299 | 349,500 | 297,609 | 234,684 | 15,027 | 143,677 |
| Vermont......................... | 5,390,621 | 2,322,901 | 1,462,903 | 419,173 | 20,260 | 78,892 | 190,986 | 128,356 | 50,791 | 10,588 | 90,175 |
| Virginia......................... | 40,350,197 | 14,372,117 | 9,347,936 | 3,327,572 | 3,253,555 | 687,664 | 1,019,470 | 1,679,294 | 592,465 | 159,640 | 531,978 |
| Washington....................... | 36,888,688 | 14,886,147 | 8,668,902 | 3,029,932 | 2,051,272 | 885,585 | 1,797,324 | 1,002,442 | 417,901 | 259,393 | 322,098 |
| West Virginia..................... | 11,445,676 | 4,161,900 | 3,287,709 | 1,224,162 | 120,540 | 227,838 | 318,411 | 275,564 | 175,478 | 31,027 | 76,036 |
| Wisconsin .......................... | 33,040,658 | 11,345,332 | 8,969,198 | 2,432,125 | 1,187,957 | 694,882 | 744,851 | 1,160,898 | 297,052 | 114,402 | 133,915 |
| Wyoming .......................... | 4,904,854 | 1,679,054 | 739,851 | 536,582 | 4,468 | 354,083 | 281,932 | 137,518 | 95,508 | 36,975 | 49,415 |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Source: U.S. Census Bureau, } 2011 \text { Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on } & \text { Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. } \\ \text { sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how data collected. } & \text { Key: }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { html. Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as } & \text { (a) Total includes other expenditures not shown separately in this table. }\end{array}$ the source of the original data only.

Table 7.23
STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 2011
(In thousands of dollars)

| State | Total | Long-term total | Short-term | Net long-term total (a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States ......................... | \$1,132,537,232 | \$1,127,221,072 | \$5,316,160 | \$635,644,647 |
| Alabama ................................ | 9,067,280 | 9,039,576 | 27,704 | 7,247,869 |
| Alaska.................................. | 6,417,682 | 6,325,553 | 92,129 | 2,405,233 |
| Arizona................................ | 14,163,076 | 14,121,632 | 41,444 | 9,267,928 |
| Arkansas............................... | 3,748,749 | 3,748,749 | 0 | 2,194,704 |
| California ............................. | 149,670,954 | 149,670,954 | 0 | 116,506,468 |
| Colorado............................... | 16,335,260 | 15,964,658 | 370,602 | 4,081,748 |
| Connecticut ........................... | 30,523,708 | 30,521,447 | 2,261 | 16,524,631 |
| Delaware .............................. | 5,807,957 | 5,807,957 | 0 | 3,210,229 |
| Florida .................................. | 43,471,755 | 43,442,373 | 0 | 33,064,599 |
| Georgia................................ | 13,402,568 | 13,350,118 | 29,382 | 10,388,800 |
| Hawaii.................................. | 7,912,833 | 7,912,833 | 52,450 | 7,027,162 |
| Idaho.................................... | 3,928,080 | 3,919,014 | 0 | 579,793 |
| Illinois.................................. | 64,801,423 | 64,784,625 | 9,066 | 33,266,725 |
| Indiana................................. | 22,144,251 | 21,742,218 | 16,798 | 2,768,349 |
| Iowa ...................................... | 7,573,811 | 7,573,811 | 402,033 | 2,844,671 |
| Kansas .................................. | 6,893,030 | 6,893,030 | 0 | 3,933,896 |
| Kentucky .............................. | 14,522,026 | 14,517,936 | 0 | 8,383,084 |
| Louisiana.............................. | 18,447,200 | 18,436,930 | 4,090 | 9,088,887 |
| Maine................................... | 5,904,221 | 5,904,221 | 10,270 | 1,391,751 |
| Maryland .............................. | 25,250,138 | 25,175,267 | 0 | 12,865,806 |
| Massachusetts ....................... | 74,315,823 | 74,162,203 | 74,871 | 35,544,694 |
| Michigan............................... | 30,975,273 | 30,753,545 | 153,620 | 14,817,512 |
| Minnesota............................. | 12,896,921 | 12,891,357 | 221,728 | 5,706,779 |
| Mississippi ............................. | 6,768,371 | 6,746,029 | 5,564 | 5,034,085 |
| Missouri................................. | 20,682,303 | 20,655,308 | 22,342 | 6,031,398 |
| Montana ............................... | 4,266,731 | 4,266,536 | 26,995 | 852,758 |
| Nebraska .............................. | 2,345,750 | 2,344,530 | 195 | 414,102 |
| Nevada............................... | 4,201,115 | 4,201,115 | 1,220 | 2,938,549 |
| New Hampshire ..................... | 8,450,218 | 8,355,231 | 0 | 2,361,500 |
| New Jersey ............................ | 64,004,651 | 63,965,364 | 94,987 | 42,704,324 |
| New Mexico ....................... | 8,118,832 | 8,086,696 | 39,287 | 4,518,920 |
| New York................................ | 134,928,505 | 134,400,450 | 32,136 | 73,971,518 |
| North Carolina...................... | 18,556,175 | 18,472,525 | 528,055 | 7,795,562 |
| North Dakota......................... | 2,060,516 | 2,052,141 | 83,650 | 706,455 |
| Ohio.................................... | 30,926,386 | 30,282,638 | 8,375 | 16,025,009 |
| Oklahoma................................ | 10,254,716 | 10,234,019 | 643,748 | 5,973,916 |
| Oregon................................. | 14,069,253 | 13,974,253 | 20,697 | 10,072,165 |
| Pennsylvania ......................... | 45,267,281 | 45,006,064 | 95,000 | 23,534,122 |
| Rhode Island......................... | 9,173,572 | 9,111,711 | 261,217 | 2,551,914 |
| South Carolina...................... | 15,341,040 | 15,118,202 | 61,861 | 10,527,523 |
| South Dakota........ | 3,544,772 | 3,542,311 | 222,838 | 775,266 |
| Tennessee ......................... | 5,899,369 | 5,439,891 | 2,461 | 1,584,425 |
| Texas.................................. | 38,530,338 | 37,588,103 | 459,478 | 26,704,761 |
| Utah..................................... | 7,205,779 | 7,158,485 | 942,235 | 4,018,827 |
| Vermont............................... | 3,485,346 | 3,381,346 | 47,294 | 1,057,065 |
| Virginia................................. | 26,479,450 | 26,375,373 | 104,000 | 12,082,224 |
| Washington........................... | 28,153,562 | 28,153,562 | 104,077 | 18,264,069 |
| West Virginia.......................... | 7,406,254 | 7,406,254 | 0 | 3,189,116 |
| Wisconsin ............................. | 22,878,524 | 22,878,524 | 0 | 8,739,564 |
| Wyoming ............................... | 1,364,404 | 1,364,404 | 0 | 104,192 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how_data_collected.html. Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Key:
(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

# California's Public Employee Pension Reform Act of 2013 

By Grant Boyken


#### Abstract

California enacted sweeping public pension reforms in 2012. Despite competing claims that extensive reform either wasn't warranted or didn't go far enough, California's pension legislation will provide immediate savings and reduce unfunded liabilities over the long term. ${ }^{1}$


## Introduction

Since the market collapse of 2008-09 and resulting pension fund investment losses, all but a handful of states have adopted significant changes to their public employee retirement plans aimed at reducing unfunded liabilities and bringing contribution rates back down to manageable levels. ${ }^{2}$ California Gov. Jerry Brown viewed pension reform not only as a fiscal necessity, but also as political imperative to win voter support for his November 2012 ballot initiative to close the state's long-standing budget deficit with temporary sales and income tax increases. In September 2012, the legislature passed, and Brown signed into law, AB 340, the Public Employee Pension Reform Act of 2013, known as PEPRA.

PEPRA increases minimum retirement ages and establishes a single, less generous, basic safety (police and firefighter) formula, along with two slightly more generous optional safety formulas, and a single nonsafety formula, applicable to all employees hired on or after Jan. 1, 2013. It increases contributions for many employees, including all new state employees, to 50 percent of the actuarial normal cost of the benefit. For new employees, the annual pay used to calculate benefits will be capped-initially $\$ 110,000$ for workers in Social Security and $\$ 132,000$ for those without Social Security, increasing as the Social Security maximum annual worker contribution increases in future years - and the type of compensation counted toward pensionable earnings will be subject to several new restrictions. Under PEPRA, local governments will be able to impose higher contributions than permitted under current collective bargaining agreements if, after five years of bargaining, they have not been able to reach agreement with employee unions on implementing the increase. State government savings from higher employee cost sharing will be applied to the state's unfunded liability.

PEPRA provisions apply to the two large state pension funds, the California State Teachers' Retirement System, or CalSTRS, which covers K-12 teachers and community college faculty, and California Public Employees' Retirement System, or CalPERS, which
covers state employees, the employees of about 1,500 cities and other public agencies, California State University system professors and nonteaching public school employees. PEPRA also applies to 20 county retirement systems. It does not apply to the University of California Retirement System or the state's 20 independent local retirement systems.

## Concern about rising pension costs, not the solvency of retirement systems, drove pension reform in California

The problem that compelled policymakers to act was not the solvency of California's public pension systems. The fiduciaries of all but one of California's 85 public pension systems legally can, and regularly do, impose higher employer contribution rates necessary to adequately fund liabilities. And even the exception, CalSTRS - with a current structural funding deficit largely caused by the fact that, unlike almost every other system in California, its contribution rates are fixed in statute rather than set by its trustees - is not in jeopardy of depleting its assets anytime soon.

Instead, the main systemic problem PEPRA was enacted to solve was the unprecedented increase in the cost of pension contributions at a time when state and local government budgets already were stretched thin by decreasing tax revenues and employee health care costs that significantly outpaced inflation. The current state employer CalPERS contribution rate, as a percent of payroll, is comparable to rates of the late 1970s and early 1980s. But it is markedly higher than in the late 1990s and early 2000 s, when the booming financial markets buoyed the system's investment returns and drastically lowered contribution rates.

For the majority of state workers not in public safety positions, the state's contribution went from zero in the 2000-01 fiscal year when CalPERS was overfunded to almost 20 percent of covered payroll in the 2012-13 fiscal year. During that same time period the state's contribution for highway patrol employees increased from 14 percent to 34 percent of payroll. ${ }^{3}$

In terms of actual dollars, the state pension contribution to CalPERS decreased from $\$ 1.2$ billion in the 1997-98 fiscal year to $\$ 160$ million in the 1999-2000 fiscal year. ${ }^{4}$ The state contribution rose to $\$ 2.7$ billion in the 2007-08 fiscal year and to $\$ 3.7$ billion five years later in the 2012-13 fiscal year. ${ }^{5}$ Considering the state's annual general fund budget of $\$ 90$ billion to $\$ 100$ billion, and the fact that about one-third of the total pension contribution is paid from special funds, the pension payment is a relatively small percentage of the state's general fund budget. But for a state that confronted big annual budget deficits in recent years, any increase in pension costs was difficult to absorb.

For local governments, increases in benefit costs have an even more profound impact because payroll costs are a much larger portion of their total annual expenditures. According to the City of San Jose, for example, the city's pension and retiree health costs of \$245 million in the 2011-12 fiscal year amounted to about 20 percent of the city's general fund budget. ${ }^{6}$

Currently, nearly half of CalPERS' local government plans for public safety employees have employer contributions exceeding 30 percent of payroll. ${ }^{7}$ Considering health benefit costs of more than 10 percent of payroll, and the fact that some employee groups have bargained contracts that require employers to pay employees' pension contributions as well as their own, many local government employers are now paying more than 50 cents in added costs for each salary dollar to provide benefits for police and firefighters.

As the cost of paying pensions reaches these levels, nobody - not workers, not their unions, not employers, taxpayers or policymakers - seems prepared to continue to live with the status quo. The increasing costs of public employee benefits not only are leaving less on the compensation table to provide pay increases for today's workers, but also threaten to create structural public sector unemployment and permanently reduced services.

## What Explains Rising Pension Costs in California?

The rising cost of public employee pensions over the past decade has been driven by several factors. Chief among these is the sudden and severe market crash of 2008-09 in which CalPERS and CalSTRS both experienced investment losses of about 25 percent. ${ }^{8}$ These losses shrank the pool of assets available to pay benefits and required higher contributions to make up the shortfall. Similarly, U.S. public pension plans lost an average 19.1 percent
of assets during the one-year period ending June 30, 2009. ${ }^{9}$ Public plans, which generally smooth asset gains and losses incrementally over a period of three to five years, reached their lowest average funding level in 15 years in 2011. ${ }^{10}$

In addition to investment losses, rising pension costs in California can be explained in part by benefit increases granted retroactively to state and local government employees by legislation enacted in 1999 and 2000. ${ }^{11}$ A CalPERS actuarial analysis attributes 27 percent of the increase in the state's contribution from 1998 to 2010 to these benefit enhancements. ${ }^{12}$ The 1999 and 2000 legislation established more generous formulas for state employees and allowed local government employees and their employers to bargain for more generous formulas.

Prior to PEPRA's enactment, the state already had rolled back benefits to pre-2000 levels for its own workforce. In recent years, the state implemented a lower tier of benefits for new members and increased from one year to three years the length of time used to determine the highest average salary on which pensions are based. Prior to PEPRA, most of the state bargaining units also agreed to higher employee pension contributions.

Local governments, for the most part, had not rolled back pension benefits. Some observers suggest market pressures led local governments to increase benefits to compete with neighboring jurisdictions for employees. ${ }^{13}$ As of 2011, 82 percent of CalPERS local government plans for nonsafety employees offered benefit formulas more generous than the 2 percent of salary multiplied by years of service at age $60-2$ percent @ $60-$ formula adopted for new state employees in 2010. ${ }^{14}$ In 2011,60 percent of local government plans for safety members continued to use the 3 percent @ 50 formula, while the state had reduced its formula for new state patrol members and firefighters to 3 percent @ 55 in 2010. ${ }^{15}$

Because pension costs are based on employers' total payroll, increases in average salaries and the number of employees also have contributed significantly to increasing pension costs. CalPERS estimates 51 percent of the increase in state contributions from 1998 to 2010 can be attributed to payroll growth. ${ }^{16}$ In California, state and local government workforces grew by more than 30 percent from 1998 to 2008, and average salaries increased by more than 50 percent. ${ }^{17}$

The politics of pension reform in California also were heated by the large-scale and fairly successful state and national efforts by organized and wellfunded anti-public pension research, media relations
and political action that aroused sustained public and editorial anger about pension benefits for public employees, which were stigmatized as excessive when compared to the greatly diminished retirement benefits for workers in the private sector.

## What Will PEPRA Accomplish?

PEPRA will not put a significant dent in unfunded pension liability in the short term, but employers will recognize immediate savings. As agencies successfully implement greater cost sharing for current employees, employer contributions will be reduced correspondingly. The reduced pension benefit formulas and the cap on pensionable earnings will reduce liabilities for new employees and result in lower employer contribution costs for employers. This will create significant savings as new employees replace retiring boomers.

The projected savings of $\$ 22.7$ billion for CalSTRS and $\$ 42$ billion to $\$ 55$ billion for CalPERS over the next 30 years are significant. ${ }^{18}$ In the first five years alone, CalPERS estimates state government will save $\$ 680$ million. But these figures don't include the savings for California's 20 large county retirement systems or savings that will come as a result of employers' bargaining for increased employee contributions.

Moody's Investors Services has taken notice. It says the reforms have improved the credit outlook for the state and for local governments that participate in state pension plans, which includes most of California's nearly 500 cities and 1,000 local school districts. ${ }^{19}$

## Conclusion

PEPRA makes public pensions more financially sustainable by reducing costs immediately and unfunded liabilities over the long term. By making public plans more financially sustainable, PEPRA also makes pensions more politically sustainable. The law makes pensions more of a shared responsibility by requiring employees to pay up to one-half of the actuarial normal cost of their benefits. It establishes adequate, but not extravagant, benefits for new employees that are capped to avoid spiking. It makes pension formulas easier to understand and more transparent by establishing uniform benefits for most retirement systems.

In terms of political sustainability, PEPRA also steered clear of altering vested benefits for current employees that California courts for decades have viewed as contractual rights guaranteed from the date of hire. ${ }^{20}$ The issue of public employees' vested
rights to pension benefits has given rise to litigation over reform ballot measures passed by voters in San Diego and San Jose in 2012, and will be tested in the bankruptcy cases of the cities of Stockton and San Bernardino.

While PEPRA addresses pension costs and funding shortfalls for California's public employee pension plans, an even more significant funding gap threatens retirement security for private sector workers in California and across the U.S. A 2010 study by the Center for Retirement Research at Boston College finds the gap between what U.S. households have saved for retirement and what they should have saved is $\$ 6.6$ trillion. ${ }^{21}$ Another 2010 study found nearly half-47 percent-of California workers are on track to retire with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, $\$ 22,000$, a widely accepted threshold for economic hardship.

These figures suggest it's a struggle for most people to save adequately for retirement. The task is even more difficult for the 47 percent of U.S. workers - 55 percent in California - with no access to retirement savings plans through their employers. ${ }^{22}$ Among workers without employer-sponsored plans, people of color are disproportionately rep-resented-64 percent - and Latinos constitute the largest share -46 percent. ${ }^{23}$

To address the private-sector component in the retirement security equation, Senate Bill 1234, enacted alongside PEPRA in 2012, established the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Program. The measure lays the groundwork for an automatic-enrollment retirement savings program for the 6.3 million California workers with no access to an employer-sponsored retirement plan. ${ }^{24}$ Prior to implementation, the bill requires the Secure Choice governing board to complete a feasibility study and obtain federal approval of the program. By enacting Senate Bill 1234, California has taken a significant step toward addressing the broader retirement security problem.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ For a summary of pension reform criticisms see: Ed Mendel, Brown's pension bill: the biggest 'rollback'?, Calpensions (Jan. 3, 2012). Accessed on Jan. 18, 2013 at http:// calpensions.com/2013/01/03/browns-pension-bill-the-big gest-rollback/.
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www.calpers.ca.gov/eip-docs/about/pubs/employer/2011-st-body.pdf. p. 41
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${ }^{7}$ Agenda Item 5a, Results of the Actuarial Valuations for Public Agencies, Benefits and Program Administration Committee of the California Public Employees' Retirement System Board of Administration (Dec. 13, 2011). Accessed on Jan. 30, 2013 at http://www.calpers.ca.gov/eip-docs/about/ board-cal-agenda/agendas/bpac/201112/item05a-0.pdf.p.3.
${ }^{8}$ Fiscal Year 2008-09 investment losses were 24.8 percent for CalPERS and 25 percent for CalSTRS. Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009, California Public Employees' Retirement System. Accessed on Feb.8,2013 at http://www.calpers.ca.gov/eip-docs/about/ pubs/comprehensive-annual-fina-rept-09.pdf. p. 82; Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009, California State Teachers' Retirement System.Accessed on Feb. 8, 2013 at http://www.calstrs.com/sites/main/files/ file-attachments/cafr_2009.pdf. p. 67.
${ }^{9}$ Keith Brainard, Public Fund Survey Summary of Findings for FY 2009, National Association of State Retirement Administrators (Nov. 2010). Accessed on Jan. 28, 2013 at http://www.publicfundsurvey.org/publicfundsurvey/pdfs/ Summary\%20of\%20Findings\%20FY09.pdf. p. 9.
${ }^{10}$ State and Local Pensions: An Overview of Funding Issues and Challenges, Center for State and Local Government Excellence (Jan. 2013). Accessed on Jan. 24, 2013 at http:// slge.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/2013-State-Local-Pen sions-final.pdf. p. 4
${ }^{11}$ California Senate Bill 400 (1999) Chapter 555; California Assembly Bill 616 (2000) Chapter 55.
${ }^{12}$ Impact of Economic Downturn on Employer Contributions and Changes to the CalPERS Smoothing Methods Webinar Slides, CalPERS (Feb. 17, 2010). Accessed on Jan. 28, 2013 at http://www.calpersresponds.com/Resource-Library. php? end=5.
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ministration Committee of the California Public Employees' Retirement System Board of Administration (Dec. 13,2011). Accessed on Jan. 30, 2013 at http://www.calpers.ca.gov/eip-docs/about/board-cal-agenda/agendas/bpac/201112/item 05a-1.pdf.
${ }^{16}$ Impact of Economic Downturn on Employer Contributions and Changes to the CalPERS Smoothing Methods Webinar Slides, CalPERS (Feb. 17, 2010). Accessed on Jan. 28, 2013 at http://www.calpersresponds.com/Resource-Library. $p h p ? e n d=5$.
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${ }^{18}$ Actuarial Cost Analysis: California Public Employees, Pension Reform Act of 2013, CalPERS (Aug. 31, 2012). Accessed on Feb. 11, 2013 at http://www.calpers.ca.gov/ eip-docs/about/press/pr-2012/aug/cost-analysis.pdf; John Fensterwald, CalSTRS estimates $\$ 22.7$ billion savings from pension reform, EdSource (Sept. 6,2012). Accessed on Feb. 11, 2013 at http://www.edsource.org/today/2012/calstrs-es timates-22-7-billion-savings-from-pension-reform/19796.
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${ }^{20}$ For example, see: Vested Rights of CalPERS Members: Protecting the pension promises made to public employees, California Public Employees' Retirement System (July 2011). Accessed on Feb. 8, 2013 at http://www.calpers.ca.gov/eip-docs/about/press/news/vested-rights.pdf.
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${ }^{22}$ Nari Rhee, 6.3 Million Private Sector Workers in California Lack Access to a Retirement Plan on the Job, UC Berkeley Labor Center (June 2012). Accessed on Feb. 13, 2013 at http://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/research/ca_private_ pension_gap12.pdf.
${ }^{23}$ Nari Rhee, 6.3 Million Private Sector Workers in California Lack Access to a Retirement Plan on the Job, UC Berkeley Labor Center (June 2012). Accessed on Feb. 13, 2013 at http://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/research/ca_private_ pension_gap12.pdf.
${ }^{24}$ Nari Rhee, 6.3 Million Private Sector Workers in California Lack Access to a Retirement Plan on the Job, UC Berkeley Labor Center (June 2012). Accessed on Feb. 13, 2013 at http://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/research/ca_private_ pension_gap12.pdf.

## About the Author

As the Pension and Benefits officer for the California State Treasurer's Office, Grant Boyken analyzes issues related to employee benefits and insurance. He also serves as the acting director of the California Secure Choice Retirement Savings Program.

Table 7.24
NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF STATE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE-RETIREMENT SYSTEMS BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2011

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: 2011 Annual Survey of Public Pensions: State Data. 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 retirement systems and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, and response rates may be found at http://www.census. gov/govs/retire/how_data_collected.html.

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
Key:
(a) There are exceptions to the fiscal year rule for the state retirement systems in Alabama, Michigan, and Texas. For systems in these states, the fiscal year moves beyond the June 30 cutoff. The data for survey year 2011 covers the fiscal year ending August 31,2011, for Texas and September 30,2011, for Alabama and Michigan. These exceptions are made to better align the data with the State Finance Survey.

Table 7.25
FINANCES OF STATE-ADMINISTERED EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2011
(In thousands of dollars)

| State and <br> level of government | Receipts during fiscal year |  |  |  |  |  | Payments during fiscal year |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Government contributions |  |  | Earnings on investments <br> (a) | Total payments | Benefits | Withdrawals | Other payments |
|  | Total receipts | Employee contributions | Total | From state government | From local government |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States.. | \$516,476,293 | \$34,160,452 | \$71,734,901 | \$39,822,008 | \$31,912,893 | \$410,580,940 | \$188,966,011 | \$176,821,255 | \$3,891,631 | \$8,253,125 |
| Alabama (b) | 2,276,258 | 518,018 | 1,188,768 | 944,842 | 243,926 | 569,472 | 2,620,591 | 2,514,268 | 59,678 | 46,645 |
| Alaska .......... | 2,242,993 | 172,320 | 352,540 | 180,661 | 171,879 | 1,718,133 | 937,225 | 879,809 | 14,721 | 42,695 |
| Arizona.. | 8,746,770 | 1,009,871 | 1,217,791 | 213,984 | 1,003,807 | 6,519,108 | 2,984,163 | 2,703,580 | 224,096 | 56,487 |
| Arkansas. | 4,840,842 | 202,084 | 700,564 | 260,699 | 439,865 | 3,938,194 | 1,293,311 | 1,226,894 | 18,740 | 47,677 |
| California. | 101,567,582 | 6,124,509 | 13,011,359 | 6,512,575 | 6,498,784 | 82,431,714 | 27,878,285 | 26,164,843 | 428,344 | 1,285,098 |
| Colorado. | 7,002,865 | 680,589 | 998,726 | 296,357 | 702,369 | 5,323,550 | 3,773,534 | 3,390,790 | 177,696 | 205,048 |
| Connecticut | 5,164,770 | 339,552 | 1,458,721 | 1,406,705 | 52,016 | 3,366,497 | 3,002,003 | 2,922,959 | 25,681 | 53,363 |
| Delaware...... | 1,744,850 | 55,003 | 173,519 | 138,581 | 34,938 | 1,516,328 | 490,000 | 459,144 | 3,278 | 27,578 |
| Florida.. | 28,385,644 | 32,791 | 3,486,829 | 765,984 | 2,720,845 | 24,866,024 | 7,070,988 | 6,685,078 | 2,211 | 383,699 |
| Georgia .. | 14,365,202 | 656,161 | 1,408,974 | 860,375 | 548,599 | 12,300,067 | 4,499,825 | 4,344,355 | 76,847 | 78,623 |
| Hawaii | 2,845,159 | 231,000 | 534,900 | 400,275 | 134,625 | 2,079,259 | 992,624 | 930,994 | 7,902 | 53,728 |
| Idaho. | 2,439,852 | 178,758 | 279,574 | 71,756 | 207,818 | 1,981,520 | 648,647 | 602,061 | 0 | 46,586 |
| Illinois.. | 20,743,363 | 1,767,588 | 5,071,780 | 4,146,528 | 925,252 | 13,903,995 | 9,232,177 | 8,628,003 | 205,996 | 398,178 |
| Indiana | 5,902,571 | 332,143 | 1,429,923 | 1,033,606 | 396,317 | 4,140,505 | 2,067,126 | 1,972,192 | 20,565 | 74,369 |
| Iowa.. | 5,279,088 | 335,121 | 534,576 | 113,424 | 421,152 | 4,409,391 | 1,719,088 | 1,609,678 | 43,136 | 66,274 |
| Kansas. | 3,416,336 | 294,314 | 574,638 | 401,268 | 173,370 | 2,547,384 | 1,317,384 | 1,210,329 | 49,564 | 57,491 |
| Kentucky.............. | 6,998,214 | 630,967 | 1,590,947 | 1,187,849 | 403,098 | 4,776,300 | 3,096,123 | 3,018,692 | 44,877 | 32,554 |
| Louisiana ... | 8,154,581 | 762,258 | 1,879,415 | 1,672,318 | 207,097 | 5,512,908 | 3,411,121 | 3,180,846 | 120,651 | 109,624 |
| Maine . | 2,513,753 | 160,206 | 352,191 | 336,360 | 15,831 | 2,001,356 | 742,702 | 681,157 | 32,204 | 29,341 |
| Maryland. | 8,611,002 | 528,028 | 1,560,000 | 1,431,356 | 128,644 | 6,522,974 | 2,925,187 | 2,610,358 | 33,369 | 281,460 |
| Massachusetts. | 10,940,414 | 1,264,799 | 1,629,104 | 1,454,533 | 174,571 | 8,046,511 | 4,109,301 | 3,996,506 | 10,052 | 102,743 |
| Michigan (b) .......... | 4,435,087 | 443,298 | 1,960,536 | 558,982 | 1,401,554 | 2,031,253 | 5,898,178 | 5,629,536 | 37,077 | 231,565 |
| Minnesota..... | 10,745,199 | 751,620 | 873,863 | 196,076 | 677,787 | 9,119,716 | 3,547,433 | 3,370,059 | 79,758 | 97,616 |
| Mississippi.............. | 5,598,406 | 535,649 | 755,220 | 276,973 | 478,247 | 4,307,537 | 1,943,852 | 1,796,530 | 88,438 | 58,884 |
| Missouri ................ | 10,627,852 | 758,819 | 1,336,559 | 496,982 | 839,577 | 8,532,474 | 3,748,866 | 3,126,142 | 74,166 | 548,558 |
| Montana. | 1,841,831 | 161,156 | 220,475 | 102,586 | 117,889 | 1,460,200 | 588,694 | 523,338 | 18,793 | 46,563 |
| Nebraska... | 1,970,802 | 170,643 | 213,874 | 75,039 | 138,835 | 1,586,285 | 452,746 | 406,727 | 11,425 | 34,594 |
| Nevada ..... | 6,182,644 | 97,060 | 1,624,942 | 245,312 | 1,379,630 | 4,460,642 | 1,449,486 | 1,412,572 | 26,249 | 10,665 |
| New Hampshire .... | 1,573,302 | 153,029 | 276,487 | 48,275 | 228,212 | 1,143,786 | 575,245 | 524,422 | 22,830 | 27,993 |
| New Jersey............. | 14,307,073 | 1,614,528 | 1,129,521 | 1,129,521 | 0 | 11,563,024 | 8,280,819 | 8,063,395 | 162,696 | 54,728 |
| New Mexico. | 4,961,746 | 538,910 | 600,819 | 389,093 | 211,726 | 3,822,017 | 1,588,610 | 1,429,331 | 78,251 | 81,028 |
| New York ............... | 43,100,312 | 440,525 | 5,553,985 | 2,813,423 | 2,740,562 | 37,105,802 | 14,896,825 | 14,150,141 | 20,348 | 726,336 |
| North Carolina...... | 14,502,967 | 1,187,332 | 1,070,242 | 698,134 | 372,108 | 12,245,393 | 4,421,192 | 4,274,186 | 131,416 | 15,590 |
| North Dakota........ | 802,773 | 55,108 | 91,066 | 18,543 | 72,523 | 656,599 | 233,759 | 211,743 | 6,880 | 15,136 |
| Ohio... | 29,284,303 | 2,786,261 | 3,311,841 | 1,889,850 | 1,421,991 | 23,186,201 | 11,867,889 | 11,017,632 | 438,501 | 411,756 |
| Oklahoma ............. | 5,406,886 | 485,056 | 976,433 | 566,422 | 410,011 | 3,945,397 | 1,898,887 | 1,757,398 | 72,963 | 68,526 |
| Oregon .................. | 12,020,687 | 14,024 | 424,101 | 75,945 | 348,156 | 11,582,562 | 3,589,764 | 3,203,939 | 26,487 | 359,338 |
| Pennsylvania.......... | 13,553,668 | 1,412,441 | 972,543 | 624,205 | 348,338 | 11,168,684 | 8,728,577 | 8,112,265 | 35,314 | 580,998 |
| Rhode Island ......... | 1,791,307 | 172,797 | 346,601 | 223,576 | 123,025 | 1,271,909 | 837,836 | 818,185 | 11,243 | 8,408 |
| South Carolina ... | 5,809,341 | 644,337 | 950,429 | 300,646 | 649,783 | 4,214,575 | 2,550,707 | 2,418,339 | 101,703 | 30,665 |
| South Dakota ........ | 1,862,910 | 100,180 | 98,625 | 31,918 | 66,707 | 1,664,105 | 417,007 | 349,462 | 25,825 | 41,720 |
| Tennessee.............. | 6,816,893 | 260,387 | 995,540 | 408,171 | 587,369 | 5,560,966 | 1,727,781 | 1,652,871 | 35,540 | 39,370 |
| Texas (b) ............... | 24,785,985 | 3,348,641 | 3,745,538 | 2,056,174 | 1,689,364 | 17,691,806 | 11,260,170 | 10,344,257 | 551,395 | 364,518 |
| Utah..................... | 3,132,228 | 59,652 | 695,221 | 695,221 | 0 | 2,377,355 | 1,093,133 | 1,027,296 | 6,170 | 59,667 |
| Vermont.. | 728,679 | 66,034 | 81,824 | 81,824 | 0 | 580,821 | 244,091 | 223,160 | 4,226 | 16,705 |
| Virginia ................. | 10,572,008 | 27,623 | 1,520,403 | 419,057 | 1,101,346 | 9,023,982 | 3,707,921 | 3,263,895 | 100,544 | 343,482 |
| Washington........... | 11,737,326 | 486,874 | 945,025 | 865,043 | 79,982 | 10,305,427 | 3,164,963 | 2,903,186 | 52,311 | 209,466 |
| West Virginia ......... | 2,703,104 | 162,116 | 688,645 | 487,328 | 201,317 | 1,852,343 | 898,572 | 861,211 | 28,174 | 9,187 |
| Wisconsin.............. | 10,452,624 | 832,951 | 718,068 | 192,225 | 525,843 | 8,901,605 | 4,162,049 | 3,875,430 | 26,415 | 260,204 |
| Wyoming............... | 986,241 | 117,321 | 121,636 | 25,428 | 96,208 | 747,284 | 379,554 | 342,071 | 16,885 | 20,598 |

Source: 2011 Annual Survey of Public Pensions: State Data. 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 retirement systems and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, and response rates may be found at http://www.census.gov/govs/ retire/how_data_collected.html.
Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

## Key:

(a) The total of "net earnings" is a calculated statistic (the item code in the data file is X 08 ), and thus can be positive or negative. Net earnings is the sum of earnings on investments plus gains on investments minus losses on investments. The change made in 2002 for asset valuation from book to market value in accordance with Statement 34 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board is reflected in the calculated statistics.
(b) There are exceptions to the fiscal year rule for the state retirement systems in Alabama, Michigan, and Texas. For systems in these states, the fiscal year moves beyond the June 30 cutoff. The data for survey year 2011 covers the fiscal year ending August 31, 2011, for Texas and September 30, 2011, for Alabama and Michigan. These exceptions are made to better align the data with the State Finance Survey.

Table 7.26
NATIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM FINANCES: SELECTED YEARS, 2007-2011*

|  | Amount (in thousands of dollars) |  |  |  | Percentage distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2010- \\ & 2011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2009- \\ & 2010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2008- \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2007- \\ & 2008 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2010-2011* | 2009-2010 | 2008-2009 | 2007-2008 |  |  |  |  |
| Total Receipts ..................................... | 516,476,293 | 389,020,185 | -414,647,919 | 24,469,576 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Employee contributions................... | 34,160,452 | 33,163,241 | 33,370,232 | 31,905,999 | 32.3\% | 33.9\% | 34.4\% | 33.2\% |
| Government contributions | 71,734,901 | 64,796,837 | 63,526,722 | 64,307,264 | 67.7\% | 66.1\% | 65.6\% | 66.8\% |
| State government contributions .... | 39,822,008 | 35,646,331 | 34,623,278 | 36,019,351 | 37.6\% | 36.4\% | 35.7\% | 37.4\% |
| Local government contributions ... | 31,912,893 | 29,150,506 | 28,903,444 | 28,287,913 | 30.1\% | 29.8\% | 29.8\% | 29.4\% |
| Earnings on investments (a).............. | 410,580,940 | 291,060,107 | -511,544,873 | -71,743,687 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Total Payments.................................... | 188,966,011 | 174,184,100 | 163,467,019 | 158,260,995 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Benefits. | 176,821,255 | 163,430,279 | 153,361,522 | 144,796,455 | 93.6\% | 93.8\% | 93.8\% | 91.5\% |
| Withdrawals. | 3,891,631 | 3,525,772 | 3,347,235 | 3,360,646 | 2.1\% | 2.0\% | 2.0\% | 2.1\% |
| Other payments... | 8,253,125 | 7,228,049 | 6,758,262 | 10,103,894 | 4.4\% | 4.1\% | 4.1\% | 6.4\% |
| Total cash and investment holdings........ | 2,542,563,450 | 2,217,913,893 | 2,006,286,505 | 2,617,809,877 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Cash and short-term investments ........... | 107,254,587 | 78,655,273 | 86,403,215 | 82,334,322 | 4.2\% | 3.5\% | 4.3\% | 3.1\% |
| Total securities ..................................... | 2,039,068,989 | 1,826,931,429 | 1,643,995,517 | 2,160,496,945 | 80.2\% | 82.4\% | 81.9\% | 82.5\% |
| Government securities | 207,833,092 | 193,431,482 | 182,248,585 | 185,421,948 | 8.2\% | 8.7\% | 9.1\% | 7.1\% |
| Federal government......................... | 206,571,179 | 192,303,212 | 181,511,264 | 184,428,997 | 8.1\% | 8.7\% | 9.0\% | 7.0\% |
| United States Treasury ...................... | 147,384,955 | 132,563,258 | 126,666,846 | 117,442,816 | 5.8\% | 6.0\% | 6.3\% | 4.5\% |
| Federal agency................................ | 59,186,224 | 59,739,954 | 54,844,418 | 66,986,181 | 2.3\% | 2.7\% | 2.7\% | 2.6\% |
| State and local government ............... | 1,261,913 | 1,128,270 | 737,321 | 992,951 | 0.0\% | 0.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Nongovernmental securities.................. | 1,831,235,897 | 1,633,499,947 | 1,461,746,932 | 1,975,074,997 | 72.0\% | 73.7\% | 72.9\% | 75.4\% |
| Corporate bonds .............................. | 349,653,341 | 356,974,404 | 339,443,955 | 424,661,423 | 13.8\% | 16.1\% | 16.9\% | 16.2\% |
| Corporate stocks .............................. | 873,159,148 | 767,117,342 | 673,984,627 | 940,685,027 | 34.3\% | 34.6\% | 33.6\% | 35.9\% |
| Mortgages ....................................... | 10,095,924 | 10,649,377 | 11,100,929 | 16,221,239 | 0.4\% | 0.5\% | 0.6\% | 0.6\% |
| Funds held in trust ........................... | 29,578,517 | 36,390,628 | 27,783,932 | 36,103,622 | 1.2\% | 1.6\% | 1.4\% | 1.4\% |
| Foreign and international................. | 446,014,395 | 359,356,396 | 317,392,838 | 407,931,692 | 17.5\% | 16.2\% | 15.8\% | 15.6\% |
| Other nongovernmental securities .... | 122,734,572 | 103,011,800 | 92,040,651 | 149,471,994 | 4.8\% | 4.6\% | 4.6\% | 5.7\% |
| Other investments................................ | 396,239,874 | 312,327,191 | 275,887,773 | 374,978,610 | 15.6\% | 14.1\% | 13.8\% | 14.3\% |
| Real property ................................. | 107,053,801 | 83,280,616 | 88,403,128 | 99,271,409 | 4.2\% | 3.8\% | 4.4\% | 3.8\% |
| Miscellaneous investments ................ | 289,186,073 | 229,046,575 | 187,484,645 | 275,707,201 | 11.4\% | 10.3\% | 9.3\% | 10.5\% |

Source: 2007-2011 Annual Surveys of Public Pensions: State Data. 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 retirement systems and are not subject to sampling error, the census results do contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, and response rates may be found at http://www.census. gov/govs/retire/how_data_collected.html.

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

Key:
*Data in this report refer to fiscal years that ended between July 1, 2010, and June 30, 2011 (FY2011), and do not reflect data for the entire calendar year of 2011 .
(a) The total of "net earnings" is a calculated statistic (the item code in the data file is X 08 ), and thus can be positive or negative. Net earnings is the sum of earnings on investments plus gains on investments minus losses on investments. The change made in 2002 for asset valuation from book to market value in accordance with Statement 34 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board is reflected in the calculated statistics.

## Chapter Eight

# STATE MANAGEMENT, <br> ADMINISTRATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS 

# The State Credit Rating Process: How Healthy are State Public Finance Systems? 

By Robin Prunty


#### Abstract

Standard \& Poor's Ratings Services has public ratings on all 50 states and certain U.S. territories based on an analysis of a range of factors as outlined in its U.S. State Ratings Methodology. In addition to the ratings provided on general obligation bonds or ratings linked to the general credit rating of a state, such as appropriation secured bonds, hundreds of other state tax and revenue-supported obligations are rated. Similar to the broader municipal bond market, the range of bond security types issued by states is very diverse and runs the gamut of sales tax, gas tax, hotel tax, income tax, lottery revenue, liquor profits, and insurance premium assessments. The diversity of issuance in the state sector reflects the broad service and infrastructure responsibilities each state is responsible for funding.


The credit quality of state governments including general obligation bonds and special tax and revenue bonds - is strong and has remained so during a range of economic cycles (see Table A). Standard \& Poor's Rating Service attributes this to the depth and diversity of state economies, the legal provisions supporting the bonds, and managerial and institutional characteristics of the state sector.

State governments have broad powers to establish their own tax structures and expenditure responsibilities under the U.S. Constitution and therefore possess unique administrative and financial flexibility. Some of the key credit factors that contribute to this relatively strong credit profile include:

- States are not eligible to file for bankruptcy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.
- They may adjust revenues, alter both the timing and amount of disbursements, and access reserves or other forms of liquidity when necessary to restore budgetary balance.
- State public finance systems are, in Standard \& Poor's view, mature with well-developed accounting standards that contribute to a high level of transparency relative to regional governments in other countries.
- States typically have balanced budget requirements and well-developed revenue and expenditure monitoring policies and procedures.
- Although there is some variation in economic diversity and wealth among states, when evaluated on a global basis, state economies as a whole are generally diverse and income levels are above average.
- The security features and priority of payment for debt service are generally well-defined and capital market access also is generally well-established.
Standard \& Poor's also believes states typically have a strong commitment to their legal obligations to pay debt despite difficult economic cycles, as evidenced by the fact that there has been only one observed default for the sector in more than 100 years. When defaults have occurred, reforms have generally followed.

Eight states - Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi and Pennsylvania - plus what was then the Territory of Florida defaulted following the panic of 1837. Most debt issued for state and local purposes was issued at the state level, where large amounts of debt had been issued for economic development and public improvements. Following this episode, states' borrowing abilities were curtailed and debt issuance for economic development shifted primarily to local governments. Only Arkansas defaulted on its debt during the Great Depression and, following this period, governments further diversified their revenue streams by increasing their reliance on personal income taxes and implementing sales taxes - largely the structure we see today. Additional improvements to states' financial controls, reporting and disclosure also followed in the post Great Depression period.

## What Are Credit Ratings?

Credit ratings are estimations about credit risk published by a rating agency. They express opinions about the ability and willingness of an issuer, such as a state or other government entity, to meet its

## Table A: Standard \& Poor's State Ratings

| State or other jurisdiction | Rating | Outlook |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ..................... | AA | Stable |
| Alaska........................ | AAA | Stable |
| Arizona (ICR) ............ | AA- | Stable |
| Arkansas...................... | AA | Stable |
| California ................... | A | Stable |
| Colorado (ICR) ........... | AA | Stable |
| Connecticut................. | AA | Stable |
| Delaware .................... | AAA | Stable |
| Florida ....................... | AAA | Stable |
| Georgia...................... | AAA | Stable |
| Hawaii........................ | AA | Stable |
| Idaho (ICR) ................ | AA+ | Stable |
| Illinois......................... | A- | Negative |
| Indiana (ICR) ............. | AAA | Stable |
| Iowa (ICR) .................. | AAA | Stable |
| Kansas (ICR) .............. | AA+ | Stable |
| Kentucky (ICR) ........... | AA- | Negative |
| Louisiana .................... | AA | Stable |
| Maine......................... | AA | Stable |
| Maryland .................... | AAA | Stable |
| Massachusetts ............. | AA+ | Stable |
| Michigan..................... | AA- | Positive |
| Minnesota................... | AA+ | Stable |
| Mississippi .................. | AA | Stable |
| Missouri....................... | AAA | Stable |
| Montana ..................... | AA | Stable |
| Nebraska (ICR) ........... | AAA | Stable |
| Nevada........................ | AA | Stable |
| New Hampshire ........... | AA | Stable |
| New Jersey ................. | AA- | Negative |
| New Mexico ................ | AA+ | Stable |
| New York.................... | AA | Positive |
| North Carolina............ | AAA | Stable |
| North Dakota (ICR) ... | AA+ | Positive |
| Ohio........................... | AA+ | Stable |
| Oklahoma................... | AA+ | Stable |
| Oregon....................... | AA+ | Stable |
| Pennsylvania ............... | AA | Negative |
| Rhode Island............... | AA | Stable |
| South Carolina............ | AA+ | Stable |
| South Dakota (ICR).... | AA+ | Stable |
| Tennessee ................... | AA+ | Positive |
| Texas.......................... | AA+ | Stable |
| Utah ........................... | AAA | Stable |
| Vermont..................... | AA+ | Positive |
| Virginia...................... | AAA | Stable |
| Washington.................. | AA+ | Stable |
| West Virginia............... | AA | Stable |
| Wisconsin ................... | AA | Stable |
| Wyoming (ICR) ........... | AAA | Stable |
| Guam ......................... | B+ | Negative |
| Puerto Rico................. | BBB- | Negative |

[^84]financial obligations in accordance with the terms of those obligations. Credit ratings are also opinions about the credit quality of an issue, such as a bond or other debt obligation, and the relative likelihood that it could default. Other key things to know:

- Credit ratings are not investment advice or buy, hold or sell recommendations. They are just one factor investors might consider in making investment decisions.
- Credit ratings are not indications of the market liquidity of a debt security or its price in the secondary market.
- Credit ratings are not guarantees of credit quality or of future credit risk.
Standard \& Poor's applies its own methodology in measuring creditworthiness and uses a specific rating scale to publish its ratings opinions. Typically, ratings are expressed as letter grades that range from a high of AAA to a low of D to communicate the agency's opinion of relative level of credit risk (see Fig. A).

While a key component of credit rating analysis is the evaluation of historical data, ratings opinions are designed to be forward looking. In other words, ratings take into account not only the present situation, but also the potential impact of future events on credit risk. For example, in assigning its ratings, Standard \& Poor's factors in anticipated ups and downs of business cycles in specific industries as well as trends and events that can be reasonably anticipated. At the same time, ratings are not static. Rating opinions could change if the credit quality of an issue or issuer alters in ways that were not expected at the time a rating was assigned. A change of policy by a government or erosion in the credit markets that was not foreseen might result in an adjusted rating that reflects this new information.

## The Rating Process

Credit rating agencies assign ratings to issuers as well as to specific debt issues. To assess the creditworthiness of an issuer, Standard \& Poor's evaluates the issuer's ability and willingness to repay its obligations in accordance with the terms of those obligations. To form its ratings opinions, Standard \& Poor's reviews a broad range of financial and business attributes that could influence the issuer's prompt repayment. The specific risk factors that are analyzed depend in part on the type of issuer. For example, the credit analysis of a state usually considers many financial, economic, managerial and institutional factors.

Figure A: General Summary of the Options Reflected by Standard \& Poor's Ratings


[^85]Figure B: Standard \& Poor's Analyst-driven Rating Process


Source: Standard \& Poor's Guide to Credit Rating Essentials; understandingratings.com.

In rating a specific bond issue, Standard \& Poor's typically begins with an evaluation of the creditworthiness of the issuer and then evaluates, among other things:

- The terms and conditions of the debt security and, if relevant, its legal structure;
- The relative seniority of the issue with regard to the issuer's other debt and priority of payment in the event of default; and
- The existence of external support or credit enhancements.

In rating a state, Standard \& Poor's uses an ana-lyst-driven approach to assign a rating (see Fig. B). A primary analyst, often in conjunction with a team of specialists, is assigned to lead the evaluation of the state's creditworthiness. Analysts typically obtain information from published reports, as well as from meetings and discussions with management. For U.S. states, this information generally includes audited financial statements, budget documents, other relevant financial documents, capital plans, economic data, an official statement if the review is tied to a specific bond issue, and other relevant information. The rating process is outlined in Fig. B.

Figure C: Standard \& Poor's Analytic Framework for Rating U.S. States


## State Rating Methodology

Standard \& Poor's in January 2011 updated its methodology for rating state governments. The update was designed to help market participants better understand the company's approach to assigning state ratings. Standard \& Poor's assigns these ratings to a state's general obligation debt; ratings also could refer to the issuer credit rating if a state has no general obligation debt outstanding. This methodology replaces portions of "U.S. Public Finance Criteria: GO Debt," published Oct. 12, 2006, and relates to "Principles Of Corporate And Government Ratings," published June 26, 2007.

Given the specific delegation of powers to states under the U.S. Constitution, Standard \& Poor's views states as having sovereign powers that warrant recognition in its criteria and has separated its analysis of states from its broader general obligation criteria.

- Standard \& Poor's assigns credit ratings to U.S. states and territories based on its qualitative and quantitative analysis of a range of financial, economic, managerial and institutional factors. Its overall analytic framework centers on the five factors (see Fig. C).
- Government framework;
- Financial management;
- Economy;
- Budgetary performance; and
- Debt and liability profile.

Standard \& Poor's assesses each of these five factors using various metrics that are scored on a scale from 1 (strongest) to 4 (weakest). Each metric might have several indicators that are evaluated to develop the score. Each indicator is scored individually and the indicators' scores are averaged
to develop the overall score for the metric. The metrics for each factor are averaged to develop a composite score for each.

## Table B: Scores and Indicative Credit Level

| Score | Indicative Credit Level |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1-1.5............................ | AAA |
| 1.6-1.8 ......................... | AA+ |
| 1.9-2........................... | AA |
| 2.1-2.2 ......................... | AA- |
| 2.3-2.4......................... | A+ |
| 2.5-2.6......................... | A |
| 2.7-3........................... | A- |
| 3.1-4............................. | BBB category |

Source: Standard and Poor's.
Note: A rating below ' BBB ' is possible based on various overriding factors as outlined in paragraphs 11-18.

The scores for the five factors are combined and averaged with equal weight to arrive at an overall score that is translated to an indicative credit level as illustrated in Table B. In most cases, the final state rating is expected to be within one notch of the indicative credit level, which is based on the state's position relative to all other states. In certain circumstances, the following overriding factors could result in a rating that is different from the indicative credit level:

- System support score. In the case of U.S. territories and commonwealths - where the policy and fiscal relationship with the federal government could result in a system support score that is different from the score assigned to all states - the rating could be multiple notches below the indicative credit level as a result of a lower system score.
- Willingness to support debt. If Standard \& Poor's believes there is a change in a state's willingness to support its debt, it will be assigned a rating below what is indicated, possibly by several categories.
- Capital market access. If Standard \& Poor's deems access to the capital markets or other sources of external liquidity is questionable and that access is viewed as necessary for the state to maintain regular operations, the state will be assigned a rating no higher than the BBB category.
Standard \& Poor's also anticipates possible, but limited, circumstances where it will adjust a state rating by one notch compared to the indicative credit level. Those circumstances include a high level of
expected future debt/liabilities, weak financial management or a high level of derivatives/variable rate debt where there might be requirements to fund accelerated payment provisions.

The following is a more detailed account of each of the five major factors that make up Standard \& Poor's analytical framework:

- Government framework. A state's government structure and political environment can affect its powers as defined by federal and state law and influence its fiscal position. Fiscal policy framework, system support and intergovernmental funding are the metrics used to assess government framework.
- Financial management. Standard \& Poor's view of the rigor of a government's financial management practices is an important factor in its analysis of creditworthiness. Managerial decisions, policies and practices have a direct effect on a government's financial position and operations, debt burden and other key credit factors. A government's ability to implement timely and sound financial and operational decisions in response to economic and fiscal demands is, in Standard \& Poor's view, a key factor in assessing credit quality.
The financial policies as outlined in our Financial Management Assessment (FMA) methodology and the budget management framework are the key metrics used to assess financial management. These are scored individually and averaged to develop an overall score for financial management. Standard \& Poor's analyzes the impact of financial management policies and practices through the use of its FMA which the company believes provides a transparent assessment of a government's financial practices and highlights aspects of management that are common to most governments in a consistent manner. Standard \& Poor's evaluates the following established and ongoing management practices and policies in the seven areas most likely to affect credit quality:
- Revenue and expenditure assumptions;
- Budget amendments and updates;
- Long-term financial planning;
- Long-term capital planning;
- Investment management policies;
- Debt management policies; and
- Reserve and liquidity policies.

States are assigned a score of strong (1), good (2), standard (3), or vulnerable (4).

- Economy. Standard \& Poor's economic review focuses on four metrics: demographic profile; economic structure, including employment composition and performance; wealth and income indicators; and economic development. While the first four metrics analyze historical data and patterns, each state's economic development initiatives and future growth prospects are considered because they are likely to affect future revenue generating capacity.
- Budgetary performance. While states prepare financial statements each year using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) - which include accruals - budget development, appropriations, budget monitoring and reserves are expressed on a budgetary basis, which is more closely aligned with a cash basis presentation. Budget-based financial information is a primary focus of Standard \& Poor's financial review because it shows how state finances are managed day-to-day. The company also analyzes the GAAP-audited financial statements and variations between GAAP and budget-based financial disclosure to gain a more complete understanding of a state's financial condition. To evaluate budgetary performance, Standard and Poor's assesses six key metrics - budget reserves, liquidity, tax/revenue structure, revenue forecasting, service levels and structural budget performance.
- Debt and liability profile. In particular, Standard \& Poor's reviews debt service expenditures and how they are prioritized versus funding of other long-term liabilities and operating costs for future tax streams and other revenue sources. Three key metrics - debt burden, pension liabilities and other postemployment benefits-are evaluated, scored individually and weighted equally.


## Ratings Relative to the Sovereign

Finally, although many economic credit factors are similar and some expenditure responsibilities are linked, Standard \& Poor's does not directly constrain state ratings to the rating on the U.S. The rating on a state or local government can be higher than a sovereign rating if, in the company's view, the individual credit characteristics remain stronger than those of the sovereign in a scenario of economic or political stress. Other factors Standard and Poor's reviews include the predictability of the institutional framework that limits the risk of nega-
tive sovereign intervention and the state's ability to mitigate negative intervention from the sovereign due to the state's high financial flexibility and limited dependence on the federal government.

## About the Author

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Table 8.1
SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 1953-2011

| 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 | 279 | 74 | 205 | 289 | 320 | 278 |
| 1954..................... | 1,149 | 310 | 839 | 1,024 | 222 | 802 | 301 | 79 | 222 | 294 | 325 | 283 |
| 1955..................... | 1,199 | 333 | 866 | 1,081 | 244 | 837 | 326 | 89 | 237 | 302 | 334 | 290 |
| 1956. | 1,268 | 353 | 915 | 1,136 | 250 | 886 | 367 | 109 | 258 | 321 | 358 | 309 |
| 1957 (April)......... | 1,300 | 375 | 925 | 1,153 | 257 | 896 | 373 | 106 | 266 | 320 | 355 | 309 |
| 1958..................... | 1,408 | 406 | 1,002 | 1,259 | 284 | 975 | 447 | 123 | 323 | 355 | 416 | 333 |
| 1959..................... | 1,454 | 443 | 1,011 | 1,302 | 318 | 984 | 485 | 136 | 349 | 373 | 427 | 352 |
| 1960..................... | 1,527 | 474 | 1,053 | 1,353 | 332 | 1,021 | 524 | 168 | 356 | 386 | 439 | 365 |
| 1961.................... | 1,625 | 518 | 1,107 | 1,435 | 367 | 1,068 | 586 | 192 | 394 | 409 | 482 | 383 |
| 1962..................... | 1,680 | 555 | 1,126 | 1,478 | 389 | 1,088 | 635 | 202 | 433 | 429 | 518 | 397 |
| 1963.................... | 1,775 | 602 | 1,173 | 1,558 | 422 | 1,136 | 696 | 230 | 466 | 447 | 545 | 410 |
| 1964..................... | 1,873 | 656 | 1,217 | 1,639 | 460 | 1,179 | 761 | 258 | 504 | 464 | 560 | 427 |
| 1965..................... | 2,028 | 739 | 1,289 | 1,751 | 508 | 1,243 | 849 | 290 | 559 | 484 | 571 | 450 |
| 1966..................... | 2,211 | 866 | 1,344 | 1,864 | 575 | 1,289 | 975 | 353 | 622 | 522 | 614 | 483 |
| 1967..................... | 2,335 | 940 | 1,395 | 1,946 | 620 | 1,326 | 1,106 | 406 | 699 | 567 | 666 | 526 |
| 1968..................... | 2,495 | 1,037 | 1,458 | 2,085 | 694 | 1,391 | 1,257 | 477 | 780 | 602 | 687 | 544 |
| 1969..................... | 2,614 | 1,112 | 1,501 | 2,179 | 746 | 1,433 | 1,431 | 555 | 876 | 655 | 743 | 597 |
| 1970..................... | 2,755 | 1,182 | 1,573 | 2,302 | 803 | 1,499 | 1,612 | 630 | 982 | 700 | 797 | 605 |
| 1971.................... | 2,832 | 1,223 | 1,609 | 2,384 | 841 | 1,544 | 1,742 | 682 | 1,060 | 731 | 826 | 686 |
| 1972..................... | 2,957 | 1,267 | 1,690 | 2,487 | 867 | 1,619 | 1,937 | 747 | 1,190 | 778 | 871 | 734 |
| 1973.................... | 3,013 | 1,280 | 1,733 | 2,547 | 887 | 1,660 | 2,158 | 822 | 1,336 | 843 | 952 | 805 |
| 1974.................... | 3,155 | 1,357 | 1,798 | 2,653 | 929 | 1,725 | 2,410 | 933 | 1,477 | 906 | 1,023 | 855 |
| 1975..................... | 3,271 | 1,400 | 1,870 | 2,744 | 952 | 1,792 | 2,653 | 1,022 | 1,631 | 964 | 1,080 | 909 |
| 1976..................... | 3,343 | 1,434 | 1,910 | 2,799 | 973 | 1,827 | 2,894 | 1,112 | 1,782 | 1,031 | 1,163 | 975 |
| 1977.................... | 3,491 | 1,484 | 2,007 | 2,903 | 1,005 | 1,898 | 3,195 | 1,234 | 1,960 | 1,096 | 1,237 | 1,031 |
| 1978.................... | 3,539 | 1,508 | 2,032 | 2,966 | 1,016 | 1,950 | 3,483 | 1,333 | 2,150 | 1,167 | 1,311 | 1,102 |
| 1979.................... | 3,699 | 1,577 | 2,122 | 3,072 | 1,046 | 2,026 | 3,869 | 1,451 | 2,418 | 1,257 | 1,399 | 1,193 |
| 1980..................... | 3,753 | 1,599 | 2,154 | 3,106 | 1,063 | 2,044 | 4,285 | 1,608 | 2,677 | 1,373 | 1,523 | 1,305 |
| 1981..................... | 3,726 | 1,603 | 2,123 | 3,087 | 1,063 | 2,024 | 4,668 | 1,768 | 2,900 | 1,507 | 1,671 | 1,432 |
| 1982..................... | 3,747 | 1,616 | 2,131 | 3,083 | 1,051 | 2,032 | 5,028 | 1,874 | 3,154 | 1,625 | 1,789 | 1,551 |
| 1983..................... | 3,816 | 1,666 | 2,150 | 3,116 | 1,072 | 2,044 | 5,346 | 1,989 | 3,357 | 1,711 | 1,850 | 1,640 |
| 1984.................... | 3,898 | 1,708 | 2,190 | 3,177 | 1,091 | 2,086 | 5,815 | 2,178 | 3,637 | 1,825 | 1,991 | 1,740 |
| 1985..................... | 3,984 | 1,764 | 2,220 | 2,990 | 945 | 2,046 | 6,329 | 2,434 | 3,885 | 1,935 | 2,155 | 1,834 |
| 1986..................... | 4,068 | 1,800 | 2,267 | 3,437 | 1,256 | 2,181 | 6,801 | 2,583 | 4,227 | 2,052 | 2,263 | 1,956 |
| 1987..................... | 4,115 | 1,804 | 2,310 | 3,491 | 1,264 | 2,227 | 7,298 | 2,758 | 4,540 | 2,161 | 2,396 | 2,056 |
| 1988..................... | 4,236 | 1,854 | 2,381 | 3,606 | 1,309 | 2,297 | 7,842 | 2,929 | 4,914 | 2,260 | 2,490 | 2,158 |
| 1989..................... | 4,365 | 1,925 | 2,440 | 3,709 | 1,360 | 2,349 | 8,443 | 3,175 | 5,268 | 2,372 | 2,627 | 2,259 |
| 1990..................... | 4,503 | 1,984 | 2,519 | 3,840 | 1,418 | 2,432 | 9,083 | 3,426 | 5,657 | 2,472 | 2,732 | 2,359 |
| 1991..................... | 4,521 | 1,999 | 2,522 | 3,829 | 1,375 | 2,454 | 9,437 | 3,550 | 5,887 | 2,479 | 2,530 | 2,433 |
| 1992.................... | 4,595 | 2,050 | 2,545 | 3,856 | 1,384 | 2,472 | 9,828 | 3,774 | 6,054 | 2,562 | 2,607 | 2,521 |
| 1993.................... | 4,673 | 2,112 | 2,562 | 3,891 | 1,436 | 2,455 | 10,288 | 3,999 | 6,289 | 2,722 | 3,034 | 2,578 |
| 1994.................... | 4,694 | 2,115 | 2,579 | 3,917 | 1,442 | 2,475 | 10,666 | 4,177 | 6,489 | 2,776 | 3,073 | 2,640 |
| 1995..................... | 4,719 | 2,120 | 2,598 | 3,971 | 1,469 | 2,502 | 10,927 | 4,173 | 6,753 | 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 | 4,372 | 7,041 | 2,968 | 3,251 | 2,838 |
| 1998 (March)........ | 4,758 | 2,173 | 2,585 | 3,985 | 1,511 | 2,474 | 11,845 | 4,632 | 7,213 | 3,088 | 3,382 | 2,947 |
| 1999 (March) ........ | 4,818 | 2,229 | 2,588 | 4,034 | 1,541 | 2,493 | 12,564 | 4,957 | 7,608 | 3,236 | 3,544 | 3,087 |
| 2000 (March) ........ | 4,877 | 2,259 | 2,618 | 4,083 | 1,563 | 2,520 | 13,279 | 5,255 | 8,024 | 3,374 | 3,692 | 3,219 |
| 2001 (March)........ | 4,985 | 2,329 | 2,656 | 4,173 | 1,615 | 2,559 | 14,136 | 5,621 | 8,516 | 3,521 | 3,842 | 3,362 |
| 2002 (March) ........ | 5,072 | 2,414 | 2,658 | 4,223 | 1,659 | 2,564 | 14,838 | 5,997 | 8,841 | 3,657 | 4,007 | 3,479 |
| 2003 (March)........ | 5,043 | 2,413 | 2,630 | 4,191 | 1,656 | 2,534 | 15,116 | 6,154 | 8,962 | 3,751 | 4,115 | 3,566 |
| 2004 (March) ........ | 5,041 | 2,432 | 2,609 | 4,188 | 1,673 | 2,515 | 15,478 | 6,412 | 9,066 | 3,845 | 4,256 | 3,631 |
| 2005 (March) ........ | 5,078 | 2,459 | 2,620 | 4,209 | 1,684 | 2,525 | 16,062 | 6,669 | 9,393 | 3,966 | 4,390 | 3,745 |
| 2006 (March)........ | 5,128 | 2,493 | 2,635 | 4,251 | 1,708 | 2,542 | 16,769 | 6,961 | 9,809 | 4,098 | 4,505 | 3,883 |
| 2007 (March)........ | 5,200 | 2,538 | 2,663 | 4,307 | 1,740 | 2,566 | 17,789 | 7,419 | 10,370 | 4,276 | 4,670 | 4,063 |
| 2008 (March)........ | 5,270 | 2,593 | 2,677 | 4,363 | 1,780 | 2,582 | 18,726 | 7,883 | 10,843 | 4,445 | 4,853 | 4,222 |
| 2009 (March)........ | 5,346 | 2,649 | 2,697 | 4,408 | 1,814 | 2,594 | 19,425 | 8,279 | 11,146 | 4,565 | 5,007 | 4,320 |
| 2010 (March)........ | 5,326 | 2,669 | 2,656 | 4,378 | 1,824 | 2,554 | 19,579 | 8,516 | 11,063 | 4,620 | 5,111 | 4,342 |
| 2011 (March)........ | 5,314 | 2,704 | 2,609 | 4,359 | 1,847 | 2,512 | 19,972 | 8,813 | 11,159 | 4,735 | 5,233 | 4,446 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1953-2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html. Data users who create their own estimates from this table 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:

(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.

Table 8.2
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY FUNCTION: MARCH 2011

| 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... | 19,413 | 5,314 | 14,099 | 70,377,599 | 19,971,862 | 50,405,737 | 4,441 |
| Education: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Higher education ............................ | 3,165 | 2,550 | 615 | 9,871,541 | 8,215,120 | 1,656,421 | 5,283 |
| Instructional personnel only......... | 1,134 | 835 | 300 | 4,589,214 | 3,708,423 | 880,791 | 7,193 |
| Elementary/Secondary schools ......... | 7,845 | 61 | 7,784 | 26,318,319 | 222,795 | 26,095,524 | 4,026 |
| Instructional personnel only.......... | 5,312 | 43 | 5,269 | 20,741,744 | 180,906 | 20,560,838 | 4,517 |
| Libraries.......................................... | 187 | 1 | 186 | 422,452 | 1,813 | 420,639 | 3,688 |
| Other Education .............................. | 93 | 93 | 0 | 375,303 | 375,303 | 0 | 4,420 |
| Selected functions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Streets and Highways....................... | 534 | 230 | 304 | 2,134,442 | 986,331 | 1,148,112 | 4,188 |
| Public Welfare ................................. | 524 | 236 | 287 | 1,932,296 | 880,399 | 1,051,897 | 3,911 |
| Hospitals ........................................ | 1,054 | 426 | 627 | 4,520,207 | 1,862,796 | 2,657,412 | 4,674 |
| Police protection ............................. | 995 | 106 | 889 | 4,877,098 | 568,574 | 4,308,524 | 5,386 |
| Police Officers............................. | 716 | 67 | 648 | 3,963,967 | 416,954 | 3,547,014 | 5,800 |
| Fire protection................................. | 417 | 0 | 417 | 1,950,606 | 0 | 1,950,606 | 5,948 |
| Firefighters only........................... | 384 | 0 | 384 | 1,819,864 | 0 | 1,819,864 | 6,026 |
| Natural Resources........................... | 198 | 152 | 46 | 732,600 | 579,622 | 152,978 | 4,272 |
| Correction....................................... | 729 | 466 | 263 | 3,006,563 | 1,921,451 | 1,085,112 | 4,197 |
| Social Insurance ............................... | 91 | 91 | 0 | 364,565 | 362,780 | 1,785 | 4,185 |
| Financial Admin.............................. | 418 | 166 | 252 | 1,697,363 | 717,943 | 979,420 | 4,467 |
| Judicial and Legal ........................... | 442 | 177 | 265 | 2,039,336 | 903,361 | 1,135,974 | 4,935 |
| Other Government Admin................ | 403 | 58 | 344 | 1,193,051 | 243,669 | 949,382 | 4,515 |
| Utilities .......................................... | 509 | 38 | 470 | 2,515,874 | 221,372 | 2,294,503 | 5,221 |
| State Liquor stores .............................. | 12 | 12 | 0 | 30,228 | 30,228 | 0 | 3,427 |
| Other and unallocable......................... | 1,797 | 450 | 1,347 | 6,395,755 | 1,878,306 | 4,517,448 | 4,304 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html.

Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only. Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 8.3
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: MARCH 2011

| State or other jurisdiction | All employees (full-time and part-time) |  |  | Full-time equivalent employment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | State | Local | Total | State | Local |
| United States ..................... | 19,412,954 | 5,313,525 | 14,099,429 | 16,358,439 | 4,359,380 | 11,999,059 |
| Alabama ............................ | 321,458 | 108,827 | 212,631 | 284,778 | 89,768 | 195,010 |
| Alaska............................... | 63,925 | 30,236 | 33,689 | 54,743 | 26,747 | 27,996 |
| Arizona............................. | 332,212 | 85,187 | 247,025 | 280,795 | 68,786 | 212,009 |
| Arkansas............................ | 214,336 | 73,239 | 141,097 | 189,608 | 62,562 | 127,046 |
| California .......................... | 2,146,561 | 491,120 | 1,655,441 | 1,752,070 | 407,321 | 1,344,749 |
| Colorado........................... | 341,916 | 98,890 | 243,026 | 270,166 | 72,113 | 198,053 |
| Connecticut....................... | 220,875 | 76,824 | 144,051 | 185,209 | 62,090 | 123,119 |
| Delaware ........................... | 57,467 | 31,294 | 26,173 | 49,751 | 26,215 | 23,536 |
| Florida .............................. | 999,506 | 213,662 | 785,844 | 888,159 | 184,237 | 703,922 |
| Georgia.............................. | 576,609 | 154,380 | 422,229 | 509,276 | 123,627 | 385,649 |
| Hawaii............................... | 89,409 | 72,983 | 16,426 | 73,669 | 58,142 | 15,527 |
| Idaho................................. | 102,176 | 28,341 | 73,835 | 78,569 | 21,773 | 56,796 |
| Illinois............................... | 774,875 | 158,496 | 616,379 | 626,921 | 131,153 | 495,768 |
| Indiana.............................. | 402,205 | 118,093 | 284,112 | 329,503 | 89,796 | 239,707 |
| Iowa .................................. | 231,029 | 66,751 | 164,278 | 177,268 | 50,378 | 126,890 |
| Kansas ............................... | 239,636 | 54,741 | 184,895 | 196,847 | 43,555 | 153,292 |
| Kentucky ........................... | 289,714 | 96,775 | 192,939 | 246,859 | 81,493 | 165,366 |
| Louisiana .......................... | 321,922 | 99,787 | 222,135 | 281,597 | 84,402 | 197,195 |
| Maine................................. | 95,011 | 28,537 | 66,474 | 75,370 | 21,354 | 54,016 |
| Maryland ........................... | 346,196 | 91,823 | 254,373 | 307,031 | 86,714 | 220,317 |
| Massachusetts .................... | 378,136 | 114,104 | 264,032 | 320,738 | 92,033 | 228,705 |
| Michigan........................... | 571,684 | 186,173 | 385,511 | 456,578 | 144,921 | 311,657 |
| Minnesota.......................... | 353,779 | 99,404 | 254,375 | 277,179 | 79,672 | 197,507 |
| Mississippi ......................... | 215,266 | 64,905 | 150,361 | 191,995 | 57,656 | 134,339 |
| Missouri............................. | 377,881 | 101,735 | 276,146 | 317,310 | 87,361 | 229,949 |
| Montana ....................... | 73,476 | 26,831 | 46,645 | 57,874 | 20,795 | 37,079 |
| Nebraska ........................... | 145,329 | 37,060 | 108,269 | 120,974 | 32,065 | 88,909 |
| Nevada.............................. | 132,212 | 34,825 | 97,387 | 114,307 | 28,121 | 86,186 |
| New Hampshire .................. | 87,231 | 26,232 | 60,999 | 72,273 | 19,394 | 52,879 |
| New Jersey ........................ | 573,446 | 171,697 | 401,749 | 488,114 | 146,801 | 341,313 |
| New Mexico ....................... | 144,706 | 55,016 | 89,690 | 125,664 | 46,794 | 78,870 |
| New York........................... | 1,345,387 | 279,005 | 1,066,382 | 1,175,681 | 243,647 | 932,034 |
| North Carolina................... | 645,240 | 178,488 | 466,752 | 556,065 | 154,364 | 401,701 |
| North Dakota..................... | 59,500 | 24,760 | 34,740 | 45,047 | 18,592 | 26,455 |
| Ohio .................................. | 721,858 | 186,088 | 535,770 | 594,695 | 139,049 | 455,646 |
| Oklahoma.......................... | 247,750 | 86,893 | 160,857 | 214,757 | 68,339 | 146,418 |
| Oregon.............................. | 248,449 | 82,648 | 165,801 | 197,299 | 65,542 | 131,757 |
| Pennsylvania ...................... | 727,733 | 208,870 | 518,863 | 591,926 | 168,548 | 423,378 |
| Rhode Island...................... | 58,063 | 23,783 | 34,280 | 49,746 | 18,900 | 30,846 |
| South Carolina................... | 285,268 | 90,085 | 195,183 | 253,574 | 77,342 | 176,232 |
| South Dakota .................... | 61,637 | 18,831 | 42,806 | 45,851 | 14,458 | 31,393 |
| Tennessee ........................... | 370,658 | 103,867 | 266,791 | 327,457 | 86,215 | 241,242 |
| Texas.................................. | 1,624,167 | 363,533 | 1,260,634 | 1,450,198 | 318,370 | 1,131,828 |
| Utah ................................... | 199,600 | 70,256 | 129,344 | 147,591 | 53,501 | 94,090 |
| Vermont............................. | 47,234 | 15,846 | 31,388 | 39,649 | 14,419 | 25,230 |
| Virginia............................. | 515,632 | 160,028 | 355,604 | 438,837 | 124,930 | 313,907 |
| Washington........................ | 424,299 | 154,785 | 269,514 | 346,367 | 121,136 | 225,231 |
| West Virginia...................... | 118,761 | 48,334 | 70,427 | 103,701 | 39,882 | 63,819 |
| Wisconsin .......................... | 384,059 | 103,489 | 280,570 | 283,568 | 70,891 | 212,677 |
| Wyoming ........................... | 64,055 | 15,968 | 48,087 | 52,732 | 13,416 | 39,316 |
| District of Columbia............ | 43,418 |  | 43,418 | 42,502 |  | 42,502 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html.

Data users who create their own estimates from this table 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.

Table 8.4
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS
OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: MARCH 2011

| 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 <br> government | Local governments | State government | Local government | All | Education employees | Other |
| United States ....... | \$70,377,599 | \$19,971,862 | \$50,405,737 | 28\% | $72 \%$ | \$4,441 | \$4,278 | \$4,621 |
| Alabama .............. | 991,534 | 364,100 | 627,434 | 37\% | 63\% | 3,537 | 3,498 | 3,577 |
| Alaska................. | 275,423 | 138,369 | 137,054 | 50\% | 50\% | 5,176 | 4,868 | 5,441 |
| Arizona............... | 1,134,536 | 286,284 | 848,253 | 25\% | 75\% | 4,173 | 3,798 | 4,582 |
| Arkansas.............. | 584,967 | 240,165 | 344,802 | 41\% | 59\% | 3,118 | 3,152 | 3,071 |
| California ............ | 9,858,934 | 2,402,404 | 7,456,531 | 24\% | 76\% | 5,930 | 5,547 | 6,252 |
| Colorado.............. | 1,166,934 | 354,879 | 812,055 | 30\% | 70\% | 4,466 | 4,173 | 4,760 |
| Connecticut .......... | 963,706 | 350,952 | 612,754 | 36\% | 64\% | 5,425 | 5,272 | 5,628 |
| Delaware ............. | 209,644 | 109,286 | 100,358 | 52\% | 48\% | 4,396 | 4,964 | 3,941 |
| Florida ................. | 3,449,850 | 706,918 | 2,742,932 | 20\% | 80\% | 3,975 | 3,510 | 4,401 |
| Georgia................ | 1,791,568 | 476,059 | 1,315,509 | 27\% | 73\% | 3,566 | 3,692 | 3,397 |
| Hawaii................. | 307,034 | 231,411 | 75,623 | 75\% | 25\% | 4,223 | 3,984 | 4,453 |
| Idaho.................... | 274,395 | 93,059 | 181,336 | 34\% | 66\% | 3,616 | 3,236 | 4,046 |
| Illinois................. | 2,929,637 | 658,956 | 2,270,681 | 22\% | 78\% | 4,920 | 4,713 | 5,176 |
| Indiana................ | 1,201,880 | 347,445 | 854,435 | 29\% | 71\% | 3,780 | 3,861 | 3,668 |
| Iowa ..................... | 730,599 | 260,866 | 469,733 | 36\% | 64\% | 4,403 | 4,256 | 4,591 |
| Kansas ................. | 687,234 | 178,377 | 508,857 | 26\% | 74\% | 3,590 | 3,527 | 3,678 |
| Kentucky ............. | 809,537 | 304,186 | 505,351 | 38\% | 62\% | 3,357 | 3,283 | 3,476 |
| Louisiana............. | 1,000,182 | 352,545 | 647,636 | 35\% | 65\% | 3,643 | 3,537 | 3,748 |
| Maine.................. | 240,537 | 87,046 | 153,491 | 36\% | 64\% | 3,234 | 2,802 | 3,978 |
| Maryland ............. | 1,496,593 | 405,812 | 1,090,781 | 27\% | 73\% | 5,005 | 5,205 | 4,775 |
| Massachusetts ...... | 1,559,717 | 461,472 | 1,098,245 | 30\% | 70\% | 5,000 | 4,812 | 5,215 |
| Michigan.............. | 2,070,672 | 714,485 | 1,356,188 | 35\% | 65\% | 4,855 | 4,984 | 4,678 |
| Minnesota............ | 1,249,718 | 409,555 | 840,163 | 33\% | 67\% | 4,788 | 4,743 | 4,842 |
| Mississippi ........... | 606,254 | 207,128 | 399,125 | 34\% | 66\% | 3,186 | 3,182 | 3,191 |
| Missouri............... | 1,100,836 | 300,023 | 800,813 | 27\% | 73\% | 3,552 | 3,589 | 3,511 |
| Montana .............. | 208,636 | 81,145 | 127,490 | 39\% | 61\% | 3,790 | 3,732 | 3,851 |
| Nebraska ............. | 463,992 | 121,975 | 342,017 | 26\% | 74\% | 4,000 | 3,849 | 4,167 |
| Nevada................ | 544,610 | 132,040 | 412,570 | 24\% | 76\% | 5,057 | 4,447 | 5,565 |
| New Hampshire ... | 278,744 | 84,735 | 194,009 | 30\% | 70\% | 4,078 | 3,897 | 4,343 |
| New Jersey ........... | 2,651,583 | 847,805 | 1,803,778 | 32\% | 68\% | 5,629 | 5,733 | 5,510 |
| New Mexico ......... | 446,701 | 178,396 | 268,305 | 40\% | 60\% | 3,638 | 3,513 | 3,784 |
| New York............. | 6,289,257 | 1,365,435 | 4,923,822 | 22\% | 78\% | 5,491 | 5,294 | 5,652 |
| North Carolina..... | 1,988,212 | 588,529 | 1,399,683 | 30\% | 70\% | 3,662 | 3,478 | 3,861 |
| North Dakota....... | 167,251 | 75,873 | 91,377 | 45\% | 55\% | 3,851 | 4,011 | 3,648 |
| Ohio .................... | 2,470,876 | 653,416 | 1,817,460 | 26\% | 74\% | 4,357 | 4,387 | 4,323 |
| Oklahoma............ | 706,288 | 261,291 | 444,998 | 37\% | 63\% | 3,337 | 3,212 | 3,505 |
| Oregon................ | 867,511 | 300,712 | 566,799 | 35\% | 65\% | 4,523 | 4,250 | 4,773 |
| Pennsylvania ........ | 2,560,498 | 776,729 | 1,783,770 | 30\% | 70\% | 4,459 | 4,614 | 4,276 |
| Rhode Island........ | 249,792 | 100,292 | 149,500 | 40\% | 60\% | 5,226 | 5,275 | 5,176 |
| South Carolina..... | 886,073 | 287,484 | 598,589 | 32\% | 68\% | 3,541 | 3,598 | 3,480 |
| South Dakota....... | 150,276 | 55,023 | 95,253 | 37\% | 63\% | 3,397 | 3,324 | 3,489 |
| Tennessee ............ | 1,094,360 | 312,199 | 782,161 | 29\% | 71\% | 3,410 | 3,282 | 3,540 |
| Texas................... | 5,440,869 | 1,364,972 | 4,075,897 | 25\% | 75\% | 3,822 | 3,755 | 3,922 |
| Utah.................... | 542,703 | 226,634 | 316,069 | 42\% | 58\% | 3,877 | 3,779 | 3,993 |
| Vermont............... | 156,140 | 66,640 | 89,500 | 43\% | 57\% | 4,042 | 3,882 | 4,317 |
| Virginia................ | 1,719,775 | 531,401 | 1,188,374 | 31\% | 69\% | 4,015 | 3,956 | 4,093 |
| Washington.......... | 1,786,283 | 590,630 | 1,195,653 | 33\% | 67\% | 5,416 | 5,320 | 5,480 |
| West Virginia........ | 343,771 | 141,859 | 201,912 | 41\% | 59\% | 3,364 | 3,655 | 3,003 |
| Wisconsin ............ | 1,207,566 | 328,658 | 878,908 | 27\% | 73\% | 4,544 | 4,567 | 4,513 |
| Wyoming .............. | 209,393 | 56,206 | 153,187 | 27\% | 73\% | 4,138 | 4,191 | 4,092 |
| Dist. of Columbia.. | 254,517 | 0 | 254,517 | 0\% | 100\% | 6,068 | 5,758 | 6,141 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html.

Data users who create their own estimates from this table 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.

Table 8.5
STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT) FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: 2011

| State | All functions | Education |  | Selected functions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | inancial |  |
|  |  | Higher education <br> (a) | Other education <br> (b) | Highways | Public welfare | Hospitals | Corrections | Police protection | Natural resources | and other governmental administration | Judicial and legal administration |
| United States ....... | 4,359,380 | 1,712,523 | 134,384 | 225,003 | 232,198 | 399,219 | 462,549 | 104,506 | 137,735 | 215,218 | 172,177 |
| Alabama. | 89,768 | 38,411 | 3,044 | 4,717 | 4,366 | 12,187 | 5,456 | 1,604 | 2,113 | 3,191 | 3,340 |
| Alaska................. | 26,747 | 5,412 | 3,539 | 3,128 | 1,890 | 243 | 1,932 | 673 | 2,376 | 1,924 | 1,455 |
| Arizona............... | 68,786 | 30,056 | 3,204 | 2,736 | 4,817 | 653 | 10,113 | 1,910 | 2,061 | 3,685 | 2,069 |
| Arkansas.............. | 62,562 | 25,127 | 1,406 | 3,449 | 4,010 | 6,810 | 5,392 | 1,228 | 1,955 | 2,827 | 1,453 |
| California ............ | 407,321 | 158,229 | 4,342 | 20,310 | 3,511 | 43,390 | 60,007 | 11,564 | 14,926 | 28,667 | 6,485 |
| Colorado.............. | 72,113 | 37,557 | 1,344 | 3,018 | 2,136 | 5,281 | 7,516 | 1,507 | 1,698 | 2,472 | 4,453 |
| Connecticut.......... | 62,090 | 18,237 | 2,449 | 2,944 | 5,739 | 6,538 | 7,081 | 1,865 | 826 | 3,885 | 4,824 |
| Delaware ............. | 26,215 | 8,124 | 352 | 1,541 | 1,595 | 1,571 | 2,899 | 1,000 | 503 | 1,214 | 1,749 |
| Florida ................. | 184,237 | 55,882 | 3,070 | 7,430 | 10,082 | 3,809 | 30,382 | 4,287 | 9,625 | 8,264 | 19,984 |
| Georgia................ | 123,627 | 55,329 | 3,163 | 5,052 | 8,542 | 7,202 | 17,390 | 1,931 | 4,043 | 4,516 | 3,654 |
| Hawaii................. | 58,142 | 9,965 | 27,534 | 839 | 439 | 4,560 | 2,300 | 0 | 1,047 | 1,458 | 2,435 |
| Idaho................... | 21,773 | 8,298 | 423 | 1,604 | 1,580 | 610 | 1,942 | 452 | 1,850 | 1,605 | 481 |
| Illinois................. | 131,153 | 61,990 | 2,114 | 6,820 | 9,072 | 11,054 | 11,693 | 3,544 | 3,470 | 7,157 | 2,644 |
| Indiana................. | 89,796 | 58,127 | 1,055 | 3,840 | 4,554 | 2,202 | 6,286 | 1,919 | 2,224 | 2,722 | 1,411 |
| Iowa .................... | 50,378 | 22,749 | 1,154 | 2,284 | 2,823 | 7,898 | 3,084 | 977 | 1,574 | 1,494 | 2,189 |
| Kansas ................. | 43,555 | 19,916 | 663 | 3,249 | 2,239 | 2,474 | 3,424 | 1,095 | 823 | 2,573 | 2,072 |
| Kentucky ............. | 81,493 | 37,776 | 1,928 | 4,544 | 5,838 | 5,242 | 4,183 | 2,308 | 2,950 | 3,002 | 5,111 |
| Louisiana............. | 84,402 | 29,455 | 4,578 | 4,633 | 5,304 | 13,207 | 6,571 | 1,757 | 4,260 | 4,792 | 1,660 |
| Maine.................. | 21,354 | 7,354 | 233 | 2,141 | 3,381 | 474 | 1,224 | 526 | 921 | 1,511 | 680 |
| Maryland ............. | 86,714 | 28,056 | 2,003 | 4,526 | 6,430 | 3,906 | 12,328 | 2,278 | 2,039 | 4,593 | 5,057 |
| Massachusetts ...... | 92,033 | 31,211 | 1,169 | 2,374 | 6,921 | 5,766 | 5,893 | 6,038 | 1,197 | 5,487 | 8,989 |
| Michigan.............. | 144,921 | 75,807 | 560 | 2,598 | 10,365 | 18,908 | 14,451 | 2,365 | 3,586 | 5,294 | 1,361 |
| Minnesota............ | 79,672 | 36,951 | 3,957 | 4,668 | 2,845 | 4,720 | 4,201 | 1,029 | 3,046 | 3,868 | 3,456 |
| Mississippi ........... | 57,656 | 19,497 | 1,531 | 3,346 | 2,922 | 12,280 | 3,174 | 1,179 | 3,028 | 1,860 | 713 |
| Missouri............... | 87,361 | 28,626 | 1,688 | 6,086 | 7,318 | 10,460 | 12,251 | 2,450 | 2,406 | 4,021 | 3,993 |
| Montana .............. | 20,795 | 7,288 | 397 | 2,124 | 1,717 | 613 | 1,314 | 468 | 1,528 | 1,668 | 684 |
| Nebraska ............. | 32,065 | 12,497 | 562 | 2,108 | 2,378 | 3,844 | 2,875 | 753 | 2,146 | 1,102 | 726 |
| Nevada................ | 28,121 | 9,910 | 136 | 1,781 | 1,684 | 1,362 | 3,523 | 993 | 979 | 2,542 | 741 |
| New Hampshire ... | 19,394 | 6,898 | 324 | 1,882 | 1,571 | 676 | 1,121 | 506 | 381 | 1,131 | 930 |
| New Jersey ........... | 146,801 | 33,467 | 18,759 | 5,897 | 8,908 | 17,646 | 9,180 | 4,147 | 1,971 | 6,855 | 13,137 |
| New Mexico ......... | 46,794 | 18,975 | 931 | 2,059 | 1,718 | 7,486 | 3,773 | 504 | 982 | 1,151 | 3,156 |
| New York............. | 243,647 | 52,179 | 4,021 | 11,463 | 4,717 | 43,779 | 31,800 | 6,140 | 3,076 | 16,567 | 19,411 |
| North Carolina..... | 154,364 | 65,543 | 2,904 | 10,984 | 1,265 | 20,040 | 21,175 | 3,422 | 4,655 | 5,942 | 6,546 |
| North Dakota....... | 18,592 | 9,037 | 273 | 1,096 | 529 | 921 | 772 | 186 | 789 | 1,000 | 571 |
| Ohio .................... | 139,049 | 68,944 | 2,304 | 6,930 | 2,795 | 15,759 | 15,261 | 2,523 | 2,669 | 7,916 | 2,857 |
| Oklahoma... | 68,339 | 30,270 | 1,818 | 2,956 | 6,298 | 1,908 | 4,864 | 1,885 | 1,946 | 2,255 | 2,774 |
| Oregon................ | 65,542 | 23,499 | 674 | 3,911 | 7,587 | 6,513 | 5,136 | 1,339 | 2,526 | 5,141 | 3,063 |
| Pennsylvania ........ | 168,548 | 60,917 | 4,220 | 14,739 | 11,771 | 11,562 | 18,666 | 6,620 | 6,333 | 10,845 | 3,008 |
| Rhode Island........ | 18,900 | 5,696 | 1,123 | 752 | 1,266 | 774 | 1,538 | 304 | 418 | 1,419 | 1,159 |
| South Carolina..... | 77,342 | 29,383 | 3,047 | 4,629 | 4,926 | 6,941 | 7,458 | 1,930 | 1,983 | 4,327 | 768 |
| South Dakota ....... | 14,458 | 5,460 | 376 | 982 | 1,057 | 953 | 852 | 322 | 1,104 | 775 | 623 |
| Tennessee ............ | 86,215 | 34,732 | 2,142 | 4,009 | 7,798 | 3,492 | 6,953 | 1,706 | 3,841 | 4,175 | 2,457 |
| Texas ................... | 318,370 | 132,076 | 4,836 | 13,403 | 23,049 | 25,421 | 43,403 | 6,603 | 11,111 | 9,224 | 5,706 |
| Utah .................... | 53,501 | 26,476 | 1,110 | 1,602 | 2,862 | 7,028 | 3,068 | 814 | 1,336 | 2,747 | 1,624 |
| Vermont.............. | 14,419 | 5,496 | 495 | 1,010 | 1,319 | 288 | 1,059 | 451 | 556 | 1,051 | 669 |
| Virginia................ | 124,930 | 55,499 | 2,832 | 7,028 | 2,779 | 14,606 | 13,929 | 2,934 | 2,757 | 4,867 | 3,635 |
| Washington.......... | 121,136 | 54,642 | 2,050 | 7,344 | 9,393 | 10,502 | 9,072 | 2,242 | 5,027 | 4,237 | 1,925 |
| West Virginia........ | 39,882 | 13,522 | 1,319 | 5,196 | 3,367 | 1,787 | 3,427 | 1,030 | 1,943 | 2,297 | 1,545 |
| Wisconsin ............ | 70,891 | 38,263 | 990 | 1,393 | 1,949 | 3,135 | 9,764 | 899 | 2,126 | 3,173 | 2,178 |
| Wyoming ............. | 13,416 | 3,712 | 238 | 1,848 | 776 | 738 | 1,393 | 299 | 1,005 | 729 | 566 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html. Data users who create their own estimates from this table 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.

Table 8.6
STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,
BY STATE: MARCH 2011
(In thousands of dollars)

| State | All <br> functions | Education |  | Selected functions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Higher education <br> (a) | Other education (b) | Highways | Public welfare | Hospitals | Corrections | Police protection | Natural resources | and other governmental administration | Judicial and legal administration |
| United States ...... | \$19,971,862 | \$8,215,120 | \$598,097 | \$986,331 | \$880,399 | \$1,862,796 | \$1,921,451 | \$568,574 | \$579,622 | \$961,613 | \$903,361 |
| Alabama ............. | 364,100 | 170,791 | 11,147 | 16,056 | 14,954 | 49,637 | 17,579 | 6,151 | 7,933 | 14,075 | 15,148 |
| Alaska................ | 138,369 | 29,890 | 14,340 | 17,201 | 8,078 | 1,316 | 9,690 | 4,062 | 12,442 | 10,348 | 8,502 |
| Arizona.............. | 286,284 | 140,090 | 10,541 | 11,220 | 15,617 | 2,639 | 37,458 | 9,736 | 7,838 | 14,346 | 9,475 |
| Arkansas............. | 240,165 | 106,883 | 5,211 | 12,555 | 12,825 | 24,799 | 16,034 | 4,683 | 6,963 | 10,943 | 5,971 |
| California ............ | 2,402,404 | 923,531 | 20,324 | 138,476 | 16,014 | 322,594 | 372,329 | 79,249 | 73,916 | 131,674 | 41,110 |
| Colorado............. | 354,879 | 194,926 | 6,280 | 13,976 | 9,238 | 21,689 | 31,630 | 8,298 | 8,928 | 11,631 | 22,151 |
| Connecticut........ | 350,952 | 101,504 | 14,096 | 17,220 | 31,811 | 39,219 | 39,280 | 10,975 | 4,164 | 20,755 | 28,748 |
| Delaware ............ | 109,286 | 39,172 | 2,012 | 5,045 | 5,418 | 5,281 | 10,890 | 6,117 | 1,902 | 4,437 | 7,879 |
| Florida ............... | 706,918 | 273,723 | 10,416 | 30,128 | 29,705 | 11,423 | 91,858 | 16,942 | 31,997 | 29,244 | 78,609 |
| Georgia............... | 476,059 | 254,317 | 13,060 | 16,030 | 26,188 | 20,446 | 46,710 | 7,457 | 12,690 | 17,589 | 16,044 |
| Hawaii................ | 231,411 | 47,122 | 99,555 | 3,473 | 1,610 | 20,574 | 9,397 | 0 | 4,537 | 5,456 | 10,169 |
| Idaho.................. | 93,059 | 33,362 | 2,216 | 5,647 | 5,581 | 1,961 | 8,908 | 1,841 | 8,569 | 7,313 | 3,825 |
| Illinois................ | 658,956 | 278,448 | 9,219 | 39,009 | 49,441 | 54,829 | 63,709 | 24,006 | 14,597 | 39,491 | 22,642 |
| Indiana............... | 347,445 | 233,808 | 3,958 | 12,715 | 15,020 | 7,016 | 19,107 | 7,972 | 8,117 | 11,011 | 9,244 |
| Iowa ................... | 260,866 | 120,316 | 5,838 | 10,667 | 12,528 | 44,270 | 14,329 | 5,239 | 8,107 | 7,143 | 11,522 |
| Kansas ....... | 178,377 | 93,352 | 2,815 | 11,370 | 7,286 | 7,527 | 10,557 | 4,717 | 3,306 | 9,609 | 8,823 |
| Kentucky ............ | 304,186 | 155,767 | 7,521 | 13,694 | 17,390 | 21,333 | 10,886 | 9,005 | 10,255 | 11,850 | 17,932 |
| Louisiana ............. | 352,545 | 127,430 | 19,472 | 18,723 | 19,390 | 52,113 | 25,539 | 9,345 | 17,615 | 20,762 | 7,345 |
| Maine................. | 87,046 | 29,497 | 894 | 7,781 | 12,861 | 2,034 | 5,144 | 2,325 | 4,027 | 6,357 | 3,608 |
| Maryland ............. | 405,812 | 148,979 | 9,180 | 19,746 | 25,327 | 15,739 | 50,653 | 11,539 | 9,983 | 21,133 | 26,504 |
| Massachusetts ..... | 461,472 | 149,095 | 6,656 | 11,490 | 34,838 | 24,261 | 29,738 | 38,653 | 6,711 | 27,401 | 46,153 |
| Michigan............. | 714,485 | 376,966 | 2,994 | 13,152 | 46,301 | 89,258 | 71,632 | 13,973 | 16,762 | 27,111 | 9,471 |
| Minnesota........... | 409,555 | 205,856 | 22,325 | 22,568 | 10,778 | 20,698 | 18,085 | 4,970 | 14,163 | 18,443 | 17,971 |
| Mississippi ........... | 207,128 | 84,351 | 4,927 | 9,560 | 9,553 | 40,431 | 8,338 | 3,885 | 9,087 | 6,738 | 4,148 |
| Missouri.............. | 300,023 | 118,472 | 5,478 | 20,653 | 18,776 | 32,648 | 31,784 | 9,882 | 7,546 | 14,284 | 14,651 |
| Montana ............. | 81,145 | 27,944 | 1,588 | 9,139 | 5,788 | 2,019 | 5,623 | 2,019 | 5,904 | 6,124 | 3,003 |
| Nebraska ............ | 121,975 | 50,154 | 2,396 | 7,943 | 7,096 | 14,267 | 9,554 | 3,501 | 7,368 | 4,334 | 3,485 |
| Nevada............... | 132,040 | 49,179 | 670 | 7,858 | 6,343 | 6,367 | 15,750 | 5,443 | 4,495 | 11,396 | 4,933 |
| New Hampshire... | 84,735 | 33,618 | 1,384 | 7,242 | 6,101 | 2,805 | 4,869 | 2,530 | 1,729 | 5,114 | 3,651 |
| New Jersey .......... | 847,805 | 215,320 | 118,020 | 30,013 | 48,741 | 80,916 | 55,711 | 29,691 | 11,524 | 35,675 | 80,284 |
| New Mexico ........ | 178,396 | 70,640 | 3,669 | 7,257 | 5,819 | 30,076 | 12,806 | 2,800 | 3,869 | 4,866 | 13,238 |
| New York............ | 1,365,435 | 271,289 | 20,973 | 61,268 | 23,164 | 225,543 | 173,276 | 49,887 | 16,517 | 81,989 | 132,940 |
| North Carolina.... | 588,529 | 247,787 | 12,460 | 36,540 | 4,546 | 81,776 | 66,547 | 15,316 | 18,422 | 26,517 | 30,943 |
| North Dakota...... | 75,873 | 38,728 | 1,020 | 4,832 | 1,686 | 2,740 | 2,756 | 904 | 2,901 | 4,302 | 2,781 |
| Ohio ................... | 653,416 | 319,114 | 11,450 | 31,453 | 14,514 | 76,967 | 64,810 | 12,688 | 11,123 | 39,932 | 16,487 |
| Oklahoma........... | 261,291 | 127,506 | 6,372 | 9,978 | 18,351 | 6,378 | 15,329 | 8,184 | 6,567 | 8,483 | 12,083 |
| Oregon............... | 300,712 | 111,551 | 2,968 | 18,267 | 28,175 | 37,425 | 22,249 | 6,663 | 9,974 | 21,543 | 14,136 |
| Pennsylvania ....... | 776,729 | 313,028 | 17,712 | 56,522 | 46,322 | 40,742 | 83,283 | 38,535 | 29,539 | 46,036 | 22,065 |
| Rhode Island....... | 100,292 | 27,527 | 5,689 | 3,742 | 6,994 | 4,213 | 10,233 | 2,079 | 2,323 | 7,393 | 6,627 |
| South Carolina.... | 287,484 | 130,658 | 10,687 | 14,457 | 13,353 | 20,883 | 21,118 | 6,862 | 6,107 | 14,482 | 3,695 |
| South Dakota ...... | 55,023 | 21,832 | 1,340 | 3,719 | 3,489 | 3,145 | 2,678 | 1,204 | 4,309 | 3,203 | 2,617 |
| Tennessee ........... | 312,199 | 135,574 | 7,649 | 12,583 | 24,689 | 12,711 | 19,667 | 7,112 | 14,184 | 16,736 | 12,606 |
| Texas.................. | 1,364,972 | 662,860 | 21,404 | 56,310 | 71,158 | 115,041 | 128,038 | 30,577 | 48,838 | 40,181 | 28,941 |
| Utah .................... | 226,634 | 121,086 | 4,635 | 6,745 | 10,026 | 27,373 | 10,799 | 3,245 | 4,870 | 12,477 | 7,476 |
| Vermont.............. | 66,640 | 27,055 | 2,217 | 4,600 | 5,554 | 1,289 | 4,363 | 2,386 | 2,644 | 4,894 | 2,867 |
| Virginia............... | 531,401 | 261,956 | 12,412 | 28,779 | 10,791 | 57,049 | 43,056 | 13,467 | 12,705 | 19,977 | 17,108 |
| Washington......... | 590,630 | 261,571 | 9,231 | 38,196 | 41,310 | 59,437 | 41,501 | 11,963 | 21,419 | 20,562 | 10,923 |
| West Virginia....... | 141,859 | 59,709 | 5,672 | 15,818 | 8,760 | 4,647 | 9,092 | 4,043 | 6,393 | 7,291 | 6,605 |
| Wisconsin ........... | 328,658 | 175,681 | 4,835 | 7,267 | 7,979 | 12,799 | 42,238 | 5,074 | 9,494 | 15,391 | 13,224 |
| Wyoming ............ | 56,206 | 16,105 | 1,168 | 7,650 | 3,122 | 2,452 | 4,842 | 1,376 | 4,250 | 3,569 | 3,001 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html. Data users who create their own estimates from this table 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.

Table 8.7
STATE EMPLOYEES：PAID HOLIDAYS＊＊

| State or other jurisdiction |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \text { E } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Lincoln＇s Birthday | President's Day (c) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & \text { E } \\ & \text { B } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | （1） E 0 0 0 0 0 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & \text { a } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \text { o } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { B 心 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \text { है } \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 . ~ \\ & 0 . ~ \\ & \text { む̀ } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { 太 } \\ & 0 \\ & \vdots \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ono } \\ & \text { む } \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{h})$ | ．．． |  | $\star$（i） | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | （k） | （k） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Alaska．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Arizona．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ |  | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  | ．．． | ．．． |  |
| Arkansas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$（h） | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$（i） | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | （k） | Before | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| California ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Colorado．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Connecticut ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |  |
| Delaware ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Florida ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\star$ |
| Georgia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | （1） | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | （1） | （1） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Hawaii．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Idaho．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$（h） | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Illinois．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | （m） | $\ldots$ | （m） | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | （m） | （m） | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ |
| Iowa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Kansas ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\star$ |
| Kentucky ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{n})$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star(\mathrm{t})$ | $\ldots$ |
| Louisiana．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ＊ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star(\mathrm{u})$ | $\star$ |
| Maine．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Maryland ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | ＊ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ＊ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$（aa） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Massachusetts ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\star$ |
| Michigan．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Before | Before | $\star(\mathrm{z})$ |  |
| Minnesota．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\star$ |
| Mississippi ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$（h） | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star(\mathrm{v})$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | （k） | （k） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Missouri．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Montana ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  |
| Nebraska ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Nevada．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ＊ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$（cc） | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\star$ |
| New Hampshire ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$（h） | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| New Jersey ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ＊ | $\ldots$ | ＊ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | （o） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | （o） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | （w） | $\ldots$ |
| New York．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | （j） | ．．． | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ＊ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ． | ．．． | $\star$ | $\ldots$ |
| North Carolina．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | （x） | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| North Dakota．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ．．． | （p） | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． |
| Ohio．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ＊ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Oklahoma．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Before | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Oregon．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Pennsylvania ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | ＊ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Rhode Island．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\star$ | ＊ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| South Carolina．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ＊ |  | $\star$ | ＊ | Both | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| South Dakota ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | （y） | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Tennessee ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | （q） | $\star$ | （q） |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Texas．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | （r） | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | Both | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Utah ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Vermont．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |  | $\star$ | （dd） | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Virginia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | （ee） | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Washington．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\star$ |
| West Virginia．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | （s） | （s） | $\star$ | $\star$ |
| Wisconsin ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | Before | Before | ．．． | $\ldots$ |
| Wyoming ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Dist．of Columbia ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| American Samoa ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Guam ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | ．．． | $\star$ |
| No．Mariana Islands ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | $\star$ | ．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | （ff） | $\star$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | ．．． | $\ldots$ | $\star$ |
| Puerto Rico．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\cdots$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\star$ | $\ldots$ | Before | $\cdots$ | ． | $\star$ |
| U．S．Virgin Islands ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\star$ | ＊ | $\ldots$ | ＊ | $\ldots$ | ＊ | ＊ | （gg） | $\star$ | ． | （bb） | ． | $\ldots$ | ＊ |

See footnotes at end of table．

## STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS** — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel office websites, January 2013.
**Holidays in addition to any other authorized paid personal leave granted state employees.
Note: In some states, the governor may proclaim additional holidays or select from a number of holidays for observance by state employees. In some states, the list of paid holidays is determined by the personnel department at the beginning of each year; as a result, the number of holidays may change from year to year. Number of paid holidays may also vary across some employee classifications. If a holiday falls on a weekend, generally employees get the day preceding or following.

Key:
$\star$ - Paid holiday granted.
... - Paid holiday not granted.
(a) New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.
(b) Third Monday in January.
(c) Generally, third Monday in February; Washington's Birthday or President's Day. In some states the holiday is called President's Day or Washington-Lincoln Day. Most frequently, this day recognizes George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.
(d) Last Monday in May in all states indicated, except Vermont where holiday is observed on May 30. Generally, states follow the federal government's observance (last Monday in May) rather than the traditional Memorial Day (May 30).
(e) Second Monday in October.
(f) General election day only, unless otherwise indicated. In Indiana, primary and general election days.
(g) Additional holidays:

Alabama-Mardi Gras Day (Baldwin and Mobile counties only)(day before Ash Wednesday), Confederate Memorial Day (fourth Monday in April), Jefferson Davis' Birthday (first Monday in June).

Alaska - Seward's Day (last Monday in March), Alaska Day (October 18).
Arkansas-Employee is granted one holiday to observe his or her birthday.
California - César Chávez Day (March 31), one personal holiday (employees become eligible for a personal holiday once they have completed six months of state employment).

Colorado-State employees may have César Chávez Day (March 31) off in lieu of any other legal holiday that occurs on a weekday in the same fiscal year.

Delaware-Eligible employees are granted two floating holidays per calendar year, Return Day after 12:00 noon (second day after a general election) in Sussex County only.
Florida-Full-time employees are entitled to one personal holiday each year. Personal holidays are credited to eligible employees on July 1, and must be taken by the employee by June 30 of each year.
Georgia-Confederate Memorial Day (fourth Monday in April).
Hawaii-Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole Day (March 26), King Kamehameha I Day (June 11), Statehood Day (third Friday in August). Iowa-State employees are granted two days of paid leave each year to be added to the vacation allowance and accrued under certain provisions.
Kansas-One discretionary holiday that can be used any time during the calendar year.

Louisiana-Mardi Gras Day (Tuesday before Ash Wednesday), Inauguration Day (every four years, in Baton Rouge only).

Maine-Patriot's Day (third Monday in April).
Maryland-Service reduction days in 2013 include May 24, August 30, November 27, December 24 and December 31. Due to budget constraints, state operations are curtailed on service reduction days.

Massachusetts-Patriot's Day (third Monday in April), Evacuation Day (March 17-Suffolk County only), Bunker Hill Day (June 17-Suffolk County only).
Minnesota-Regular and temporary employees with at least six months of employment shall receive two floating holidays each payroll year.
Mississippi-Confederate Memorial Day (last Monday in April).
Missouri-Harry Truman's Birthday (May 8).
Nebraska-Arbor Day (last Friday in April).
Nevada-Nevada Day (last Friday in October).
New Hampshire - Employees who are employed on a full-time basis are eligible for two floating holidays.
Rhode Island-Victory Day (second Monday in August).
South Carolina-Confederate Memorial Day (May 10).

Texas - The following are partial staffing holidays: Confederate Heroes Day (January 19), Texas Independence Day (March 2), San Jacinto Day (April 21), Emancipation Day in Texas (June 19) and Lyndon Baines Johnson Day (August 27). Staff offices are scheduled to be open on partial staffing holidays and optional holidays. An employee may observe optional holidays in lieu of any partial staffing holiday on which state offices are required to be open to conduct public business. Optional holidays include César Chávez Day (March 31), Good Friday, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

Utah-Pioneer Day (July 24).
Vermont-Town Meeting Day (first Tuesday in March), Bennington Battle Day (August 16).

Virginia - Lee-Jackson Day (Friday preceding the third Monday in January). State offices will close at noon on the day before Thanksgiving. Washington-One additional paid holiday per calendar year.
West Virginia - West Virginia Day (June 20).
District of Columbia-Presidential Inauguration Day (January 20) and District of Columbia Emancipation Day (April 16).
American Samoa-American Samoa Flag Day (April 17), Manu'a Cession Day (July 16).
Guam - Liberation Day (July 21), All Souls' Day (November 2) and Our Lady of Camarin Day (December 8).
Northern Mariana Islands-Commonwealth Covenant Day (March 25), Citizenship Day (November 4) and Constitution Day (December 8).

Puerto Rico - Three Kings Day (January 6), Birthday of Eugenio Maria de Hostos (second Monday in January), Birthday of Luis Muñoz Marin (February 18), Emancipation Day (March 22), Birthday of Jose de Diego (third Monday in April), Birthday of Don Luis Munoz Rivera (third Monday in July), Constitution or Puerto Rico Day (July 25), Birthday of Dr. José Celso Barbosa (July 27), Discovery of Puerto Rico (November 19).
U.S.Virgin Islands - Three Kings Day (January 6), Holy Thursday (Thursday before Good Friday), Transfer Day (March 31), Easter Monday (Monday after Easter), Emancipation Day (July 3), Liberty Day (November 1).
(h) In Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi, also celebrated as Robert E. Lee's Birthday. In Idaho, also celebrated as Idaho Human Rights Day. In New Hampshire, also celebrated as Civil Rights Day.
(i) In Alabama, celebrated as George Washington's and Thomas Jefferson's Birthday. In Arkansas, celebrated as George Washington's Birthday and Daisy Gatson Bates Day.
(j) The state has designated Lincoln's birthday as a floating holiday in 2013 for state employees in certain bargaining units.
(k) At the discretion of the governor.
(1) In Georgia, Robert E. Lee's Birthday is observed on the day after Thanksgiving, and Washington's Birthday is observed the day before Christmas.
(m) In Indiana, Lincoln's Birthday is observed on the day after Thanksgiving, and Washington's Birthday is observed the day before Christmas. (n) In Kentucky, half day.
(o) In New Mexico, President's Day is observed on the day after Thanksgiving.
(p) In North Dakota, state offices close at noon on Christmas Eve when it falls on Monday through Thursday.
(q) In Tennessee, at the governor's discretion Columbus Day may be observed the day after Thanksgiving.
(r) In Texas, Good Friday is an optional holiday. An employee is entitled to observe optional holidays in lieu of any partial staffing holiday in which state offices are required to be open to conduct public business.
(s) Half day on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve (closes at noon).
(t) Tuesday after first Monday in November of presidential election years.
(u) General Election Day is a state holiday the first Tuesday after the
first Monday in November in even-numbered years.
(v) Also celebrated as Jefferson Davis' Birthday.
(w) Employees are allowed up to two hours paid administrative leave to vote.
(x) Three days when Christmas Day falls on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday; two days when Christmas Day falls on Friday or Monday.
(y) Celebrated as Native Americans Day.
(z) First Tuesday in November, even-numbered years.
(aa) Observed as American Indian Heritage Day.
(bb) Observed as Boxing Day.
(cc) Observed as Family Day.
(dd) Most state offices will be closed the day after Thanksgiving.
(ee) At the discretion of the governor. A paid holiday will be granted on the day before Christmas for 2013.
(ff) Celebrated as Commonwealth Cultural Day.
(gg) Also celebrated as V.I./P.R. Friendship Day.

# Women in State Government: Historical Patterns, Recent Trends and Future Prospects 

By Susan J. Carroll


#### Abstract

The movement of women into state-level offices has slowed in recent years after several decades of gains, and following the 2012 elections, the numbers of women in both state legislative and executive branch offices increased only slightly. Efforts to actively recruit women for elected and appointed positions will be critical in determining what the future holds for women in state government.


In the history of our nation, women are relative newcomers among state elected and appointed officials. Women first entered state-level offices in the 1920s following passage and ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which granted women suffrage. Significant growth in the numbers of women in office, however, occurred only after the contemporary women's movement emerged during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Since the mid-1970s, as data collected by the Center for American Women and Politics show, ${ }^{1}$ women have greatly increased their numbers among elected and appointed officials in state government. Nevertheless, progress has slowed in recent years and nationwide statistics show a leveling off in the numbers of women serving in state-level offices since the turn of the century.

Women increased their numbers among state officeholders only slightly following the 2012 elections. The number of women serving in state legislatures increased slightly, but because the decrease following the 2010 elections was larger than this increase, fewer women now serve in state legislatures nationally than in 2009. Similarly, despite the loss of a gubernatorial seat, the number of women serving in statewide offices increased - but only by one-following the 2012 elections. Nevertheless, the number of female statewide elected officials serving in 2013 is less than the record number of women who held these offices at the turn of the century.

## Governors

Since the founding of the United States, only 35 women-20 Democrats and 15 Republicans-have served as state governors (Table A), and only one woman has served as governor of a U.S. territory (Puerto Rico). ${ }^{2}$ Almost half the states-24-have never had a woman chief executive. Arizona is the
only state to have had four women governors, as well as being the only state where a woman succeeded another woman as governor. Three different women have governed New Hampshire, although one of the governors - Vesta Roy - served for only seven days following the death of an incumbent. Connecticut, Kansas, Texas and Washington each have had two women governors.

The first woman governor, Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming, was selected in a special election to succeed her deceased husband in 1925. Fifteen days later a second woman, Miriam "Ma" Ferguson, was inaugurated as governor of Texas, having been elected as a surrogate for her husband, a former governor who had been impeached and consequently was barred constitutionally from running again. Ferguson's campaign slogan was "Two governors for the price of one. ${ }^{3}$ The third woman to serve as a governor, Lurleen Wallace of Alabama, campaigned on the slogan, "Let George do it," and was similarly elected to replace a husband who was prohibited by term limits from seeking an additional term in office. ${ }^{4}$

The first woman elected in her own right (i.e., without following her husband) into the governorship was Ella Grasso, who presided over Connecticut from 1975 to 1980. Twenty-four of the women governors, including Grasso, who have served since the mid-1970s were elected in their own right. The other eight became governor through constitutional succession; only three of these eight were subsequently elected to full terms.

Five women - one Democrat and four Republicans - serve as governors in 2013, falling far short of the record nine women who served simultaneously in 2004 and again in 2007. With two women governors leaving office, one as a result of term limits and one by choice, the number of women governors decreased by one following the 2010

## Table A: Women Governors Throughout History

| Name (Party-State) | Dates served | Special Circumstances |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nellie Tayloe Ross (D-WY) | 1925-1927 | Won special election to replace deceased husband. |
| Miriam "Ma" Ferguson (D-TX) | 1925-1927,1933-1935 | Inaugurated 15 days after Ross; elected as surrogate for husband who could not succeed himself. |
| Lurleen Wallace (D-AL) | 1967-1968 | Elected as surrogate for husband who could not succeed himself. |
| Ella Grasso (D-CT) | 1975-1980 | First woman elected governor in her own right; resigned for health reasons. |
| Dixy Lee Ray (D-WA) | 1977-1981 |  |
| Vesta Roy (R-NH) | 1982-1983 | Elected to state senate and chosen as senate president; served as governor for seven days when incumbent died. |
| Martha Layne Collins (D-KY) | 1984-1987 |  |
| Madeleine Kunin (D-VT) | 1985-1991 | First woman to serve three terms as governor. |
| Kay Orr (R-NE) | 1987-1991 | First Republican woman governor and first woman to defeat another woman in a gubernatorial race. |
| Rose Mofford (D-AZ) | 1988-1991 | Elected as secretary of state, succeeded governor who was impeached and convicted. |
| Joan Finney (D-KS) | 1991-1995 | First woman to defeat an incumbent governor. |
| Ann Richards (D-TX) | 1991-1995 |  |
| Barbara Roberts (D-OR) | 1991-1995 |  |
| Christine Todd Whitman (R-NJ) | 1994-2001 | Resigned to take presidential appointment as commissioner of the Environmental Protection Agency. |
| Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) | 1997-2003 |  |
| Jane Dee Hull (R-AZ) | 1997-2003 | Elected as secretary of state, succeeded governor who resigned; later elected to a full term. |
| Nancy Hollister (R-OH) | 1998-1999 | Elected lieutenant governor; served as governor for 11 days when predecessor took U.S. Senate seat and successor had not yet been sworn in. |
| Jane Swift (R-MA) | 2001-2003 | Elected as lieutenant governor, succeeded governor who resigned for an ambassadorial appointment. |
| Judy Martz (R-MT) | 2001-2005 |  |
| Olene Walker (R-UT) | 2003-2005 | Elected as lieutenant governor, succeeded governor who resigned to take a federal appointment. |
| Ruth Ann Minner (D-DE) | 2001-2009 |  |
| Jennifer M. Granholm (D-MI) | 2003-2011 |  |
| Linda Lingle (R-HI) | 2003-2011 |  |
| Janet Napolitano (D-AZ) | 2003-2009 | First woman to succeed another woman as governor. Resigned to become U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security. |
| Kathleen Sebelius (D-KS) | 2003-2009 | Father was governor of Ohio. Resigned to become U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services. |
| Kathleen Blanco (D-LA) | 2004-2008 |  |
| M. Jodi Rell (R-CT) | 2004-2011 | Elected as lieutenant governor, succeeded governor who resigned. |
| Christine Gregoire (D-WA) | 2005-2013 |  |
| Sarah Palin (R-AK) | 2007-2009 | Resigned. |
| Beverly Perdue (D-NC) | 2009-2013 |  |
| Jan Brewer (R-AZ) | 2009-present | Elected as secretary of state, succeeded governor who resigned. |
| Mary Fallin (R-OK) | 2011-present |  |
| Nikki Haley (R-SC) | 2011-present | First Asian (Indian) American woman to be elected governor. |
| Susana Martinez (R-NM) | 2011-present | First Latina to be elected governor. |
| Maggie Hassan (D-NH) | 2013-present |  |

Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

Figure A: Proportion of Women Among Statewide Elective Officials


Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.
elections despite the election of a new governor, Maggie Hassan (D-NH). She joins four other women governors - Jan Brewer (R-AZ), Mary Fallin (R-OK), Nikki Haley (R-SC) and Susana Martinez (R-NM) - whose seats were not up in 2010. Martinez, a Latina, and Haley, an Indian American, are the first two women of color ever to serve as governor of a state.

## Other Statewide Elected and Appointed Officials in the Executive Branch

The states vary greatly in their numbers of statewide elected and appointed officials. For example, Maine and New Hampshire have only one statewide elected official, the governor, while North Dakota, at the other extreme, has 12.

The first woman to hold a major statewide office was New Mexico's Soledad C. Chacon, (D) who was secretary of state from 1923 to 1926; ${ }^{5}$ Delaware, Kentucky, New York, South Dakota and Texas also had women secretaries of state in the 1920s. The first woman treasurer, Grace B. Urbahns (R-IN), also served during this time period, from 1926 to 1932.

Several more years passed before a woman became lieutenant governor. Matilda R. Wilson (R) served briefly as lieutenant governor of Michigan
in 1940 when she was appointed to fill an expiring term. The first woman elected as a lieutenant governor, however, was Consuelo N. Bailey (R-VT) who served from 1955-56. An additional three decades passed before a woman became attorney general of a state; the first was Arlene Violet (R-RI) who served from 1985 to 1987.

As evident from Figure A, the proportion of women among statewide elective officials (including governor) has grown substantially since the early 1970s. From 1971 to 1983, the increases were small and incremental. Then, between 1983 and 2000, the number and proportion of women serving statewide almost tripled, reaching a record of 92 women constituting 28.5 percent of all statewide elected officials in 2000 . Since 2000 , the numbers and proportions have dropped notably. The number of women serving in statewide elective offices actually increased by one as a result of the 2012 elections, but fewer women $-76^{6}$-hold statewide offices in 2013 than in 1995, when there were 84 women.

In early 2013, women held 23.4 percent of the 320 statewide elective positions. ${ }^{7}$ In addition to the five women governors, 11 women (4D, 7R) serve as lieutenant governors. This is considerably fewer
than the record high number of 19 women who served as lieutenant governors in 1995.

Other women statewide elected officials include:

- 12 secretaries of state, seven Democrats and five Republicans;
- Eight attorneys general,
seven Democrats and one Republican;
- Eight state treasurers, six Democrats and two Republicans;
- Six state auditors,
four Democrats and two Republicans;
- Six chief education officials, three Democrats and three Republicans;
- Four state comptroller/controllers, one Democrat and three Republicans;
- Four corporation commissioners, all Republicans;
- Three public service commissioners, one Democrat and two Republicans;
- Three public regulation commissioners, all Democrats;
- Two commissioners of insurance, one each Democrat and Republican;
- One commissioner of labor, Republican;
- One railroad commissioner, Republican;
- One agriculture and commerce commissioner, Republican; and
- One public utilities commissioner, Republican.

In addition to the two women of color who serve as governors, the women serving in statewide elective offices include three African-Americans (California's attorney general, Connecticut's state treasurer and Arizona's corporation commissioner); four Latinas (New Mexico's secretary of state, two public regulation commissioners in New Mexico and the Nevada attorney general); and two Native Americans (a public regulation commissioner in New Mexico and Montana's superintendent of public instruction).

Women may be slightly better represented among top appointed state government officials than among statewide elected officials, although it is not possible to know for certain since the most recent data available are from 2007. According to nationwide data collected by the Center on Women in Government and Civil Society at SUNY-Albany, in 2007 women constituted 32.2 percent of department heads with major policymaking responsi-bilities-including heads of departments, agencies, offices, boards, commissions and authorities - who
were appointed by governors. This proportion represented a substantial increase over 1997, when women constituted just 23.2 percent of department heads. Women were even better represented in 2007 among top appointed advisors in governors' offices, with women holding 41.9 percent of these positions - a slightly higher proportion than the 39.5 percent of these positions they held in 1997. Women of color were a rarity among appointed officials in 2007, with women of color constituting just 6.3 percent of all department heads and top advisors in governors' offices.

## Justices on Courts of Last Resort

The first woman to win election to a state court of last resort was Florence E. Allen, who was elected to the Ohio Supreme Court in 1922 and re-elected in 1928. Nevertheless, it was not until 1960 that a second woman, Lorna Lockwood of Arizona, was elected to a state supreme court. Lockwood's colleagues on the Arizona Supreme Court selected her in 1965 to be chief justice, making her the first woman in history to preside over a state court of last resort. ${ }^{8}$ She was followed by Susie Sharp of North Carolina, who in 1974 became the first woman to be elected by popular vote to be chief justice of a state court of last resort. ${ }^{9}$

In 2003, Petra Jimenez Maes of New Mexico, who currently serves as an associate justice, became the first Latina chief justice of a state supreme court. Similarly, in 2005, Leah Ward Sears of Georgia became the first African-American woman to preside over a state court of last resort. ${ }^{10}$

According to the National Center for State Courts, 120 - or 34.7 percent - of the 346 justices on state courts of last resort in early 2013 were women. ${ }^{11}$ Of these courts' 53 chief justices, $18-$ or 34 percent-were women. Women comprise a majority of justices on courts of last resort in eight states - California, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, ${ }^{12}$ Washington and Wiscon$\sin$ - and the District of Columbia. Women constitute at least 40 percent of the justices, but less than a majority, on an additional 17 courts of last resort.

## Legislators

Even before women won the right to vote across the country in 1920, a few women had been elected to legislatures in states that had granted the franchise to women. The proportion of women serving in state legislatures across the country had grown to 4.5 percent by 1971, and over the years this proportion has increased more than fivefold.

Figure B: Proportion of Women Among State Legislators


Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

As Figure B illustrates, the proportion of women legislators grew steadily throughout the 1970s and 1980s. The rate of growth slowed in the 1990s, however, and similar to the pattern for statewide elected officials, the numbers and proportions of women legislators nationally have leveled off since the late 1990s. Following the 2012 elections, the number of women legislators actually increased slightly, making a recovery from a fairly dramatic decrease following the 2010 elections.

The proportion of women in legislatures increased from 23.7 percent in 2012 to 24.1 percent in January 2013. Women now hold 406-or 20.6 percent - of all state senate seats and 1,370, or 25.3 percent, of all state house seats across the country. Nevertheless, the number of women who served in state legislatures at the beginning of 2013 is slightly fewer than in 2009 and only somewhat greater than the number of women who served in 1999.

Great variation exists across the states in the proportion of legislators who are women. (See Table B) Colorado ranks first among the states with 41 percent of its legislators women, followed by Vermont (40.6 percent), Arizona ( 35.6 percent), Minnesota (33.3 percent) and New Hampshire ( 32.5 percent). With the exception of Minnesota and Illinois, all the states ranked in the top 10 in the proportion of
women in their legislatures are located in the West or the Northeast. Despite this geographic concentration, however, there is no easy explanation for why these states have risen to the top, and scholars who have statistically examined the variation among the states have found no simple patterns. ${ }^{13}$

At the other extreme, Louisiana - with only 11.1 percent-ranks last among the 50 states in the representation of women among its legislators. Accompanying Louisiana in the bottom five states are South Carolina (12.9 percent), Oklahoma (13.4 percent), Alabama (13.6 percent) and Utah (16.3 percent). Seven of the 10 states with the lowest proportion of women are Southern or border states. Only one Southern state-Florida, ranked 23rd with 25 percent women-is above the national average. As these rankings make clear, the South as a region lags behind the rest of the country in the representation of women within its legislatures.

Nationwide, Republicans outnumber Democrats among state legislators, with 53.4 percent of all legislators Republican. ${ }^{14}$ The opposite, however, is true among women where Democrats outnumber Republicans by a sizeable margin. Among women state senators nationwide, 63.3 percent are Democrats; among women state representatives, 63.9 percent are Democrats.

Table B: Women in State Legislatures

| State | Senate |  |  | House |  |  | $\underline{\text { Legislature (both houses) }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Democrats | Republicans | \% Women | Democrats | Republicans | \% Women | \% Women | State rank (a) |
| Alabama ................ | 4 | 0 | 14.3(b) | 9 | 5 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 47 |
| Alaska.................... | 1 | 3 | 20.0 | 4 | 9 | 32.5 | 28.3 | 13 |
| Arizona.................. | 7 | 6 | 43.3 | 11 | 8 | 31.7 | 35.6 | 3 |
| Arkansas................. | 3 | 3 | 17.1 | 7 | 10 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 41 |
| California ............... | 8 | 2 | 25.0 | 14 | 7 | 26.3 | 25.8 | 19 |
| Colorado................. | 12 | 2 | 40.0 | 18 | 9 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 1 |
| Connecticut ............ | 8 | 1 | 25.0 | 29 | 17 | 30.5 | 29.4 | 10 |
| Delaware ................ | 5 | 1 | 28.6 | 8 | 2 | 24.4 | 25.8 | 19 |
| Florida .................... | 6 | 6 | 30.0 | 15 | 13 | 23.3 | 25.0 | 23 |
| Georgia................... | 7 | 1 | 14.3 | 29 | 17 | 25.6 | 22.9 | 28 |
| Hawaii.................... | 8 | 0 | 32.0 | 13 | 3 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 7 |
| Idaho...................... | 2 | 3 | 14.3 | 8 | 14 | 31.4 | 25.7 | 21 |
| Illinois.................... | 11 | 4 | 25.4 | 31 | 11 | 35.6 | 32.2 | 6 |
| Indiana................... | 3 | 5 | 16.0 | 12 | 11 | 23.0 | 20.7 | 33 |
| Iowa ....................... | 6 | 4 | 20.0 | 19 | 7 | 26.0 | 24.0 | 25 |
| Kansas .................... | 4 | 8 | 30.0 | 15 | 12 | 21.6 | 23.6 | 26 |
| Kentucky ................ | 3 | 4 | 18.4 | 10 | 8 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 37 |
| Louisiana................ | 3 | 1 | 10.3 | 9 | 3 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 50 |
| Maine..................... | 7 | 0 | 20.0 | 33 | 13 | 30.5 | 28.5 | 12 |
| Maryland ................ | 10 | 1 | 23.4 | 34 | 12 | 32.6 | 30.3 | 8 |
| Massachusetts ......... | 12 | 0 | 30.0 | 33 | 6 | 24.4 | 25.5 | 22 |
| Michigan................. | 2 | 2 | 10.5 | 16 | 8 | 21.8 | 18.9 | 36 |
| Minnesota............... | 15 | 8 | 34.3 | 28 | 16 | 32.8 | 33.3 | 4 |
| Mississippi .............. | 2 | 6 | 15.4 | 15 | 6 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 43 |
| Missouri.................. | 5 | 0 | 14.7 | 19 | 19 | 23.3 | 21.8 | 30 |
| Montana ................. | 5 | 5 | 20.0 | 23 | 8 | 31.0 | 27.3 | 17 |
| Nebraska (c)........... | $\cdots$ Nonp | rtisan... | 20.4 | ............ | . Unicameral ${ }^{\text {-. }}$ | ........ | 20.4 | 34 |
| Nevada................... | 3 | 1 | 19.0 | 11 | 2 | 31.0 | 27.0 | 18 |
| New Hampshire ...... | 6 | 3 | 37.5 | 96 | 33 | 32.3 | 32.5 | 5 |
| New Jersey ............. | 8 | 3 | 27.5 | 15 | 9 | 30.0 | 29.2 | 11 |
| New Mexico ............ | 3 | 3 | 14.3 | 15 | 10 | 35.7 | 27.7 | 15 |
| New York................ | 6 | 4 | 15.9 | 31 | 5 | 24.0 | 21.6 | 32 |
| North Carolina........ | 4 | 4 | 16.0 | 17 | 12 | 24.2 | 21.8 | 30 |
| North Dakota......... | 3 | 5 | 17.0 | 7 | 9 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 41 |
| Ohio ...................... | 5 | 3 | 24.2 | 11 | 12 | 23.2 | 23.5 | 27 |
| Oklahoma............... | 2 | 2 | 8.3 | 5 | 11 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 48 |
| Oregon................... | 6 | 1 | 23.3 | 13 | 5 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 14 |
| Pennsylvania .......... | 5 | 3 | 16.0 | 16 | 21 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 38 |
| Rhode Island........... | 9 | 0 | 23.7 | 20 | 2 | 29.3 | 27.4 | 16 |
| South Carolina........ | 0 | 1 | 2.2 | 11 | 10 | 16.9 | 12.9 | 49 |
| South Dakota .......... | 1 | 5 | 17.1 | 6 | 12 | 25.7 | 22.9 | 28 |
| Tennessee ............... | 3 | 4 | 21.2 | 8 | 8 | 16.2 | 17.4 | 39 |
| Texas...................... | 3 | 3 | 19.4 | 16 | 15 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 34 |
| Utah ....................... | 3 | 2 | 17.2 | 8 | 4 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 46 |
| Vermont................. | 7 | 2 | 30.0 | 48 | 12 | 42.7(d) | 40.6 | 2 |
| Virginia.................. | 5 | 1 | 15.0 | 11 | 7 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 40 |
| Washington............. | 10 | 6 | 32.7 | 18 | 10 | 28.6 | 29.9 | 9 |
| West Virginia.......... | 0 | 1 | 2.9 | 11 | 10 | 21.0 | 16.4 | 45 |
| Wisconsin ............... | 5 | 4 | 27.3 | 17 | 7 | 24.2 | 25.0 | 23 |
| Wyoming ................ | 1 | 1 | 6.7 | 2 | 11 | 21.7 | 16.7 | 43 |
| Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. Figures are as of January 2013. Key: <br> (a) States share the same rank if their proportions of women |  |  |  | legislators are exactly equal or round off to be equal (CA, DE; FL, WI; GA, SD; MO, NC; NE,TX; AR, ND; MS, WY). <br> (b) Includes one Independent. <br> (c) Nebraska has a unicameral legislature with nonpartisan elections. <br> (d) Includes four members of the Progressive Party. |  |  |  |  |

About one-fifth of women state legislators - 20.5 percent-are women of color. Of the 90 minority women senators and 274 minority women representatives serving in legislatures in early 2013, all but 22 are Democrats. ${ }^{15}$ African-American women hold 64 seats in state senates and 176 seats in state
houses in 44 states. Latinas are concentrated in 22 states; they hold 17 senate and 62 house seats. AsianAmerican women count among their numbers eight senators and 24 representatives in 10 states, while Native American women hold one senate and 12 house seats in six states.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

## Looking Toward the Future

Although women have made substantial progress over time in increasing their presence in state government, the leveling off among state legislators and decline among statewide elective officials since the turn of the century are troubling developments. At a minimum, these developments provide evidence that increases over time are not inevitable.

The lack of growth in numbers has implications for women's representation not only among state legislators and nongubernatorial statewide officeholders, but also among governors and members of Congress. Probably the most striking positive development for women in state government in recent years has been the increase in women governors. Of the 35 women governors across the entire history of our country, 21 have served all or part of their terms during the first few years of the 21 st century. Of the five sitting governors, two held statewide elective office before running for governor, one as lieutenant governor and one as secretary of state. In addition, four of the current women governors served in their state legislatures.

Similarly, many of the women who have run for Congress gained experience and visibility in state government before seeking federal office. Of the 78 women members of the U.S. House in the 113th Congress, 37 served in their state houses, 20 in their state senates and three in statewide elective offices. Of the 20 female U.S. senators, seven served in their state houses, five in their state senates, four in statewide elective offices and two in appointed state cabinet posts.

Activists who are interested in increasing the number of women serving in office often refer to a political pipeline through which potential women candidates for higher office come forward from among the pool of women who have gained experience at lower levels of office. Clearly, the pipeline has worked well in recent years in the case of governors and members of Congress. But what if the pool of women candidates in statewide and state legislative offices continues to stagnate or decline? Then, the number of politically experienced women with the visibility and contacts necessary to run for governor or a seat in the U.S. House or Senate also is likely to stagnate or decline.

While several different factors may be responsible for the recent leveling off in the number of women in elective offices in the states, a lack of effective recruitment certainly is one of the most
important. Statistics on the number of female candidates over time seem clearly to point to a problem with recruitment. For example, 2,445 women were general election candidates for the more than 6,000 seats up for election in state legislatures in 2012, which means more seats were uncontested by a woman than were contested. Moreover, there were 92 fewer female candidates in 2012 than in 2010 and only 70 more women than in 1992. ${ }^{16}$ Clearly, then, a major factor contributing to the leveling off in the number of female officeholders is a lack of greater numbers of female candidates.

Research has found that women who run for office are less likely than their male counterparts to be self-starters. Women more often than men seek office only after receiving encouragement from others. In a 2008 nationwide study of state legislators, scholars at the Center for American Women and Politics found that only 26 percent of female state representatives, compared with 43 percent of their male counterparts, said it was entirely their own idea to run for their first elective office. In contrast, 53 percent of women state representatives, compared with 28 percent of men, said they had not thought seriously about running for office until someone else suggested it. ${ }^{17}$ Similarly, a study of major party candidates in state legislative races conducted a few years earlier found that only 11 percent of women, compared with 37 percent of men, were self-starters who said that it was entirely their own idea to run for the legislature; in contrast, 37 percent of women, compared with 18 percent of men, reported that they had not seriously thought about running until someone else suggested it. ${ }^{18}$ Another recent study of people in the professions from which political candidates are most likely to emerge (i.e., law, business and education) found that notably fewer women ( 43 percent) than men ( 59 percent) had ever considered running for office. ${ }^{19}$

Findings such as these suggest that the future for women in state government will depend, at least in part, upon the strength of efforts to recruit women for both elected and appointed positions. Legislative leaders, public officials, party leaders and advocacy organizations can help by renewing their commitment and augmenting their efforts to identify and support potential women candidates, especially in winnable races with open seats or vulnerable incumbents. Recruitment efforts may well be key to determining whether the number of women officials continues to stagnate or again begin to move steadily upward as it did in earlier decades.

## Table C: Women Statewide Elected Officials 2013



## Notes

${ }^{1}$ All statistical information in this essay, unless otherwise noted, has been provided by the Center for American Women and Politics (CAWP), Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. Additional information is available at www.cawp.rutgers.edu. This essay would not be possible
without the tireless efforts of Gilda Morales who oversees the collection of data on women officeholders for CAWP. In addition to Gilda, I would like to thank Linda Phillips from CAWP and Joan Cochet from the National Center for State Courts for their assistance with the data for this essay.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

${ }^{2}$ Sila Calderon (Popular Democratic Party) served as governor of Puerto Rico from 2001 to 2004.
${ }^{3}$ Martin Gruberg, Women in American Politics (Oshkosh, WI: Academia Press, 1968), 189.
${ }^{4}$ Gruberg, 190.
${ }^{5}$ Women did serve as superintendents of public instruction in a few states earlier than this.
${ }^{6}$ These 76 women serving in statewide elective office include 38 Democrats and 38 Republicans.
${ }^{7}$ These numbers do not include: officials in appointive state government positions; officials elected to executive posts by the legislature; officials elected as commissioners or board members from districts rather than statewide; members of the judicial branch; or elected members of university Boards of Trustees or Boards of Education.
${ }^{8}$ Gruberg, 190, 192.
9 "Susie Sharp (1906-1996)," North Carolina History Project. http://www.northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/40/ entry.
${ }^{10}$ Information provided by the National Center for State Courts.
${ }^{11}$ Unlike all the other statistics in this essay, these numbers from the National Center for State Courts include the District of Columbia as well as the 50 states.
${ }^{12}$ Texas has two courts of last resort, the Court of Criminal Appeals for criminal cases and the Supreme Court for civil cases. Women constitute a majority of justices on the Court of Criminal Appeals but not on the Supreme Court.
${ }^{13}$ See, for example, Barbara Norrander and Clyde Wilcox, "The Geography of Gender Power:Women in State Legislatures," in Sue Thomas and Clyde Wilcox, ed., Women and Elective Office: Past, Present, and Future (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998).
${ }^{14}$ This proportion is calculated from data in a table entitled "Party Composition of State Legislatures," on the website of the National Conference of State Legislatures, http://www.ncsl.org/legislatures-elections/elections/state vote-charts.aspx, accessed on 2/19/13.
${ }^{15}$ One is nonpartisan and 21 are Republicans.
${ }^{16}$ There were 2375 women candidates for state legislative seats in 1992; 2285 in 1994; 2277 in 1996; 2280 in 1998; 2228 in 2000; 2348 in 2002; 2220 in 2004; 2429 in 2006; 2337 in 2008; and 2537 in 2010.
${ }^{17}$ Kira Sanbonmatsu, Susan J. Carroll, and Debbie Walsh, Poised to Run:Women's Pathways to the State Legislatures (New Brunswick, NJ: Center for American Women and Politics, 2009), 8. http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/research/ reports/Poisedto Run.pdf.
${ }^{18}$ Gary Moncrief, Peverill Squire, and Malcolm Jewell, Who Runs for the Legislature? (New York: Prentice-Hall, 2001), Table 5.5, 102.
${ }^{19}$ Jennifer L. Lawless and Richard L. Fox, It Takes a Candidate: Why Women Don't Run for Office (New York:Cambridge University Press, 2005), 44.

## About the Author

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## Chapter Nine

## SELECTED <br> STATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

# Another Major Disaster Reveals Stubborn Battle Lines Between Disaster Relief and Fiscal Restraints 

By Beverly Bell


#### Abstract

When Hurricane Sandy hit the mid-Atlantic and East Coast in late October 2012, it not only killed more than 200 people and caused tens of billions of dollars in damage. It altered the way this country manages disasters. Congress passed the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 in late January. In addition to providing almost $\$ 51$ billion for recovery and other projects, it amended the Stafford Act and key aspects of federal disaster assistance programs. Beyond the legislation, the hurricane also provoked debate on the underfunded National Flood Insurance Program, climate change and its impact on rising sea levels, the growing economic losses from disasters, community resiliency and rebuilding stronger versus not re-building at all. The country hasn't witnessed this kind of national discourse related to a natural disaster since Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Yet even as these discussions took place, the harsh undercurrent of fiscal battles, partisan politics and citizens who require help persisted. Together, they have created an intense struggle that won't be resolved any time soon.


## The Real Disaster Story

On the surface, 2012 looked like a relatively quiet year when it came to disasters. The number of major disaster declarations-a designation that frees up federal assistance - was only 47, the fewest in the past decade. There also were just 13 emergency declarations, the least since 2008.

But the statistics belie the real story. 2012 was one of the most destructive fire seasons on record, with the third most acres burned - 9.2 millionin the past decade. This exceeded the 2001-10 10 -year average of 6.5 million acres by 41 percent. Washington led the nation with eight fire management assistance declarations. Oklahoma was next with seven. Colorado, Utah and Montana followed with five each. ${ }^{1}$ The East Coast took a double hit with Hurricane Isaac in August and Hurricane Sandy in October, which impacted states from Florida to Maine, as well as those in the Midwest and Appalachia.

The year concluded with tornadoes ripping through the South on Christmas Day and the December 14th shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Conn., in which 28 people died. Twenty of those killed were 6 - and 7 -year-old children. Much of the ensuing discussion has centered on improved school safety, mental health issues and gun control. However, like the months after the deadliest school shooting at Virginia Tech in 2007, schools, businesses and government offices are once again re-evaluating their emergency plans, communication systems and lock-down procedures.

State emergency management agencies have long been involved in school safety planning. The latest tragedy served to refocus the nation on the importance of training, conducting drills on safety plans and procedures, and how best to protect the country's youngest and most vulnerable citizens.

## The Long Reach of Hurricane Sandy

Each disaster precipitates change, and the degree of that change is often predicated by the impact of the disaster itself. After the devastating 1993 Midwest floods, the Federal Emergency Management Agency embarked on a massive $\$ 2$ billion buyout of properties along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. After Hurricane Katrina, the priority shifted to the pre-positioning of federal resources, better planning for those with functional needs, catastrophic disaster recovery efforts and more accurate evacuee tracking. A monumental transition occurred after the 2001 terrorist attacks, when the Department of Homeland Security was created and the largest consolidation of federal agencies took place. The trickle-down effect on state emergency management was just as significant, adding new responsibilities, structures, funding and requirements.

Hurricane Sandy has brought about its share of change as well. The overall goal of the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 is to improve and streamline federal disaster assistance. To accomplish this, it includes specific directives to reduce
federal costs, increase flexibility, expedite assistance to applicants, and provide financial incentives for timely and cost-effective completion of work. It amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, the central legislation that guides the declaration process.

The Sandy Recovery Act affects every major disaster assistance program administered by FEMA, including those for states, local governments and private nonprofit organizations such as hospitals and universities. It modifies the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program by expediting environmental assessments and reviews for the preservation of historical and archaeological sites. It also allows FEMA to implement new policies regarding the repair and improvement of rental and leased housing for individuals and households after a disaster.

In addition, the legislation requires FEMA to submit recommendations for a national strategy to reduce future costs, loss of life and injuries associated with disasters. In these suggestions, the agency is charged with analyzing gaps and duplication of emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation measures provided by federal, state and local entities. It must also include ideas on how to improve the resiliency of local communities and states.

## Direct Declaration Requests for Tribal Governments

Another significant change the Sandy legislation created is a Stafford Act amendment that permits tribal governments-if they choose-to make a disaster declaration request directly to the president instead of going through the state. Prior to this, only a governor had the authority after a disaster to request either an emergency or major declaration from the president, which, if granted, allowed federal assistance. The new law requires FEMA to determine cost-share arrangements, population guidelines and overall criteria for tribal governments.

## The Critical Role of Emergency Management

Despite a shifting disaster landscape, state emergency management continues to do what it does best-act as the central coordination point for all resources and assistance provided during disasters and emergencies, including terrorism events. When a disaster strikes, emergency management remains one of the most crucial functions of state govern-
ment. It also has the overarching responsibility of saving lives, protecting property and helping citizens recover once a disaster has occurred. Typically, emergency management comes to the forefront once an event has taken place. In reality, much of the work comes before-in the form of disaster drills and exercises, plans and 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-Activities that take place before a disaster 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; and
- 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, volunteer organizations and the general public.


## State Emergency Management Organizational Structures/Budgets

In addition to the presidential race, 11 states and two territories held gubernatorial elections in 2012. This resulted in eight new emergency management directors, who were appointed by the governor. Some state emergency management agencies also experienced reorganization, which resulted in further changes. As a result, the emergency management agency is located within the department of public safety in 14 states; in 18 states it is located within the military department under the auspices of the adjutant general; in nine states, it is within the governor's office; and in 11 states, it is in a combined emergency management/homeland security agency.

Regardless of how an agency's daily operations are organized, most governors make the final decision on who serves as the state emergency management director. In a 2013 fiscal year survey ${ }^{2}$

## Table A: State Emergency Management: Agency Structure, Budget and Staffing

| State or other jurisdiction | Position appointed | Appointed/ selected by | Organizational structure | Agency operating budget FY 2013 | Full-time employee positions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama ..................... | $\star$ | G | Governor's Office | \$3,925,145 | 96 |
| Alaska........................ | $\star$ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$2,660,300 | 61 (b) |
| Arizona...................... | $\star$ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$1,286,177 | 61 |
| Arkansas..................... | $\star$ | G | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$2,056,689 | 100 (b) |
| California (c)............... | $\star$ | G | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$40,995,000 | 518 (b) |
| Colorado..................... | $\star$ | DHSEM | Public Safety | \$622,565 | 68 (b) |
| Connecticut ................ | $\ldots$ | PSS | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$4,500,000 | 33 (b) |
| Delaware .................... |  |  | (a) |  |  |
| Florida ....................... | $\star$ | G | Governor's Office | \$50,797,629 | 153 |
| Georgia...................... | $\star$ | G | Governor's Office | \$2,826,254 | 113 (b) |
| Hawaii........................ | $\star$ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$2,300,000 | 85 |
| Idaho.......................... | $\star$ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$1,499,800 | 66 (b) |
| Illinois..................... | * | G | Governor's Office | \$39,172,400 | 216 (b) |
| Indiana....................... | * | G | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$13,400,000 | 240 (b) |
| Iowa ............................ | $\star$ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$2,900,877 | 141 (b) |
| Kansas ........................ | $\star$ | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$1,012,976 | 46 |
| Kentucky ..................... | * | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$2,234,916 | 102 |
| Louisiana.................. | * | G | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$5,438,710 | 57 (b) |
| Maine......................... | * | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$1,043,623 | 30 (b) |
| Maryland .................... | * | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$1,973,422 | 63 |
| Massachusetts ............. | * | G | Public Safety | \$5,073,000 | 90 |
| Michigan.................... | * | G | State Police | \$5,855,709 | 119 (b) |
| Minnesota.................. | $\star$ | PSS | Public Safety | \$6,826,800 | 74 (b) |
| Mississippi ................... | * | G | Governor's Office | \$5,257,278 | 177 |
| Missouri...................... | * | PSS | Public Safety | \$3,045,538 | 71 |
| Montana ..................... |  | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$1,044,000 | 23 (b) |
| Nebraska .................... | $\star$ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$1,714,577 | 35 (b) |
| Nevada....................... | $\star$ | PSS | Public Safety | \$497,654 | 32 (b) |
| New Hampshire .......... | $\star$ | G | Public Safety | \$3,800,921 | 41 (b) |
| New Jersey ................. | $\star$ | G | State Police | \$18,285,985 | 340 |
| New Mexico ................ | $\star$ | G | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$2,900,000 | 62 (b) |
| New York................... | * | G | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$6,362,000 | 442 (b) |
| North Carolina............ | $\star$ | G | Public Safety | \$9,313,393 | 198 (b) |
| North Dakota.............. | * | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$8,370,000 | 63 (b) |
| Ohio .......................... | $\star$ | PSS | Public Safety | \$6,177,803 | 93 |
| Oklahoma................... | $\star$ | G | Governor's Office | \$700,000 | 30 |
| Oregon........................ | * | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$2,000,000 | 42 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | * | G | Governor's Office | \$10,825,000 | 188 |
| Rhode Island............... | * | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$2,298,218 | 28 (b) |
| South Carolina............. | $\star$ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$2,601,535 | 57 |
| South Dakota .............. | $\star$ | PSS | Public Safety | \$648,506 | 19 |
| Tennessee ................... | * | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$3,132,300 | 112 |
| Texas........................... | $\star$ | G | Public Safety | \$3,660,668 | 264 (b) |
| Utah ............................ | * | PSS | Public Safety | \$956,500 | 60 (b) |
| Vermont..................... | $\star$ | PSS | Public Safety | \$2,925,000 | 26 (b) |
| Virginia...................... | $\star$ | G | Public Safety | \$9,741,628 | 152 (b) |
| Washington................. | $\star$ | ADJ | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$3,800,000 | 85 (b) |
| West Virginia............... | $\star$ | G | Public Safety | \$3,922,841 | 53 (b) |
| Wisconsin ................... | * | G | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | \$8,276,315 | 52 |
| Wyoming ..................... | $\star$ | G | Governor's Office | \$2,696,668 | 23 (b) |
| American Samoa ......... | $\star$ | G | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$80,500 | 55 (b) |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | * | M | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$2,007,000 | 65 (b) |
| Guam .......................... | * | G | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$0 | 22 (b) |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | * | G | Governor's Office | \$420,000 | 21 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | * | G | Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt. | \$4,446,713 | 74 (b) |

[^86]DHSEM - Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
PSS - Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner/Director
(a) Not a member of NEMA and is not represented in the survey data.
(b) Includes homeland security and emergency management positions.
of 49 states, the District of Columbia and three U.S. territories, the governor appoints the state emergency management director in 34 -or more than two-thirds of the states.

Continuing a trend for the past few years, the majority of states - 34-combine their emergency management and homeland security full-time equivalent positions. The average number of fulltime equivalents for these states is 107 . For the remaining states that do not combine their emergency management/homeland security positions, the average is 95 .Agency operating budgets for FY 2013 range up to about $\$ 50$ million. The average state budget is $\$ 6.1$ million, while the median is $\$ 2.9$ million.

## State Homeland Security Capabilities and a Shrinking Budget

One of the biggest setbacks to state homeland security offices has been the erosion of the federal State Homeland Security Grant Program. The program is a central federal funding source that supports and sustains state and local government homeland security capabilities. As recently as the 2010 fiscal year, $\$ 842$ million was allotted to states. The next year due to overall budget cuts, this amount fell to $\$ 527$ million. It was reduced again to \$294 million for fiscal year 2012, which represents a 65 percent decrease in only two years.

Fifteen states in 2012 relied solely on federal grants to fund their homeland security offices. Now, that number has fallen to 11 . Currently, 39 states receive 60 percent or more from federal money to fund their state homeland security office. Last year, the number was 40 . The two states that provide the most state funding are Utah at 82 percent and New Jersey at 80 percent. On average, states rely on almost 76 percent federal funding to pay for their homeland security function, 18 percent state appropriations and 6 percent from other sources.

Even in light of the decline in federal money, states have maintained their homeland security offices. Responsibilities and organizational structures vary from state to state. In some cases, state homeland security directors manage grants and budgets; in others, they have very limited roles.

In 19 states, a combined emergency management/homeland security office oversees daily operations of the homeland security function. Thirteen states keep the homeland security function in their public safety department and nine states have it in the adjutant general/military affairs department. Six states run it out of the governor's office
and only two states have the day-to-day operations in a homeland security agency or office. The other states choose different organizational structures.

Another constant is that all states have a designated homeland security point of contact to the federal government and this position has become a critical component of a governor's staff. Currently, 14 states assign the homeland security responsibility to their homeland security director. In 20 states, the combined emergency management/homeland security director is the primary point of contact. Seven states have the adjutant general serving in this capacity. Four states assign it to the state police. Only three public safety secretaries/commissioners are in this role. The remaining states have other arrangements.

## EMAC and International Mutual Aid

Mutual aid is forging new ground in the U.S. and beyond. In this country, the Emergency ManagementAssistance Compact-also known asEMACis the cornerstone agreement, allowing support across state lines when a disaster occurs. A recent example of this aid occurred after Hurricane Sandy when more than 2,600 personnel in 142 missions were deployed to six states. Resources included search and rescue teams, fuel trucks, building and electrical inspectors, law enforcement, geographic information system specialists, firefighters and others. Like other major EMAC deployments, the compact will issue in 2013 an after-action report on its Sandy response. The document will identify what worked well and those areas that need improvement. These recommendations will become part of EMAC's long-term work plan.

In addition to the growth of disaster mutual aid in the United States, several Northern states are building the network with their Canadian neighbors. This year, Congress passed a resolution supporting the State and Province Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding, which includes the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, as well as the Northern border states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The compact provides for cross-border mutual assistance among the participating jurisdictions in the event of a disaster.

This augments two other international agreements. The International Emergency Management Assistance Compact is comprised of Quebec, New Brunswick, Newfoundland-Labrador,Nova Scotia,

# Table B: Homeland Security Structures 

| State or other jurisdiction | State homeland security advisor | Homeland security organizations |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Designated homeland security advisor | Day-to-day operations under | Full-time employee positions |
| Alabama.. | Homeland Security Director | Governor's Office | 19 |
| Alaska... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 61 (b) |
| Arizona. | Homeland Security Director | Homeland Security (stand-alone office) | 16 |
| Arkansas... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 100 (b) |
| California (c).......... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 518 (b) |
| Colorado.. | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | Public Safety | 68 (b) |
| Connecticut.. | Emergency Management Director | Public Safety | 33 (b) |
| Delaware |  | (a) |  |
| Florida.. | Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement | Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement | 35 |
| Georgia......... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 113 (b) |
| Hawaii. | Adjutant General | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 5 |
| Idaho.. | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 66 (b) |
| Illinois.. | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 216 (b) |
| Indiana.. | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 240 (b) |
| Iowa ... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 141 (b) |
| Kansas ... | Adjutant General | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 0 |
| Kentucky ................. | Homeland Security Director | Governor's Office | 14 |
| Louisiana... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 57 (b) |
| Maine... | Adjutant General | Dept. of Emergency Mgt./Adjutant General | 30 (b) |
| Maryland .................. | Special Assistant to the Governor | Governor's Office | 2 |
| Massachusetts . | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 9 |
| Michigan.............. | State Police Superintendent/Director/Commissioner | State Police | 119 (b) |
| Minnesota................. | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 74 (b) |
| Mississippi ............... | Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 15 |
| Missouri................... | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | Public Safety | 15 |
| Montana. | Emergency Management Director | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 23 (b) |
| Nebraska.. | Lieutenant Governor | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 35 (b) |
| Nevada.... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 32 (b) |
| New Hampshire ........ | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 41 (b) |
| New Jersey ................ | Homeland Security Director | Homeland Security (stand-alone office) | 118 |
| New Mexico. | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 62 (b) |
| New York..... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 442 (b) |
| North Carolina. | Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 198 (b) |
| North Dakota.. | Homeland Security Director | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 63 (b) |
| Ohio ............. | Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 14 |
| Oklahoma.. | Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 20 |
| Oregon..................... | Adjutant General | Department of Justice | 5 |
| Pennsylvania .. | State Police Superintendent/Director/Commissioner | Governor's Office | 8 |
| Rhode Island.... | Adjutant General | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 28 (b) |
| South Carolina........ | State Police Superintendent/Director/Commissioner | State Police | 17 |
| South Dakota. | Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 3 |
| Tennessee. | Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 26 |
| Texas. | Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 264 (b) |
| Utah... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Public Safety | 60 (b) |
| Vermont. | State Police Superintendent/Director/Commissioner | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 26 (b) |
| Virginia.................... | Homeland Security Secretary | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 152 (b) |
| Washington.............. | Adjutant General | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 85 (b) |
| West Virginia............ | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 53 (b) |
| Wisconsin ................. | Adjutant General | Adjutant General/Military Affairs | 0 |
| Wyoming ................... | Homeland Security Director | Governor's Office | 23 (b) |
| American Samoa ...... | Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 55 (b) |
| Dist. of Columbia .. | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 65 (b) |
| Guam ...................... | Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 22 (b) |
| No. Mariana Islands . | Homeland Security Director | Governor's Office | 10 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands .... | Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director | Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office | 74 (b) |

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, January
2013.
(a) Not a member of NEMA and is not represented in the survey data
(b) Includes homeland security and emergency management positions.

Prince Edward Island, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Pacific Northwest Emergency Management Agreement includes British Columbia, Yukon Territory, Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington State.

## Ongoing Challenges Climate Change

Feeding the rampant 2012 fire season were higher temperatures and less moisture. 2012 was the warmest year ever for the contiguous United States, in records that date back almost 120 years. ${ }^{3}$ The intense heat also produced drought conditions not seen since the 1930s, with at least 22 states experiencing drought for more than half the year. ${ }^{4}$ In addition to contributing to the loss of life, destroyed property and lost tax and economic revenues, the changing climate is exerting more pressure on disaster management. These officials must deal with more intense and more frequent storms, even while state budgets have shrunk perhaps permanently-leaving fewer resources to manage the threat and provide for people in need.

## Cyber Threats

Cyber threats are considered one of the most dangerous, destructive and imminent risks facing the U.S. In the past, cyber vulnerabilities concentrated on financial information, such as credit cards and bank accounts. Now, however, a successful cyberattack on the country's power grid or water supply could endanger millions of citizens and cripple the nation. The same attack on a nuclear power plant could result in thousands-or more-fatalities. As threats increase, emergency management remains a key partner, along with information technology and homeland security, in preventing, responding to and recovering from any cyber incident.

## Paying for Disasters

Disasters aren't discretionary expenditures. When they occur, their consequences must be addressed. This means that citizens must be sheltered or evacuated. Debris must be removed. Electrical lines must be restored and roads repaired.

As the federal debt increases, various voices in Washington have expressed concern about the rising costs of disasters. The Disaster Relief Fund is the main account used by the federal government to pay for disaster response and recovery. Managed by FEMA, the fund provides a wide variety of grants and other support to state and local
governments, as well as various nonprofit entities. Congress has traditionally appropriated funds to maintain the Disaster Relief Fund at a certain level, and then provided additional financing for assistance through supplemental appropriations following a specific large disaster.

In recent years, the method of funding has drawn scrutiny. This has resulted in proposals such as raising the thresholds for federal assistance; locking in the cost-share so state and local governments pay a higher percentage; and improving the damage assessment process so estimates are more accurate. Many of these suggestions presume that the only solution is to declare fewer federal disasters regardless of the existence of more destructive weather patterns or other irrefutable realities.

As an alternative, the states are discussing other mechanisms that still enable greater financial controls, but do so by determining annual Disaster Relief Fund appropriations based on actual fiscal year expenditures, not on projected disaster obligations. This approach would also let the relief money be managed differently, creating efficiencies by reducing administrative paperwork and other associated expenses, which in turn would mean that states could close out disasters sooner. Finally, these latter suggestions give Congress more predictability in the regular appropriations process. Since reducing the costs of future disasters is one of the priorities of the Sandy legislation, it's likely these discussions will continue for the foreseeable future.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Federal Emergency Management Agency, "Disaster Declarations," February 2013; http://www.fema.gov/disasters.
${ }^{2}$ National Emergency Management Association, "NEMA FY 2013 Annual Survey of State Emergency Management Director," January 2013.
${ }^{3}$ NOAA National Climatic Data Center, "State of the Climate Wildfires Annual 2012," February 2013; http://www. ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/fire/.
${ }^{4}$ NOAA National Climatic Data Center, "Billion-Dollar Weather/Climate Disasters," February 2013; http://www. ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/events.

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# Career Technical Education: Learning that works for America ${ }^{\oplus}$ 

By The National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium

Career technical education is a vital part of education improvement efforts and will play a vital role in enhancing the nation's economy by providing skills preparation aligned to current and future labor market demands. Career technical education provides a robust opportunity for meeting the labor and education demands of the global economy.

## Career Technical Education

Career technical education is helping the U.S. meet the very real and immediate challenges of economic development, student achievement and global competitiveness. Some 14 million students are enrolled in career technical education in nearly 1,300 public high schools and 1,700 two-year colleges located in every state. ${ }^{1}$

Nationwide, career technical education programs are increasing the relevance and impact of education, improving graduation rates in high school and college, and actively helping students gain the academic and technical skills they need to succeed in postsecondary education and the workplace. Compared to general education, the efficacy of career technical education is evident across learning levels. The average high school graduation rate for students concentrating in these programs is 90.18 percent, compared to 74.9 percent for all high school students. ${ }^{2}$ At the postsecondary level, 70 percent of students concentrating in career technical education areas persisted in postsecondary education or transferred to a four-year degree program, compared to 58 percent of all postsecondary students. ${ }^{3}$

With leadership from state directors and a dedicated core of educators, counselors and administrators, career technical education is delivering outcomes - and ultimately providing a skilled, sustainable workforce to enhance the performance and global competitiveness of American business and industry. Experts project 47 million job openings in the decade ending in 2018; about one-third of these jobs will require an associate degree or certificate, and nearly all will require real-word skills that can be mastered through career technical education. ${ }^{4}$

Career technical education actively partners with employers to design and provide high-quality programs founded in the standards students must meet to compete in the job market. Through advisory
committees, internships, teacher externships, workplace experience and other interactions, employers are able to share information with students about workplace expectations, technical requirements and workplace behavior-driving innovation and world-class performance.

The Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 authorizes federal funding for career technical education, which currently stands at $\$ 1$ billion (Perkins). ${ }^{5}$ All 50 states, Washington, D.C., and the U.S. territories rely on this funding to support secondary, postsecondary and adult career technical education programs. Investing in this education is vital to meeting the urgent challenges of economic development, student achievement and global competitiveness - and keeping America working. State investment varies significantly, from some states providing significant investments that far exceed the federal investment to others that merely provide minimal administrative support. ${ }^{6}$

## Career Technical Education: Learning that works for America ${ }^{\circledR}$

Career technical education is helping our nation address key challenges - from workforce development and student achievement, to economic vitality and global competitiveness. These programs in high schools and postsecondary institutions are leading change, transforming expectations and making a difference by:

- Developing a skilled, sustainable workforce that is well prepared for the high-demand, high-skill and high-paying jobs of today and tomorrow.
- Improving the educational experience for millions of students in high school and college.
- Providing an engaging, relevant education that reduces dropout rates and improves student achievement.


## CAREER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- Helping students discover the wide range of career options available to them.
- Charting the most effective and efficient educational pathways through high school and postsecondary education for optimum value and success.
- Working directly with business and industry to ensure that career technical education programs are developing people with the skills, credentials and technical knowledge necessary to keep America on the leading edge of innovation and global competitiveness.


## A New Vision

While career technical education is built upon the rich history and tradition of vocational education, it has adapted to meet the dynamic demands of the global economy. The forecasted needs of the 21st century, the pace of technological change, demographics, the challenges of student engagement and achievement, and growing global competition have created an urgency to evaluate the trajectory and role of career technical education in the United States. Hence, in the spring of 2010, members of the National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium put forth a bold vision intended to guide the role of career technical education in our nation's educational, workforce and economic advancement and success.

Each principle of the vision is highlighted below, followed by work occurring nationally and within states to achieve each principle. ${ }^{7}$

Principle 1: Career technical education is critical to ensuring the United States leads in global competitiveness
Career technical education is critical to our nation's economic success. Collaborative connections between education, economic development and workforce development ensure the alignment of policies and program delivery. To help achieve this principle, the National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium and the career technical education community have undertaken the following initiatives:

## Career Readiness

The global competitiveness of the country depends on the alignment of what students and workers are learning to the needs of business and industry. While much focus has been paid to the idea of
college readiness - or what it means for a student to be college ready-leaders in education and business have recognized a need to define career readiness. In October 2012, the Career Readiness Partner Council - a group comprised of education, business and policy organizations - unveiled a working definition of career readiness. The website www.careerreadynow.org provides the results of the council and identifies the core tenets behind a broader agenda to understand the impact of career readiness.

## Evidence of the Global Impact of Career Technical Education

In February 2011, the Harvard Graduate School of Education released "Pathways to Prosperity: Meeting the Challenge of Preparing Young Americans for the 21 st Century." ${ }^{8}$ The report's authors suggest the United States has failed in its obligation to prepare young people for success, and that issues such as the skills gap are adding to this dilemma. "Today's best (career technical education) programs do a better job of preparing many students for college and career than traditional academics-only programs," the authors wrote. Further, the academic achievement of students in the United States remains stagnant, whereas other countries continue to increase scores and improve student outcomes. The report suggests offering more high-quality career pathways for U.S. students that lead to postsecondary degrees or credentials and, eventually, careers in high-demand fields.

## Principle 2: Career technical education actively partners with employers to design and provide high-quality, dynamic programs

Career technical education aligns its programmatic offerings to current, emerging and projected labor market needs. Partnerships with business and industry are essential to making this connection. For example, in 2003, Northern Virginia Community College created a model linking to area businesses to address a shortage in qualified health care workers. The college created a CEO roundtable, including groups such as the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce, George Mason University, Northern Virginia Medical Affairs Council, Mitretek Systems Inc. and others. The group convenes biannually to collaborate, and the initiative has resulted in a strengthened connection between what students are learning and the needs of the region.

In 2011, Georgetown University's Center on Education and the Workforce, in collaboration with the National Research Center for Career and Technical Education, released "Career Clusters ${ }^{\circledR}$ : Forecasting Demand for High School through College Jobs: 2008-2018."9 The report analyzes how labor market needs relate to the 16 Career Clusters ${ }^{\circledR}$ and discusses implications for career technical education.

## Business and Industry Executives Speak Out for Career Technical Education

Thought and business leaders around the country continue to express support for career technical education, boasting its effectiveness and value in today's global economy. A "Friends of CTE" blog series on the National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium website highlights stories of career technical education supporters from business and industry leaders, including John McGlade, chairman, president and CEO of the global gases and chemicals company, Air Products; Jim Lentz, president and CEO of Toyota Motor Sales USA; and Deanna Lewis, director for career and certification services with the Home Builders Institute. The "Friends of CTE" blog series can be accessed at:
http://blog.careertech.org/?series=friendsofCTE

## Principle 3: Career technical education prepares students to succeed in higher education and careers

The global economy places a premium on skills acquisition and innovation. All workers must be lifelong learners who continue to cultivate and grow their knowledge and skills through further education. Career technical education programs prepare students to be successful by providing adaptable skills and knowledge, thereby ensuring students have enough flexibility to transition between careers as interests change, opportunities emerge and the economy transforms.

## Career Guidance and Counseling

The career technical education vision supports policies that require all students to have a personalized learning plan that clearly maps out a comprehensive strategy to achieve each student's education and career goals. Career and guidance counselors provide significant support at every step of the way to help students achieve these goals and to make clear the many career and training options and opportunities available to students.

## Principle 4: Career technical education is delivered through comprehensive programs of study aligned to the National Career Clusters ${ }^{\circledR}$ Framework

Alignment of standards, curriculum and assessments within programs of study ensure coordination and seamless delivery of instruction for students. Students are given opportunities to explore myriad career possibilities and have access to comprehensive career planning. Relevant work-based learning opportunities, as well as leadership development offered through career technical student organizations, are incorporated into programs of study.

While the federal Perkins IV law sets the minimum for programs of study, many career technical education state directors rely on the more comprehensive 10 -component rigorous programs of study framework definition provided by the U.S. Department of Education. ${ }^{10}$ This framework lays out specific elements that help states move beyond the Perkins IV minimum requirements to develop and implement more robust programs of study. The 10 components provide guidance on legislation and policies, partnerships, professional development, accountability and evaluation systems, college and career readiness standards, course sequences, credit transfer agreements, guidance counseling and academic advisement, teaching and learning strategies, and technical skills assessments. The next round of federal career technical education legislation should expand the focus on programs of study and strengthen requirements for all federally funded career technical education to be delivered through them.

## Common Career Technical Core

The National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium, with voluntary involvement of 42 states, Washington, D.C., and Palau, developed the common career technical core, a set of program-level standards for career technical education across the nation. The core, unveiled in June 2012, illustrates career technical education leaders' ambition to ensure consistency in such programs and equal access to quality education and training for all students.

The Hunt Institute, the Opportunity Nation in the "Enterprising Pathways" report and the Congressional Research Service have all highlighted the common career technical core. These standards opened new doors and opportunities, not just for career technical education as a system, but also for students. State implementation and adoption plans
are under development, starting with a National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium-facilitated alignment study that compares the common career technical core to states' existing standards. Participating states will convene a team to review the gap analysis outcomes, determine strategies for implementation, assist in creating professional development for educators and employ communication strategies to increase awareness of the common career technical core. More information is available at:
http://www.careertech.org/career-technicaleducation/cctc/

## National Career Clusters ${ }^{\circledR}$ Framework

The National Career Clusters ${ }^{\circledR}$ Framework provides a vital structure for organizing and delivering quality career technical education programs through a comprehensive program of study. As an organizing tool for curriculum design and instruction, the National Career Clusters ${ }^{\circledR}$ Framework provides the essential knowledge and skills for 16 Career Clusters ${ }^{\circledR}$ and more than 79 career pathways. It also functions as a useful guide in developing programs of study bridging secondary and postsecondary curriculum and for creating individual student plans of study for a complete range of career options. The Career Clusters ${ }^{\otimes}$ Framework helps students discover their interests and their passions, and empowers them to choose the educational pathway that can lead to success in high school, college and career.

## Career Technical Education and Common Core Academic Standards

Through a pilot project, the National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium collaborated with Achieve, Inc., to design instructional task workshops that integrate common core state standards and career technical education. Illinois, Nebraska and New Jersey piloted this effort, resulting in a workshop protocol and resources that are now available for states and local school districts to replicate. Achieve is conducting an alignment study of the common core standards and the essential knowledge and skills statements to identify additional opportunities for integration.

## Career Pathways Effect: Linking Education and Economic Prosperity

"The Career Pathways Effect: Linking Education and Economic Prosperity" is a how-to guidebook for administrators, faculty, counselors and business
partners. Organized around the National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium's new vision for career technical education, the book provides insight from a broad range of national experts on career technical education, career pathways and programs of study."The Career Pathways Effect" is a joint project of the National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium and CORD Communications. More information is available at:
http://www.careertech.org/resources/career pathwayseffect.html

## Principle 5: Career technical education is a results-driven system that demonstrates a positive return on investment

State career technical education directors are committed to making data-driven decisions by improving data quality and data systems alignment across education and workforce programs. The career technical education vision principle that focuses on data and ROI return on investment has been a major driver for how career technical education state directors approach their work - as leaders and as advocates. As we move forward toward reauthorization of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act (Perkins IV), and the continued budgetary challenges facing our nation and our states, we are armed with solid information, stories and data that illustrate the positive impact of career technical education.

Data drives state directors' decisions on career technical education resources and programs, targets efforts and funds to those found effective, and eliminates those that are ineffective. Further, data demonstrates its positive impact through return on investment measured by fiscal returns or savings for government and employers, favorable societal impact, career benefits for individuals, and a positive impact on regional, state or national economies.

## Success Stories for Every State

In an effort to highlight the success of career technical education in all 50 states, Washington, D.C., and the U.S. territories, the National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium created a CTE Success Map that demonstrates high-quality programs' student graduation data, college-going rates and credential attainment -all critical data points sought by policy makers, business and industry, and the media. Career technical education state directors and organization

## Table A: Career Technical Education State Directors

| State or other jurisdiction | Career Technical Education state director | Contact email Common Career Technical Core |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .......................... | Philip Cleveland | pcleveland@alsde.edu | No |
| Alaska............................. | Helen Mehrkens | helen.mehrkens@alaska.gov | No |
| Arizona........................... | Dan Brown | Dan.Brown@azed.gov | No |
| Arkansas.......................... | William Walker Jr. | bill.walker@arkansas.gov | Yes |
| California ......................... | Russell Weikle, interim | rweikle@cde.ca.gov | Yes |
| Colorado.......................... | Scott Stump | scott.stump@cccs.edu | Yes |
| Connecticut ...................... | June Sanford | june.sanford@ct.gov | Yes |
| Delaware .......................... | Theresa Kough | tkough@doe.k12.de.us | Yes |
| Florida ............................. | Roderic Duckworth | rod.duckworth@fldoe.org | Yes |
| Georgia........................... | David Turner | dturner@doe.k12.ga.us | Yes |
| Hawaii............................. | Bernadette Howard | mbhoward@hawaii.edu | No |
| Idaho............................... | Todd Schwarz | tschwarz@pte.idaho.gov | Yes |
| Illinois............................. | Dora Welker | dwelker@isbe.net | Yes |
| Indiana............................. | Peggy Wild | pwild@doe.in.gov | Yes |
| Iowa ................................ | Jeremy Varner | jeremy.varner@iowa.gov | Yes |
| Kansas ............................. | Blake Flanders | bflanders@ksbor.org | Yes |
| Kentucky ......................... | Dale Winkler | Dale.Winkler@education.ky.gov | Yes |
| Louisiana......................... | Jimmy Sawtelle | jsawtelle@lctcs.edu | No |
| Maine.............................. | Margaret Harvey | margaret.harvey@maine.gov | Yes |
| Maryland ......................... | Kathy Oliver | koliver@msde.state.md.us | Yes |
| Massachusetts ................... | Lisa M. Sandler | 1sandler@doe.mass.edu | Yes |
| Michigan.......................... | Patty Cantu | cantup@michigan.gov | Yes |
| Minnesota........................ | JoAnn Simser | joann.simser@so.mnscu.edu | Yes |
| Mississippi ....................... | Jean Massey | jmassey@mde.k12.ms.us | Yes |
| Missouri........................... | Sharon Helwig | Sharon.Helwig@dese.mo.gov | Yes |
| Montana .......................... | John Cech | jcech@montana.edu | Yes |
| Nebraska ......................... | Rich Katt | rich.katt@nebraska.gov | Yes |
| Nevada............................ | Mike Raponi | mraponi@doe.nv.gov | Yes |
| New Hampshire ................ | Lisa Danley | lisa.danley@ed.state.nh.us | Yes |
| New Jersey ....................... | Marie Barry | marie.barry@doe.state.nj.us | Yes |
| New Mexico ..................... | Eric Spencer | eric.spencer@state.nm.us | Yes |
| New York......................... | Eric Suhr | esuhr@mail.nysed.gov | Yes |
| North Carolina.................. | Joanne Honeycutt | joanne.honeycutt@dpi.nc.gov | Yes |
| North Dakota................... | Wayne Kutzer | wkutzer@nd.gov | Yes |
| Ohio ............................... | Kathy Shibley | Kathy.Shibley@education.ohio.gov | Yes |
| Oklahoma........................ | Robert Sommers | Robert.sommers@okcareertech.org | Yes |
| Oregon............................ | Laura S. Roach | laura.s.roach@state.or.us | Yes |
| Pennsylvania .................... | Lee Burket | lburket@pa.gov | Yes |
| Rhode Island.................... | Vanessa Cooley | vanessa.cooley@ride.ri.gov | Yes |
| South Carolina.................. | Susan C. Flanagan | sflanagn@ed.sc.gov | No |
| South Dakota ................... | Colleen O'Neil | colleen.oneil@state.sd.us | Yes |
| Tennessee ......................... | Danielle Mezera | danielle.mezera@tn.gov | Yes |
| Texas ................................ | Vangie Stice-Israel | vangie.stice-israel@tea.state.tx.us | No |
| Utah | Mary Shumway | mary.shumway@schools.utah.gov | Yes |
| Vermont........................... | John Fischer | john.fischer@state.vt.us | Yes |
| Virginia............................ | Lolita Hall | LB.Hall@doe.virginia.gov | No |
| Washington...................... | Eleni Papadakis | epapadakis@wtb.wa.gov | Yes |
| West Virginia.................... | Kathy Jo D'Antoni | kdantoni@access.k12.wv.us | Yes |
| Wisconsin ......................... | Kathleen Cullen | cullenk@wtcsystem.edu | Yes |
| Wyoming ......................... | Teri Wigert | teri.wigert@wyo.gov | Yes |
| Dist. of Columbia ............. | Tony D. Johnson | tony.johnson@dc.gov | Yes |
| American Samoa .............. | Fa'auisa Sotoa | osotoa@yahoo.com | No |
| Federated States <br> of Micronesia.. | Jesse Sidney | Unavailable | No |
| Guam .............................. | Mary A.Y. Okada | mary.okada@guamcc.edu | No |
| Marshall Islands................ | Allison Nashion | Unavailable | No |
| Palau ................................ | Sinton Soalablai | ssoalablai@palaumoe.net | Yes |
| Puerto Rico...................... | Margarita Gonzalez | gonzalezcma@de.gobierno.pr | No |
| Virgin Islands ................... | Eduardo J. Corneiro | ejcorneiro@excite.com | No |

[^88]staff regularly highlight in presentations and conversations with media the schools or programs featured on the Success Map to illustrate the achievement of career technical education students. The CTE Success Map is available at:
http://cteworks.careertech.org/state-examples/

## CTE State Snapshots

CTE State Snapshots are designed to provide workforce, education and trend data for each of the 50 states. These snapshots are available at:
http://www.careertech.org/resources/statesnap shots.html

## State Career Technical Education Profiles

Every other year, state directors complete a survey to provide recent career technical education data from their state. The National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium assembles the data into state profiles to provide easily accessible, state-level data. ${ }^{11}$ Each state profile contains school and enrollment data, information on funding, accountability indicators, state contact information and more.

[^89]${ }^{9}$ This report can be retrieved at: http://www.careertech.
org/file_download/9c847753-a889-4b50-ae56-25ffefbe6118.
${ }^{10}$ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and
Adult Education, Programs of Study Design Framework.
Retrieved from: http://cte.ed.gov/nationalinitiatives/rpos
designframework.cfm.
${ }^{11}$ National Association of State Directors of Career Tech-
nical Education Consortium. State CTE Profiles. Retrieved
from: http://cteworks.careertech.org/state-profile/.

## About the Association

The National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium was established in 1920 to represent the state and territory heads of secondary, postsecondary and adult career technical education across the nation. The association aims to support an innovative career technical education system that prepares individuals to succeed in education and careers, and poises the United States to flourish in a global, dynamic economy.

# Charting a New Path to College- and Career-Readiness 

By Tim Weldon


#### Abstract

"We are what we learn," U.S. Education Secretary Arne Duncan has noted. If that message is true, what does it say that many of today's children are learning essentially the same content in substantially the same way as their parents and grandparents? They are 21 st century students who are still receiving a 20th century education.


Walk into a typical classroom in most schools today and you're likely to see instruction and learning taking place. The question is, what kind of learning is it? While knowledge is and always will be a critical foundation to higher-level thinking, it is not an end in itself. As our society and economy have turned the page and begun a new chapterone marked by constant innovations in technology and the need for more students with postsecondary credentials, one in which the U.S. faces heightened competition for business from developing countries in a worldwide marketplace - many education experts contend our students should be more than warehouses of information.

The future of education will be one where students also can apply knowledge and solve complex problems. They must be able to work not only independently, but also with each other and be able to communicate ideas effectively. In short, to be successful in today's world, every student must graduate from high school college- and career-ready.

Every state has developed its own definition of what it means to be college- and career-ready. Many of them articulate students will have the knowledge and skills to enroll and succeed in credit-bearing courses at postsecondary institutions without the need for remedial coursework. These definitions, however, require us to ask a more basic and direct question: What are those skills students must possess to be college- and career-ready? Some advocates for these reforms refer to them as "deeper learning skills." When students have mastered deeper learning, they will have the skills and knowledge to succeed in a world that is changing at an unprecedented pace.

## What is Deeper Learning?

Think about the skills students must have to succeed in postsecondary education or to earn a decent living. They must be proficient problem solvers, be
able to share their knowledge with others and listen to others' ideas. It is important they have the skills to be able to take a problem assigned by a college professor or work supervisor, analyze it and develop a solution or propose a range of options for solving the problem.

Unfortunately, those skills often are overlooked as schools try to cram information into students' heads that they will later be asked to regurgitate on standardized multiple choice tests. Barbara Chow, in The Quest for Deeper Learning, has noted, "The real world rarely offers us multiple-choice questions. Employers clamor for staff members who can solve problems by designing their own solutions and then telling co-workers how they did it. To thrive in an increasingly complex and dynamic world where routine manual and cognitive tasks are being assumed by machines, those emerging from school must be able to think analytically, find reliable information, and communicate with others." ${ }^{1}$

Deeper learning is directly linked to collegeand career-readiness. It achieves this by shifting the focus of education to one in which students:

- Master core academic content;
- Develop the ability to think critically and solve complex problems;
- Work collaboratively;
- Communicate effectively; and
- Learn how to learn, such as through self-directed learning.
Deeper learning provides a dramatic shift in the way teachers instruct their students. It focuses on helping them learn how to learn, not just helping them acquire or access information. Deeper learning involves a personalized approach to education, one that discards the stale one-size-fits-all model and provides a robust and engaging, student-centered learning environment, tailored to meet the needs and learning style of each pupil.


## The Deeper Learning Focus Group

In March 2012, The Council of State Governments' Center for Innovation and Transformation in Education, with the support of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, appointed a national focus group to recommend state policies that will drive this type of learning. The focus group was comprised of state legislators, leaders of state boards and departments of education, educators and other experts in the field of education policy. Their charge was simple: Advise CSG which policies and practices need to be in place to support collegeand career-readiness outcomes.

Their voices were unanimous that deeperlearning skills are vital to increase college- and career-readiness. Consider this: By 2018, approximately two-thirds of all jobs in the U.S. will require some postsecondary education. That doesn't mean they will necessarily require a four-year degree. The new norm, however, requires some education beyond high school. Many students leave high school, diploma in hand, yet they are unprepared for postsecondary education. Roughly 40 percent of all college students - and 60 percent of students at community colleges - are required to take at least one remedial course because they lack the skills for credit-bearing coursework.
"We spend too much time talking about what teachers do and not enough time talking about the work that students need to be doing and what does that work need to look like, what do the outcomes need to be and what does the process that the students go through to reach those outcomes look like?" Bill Harrison, outgoing chairman of the North Carolina Board of Education and a member of the focus group, said.

The framework prepared by CSG's Center for Innovation and Transformation in Education provides policy options in five broad categories: curriculum and instruction; teacher and leader effectiveness; assessment systems; accountability; and the use of time.

## Curriculum and Instruction

The focus group recommends states should adopt and implement college- and career-readiness standards, such as the common core state standards or other rigorous academic standards. Some of the other recommendations include:

- Provide flexibility to districts and schools to adopt instructional resources that accelerate and deepen students' learning through attention to their individual needs;
- Empower the state board of education to waive state regulatory requirements-except those relative to the health, safety or rights of students for schools that are implementing innovative practices; and
- Fund and provide resources for teachers and leaders to receive embedded, collective and high-quality continuous and ongoing professional development opportunities that include personalized learning, differentiated instruction, inclusive strategies, the use of technology, project-based learning, authentic research and other strategies that prepare students for college and careers.
Idaho Rep. Jeff Thompson, a member of the Deeper Learning Focus Group, believes the latter recommendation is particularly vital.
"We get a good return in what we invest in and we need professional development across-theboard, and especially when it comes to common core state standards," he said. "This is a whole different dynamic, a whole different mindset, a whole different culture and we want the teachers and administrators to buy into this, so we need to invest in it and we need to train them before they're required to begin implementing it."


## Teacher and School Leader Effectiveness

States should develop more rigorous teacher pre-service programs connected with high academic standards so teachers enter the classroom prepared to guide all students to deeper-learning outcomes, according to the focus group. Members also believe states should require prospective educators to be prepared to teach using new teaching methods and assessments to ensure students achieve the deeper learning outcomes they need to be college- and career-ready. Preservice teachers must participate in intense fieldwork, a long-term practicum, such as clinical models or residencies, or a supervised internship as a prerequisite to licensure. Preservice teachers also must receive training to support the diverse range of learners they will encounter, including students with disabilities and English language learners. Other recommendations include:

- Create a high-quality educational leadership development system, including master teachers and mentoring, induction programs and collegial networks. Leadership training should ensure administrators have a fundamental understanding of deeper learning principles;
- Require schools and districts to adopt teacher and school leader evaluation models that are valid and research-based, that incorporate measures of student achievement, including more than a single standardized test; and to include demonstrations of teacher and leader performance that reflects deeper learning aligned with college- and career-readiness goals;
- Require the use of performance-based contracts as a means of retaining highly effective teachers; and
- Create career pathways to reward educators who deepen and reflect on their own learning and show high proficiency in helping all students achieve deeper-learning outcomes.
"In all professions, the key to success lies in the measures of accountability. In education practice, accountability measures for teachers and school leaders determine student growth and potential," said Henry Johnson, Maryland's assistant superintendent for instruction and a member of the focus group. "An emphasis on accountability systems is by far the most important recommendation and will have the greatest positive impact on students, teachers and school leaders."


## Assessment Systems

State policymakers should offer flexibility for districts to develop multiple measures of student learning as evidence for course credit, promotion and graduation. They should do this by:

- Requiring districts to develop assessments of deeper-learning knowledge and skills in all classes;
- Requiring a variety of assessments that include standards-based performance assessments aligning to individual student needs that support deeperlearning outcomes;
- Replacing traditional point-based grades with standards-based grading that measures students' proficiency on well-defined course objectives; and
- Requiring alignment between the preK-12 system and postsecondary education to determine a common measure for placement into creditbearing coursework for the collegiate freshmen year based on standardized assessments.


## Accountability

The focus group recommends state policymakers should amend state accountability systems to use multiple measures to assess the success of indi-
vidual schools and school districts, with a focus on achieving the desired deeper-learning outcomes. Specific policy recommendations include:

- Develop an accountability system that evaluates schools and districts on college- and career-readiness measures, including but not limited to mastery in core subjects, annual student growth, closing achievement gaps among all student groups, attendance and improved graduation rates; and
- Use measures of student performance that include demonstrations of mastery of deeper learning, including a culminating project involving a substantial project(s), internship or portfolio with a presentation to a panel.


## Use of Time

State policymakers should develop strategies to maximize school time for student learning, and professional development. This can be done by:

- Awarding educational credit for learning inside and outside the classroom based on demonstrated mastery rather than seat time;
- Providing seamless routes to college to students who achieve early competency on college- and career-readiness standards;
- Providing flexibility to schools to utilize schedules that enable team teaching, project-based learning, work-based learning and interaction with the community and the world; and
- Encouraging schools to include time in the school day and year for teachers' professional development, including observing other classes, meeting with instructional coaches and collaborating in professional learning communities.


## Framework Unveiled

CSG introduced the policy framework at a special legislative briefing prior to its national meeting in Austin, Texas, in December 2012. It marked the first opportunity to vet the recommendations with policymakers in positions to act on them. Although the report was well-received, several legislators noted an important piece of the puzzle was missing-how to pay for implementing the recommendations.
"I do not doubt the need for this," one legislator commented, referring to the framework. "But we're recommending policies without figuring out how we're going to pay for them. Because right now, the drive in state after state is to pull money out of education. So, how do we proceed to change the paradigms if we have no money to do it?"

## EDUCATION

In March, 2013, CSG responded by reconvening the focus group to examine funding issues. Knowing that no state will experience a windfall of education dollars, the group's recommendations focused on reallocating existing revenues by establishing spending priorities and providing flexibility for categorical funds with parameters to local districts. Members also targeted creating partnerships with businesses and between school districts and colleges and universities to implement policy recommendations. An increased emphasis on collaboration between $\mathrm{K}-12$ and postsecondary education is vital to providing opportunities for students to gain credit while in high school and ease the transition to college. Additionally, some recommendations have no fiscal impact but will take creativity and innovation at the state and local level for implementation.

In an always-evolving education landscape, the type of learning called for by the focus group has already taken root in both individual schools and school networks, both charter and non-charter alike. Taking these proposals to the next level, however, will require policymakers and stakeholders to create a vision of what they want their students to accomplish in order to devise the best course of action to get there.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Chow, Barbara. The Quest for Deeper Learning. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. Accessed at http:// www.hewlett.org/newsroom/quest-deeper-learning on April 1, 2013.

[^90]Table 9.1
NUMBER AND TYPES OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS,
BY STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2010-II

| State or other jurisdiction | Total number of schools (a) | Type of school |  |  |  | Charter | Magnet (b) | Title I (c) | Title I schoolwide <br> (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Regular | Special education | Vocational education | Alternative education |  |  |  |  |
| Reporting states (b)..... | 98,817 | 88,929 | 2,206 | 1,485 | 6,197 | 5,274 | 2,722 | 66,646 | 48,990 |
| Alabama ..................... | 1,600 | 1,372 | 41 | 72 | 115 | n/a | 30 | 924 | 897 |
| Alaska........................ | 509 | 441 | 3 | 3 | 62 | 27 | 19 | 366 | 335 |
| Arizona...................... | 2,265 | 1,950 | 21 | 217 | 77 | 519 | N.A. | 1,764 | 1,224 |
| Arkansas..................... | 1,110 | 1,069 | 4 | 26 | 11 | 40 | 38 | 810 | 710 |
| California .................... | 10,124 | 8,526 | 147 | 86 | 1,365 | 908 | 282 | 6,028 | 4,878 |
| Colorado..................... | 1,796 | 1,694 | 8 | 6 | 88 | 168 | 24 | 658 | 447 |
| Connecticut................ | 1,157 | 1,046 | 54 | 16 | 41 | 18 | 54 | 532 | 186 |
| Delaware .................... | 214 | 183 | 19 | 6 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 171 | 155 |
| Florida ........................ | 4,131 | 3,468 | 182 | 53 | 428 | 458 | 414 | 2,935 | 2,649 |
| Georgia...................... | 2,449 | 2,265 | 66 | 1 | 117 | 67 | 78 | 1,566 | 1,399 |
| Hawaii........................ | 289 | 285 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 31 | n/a | 205 | 183 |
| Idaho.......................... | 748 | 637 | 15 | 11 | 85 | 40 | 2 | 547 | 519 |
| Illinois........................ | 4,361 | 4,012 | 146 | 53 | 150 | 50 | 104 | 3,272 | 1,575 |
| Indiana....................... | 1,936 | 1,862 | 34 | 28 | 12 | 60 | 26 | 1,460 | 1,095 |
| Iowa ........................... | 1,436 | 1,390 | 6 | 0 | 40 | 7 | n/a | 978 | 519 |
| Kansas ........................ | 1,378 | 1,365 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 36 | 1,148 | 804 |
| Kentucky .................... | 1,554 | 1,249 | 10 | 126 | 169 | n/a | 41 | 1,090 | 1,040 |
| Louisiana................... | 1,471 | 1,265 | 34 | 6 | 166 | 78 | 72 | 1,245 | 1,207 |
| Maine......................... | 631 | 601 | 3 | 27 | 0 | n/a | 1 | 526 | 400 |
| Maryland ..................... | 1,449 | 1,322 | 40 | 24 | 63 | 44 | 90 | 412 | 312 |
| Massachusetts ............. | 1,829 | 1,748 | 23 | 39 | 19 | 63 | N.A. | 1,017 | 521 |
| Michigan..................... | 3,877 | 3,257 | 279 | 62 | 279 | 300 | 464 | 2,836 | 1,672 |
| Minnesota.................... | 2,392 | 1,641 | 277 | 11 | 463 | 176 | 73 | 854 | 284 |
| Mississippi .................. | 1,083 | 925 | 3 | 90 | 65 | 0 | 20 | 877 | 837 |
| Missouri....................... | 2,410 | 2,172 | 65 | 66 | 107 | 53 | 30 | 1,165 | 622 |
| Montana ..................... | 827 | 821 | 2 | 0 | 4 | n/a | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 692 | 430 |
| Nebraska .................... | 1,096 | 1,067 | 24 | 0 | 5 | n/a | n/a | 524 | 298 |
| Nevada....................... | 645 | 598 | 12 | 1 | 34 | 34 | 24 | 374 | 328 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 480 | 480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | n/a | 415 | 119 |
| New Jersey ................. | 2,607 | 2,355 | 71 | 56 | 125 | 76 | N.A. | 1,488 | 416 |
| New Mexico ................ | 862 | 815 | 7 | 1 | 39 | 81 | 0 | 750 | 728 |
| New York.................... | 4,757 | 4,576 | 124 | 29 | 28 | 170 | 118 | 4,418 | 2,535 |
| North Carolina............ | 2,567 | 2,449 | 30 | 1 | 87 | 99 | 106 | 2,044 | 1,909 |
| North Dakota.............. | 516 | 468 | 33 | 10 | 5 | n/a | n/a | 303 | 93 |
| Ohio ........................... | 3,758 | 3,621 | 59 | 72 | 6 | 339 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 2,913 | 2,116 |
| Oklahoma................... | 1,785 | 1,775 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 18 | n/a | 1,191 | 1,049 |
| Oregon....................... | 1,296 | 1,252 | 2 | 0 | 42 | 108 | n/a | 600 | 446 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 3,233 | 3,125 | 9 | 86 | 13 | 145 | 52 | 2,373 | 1,491 |
| Rhode Island............... | 317 | 297 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 16 | n/a | 232 | 129 |
| South Carolina............ | 1,214 | 1,144 | 10 | 39 | 21 | 44 | 104 | 1,000 | 942 |
| South Dakota .............. | 710 | 658 | 11 | 4 | 37 | n/a | n/a | 601 | 350 |
| Tennessee ................... | 1,784 | 1,730 | 15 | 17 | 22 | 29 | 32 | 1,480 | 1,398 |
| Texas.......................... | 8,732 | 7,635 | 26 | 0 | 1,071 | 561 | 219 | 6,802 | 6,508 |
| Utah........................... | 1,016 | 875 | 87 | 6 | 48 | 78 | 24 | 288 | 224 |
| Vermont...................... | 320 | 304 | 0 | 15 | 1 | n/a | n/a | 243 | 183 |
| Virginia....................... | 2,175 | 1,882 | 55 | 49 | 189 | 4 | 131 | 741 | 442 |
| Washington................. | 2,338 | 1,898 | 104 | 16 | 320 | n/a | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 1,518 | 1,205 |
| West Virginia............... | 757 | 691 | 3 | 31 | 32 | n/a | n/a | 366 | 366 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 2,238 | 2,131 | 9 | 7 | 91 | 207 | 4 | 1,535 | 547 |
| Wyoming .................... | 360 | 333 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 3 | n/a | 185 | 91 |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | 228 | 204 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 97 | 7 | 184 | 177 |
| Dept. of Defense <br> (DoDEA) $\qquad$ | 191 | 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N.A. | N.A. |
| Bureau of Indian Education ..... | 173 | 173 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | N.A. | 173 | 173 |
| American Samoa ......... | 28 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Guam ......................... | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N.A. | N.A. | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | 0 | n/a |
| Puerto Rico................. | 1,473 | 1,411 | 24 | 30 | 8 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 1,456 | 1,371 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | 32 | 31 | 0 | 1 | 0 | n/a | 1 | N.A. | N.A. |

[^91]
## NUMBER AND TYPES OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2010-II-Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2010-11, Version Provisional 2a.
Note: The operating schools in the 50 states and D.C. exclude schools also reported by the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). The number of operating schools shared with the BIE include two in Arizona, one in Michigan and eight in North Dakota. Every school is assigned a school type based on its instructional emphasis. A school may be included under the Charter, Magnet and/or Title I statuses, which are independent of one another and of school type. Numbers and types of schools may differ from those published by states in their own reports.

## Key:

N.A. - Not available.
n/a - Not applicable. Some states/jurisdictions do not have charter school authorization and some states do not designate magnet schools. Department of Defense schools (DoDDs and DDESS) do not designate Title I and Title I schoolwide eligible schools.
(a) Schools eligible for Title I schoolwide programs are also included in the counts of all Title I eligible schools.
(b) A reporting states' total is shown for the 50 states and District of Columbia if data for any item in the table were missing for some of the schools in the United States.

Table 9.2
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN MEMBERSHIP IN OPERATING PUBLIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY SCHOOL TYPE, AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2010-II

| State or other jurisdiction | Total number of students (a) | Type of school |  |  |  | Charter | Magnet (b) | Title I (c) | Title I schoolwide (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Regular | Special education | Vocational education | Alernative education |  |  |  |  |
| Reporting states (d)...... | 49,177,617 | 48,259,245 | 190,910 | 164,013 | 563,449 | 1,787,091 | 2,055,133 | 33,447,494 | 24,842,892 |
| Alabama ...................... | 732,895 | 729,215 | 984 | 26 | 2,670 | n/a | 14,486 | 447,286 | 434,128 |
| Alaska......................... | 132,104 | 113,484 | 585 | 786 | 17,249 | 5,751 | 6,951 | 74,829 | 66,954 |
| Arizona....................... | 1,069,592 | 1,056,368 | 910 | 2,209 | 10,105 | 124,467 | N.A. | 1,023,465 | 651,047 |
| Arkansas...................... | 482,114 | 480,303 | 224 | 0 | 1,587 | 10,209 | 21,668 | 322,613 | 275,471 |
| California ..................... | 6,207,959 | 6,005,125 | 25,467 | 4,470 | 172,897 | 363,916 | 284,446 | 3,722,019 | 3,119,140 |
| Colorado...................... | 842,864 | 827,731 | 1,064 | 778 | 13,291 | 74,685 | 10,638 | 239,656 | 183,487 |
| Connecticut .................. | 559,912 | 543,392 | 2,712 | 10,643 | 3,165 | 5,139 | 22,982 | 251,815 | 88,169 |
| Delaware ..................... | 128,935 | 119,134 | 1,455 | 7,195 | 1,151 | 9,525 | 2,106 | 102,887 | 91,422 |
| Florida ........................ | 2,642,758 | 2,581,144 | 17,894 | 3,983 | 39,737 | 154,703 | 447,497 | 2,160,091 | 1,892,005 |
| Georgia....................... | 1,677,067 | 1,663,442 | 10,097 | n/a | 3,528 | 41,981 | 72,661 | 1,019,836 | 911,468 |
| Hawaii......................... | 179,601 | 179,409 | 78 | n/a | 114 | 8,289 | n/a | 121,108 | 104,039 |
| Idaho........................... | 275,815 | 270,795 | 112 | 0 | 4,908 | 15,330 | 1,017 | 205,481 | 190,865 |
| Illinois......................... | 2,082,121 | 2,064,005 | 9,555 | 367 | 8,194 | 43,049 | 75,252 | 1,613,556 | 813,435 |
| Indiana........................ | 1,041,472 | 1,039,656 | 612 | 0 | 1,204 | 22,472 | 12,942 | 778,351 | 579,689 |
| Iowa ............................ | 484,856 | 481,650 | 557 | n/a | 2,649 | 298 | n/a | 318,190 | 174,136 |
| Kansas ......................... | 479,996 | 479,373 | 486 | 1 | 136 | 4,618 | 14,629 | 362,031 | 268,221 |
| Kentucky ..................... | 673,128 | 665,064 | 597 | 0 | 7,467 | n/a | 36,931 | 566,112 | 530,013 |
| Louisiana..................... | 695,772 | 658,227 | 997 | 0 | 36,548 | 29,199 | 40,542 | 594,172 | 566,860 |
| Maine.......................... | 183,477 | 183,427 | 50 | 0 | n/a | n/a | 103 | 152,922 | 106,282 |
| Maryland ..................... | 852,202 | 831,573 | 4,200 | 8,188 | 8,241 | 14,492 | 81,050 | 183,151 | 139,970 |
| Massachusetts .............. | 955,301 | 911,604 | 4,730 | 35,384 | 3,583 | 28,422 | N.A. | 493,806 | 255,995 |
| Michigan...................... | 1,553,564 | 1,492,762 | 26,429 | 1,314 | 33,059 | 111,344 | 213,054 | 1,259,591 | 702,976 |
| Minnesota.................... | 837,930 | 807,005 | 15,528 | 174 | 15,223 | 37,253 | 36,998 | 324,783 | 97,072 |
| Mississippi .................... | 489,462 | 489,462 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 4,378 | 476,559 | 442,804 |
| Missouri...................... | 916,356 | 906,054 | 3,921 | 4,504 | 1,877 | 20,076 | 14,630 | 398,929 | 222,448 |
| Montana ...................... | 141,693 | 141,577 | 34 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 82 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 113,661 | 68,959 |
| Nebraska ..................... | 298,276 | 297,687 | 589 | n/a | 0 | n/a | n/a | 138,344 | 73,662 |
| Nevada........................ | 436,840 | 432,355 | 839 | 236 | 3,410 | 14,127 | 35,672 | 256,844 | 224,676 |
| New Hampshire ............ | 194,001 | 194,001 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 983 | n/a | 165,115 | 35,757 |
| New Jersey .................. | 1,356,893 | 1,323,714 | 6,580 | 24,548 | 2,051 | 24,591 | N.A. | 800,285 | 247,101 |
| New Mexico ................. | 336,005 | 331,126 | 681 | 281 | 3,917 | 15,290 | N.A. | 293,324 | 282,323 |
| New York..................... | 2,733,530 | 2,666,763 | 25,284 | 35,073 | 6,410 | 54,443 | N.R. | 2,613,124 | 1,453,233 |
| North Carolina............. | 1,488,193 | 1,478,603 | 2,739 | 277 | 6,574 | 42,141 | 69,500 | 1,102,561 | 1,009,663 |
| North Dakota............... | 94,273 | 93,691 | 17 | n/a | 565 | n/a | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 49,682 | 15,836 |
| Ohio ............................ | 1,750,235 | 1,742,803 | 5,641 | 905 | 886 | 96,669 | n/a | 1,316,107 | 908,147 |
| Oklahoma... | 659,828 | 658,502 | 254 | n /a | 1,072 | 6,585 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 431,449 | 369,670 |
| Oregon........................ | 553,617 | 547,851 | 132 | n/a | 5,634 | 20,372 | n/a | 220,645 | 171,333 |
| Pennsylvania ................ | 1,763,594 | 1,743,318 | 1,134 | 18,344 | 798 | 90,613 | 26,478 | 1,243,425 | 741,964 |
| Rhode Island................ | 142,575 | 139,261 | 146 | 1,783 | 1,385 | 3,971 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 117,125 | 59,489 |
| South Carolina.............. | 724,660 | 723,077 | 813 | 0 | 770 | 16,390 | 79,630 | 599,059 | 543,814 |
| South Dakota............... | 125,883 | 123,650 | 236 | 22 | 1,975 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 91,064 | 45,757 |
| Tennessee .................... | 987,078 | 983,939 | 1,666 | 18 | 1,455 | 6,517 | 18,337 | 801,160 | 736,814 |
| Texas........................... | 4,933,737 | 4,855,808 | 1,970 | n/a | 75,959 | 164,940 | 191,597 | 3,895,918 | 3,688,107 |
| Utah ........................... | 585,552 | 574,798 | 6,194 | 4 | 4,556 | 39,862 | 11,100 | 138,502 | 105,139 |
| Vermont....................... | 85,144 | 85,131 | n/a | 0 | 13 | n/a | n/a | 61,613 | 44,713 |
| Virginia....................... | 1,250,206 | 1,247,696 | 377 | 0 | 2,133 | 348 | 131,339 | 334,691 | 198,558 |
| Washington.................. | 1,043,466 | 990,425 | 4,549 | 679 | 47,813 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | n/a | 679,354 | 526,328 |
| West Virginia................ | 282,879 | 281,823 | 142 | 12 | 902 | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | n/a | 107,119 | 107,119 |
| Wisconsin .................... | 872,164 | 866,602 | 206 | 726 | 4,630 | 36,863 | 1,581 | 559,884 | 196,745 |
| Wyoming ..................... | 88,779 | 87,673 | 7 | n/a | 1,099 | 258 | n/a | 41,455 | 20,647 |
| Dist. of Columbia ......... | 71,263 | 67,967 | 1,436 | 1,083 | 777 | 26,910 | 2,843 | 62,745 | 59,242 |
| Dept. of Defense <br> (DoDEA) $\qquad$ | N.A. | N.A. | n/a | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | n/a | n/a | n/a | N.A. | N.A. |
| Bureau of Indian Education ...... | 41,853 | 41,853 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | N.A. | 41,853 | 41,853 |
| American Samoa .......... | N.A. | N.A. | n/a | N.A. | n/a | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Guam ........................... | 31,618 | 31,618 | n/a | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | n/a | N.A. | N.A. | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| No. Mariana Islands ..... | 11,105 | 11,105 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n /a | n/a |
| Puerto Rico................. | 473,410 | 453,795 | 2,316 | 16,950 | 349 | n/a | n/a | 471,910 | 442,844 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ........ | 15,495 | 15,495 | n/a | 0 | n/a | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | 1,399 | N.A. | N.A. |

[^92]
## TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN MEMBERSHIP IN OPERATING PUBLIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY SCHOOL TYPE, AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2010-II—Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 2010-11 provisional version 2a, Table 3. Released October 2012.

Note: Numbers and types of schools may differ from those published by states. 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.
$\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ - Not applicable. Membership reported as not applicable or some states do not have charter school authorization and some states do not designate magnet schools.
N.R. - Reporting standards not met. Data missing for more than 80 percent of schools in the state or jurisdiction.
(a) Membership is the count of students enrolled on October 1 of the reported school year. Individual state total number of students is included only if the state or jurisdiction reports data for regular, special education, vocational education, and alternative education school types.
(b) Total includes suppressed data due to unmet reporting standards.
(c) Schools eligible for Title I schoolwide programs are also included in the count of all Title I eligible schools.
(d) A reporting states total is shown if data for any item in the table were not available for some, but not more than 15 percent, of all schools in the United States.

Table 9.3
PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NUMBER OF GRADUATES, NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
FOR GRADES 9-12, AND HIGH SCHOOL EVENT DROPOUT RATE FOR GRADES 9-12, BY GENDER AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2009-10

| State or other jurisdiction | Number of graduates (a) |  | High school dropouts (b) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Male |  | Female |  |
|  |  |  | Number of |  |  |  |
|  | Male | Female | dropouts | Dropout rate (c) | dropouts | Dropout rate (c) |
| Reporting states (d).................... | 1,514,185 | 1,556,052 | 280,648 | 3.8 | 206,424 | 2.9 |
| Alabama .................................... | 20,844 | 22,271 | 2,185 | 2.0 | 1,606 | 1.5 |
| Alaska....................................... | 4,010 | 4,235 | 1,554 | 7.4 | 1,262 | 6.3 |
| Arizona..................................... | 29,608 | 31,109 | 13,429 | 8.3 | 11,061 | 7.2 |
| Arkansas................................... | 13,819 | 14,457 | 2,924 | 4.2 | 1,964 | 2.9 |
| California ................................. | 198,339 | 206,479 | 54,797 | 5.4 | 38,067 | 3.9 |
| Colorado................................... | 24,217 | 25,104 | 7,221 | 5.9 | 5,646 | 4.8 |
| Connecticut ............................... | N.A. | N.A. | 3,380 | 3.8 | 1,802 | 2.1 |
| Delaware ................................... | 3,885 | 4,248 | 871 | 4.5 | 647 | 3.4 |
| Florida ...................................... | 74,094 | 78,468 | 10,404 | 2.7 | 7,325 | 1.9 |
| Georgia..................................... | 43,664 | 47,897 | 10,741 | 4.5 | 7,025 | 3.0 |
| Hawaii. | 5,626 | 5,372 | 1,553 | 5.7 | 1,183 | 4.7 |
| Idaho | 9,067 | 8,726 | 620 | 1.5 | 512 | 1.3 |
| Illinois....................................... | 67,888 | 68,949 | 10,484 | 3.3 | 7,569 | 2.5 |
| Indiana..................................... | 30,930 | 32,063 | 2,895 | 1.9 | 1,893 | 1.3 |
| Iowa .......................................... | 17,080 | 17,382 | 2,784 | 3.7 | 2,065 | 2.9 |
| Kansas ....................................... | 15,918 | 15,724 | 1,790 | 2.5 | 1,177 | 1.7 |
| Kentucky .................................. | 21,253 | 21,295 |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Louisiana.................................. | 17,010 | 19,563 | 4,989 | 5.6 | 3,676 | 4.1 |
| Maine........................................ | 6,577 | 6,258 |  |  |  |  |
| Maryland ................................... | 29,049 | 30,029 | 4,385 | 3.2 | 2,695 | 2.1 |
| Massachusetts ............................ | 31,956 | 32,506 | 4,790 | 3.2 | 3,290 | 2.3 |
| Michigan................................... | 54,116 | 55,770 | 12,303 | 4.5 | 9,736 | 3.8 |
| Minnesota................................. | 29,846 | 29,821 | 2,573 | 1.8 | 1,740 | 1.3 |
| Mississippi ................................. | 11,735 | 13,586 |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Missouri.................................... | 31,915 | 32,079 | 5,535 | 3.9 | 4,010 | 2.9 |
| Montana .................................... | 5,041 | 5,037 | 1,094 | 4.8 | 807 | 3.8 |
| Nebraska ................................... | 9,672 | 9,698 | 1,141 | 2.5 | 738 | 1.7 |
| Nevada...................................... | 9,976 | 10,699 | 2,995 | 5 | 2,305 | 3.8 |
| New Hampshire ......................... | 7,436 | 7,598 | 472 | 1.4 | 286 | 0.9 |
| New Jersey ................................ | 48,796 | 47,429 | 4,007 | 1.8 | 3,036 | 1.5 |
| New Mexico ............................... | 8,934 | 9,661 | 3,870 | 7.7 | 2,919 | 6.1 |
| New York................................... | 90,295 | 93,122 | 18,150 | 4.1 | 13,599 | 3.0 |
| North Carolina.......................... | 42,118 | 44,569 | 11,575 | 5.3 | 8,031 | 3.8 |
| North Dakota............................ | 3,642 | 3,513 | 389 | 2.5 | 289 | 2.0 |
| Ohio ......................................... | 60,156 | 60,292 | 11,286 | 4.2 | 9,648 | 3.8 |
| Oklahoma.................................. | 19,255 | 19,248 | 2,375 | 2.6 | 1,908 | 2.2 |
| Oregon...................................... | 16,568 | 17,206 | 3,187 | 3.7 | 2,330 | 2.9 |
| Pennsylvania .............................. | 65,393 | 65,200 | 6,919 | 2.4 | 5,119 | 1.8 |
| Rhode Island.............................. | 4,883 | 5,025 | 1,303 | 5.5 | 863 | 3.8 |
| South Carolina........................... | 18,424 | 21,230 | 3,727 | 3.5 | 2,513 | 2.4 |
| South Dakota ............................. | 4,081 | 4,076 | 540 | 2.8 | 459 | 2.5 |
| Tennessee .................................. | 30,780 | 31,628 | 4,527 | 3.1 | 3,052 | 2.2 |
| Texas......................................... | 140,858 | 139,529 | 19,254 | 2.8 | 16,267 | 2.5 |
| Utah......................................... | 15,505 | 15,870 | 2,345 | 2.9 | 1,740 | 2.3 |
| Vermont.................................... | 3,306 | 3,232 | 397 | 2.9 | 284 | 2.2 |
| Virginia..................................... | 39,341 | 40,899 | 4,563 | 2.4 | 3,235 | 1.8 |
| Washington................................ | 31,353 | 32,194 | 7,415 | 4.5 | 5,836 | 3.7 |
| West Virginia............................. | 8,861 | 8,790 | 1,870 | 4.4 | 1,424 | 3.6 |
| Wisconsin .................................. | 32,540 | 32,147 | 3,517 | 2.4 | 2,523 | 1.9 |
| Wyoming .................................. | 2,878 | 2,817 | 891 | 6.6 | 662 | 5.2 |
| District of Columbia................... | 1,647 | 1,955 | 632 | 7.5 (e) | 600 | 6.4 (e) |
| DoDDS: DoDs Overseas (f) ....... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| DDESS: DoDs Domestic (f)........ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Bureau of Indian Education ........ | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| American Samoa ....................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Guam | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| No. Mariana Islands ................... | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Puerto Rico | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ..................... | 397 | 543 | 256 | 10.4 | 131 | 4.8 |

[^93]
## EDUCATION

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL NUMBER OF GRADUATES, NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
FOR GRADES 9-12, AND HIGH SCHOOL EVENT DROPOUT RATE FOR GRADES 9-12, BY GENDER AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: SCHOOL YEAR 2009-10-Continued

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "NCES Common Core of Data State Dropout and Completion Data File," School Year 2009-10, Version 1a; and "NCES Common Core of Data Local Education Agency Universe Survey Dropout and Completion Restricted-Use Data File," School Year 2009-10, Version 1a.
Key:
N.A. - Not available. State or jurisdiction did not report graduate counts or dropout counts by gender.
... - Reporting standards not met.
(a) Graduate counts were calculated using district-level data. Totals may differ from graduate counts on other tables due to different reporting levels. Graduation rates were not calculated due to missing data at the school district level.
(b) Ungraded dropouts are prorated by NCES into grades based on the graded dropout counts to calculate numerators for dropout rates. Ungraded student enrollments are prorated by NCES into grades based on graded enrollments to calculate denominators for dropout rates.
(c) The event dropout rate is defined as the count of dropouts from a given school year divided by the count of student enrollments within the same grade span at the beginning of the same school year.
(d) Reporting states totals include any of the 50 states and the District of Columbia that reported all data elements.
(e) Data were imputed based on prior year rates.
(f) DoDDS and DDESS are the Department of Defense Overseas Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools and the Department of Defense Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools, respectively.

Table 9.4
TOTAL REVENUES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION, FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY SOURCE AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2010

| State or other jurisdiction | Revenues (in thousands of dollars) |  |  |  | Percentage distribution |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Local (a) | State | Federal | Local (a) | State | Federal |
| United States (b) .............. | \$597,485,869 (c) | \$261,678,243 (c) | \$259,809,768 (c) | \$75,997,858 (c) | 43.8 | 43.5 | 12.7 |
| Alabama .......................... | 7,239,691 | 2,271,522 | 3,800,153 | 1,168,016 | 31.4 | 52.5 | 16.1 |
| Alaska............................. | 2,338,215 (c) | 506,580 (c) | 1,461,906 | 369,729 | 21.7 | 62.5 | 15.8 |
| Arizona........................... | 10,069,959 | 4,280,545 | 3,896,117 | 1,893,298 | 42.5 | 38.7 | 18.8 |
| Arkansas.......................... | 5,160,401 | 1,654,711 | 2,686,231 | 819,459 | 32.1 | 52.1 | 15.9 |
| California ........................ | 64,130,242 | 20,531,747 | 34,743,249 | 8,855,246 | 32.0 | 54.2 | 13.8 |
| Colorado.......................... | 8,852,609 | 4,262,220 | 3,860,026 | 730,363 | 48.1 | 43.6 | 8.3 |
| Connecticut...................... | 9,895,487 | 5,577,052 | 3,463,790 | 854,645 | 56.4 | 35.0 | 8.6 |
| Delaware ......................... | 1,784,101 | 519,580 | 1,046,317 | 218,204 | 29.1 | 58.6 | 12.2 |
| Florida ............................. | 26,056,857 | 13,640,177 | 8,216,579 | 4,200,101 | 52.3 | 31.5 | 16.1 |
| Georgia........................... | 17,835,791 | 8,425,320 | 6,764,686 | 2,645,785 | 47.2 | 37.9 | 14.8 |
| Hawaii (d) ........................ | 2,564,855 | 89,157 | 2,093,299 | 382,399 | 3.5 | 81.6 | 14.9 |
| Idaho............................... | 2,222,539 | 475,533 | 1,284,139 | 462,867 | 21.4 | 57.8 | 20.8 |
| Illinois............................. | 28,263,059 | 16,732,925 | 8,021,217 | 3,508,917 | 59.2 | 28.4 | 12.4 |
| Indiana............................ | 13,641,695 | 5,687,150 | 6,441,408 | 1,513,137 | 41.7 | 47.2 | 11.1 |
| Iowa ................................. | 5,541,140 | 2,579,686 | 2,217,893 | 743,561 | 46.6 | 40.0 | 13.4 |
| Kansas ............................. | 5,487,071 | 1,951,936 | 2,893,517 | 641,619 | 35.6 | 52.7 | 11.7 |
| Kentucky ......................... | 6,873,286 | 2,150,950 | 3,582,406 | 1,139,931 | 31.3 | 52.1 | 16.6 |
| Louisiana......................... | 8,215,973 (c) | 3,110,675 (c) | 3,533,026 | 1,572,272 | 37.9 | 43.0 | 19.1 |
| Maine.............................. | 2,639,779 | 1,245,173 | 1,079,330 | 315,277 | 47.2 | 40.9 | 11.9 |
| Maryland ........................... | 13,352,511 | 6,768,842 | 5,544,364 | 1,039,305 | 50.7 | 41.5 | 7.8 |
| Massachusetts ...... | 15,570,234 | 7,918,291 | 6,476,420 | 1,175,524 | 50.9 | 41.6 | 7.5 |
| Michigan.......................... | 19,401,180 | 6,308,726 | 10,516,655 | 2,575,799 | 32.5 | 54.2 | 13.3 |
| Minnesota........................ | 10,639,251 | 3,003,499 | 6,309,625 | 1,326,127 | 28.2 | 59.3 | 12.5 |
| Mississippi ........................ | 4,443,683 | 1,388,629 | 2,109,083 | 945,971 | 31.2 | 47.5 | 21.3 |
| Missouri............................ | 19,157,112 | 5,669,907 | 2,971,265 | 1,515,939 | 55.8 | 29.3 | 14.9 |
| Montana .......................... | 1,616,262 | 602,983 | 753,976 | 259,304 | 37.3 | 46.6 | 16.0 |
| Nebraska ......................... | 3,693,930 (c) | 2,003,961 | 1,220,466 | 469,503 (c) | 54.3 | 33.0 | 12.7 |
| Nevada............................ | 4,310,014 | 2,536,244 | 1,406,630 | 367,140 | 58.8 | 32.6 | 8.5 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 2,810,018 | 1,556,719 | 902,020 | 351,279 | 55.4 | 32.1 | 12.5 |
| New Jersey ...................... | 25,856,286 (c) | 14,021,042 | 9,412,795 | 2,422,449 (c) | 54.2 | 36.4 | 9.4 |
| New Mexico ..................... | 3,760,801 | 586,762 | 2,384,730 | 789,309 | 15.6 | 63.4 | 21.0 |
| New York......................... | 57,146,375 | 28,585,703 | 23,438,008 | 5,122,664 | 50.0 | 41.0 | 9.0 |
| North Carolina................. | 13,056,767 | 3,462,346 | 7,602,930 | 1,991,491 | 26.5 | 58.2 | 15.3 |
| North Dakota................... | 1,256,048 | 425,197 | 552,862 | 277,989 | 33.9 | 44.0 | 22.1 |
| Ohio................................. | 22,729,890 | 10,260,318 | 10,017,540 | 2,452,032 | 45.1 | 44.1 | 10.8 |
| Oklahoma........................ | 5,699,758 | 1,994,795 | 2,726,116 | 978,847 | 35.0 | 47.8 | 17.2 |
| Oregon............................ | 6,211,294 | 2,444,352 | 2,945,986 | 820,955 | 39.4 | 47.4 | 13.2 |
| Pennsylvania .................... | 26,408,846 | 14,065,265 | 9,456,502 | 2,887,079 | 59.3 | 35.8 | 10.9 |
| Rhode Island.................... | 2,262,193 | 1,212,447 | 790,260 | 259,486 | 53.6 | 34.9 | 11.5 |
| South Carolina................. | 7,837,314 | 3,313,999 | 3,431,142 | 1,092,174 | 42.3 | 43.8 | 13.9 |
| South Dakota ..... | 1,300,147 | 641,985 | 404,402 | 253,761 | 49.4 | 31.1 | 19.5 |
| Tennessee ........................ | 8,528,047 | 3,527,454 | 3,842,346 | 1,158,247 | 41.4 | 45.1 | 13.6 |
| Texas............................... | 50,045,607 | 22,543,753 | 19,714,162 | 7,787,692 | 45.0 | 39.4 | 15.6 |
| Utah ................................ | 4,464,562 | 1,620,527 | 2,283,683 | 560,352 | 36.3 | 51.2 | 12.6 |
| Vermont............................ | 1,638,396 | 127,223 | 1,337,034 | 174,139 | 7.8 | 81.6 | 10.6 |
| Virginia............................ | 14,692,849 (c) | 7,679,759 (c) | 5,485,997 | 1,527,093 | 52.3 | 37.3 | 10.4 |
| Washington...................... | 11,817,488 | 3,484,566 | 6,931,627 | 1,401,295 | 29.5 | 58.7 | 11.9 |
| West Virginia.................... | 3,432,220 | 995,830 | 1,899,967 | 536,424 | 29.0 | 55.4 | 15.6 |
| Wisconsin ........................ | 11,104,749 | 4,966,614 | 4,975,033 | 1,163,103 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 10.5 |
| Wyoming ......................... | 1,708,365 | 703,152 | 880,853 | 124,360 | 41.2 | 51.6 | 7.3 |
| Dist. of Columbia (d) ........ | 1,720,917 | 1,564,715 | 0 | 156,202 | 90.9 | n/a | 9.1 |
| American Samoa .............. | 75,691 | 277 | 11,051 (e) | 64,364 | 0.4 | 14.6 | 85.0 |
| Guam .............................. | 252,926 | 202,760 | n/a | 50,166 | 80.2 | n/a | 19.8 |
| No. Mariana Islands .......... | 72,628 | 260 | 31,220 (e) | 41,148 | 0.4 | 43.0 | 56.7 |
| Puerto Rico....................... | 4,345,726 | 3,103 | 2,725,019 (e) | 1,617,604 | 0.1 | 62.7 | 37.2 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ............ | 266,086 | 176,513 | n/a | 89,574 | 66.0 | n/a | 34.0 |

[^94](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. Local revenues in Hawaii consist almost entirely of student fees and charges for services, such as food services, summer school, and student activities.
(e) Reported state revenue data are revenues received from the central government of the jurisdiction.

Table 9.5
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: FISCAL YEAR 2010

| State or other jurisdiction | Expenditures (in thousands of dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Current for elementary/ secondary education (a) | Capital outlay |  |  | Other <br> programs (b) | Interest on debt |
|  | Total |  | Facilities acquisitions and construction | Land and existing structures | Equipment |  |  |
| United States (c)......... | 07,235,611(d)(e) | \$525,497,898(d) | \$45,628,686(d) | \$3,267,317(d) | \$6,754,865 (d)(e) | \$8,407,708(d)(e) | \$17,679,138 |
| Alabama.. | 7,646,087 | 6,670,517 | 657,622 | 28,321 | 45,734 | 113,797 | 130,096 |
| Alaska........................ | 2,363,392 | 2,084,019 | 185,912 | 21,966 | 23,811 | 7,912 | 39,772 |
| Arizona...................... | 10,043,771 (d)(e) | 8,587,889 (d) | 530,936(d) | 51,423(d) | 261,200(d) | 48,652 (e) | 563,671 |
| Arkansas..................... | 5,275,687 (d) | 4,459,910(d) | 402,036 | 132,494 | 129,743 | 29,508 | 121,996 |
| California ................... | 68,479,096(d) | 58,248,662 (d) | 6,526,841 (d) | 349,041(d) | 201,309 (d) | 1,072,757 | 2,080,487 |
| Colorado..................... | 8,970,879 | 7,429,302 | 718,398 | 139,118 | 160,325 | 52,867 | 470,869 |
| Connecticut ................ | 9,932,181 (d)(e) | 8,853,337(d) | 624,334(d) | 53,409(d) | 106,733(d) | 146,451 (e) | 147,916 |
| Delaware .................... | 1,816,880 | 1,549,812 | 186,567 | 1,956 | 8,204 | 21,013 | 49,327 |
| Florida ........................ | 27,637,538(d) | 23,349,314(d) | 2,609,709 | 192,227 | 138,576 | 537,883 | 809,829 |
| Georgia....................... | 17,851,273(d) | 15,730,409 (d) | 1,632,427 | 50,478 | 129,384 | 33,018 | 275,556 |
| Hawaii (f) ................... | 2,323,871 | 2,110,864 | 65,233 | 0 | 8,414 | 24,690 | 114,671 |
| Idaho.......................... | 2,275,076(d) | 1,961,857(d) | 194,706 | 22,104 | 32,577 | 3,903 | 59,930 |
| Illinois......................... | 28,198,147(d) | 24,695,773(d) | 1,795,109 (d) | 159,867 (d) | 563,886 | 218,628 | 764,884 |
| Indiana....................... | 11,351,074 (d) | 9,921,243(d) | 497,102 | 179,022 | 276,380 | 146,116 | 331,211 |
| Iowa ............................. | 5,728,512 | 4,794,308 | 687,135 | 17,954 | 111,691 | 27,759 | 89,666 |
| Kansas ... | 5,327,427 | 4,731,676 | 218,953 | 19,878 | 155,015 | 4,713 | 197,192 |
| Kentucky .................... | 7,097,739 | 6,091,814 | 582,239 | 17,292 | 159,552 | 85,885 | 160,957 |
| Louisiana.................... | 8,358,506(d) | 7,393,452 (d) | 660,332 | 65,078 | 67,931 | 52,208 | 119,506 |
| Maine......................... | 2,618,800 (d) | 2,356,312(d) | 142,050 | 1,485 | 41,761 | 27,756 | 49,437 |
| Maryland ..................... | 13,206,361 (d) | 11,883,677 (d) | 1,039,198 | 8,632 | 96,209 | 27,254 | 151,390 |
| Massachusetts ............. | 15,112,344(d) | 14,067,276(d) | 471,935 | 246,213 | 9,844 | 56,806 | 260,270 |
| Michigan..................... | 19,792,568(d) | 17,227,515 | 1,078,347(d) | 87,233(d) | 207,420 | 351,828 | 840,224 |
| Minnesota.................... | 10,737,802(d) | 8,927,288(d) | 763,952(d) | 62,612 (d) | 158,009 | 416,027 | 409,914 |
| Mississippi .................. | 4,384,125 (d) | 3,990,876(d) | 162,395(d) | 16,536(d) | 112,139 (d) | 29,801 | 72,378 |
| Missouri...................... | 10,402,883(d) | 8,923,448(d) | 715,437 (d) | 12,451 | 215,295 | 209,724 | 326,529 |
| Montana ..................... | 1,640,014 | 1,498,252 | 77,737 | 7,736 | 30,166 | 10,567 | 15,556 |
| Nebraska .................... | 3,674,796(d) | 3,247,970 | 228,447 (d) | 18,521 (d) | 103,170 (d) | 2,918(d) | 73,771 |
| Nevada....................... | 4,257,268 | 3,592,994 | 328,443 | 13,879 | 39,412 | 23,528 | 259,011 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 2,760,682 (d) | 2,576,956 | 83,935 (d) | 13,237 (d) | 34,113 | 7,821 | 44,621 |
| New Jersey .................. | 26,157,669 | 24,261,392 | 951,323 | 28,700 | 111,454 | 177,598 | 627,202 |
| New Mexico ................ | 3,792,958 | 3,217,328 | 544,547 | 9,964 | 16,716 | 4,288 | 114 |
| New York.................... | 56,690,809 (d) | 50,251,461 (d) | 2,585,377 | 121,266 | 379,211 | 2,177,552 | 1,175,942 |
| North Carolina............ | 13,297,984 | 12,200,362 | 883,616 | 17,607 | 121,491 | 67,088 | 7,819 |
| North Dakota.............. | 1,159,215 | 1,000,095 | 76,207 | 15,509 | 48,567 | 6,226 | 12,612 |
| Ohio ........................... | 23,262,091 | 19,801,670 | 2,033,429 | 78,110 | 399,293 | 423,021 | 526,568 |
| Oklahoma................... | 5,664,915 | 5,192,124 | 273,565 | 40,524 | 79,347 | 13,868 | 65,487 |
| Oregon....................... | 6,288,121 | 5,401,667 | 530,989 | 12,219 | 30,539 | 23,440 | 289,267 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 26,520,058 | 22,733,518 | 1,896,708 | 18,433 | 335,543 | 563,076 | 972,779 |
| Rhode Island............... | 2,286,061 (d) | 2,136,582(d) | 17,703 | 1,292 | 22,731 | 62,343 | 45,410 |
| South Carolina........... | 8,215,180 | 6,566,165 | 990,463 | 138,334 | 71,669 | 70,481 | 378,068 |
| South Dakota .............. | 1,289,355 (d) | 1,115,861 | 98,452(d) | 8,535(d) | 40,844 | 2,987 | 22,676 |
| Tennessee ................... | 8,759,495 | 7,894,661 | 395,380 | 35,990 | 175,260 | 83,795 | 174,410 |
| Texas.......................... | 53,838,221 | 42,621,886 | 7,300,283 | 241,334 | 513,933 | 327,847 | 2,832,938 |
| Utah ........................... | 4,564,279 | 3,635,085 | 435,609 | 180,225 | 81,921 | 103,763 | 127,675 |
| Vermont..................... | 1,555,316 | 1,463,792 | 31,460 | 572 | 33,078 | 11,351 | 15,064 |
| Virginia...................... | 14,548,960 (d) | 13,193,633 | 658,159 (d) | 198,815(d) | 270,024 | 75,524 | 152,806 |
| Washington................. | 11,797,716(d) | 9,832,913(d) | 1,336,361 | 70,163 | 103,107 | 36,158 | 419,013 |
| West Virginia............... | 3,435,241 (d) | 3,315,648(d) | 16,983 | 6,762 | 38,988 | 43,024 | 13,836 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 11,470,336 | 9,918,809 | 388,202 | 33,527 | 168,442 | 308,740 | 652,617 |
| Wyoming .................... | 1,685,613 | 1,334,655 | 277,783 | 17,778 | 45,118 | 8,190 | 2,090 |
| Dist. of Columbia (f) ... | 1,691,238 | 1,451,870 | 38,619 | 1,498 | 39,584 | 25,558 | 134,109 |
| American Samoa ......... | 76,796(d) | 70,305(d) | 2,408 | 0 | 1,999 | 2,084 | 0 |
| Guam ......................... | 244,248(d) | 235,784(d) | 0 | 2,606 | 2,677 | 0 | 3,181 |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | 66,240(d) | 62,210(d) | 302 | 0 | 1,194 | 2,534 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico.................. | 3,924,882(d) | 3,464,044(d) | 305,452(e) | 10,000 | 69,264(d) | 71,026 | 5,096 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | 224,580(d) | 218,734(d) | 2267 (d) | 194(d) | 124(d) | 3,261 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: FISCAL YEAR 2010

## - 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 2010, Version 1a.
Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Key:
(a) Current expenditures 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) Other program expenditures include expenditures for community services, adult education, community colleges, private schools and other programs that are not part of public elementary and secondary education.
(c) U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
(d) Value affected by redistribution of reported values to correct for
missing data items 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 EDUCATION, BY FUNCTION AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2010

| State or other jurisdiction | Current expenditures (in thousands of dollars) (a) |  |  |  |  | Percentage distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Instruction and instruction related (b) | Student support <br> (c) | Administration <br> (d) | Operations <br> (e) | Instruction and instruction related (b) | Student support (c) | Admin <br> (d) | Ops. <br> (e) |
| United States (f) .......... | \$525,497,898(g) | \$347,092,838(g) | \$29,202,534 (g) | \$56,185,770 (g) | \$93,016,755 (g) | 66.1 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 17.7 |
| Alabama. | 6,670,517 | 4,210,708 | 382,558 | 712,478 | 1,364,773 | 63.1 | 5.7 | 10.7 | 20.5 |
| Alaska.... | 2,084,019 | 1,285,635 | 177,944 | 233,772 | 386,668 | 61.7 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 18.6 |
| Arizona... | 8,587,889 (g) | 4,967,419 (g) | 992,984 | 905,252 | 1,722,233(g) | 57.8 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 20.1 |
| Arkansas................. | 4,459,910 (g) | 2,959,669 (g) | 223,016 (g) | 453,020 (g) | 824,205 (g) | 66.4 | 5.0 | 10.2 | 18.5 |
| California ................ | 58,248,662(g) | 38,609,690(g) | 3,005,113(g) | 6,985,284 (g) | 9,648,575 (g) | 66.3 | 5.2 | 12.0 | 16.6 |
| Colorado... | 7,429,302 | 4,693,967 | 362,441 | 1,164,253 | 1,208,641 | 63.2 | 4.9 | 15.7 | 16.3 |
| Connecticut. | 8,853,337 (g) | 5,888,481 (g) | 539,157 (g) | 883,853 (g) | 1,541,846 (g) | 66.5 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 17.4 |
| Delaware ..... | 1,549,812 | 969,385 | 78,770 | 186,630 | 315,026 | 62.5 | 5.1 | 12.0 | 20.3 |
| Florida. | 23,349,314 (g) | 15,667,742 (g) | 1,068,011 (g) | 2,164,686 (g) | 4,448,876 (g) | 67.1 | 4.6 | 9.3 | 19.1 |
| Georgia................. | 15,730,409(g) | 10,653,546(g) | 764,719 (g) | 1,671,453(g) | 2,640,691 (g) | 67.7 | 4.9 | 10.6 | 16.8 |
| Hawaii (h) ................... | 2,110,864 | 1,401,251 | 215,889 | 183,158 | 310,566 | 66.4 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 14.7 |
| Idaho.. | 1,961,857 (g) | 1,278,912 (g) | 112,049 (g) | 200,490 (g) | 370,406 (g) | 65.2 | 5.7 | 10.2 | 18.9 |
| Illinois.. | 24,695,773(g) | 15,934,324(g) | 1,614,534(g) | 3,079,002(g) | 4,067,913 (g) | 64.5 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 16.5 |
| Indiana. | 9,921,243(g) | 6,223,253 (g) | 464,829 (g) | 1,129,316 (g) | 2,103,845 (g) | 62.7 | 4.7 | 11.4 | 21.2 |
| Iowa .... | 4,794,308 | 3,176,597 | 275,660 | 545,818 | 796,233 | 66.3 | 5.7 | 11.4 | 16.6 |
| Kansas . | 4,731,676 | 3,092,576 | 274,052 | 536,384 | 828,664 | 65.4 | 5.8 | 11.3 | 17.5 |
| Kentucky ... | 6,091,814 | 3,938,982 | 270,367 | 616,969 | 1,265,497 | 64.7 | 4.4 | 10.1 | 20.8 |
| Louisiana..................... | 7,393,452 (g) | 4,744,887 (g) | 356,776 (g) | 802,843 (g) | 1,488,946 (g) | 64.2 | 4.8 | 10.9 | 20.1 |
| Maine... | 2,356,312 (g) | 1,553,024 (g) | 151,467 (g) | 243,609 (g) | 408,212 | 65.9 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 17.3 |
| Maryland ..................... | 11,883,677 (g) | 8,012,733 (g) | 540,462 (g) | 1,207,284 (g) | 2,123,198 | 67.4 | 4.5 | 10.2 | 17.9 |
| Massachusetts | 14,067,276 (g) | 9,893,422 (g) | 995,204 (g) | 1,059,758 | 2,118,893 | 70.3 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 15.1 |
| Michigan..................... | 17,227,515 | 10,792,839 | 1,309,087 | 2,156,415 | 2,969,175 | 62.6 | 7.6 | 12.5 | 17.2 |
| Minnesota................... | 8,927,288(g) | 6,297,847 (g) | 234,716(g) | 875,768(g) | 1,518,956 (g) | 70.5 | 2.6 | 9.8 | 17.0 |
| Mississippi ................... | 3,990,876 (g) | 2,540,689 (g) | 192,446(g) | 439,251 (g) | 818,490(g) | 63.7 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 20.5 |
| Missouri...................... | 8,923,448(g) | 5,785,255 (g) | 416,186 | 984,461 | 1,737,546 | 64.8 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 19.5 |
| Montana | 1,498,252 | 960,152 | 88,330 | 158,050 | 291,721 | 64.1 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 19.5 |
| Nebraska .................... | 3,247,970 | 2,228,950 | 123,135 | 319,891 | 575,995 | 68.6 | 3.8 | 9.8 | 17.7 |
| Nevada...... | 3,592,994 | 2,320,314 | 187,286 | 439,793 | 645,601 | 64.6 | 5.2 | 12.2 | 18.0 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 2,576,956 | 1,751,365 | 183,457 | 249,944 | 392,190 | 68.0 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 15.2 |
| New Jersey .................. | 24,261,392 | 15,348,323 | 2,320,206 | 2,174,602 | 4,418,261 | 63.3 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 18.2 |
| New Mexico . | 3,217,328 | 1,951,885 | 341,902 | 359,671 | 563,870 | 60.7 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 17.5 |
| New York.................... | 50,251,461 (g) | 36,383,250(g) | 1,668,771 (g) | 4,181,892(g) | 8,017,548(g) | 72.4 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 16.0 |
| North Carolina.. | 12,200,362 | 8,114,995 | 566,392 | 1,318,095 | 2,200,879 | 66.5 | 4.6 | 10.8 | 18.0 |
| North Dakota.............. | 1,000,095 | 612,295 | 43,760 | 119,840 | 224,200 | 61.2 | 4.4 | 12.0 | 22.4 |
| Ohio... | 19,801,670 | 12,630,827 | 1,231,856 | 2,571,068 | 3,367,920 | 63.8 | 6.2 | 13.0 | 17.0 |
| Oklahoma................... | 5,192,124 | 3,188,235 | 352,223 | 580,528 | 1,071,139 | 61.4 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 20.6 |
| Oregon.......... | 5,401,667 | 3,375,987 | 388,122 | 760,889 | 876,669 | 62.5 | 7.2 | 14.1 | 16.2 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 22,733,518 | 14,759,628 | 1,169,785 | 2,499,102 | 4,305,003 | 64.9 | 5.1 | 11.0 | 18.9 |
| Rhode Island... | 2,136,582(g) | 1,372,828(g) | 248,278(g) | 204,034 (g) | 311,441 (g) | 64.3 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 14.6 |
| South Carolina........ | 6,566,165 | 4,203,255 | 480,587 | 665,541 | 1,216,783 | 64.0 | 7.3 | 10.1 | 18.5 |
| South Dakota .............. | 1,115,861 | 711,710 | 61,498 | 129,988 | 212,665 | 63.8 | 5.5 | 11.6 | 19.1 |
| Tennessee ................... | 7,894,661 | 5,457,229 | 321,711 | 748,104 | 1,367,616 | 69.1 | 4.1 | 9.5 | 17.3 |
| Texas.......................... | 42,621,886 | 28,000,534 | 2,058,007 | 4,482,451 | 8,080,894 | 65.7 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 19.0 |
| Utah ........................... | 3,635,085 | 2,487,901 | 140,093 | 356,994 | 650,097 | 68.4 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 17.9 |
| Vermont.... | 1,463,792 | 978,300 | 112,672 | 167,330 | 205,489 | 66.8 | 7.7 | 11.4 | 14.0 |
| Virginia....................... | 13,193,633 | 8,929,963 | 642,427 | 1,197,194 | 2,424,049 | 67.7 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 18.4 |
| Washington................. | 9,832,913(g) | 6,346,875 (g) | 658,555 | 1,120,354 | 1,707,129 | 64.5 | 6.7 | 11.4 | 17.4 |
| West Virginia............... | 3,315,648(g) | 2,137,462 (g) | 146,619 (g) | 290,397(g) | 741,169 (g) | 64.5 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 22.4 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 9,918,809 | 6,570,438 | 468,750 | 1,299,314 | 1,580,307 | 66.2 | 4.7 | 13.1 | 15.9 |
| Wyoming .................... | 1,334,655 | 875,637 | 77,033 | 149,758 | 232,227 | 65.6 | 5.8 | 11.2 | 17.4 |
| Dist. of Columbia (h)... | 1,451,870 | 821,665 | 102,645 | 219,740 | 307,820 | 56.6 | 7.1 | 15.1 | 21.2 |
| American Samoa ......... | 70,305 (g) | 38,814 | 1,919 | 8,405 (g) | 21,167 | 55.2 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 30.1 |
| Guam ......................... | 235,784 (g) | 137,256 (g) | 26,356 | 20,012 | 52,160 | 58.2 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 22.1 |
| No. Mariana Islands .... | 62,210(g) | 33,315(g) | 6,131 | 10,268(g) | 12,496 (g) | 53.6 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 20.1 |
| Puerto Rico................ | 3,464,044 (g) | 1,914,536 (g) | 224,460 | 458,647 (g) | 866,402(g) | 55.3 | 6.5 | 13.2 | 25.0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | 218,734 (g) | 126,158 | 16,227 | 38,210 | 38,139 (g) | 57.7 | 7.4 | 17.5 | 17.4 |

[^95]
## CURRENT EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY FUNCTION AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2010—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 2010, Version 1a.

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Key:
(a) Current expenditures 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) Instruction and instruction-related expenditures include current expenditures for classroom instruction (including teachers and teaching assistants), libraries, in-service teacher training, curriculum development, student assessment and instruction technology.
(c) Student support services include attendance and social work, guidance, health, psychological services, speech pathology, audiology and other student support services.
(d) Administration expenditures include general administration, school administration and other support services.
(e) Operations expenditures include operations and maintenance, student transportation, food services and enterprise operations.
(f) U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
(g) Value affected by redistribution of reported expenditure values to correct for missing data items, and/or to distribute state direct support expenditures.
(h) 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 2010

| State or other jurisdiction | Current instruction and instruction-related expenditures (in thousands of dollars)(a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Salaries | Employee benefits | Purchased services | Tuition to out-of-state and private schools | Instructional supplies | Other |
| United States (b) ...... | \$321,929,831 (c) | \$214,445,260 (c) | \$73,729,412 (c) | \$13,818,576 (c) | \$4,749,301 (c) | \$13,746,138 (c) | \$1,441,143 (c) |
| Alabama. | 3,902,381 | 2,527,834 | 998,530 | 104,085 | 1,853 | 258,191 | 11,889 |
| Alaska...................... | 1,155,587 | 641,431 | 384,228 | 59,289 | 109 | 59,981 | 10,549 |
| Arizona.................... | 4,759,457 (c) | 3,359,861 (c) | 859,390 (c) | 206,438 (c) | 10,873 | 187,009 (c) | 135,885 (c) |
| Arkansas.................. | 2,572,811 (c) | 1,757,604 (c) | 479,524 (c) | 90,422 (c) | 12,001 | 214,753 (c) | 18,507 (c) |
| California ................. | 35,056,436 (c) | 25,503,106 (c) | 7,756,666 (c) | 1,679,025 (c) | 748,357 | 1,365,473 (c) | 3,809 (c) |
| Colorado.................. | 4,269,477 | 3,059,053 | 724,108 | 110,502 | 42,117 | 274,122 | 59,574 |
| Connecticut .............. | 5,618,936 (c) | 3,544,681 (c) | 1,371,505 (c) | 204,106 (c) | 364,609 | 126,809 (c) | 7,226 (c) |
| Delaware .................. | 952,560 | 607,857 | 265,700 | 14,029 | 6,475 | 48,807 | 9,692 |
| Florida ..................... | 14,111,697 (c) | 8,699,435 (c) | 2,680,150 (c) | 2,129,009 (c) | 943 | 502,706 (c) | 99,454 (c) |
| Georgia................... | 9,838,312 (c) | 6,863,150 (c) | 2,243,363 (c) | 192,239 (c) | 8,035 | 500,742 (c) | 30,782 (c) |
| Hawaii (d) ................ | 1,316,336 | 812,429 | 324,683 | 78,326 | 6,911 | 83,618 | 10,369 |
| Idaho........................ | 1,199,775 (c) | 829,549 (c) | 273,217 (c) | 44,791 (c) | 1,302 | 50,620 (c) | 295 (c) |
| Illinois...................... | 14,782,525 (c) | 9,541,184 (c) | 3,894,222 (c) | 590,515 (c) | 151,875 | 438,190 (c) | 166,540 (c) |
| Indiana..................... | 5,834,548 (c) | 3,808,314 (c) | 1,729,415 (c) | 100,161 | 2,645 | 188,548 | 5,465 |
| Iowa ......................... | 2,954,930 | 2,111,224 | 645,635 | 76,451 | 25,005 | 92,624 | 3,991 |
| Kansas ..................... | 2,880,088 | 2,109,134 | 551,743 | 82,012 | 2,888 | 116,484 | 17,828 |
| Kentucky ................. | 3,614,078 | 2,557,262 | 845,438 | 68,008 | 3,621 | 130,797 | 8,951 |
| Louisiana................. | 4,328,354 (c) | 2,912,229 (c) | 1,008,889 (c) | 106,206 (c) | 6,448 | 285,880 (c) | 8,702 (c) |
| Maine...................... | 1,428,312 (c) | 912,900 (c) | 375,762 (c) | 29,712 | 66,229 | 37,688 | 6,021 |
| Maryland .................. | 7,386,467 (c) | 4,768,639 (c) | 1,925,146 (c) | 203,855 | 266,746 | 214,323 | 7,758 |
| Massachusetts ........... | 9,243,556 (c) | 5,536,313 (c) | 2,746,541 (c) | 54,298 | 633,706 | 258,212 | 14,486 |
| Michigan.................. | 9,913,891 | 6,046,627 | 2,857,136 | 693,935 | 191 | 298,548 | 17,453 |
| Minnesota................ | 5,906,921 (c) | 3,962,598 (c) | 1,349,709 (c) | 330,105 (c) | 55,998 | 188,968 (c) | 19,542 (c) |
| Mississippi ................ | 2,346,594 (c) | 1,651,702 (c) | 498,594 (c) | 55,878 (c) | 6,313 | 125,499 (c) | 8,608 (c) |
| Missouri................... | 5,378,592 (c) | 3,773,167 | 1,030,092 | 172,347 (c) | 9,191 | 371,570 | 22,226 (c) |
| Montana ................... | 901,788 | 595,725 | 172,492 | 60,481 | 873 | 69,385 | 2,831 |
| Nebraska .................. | 2,128,741 | 1,375,800 | 468,113 | 125,093 | 13,417 | 124,864 | 21,454 |
| Nevada..................... | 2,139,830 | 1,428,342 | 515,923 | 36,767 | 1,187 | 154,696 | 2,916 |
| New Hampshire ........ | 1,671,301 | 1,029,385 | 415,873 | 44,849 | 135,815 | 42,510 | 2,869 |
| New Jersey ............... | 14,541,885 | 9,318,554 | 3,594,863 | 464,905 | 605,439 | 419,575 | 138,549 |
| New Mexico ............. | 1,847,604 | 1,267,212 | 390,637 | 74,630 | 0 | 114,882 | 243 |
| New York.................. | 35,061,778 (c) | 22,419,307 (c) | 9,503,554 (c) | 1,819,078 (c) | 552,606 | 762,178 (c) | 5,055 (c) |
| North Carolina.......... | 7,641,089 | 5,495,033 | 1,445,007 | 274,235 | 0 | 426,814 | 0 |
| North Dakota........... | 578,011 | 405,129 | 122,536 | 18,016 | 983 | 28,160 | 3,186 |
| Ohio........................ | 11,321,779 | 7,436,422 | 2,515,056 | 559,152 | 214,902 | 445,040 | 151,206 |
| Oklahoma................. | 2,989,502 | 2,091,724 | 624,222 | 44,298 | 144 | 219,922 | 9,192 |
| Oregon..................... | 3,157,351 | 1,936,211 | 901,639 | 120,958 | 20,168 | 161,440 | 16,935 |
| Pennsylvania ............ | 13,889,978 | 9,078,091 | 3,176,889 | 771,406 | 255,311 | 579,651 | 28,631 |
| Rhode Island............ | 1,294,924 (c) | 834,178 (c) | 352,977 (c) | 9,175 (c) | 74,798 | 23,156 (c) | 640 (c) |
| South Carolina.......... | 3,784,450 | 2,651,844 | 785,027 | 129,937 | 2,859 | 193,770 | 21,012 |
| South Dakota ............ | 666,468 | 444,367 | 126,560 | 34,217 | 7,606 | 52,129 | 1,590 |
| Tennessee ................. | 4,970,275 | 3,400,112 | 1,008,551 | 97,974 | 0 | 446,717 | 16,922 |
| Texas....................... | 25,747,871 | 19,686,185 | 3,015,717 | 856,632 | 59,866 | 1,892,724 | 236,747 |
| Utah ........................ | 2,340,227 | 1,489,881 | 614,804 | 60,241 | 625 | 165,582 | 9,094 |
| Vermont................... | 912,181 | 572,577 | 201,251 | 47,958 | 64,321 | 24,141 | 1,935 |
| Virginia.................... | 8,049,182 | 5,674,422 | 1,850,325 | 186,658 | 4,297 | 327,674 | 5,805 |
| Washington............... | 5,932,836 (c) | 4,053,728 | 1,262,584 | 330,377 | 14,473 (c) | 234,887 | 36,786 |
| West Virginia............ | 2,008,007 (c) | 1,115,190 (c) | 719,994 (c) | 35,873 (c) | 2,161 | 134,212 (c) | 578 (c) |
| Wisconsin ................. | 6,088,281 | 3,763,087 | 1,872,610 | 100,189 | 115,345 | 222,545 | 14,505 |
| Wyoming .................. | 788,716 | 527,000 | 192,182 | 26,703 | 1,090 | 40,613 | 1,128 |
| Dist. of Columbia (d).. | 723,156 | 458,470 | 60,640 | 13,030 | 166,575 | 18,708 | 5,733 |
| American Samoa ...... | 32,396 | 20,546 | 3,460 | 1,523 | 0 | 2,864 | 4,004 |
| Guam ....................... | 132,678 | 98,610 | 30,114 | 2,479 | 0 | 1,475 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 30,164 (c) | 24,103 (c) | 4,160 (c) | 599 (c) | 0 | 1,292 (c) | 10 (c) |
| Puerto Rico.............. | 1,746,579 (c) | 1,307,313 (c) | 223,877 (c) | 27,319 | 0 | 51,736 | 136,333 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands .... | 119,422 | 82,258 | 31,258 | 1,550 | 0 | 4,355 | 0 |

See footnotes at end of table.

# CURRENT INSTRUCTION AND INSTRUCTION-RELATED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY OBJECT AND STATE OR JURISDICTION: FISCAL YEAR 2010—Continued 

[^96]ries and benefits for teachers and teacher aides, textbooks, supplies and purchased services. These expenditures also include expenditures relating to extracurricular and cocurricular 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,

| State or other jurisdiction | Public 4-year |  |  |  |  |  | Out-of state tuition and required fees 2010-11 | Private 4-year |  |  |  |  |  | Public 2-year, tuition and required fees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2009-2010 |  | 2010-2011 |  |  |  |  | 2009-2010 |  | 2010-2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tuition } \\ \text { (in-state) } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tuition } \\ \text { (in-state) } \end{gathered}$ | Room | Board |  | Total | Tuition | Total | Tuition (b) | Room | Board | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In-state } \\ & 2009-10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In-state } \\ & \text { 2010-11 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Out-of state } \\ & 2010-11 \end{aligned}$ |
| United States .......... | \$15,014 | \$6,695 | \$15,918 | \$7,136 | \$4,824 | \$3,958 | \$19,622 | \$31,488 | \$21,908 | \$32,617 | \$22,771 | \$5,413 | \$4,433 | \$2,285 | \$2,439 | \$6,183 |
| Alabama.............. | 13,052 | 6,061 | 14,416 | 6,808 | 3,934 | 3,674 | 17,427 | 23,234 | 15,896 | 24,318 | 16,649 | 3,819 | 3,850 | 2,834 | 3,422 | 6,738 |
| Alaska.................... | 13,281 | 5,246 | 14,053 | 5,578 | 4,912 | 3,563 | 16,179 | 29,412 | 19,765 | 30,628 | 21,070 | 4,400 | 5,158 | 3,900 | 3,894 | 4,168 |
| Arizona................. | 15,710 | 6,720 | 17,083 | 7,685 | 5,559 | 3,840 | 20,210 | 22,607 | 10,613 | 20,979 | 12,261 | 4,884 | 3,835 | 1,652 | 1,671 | 7,425 |
| Arkansas................ | 11,841 | 5,846 | 12,580 | 6,117 | 3,569 | 2,893 | 13,582 | 22,147 | 15,516 | 22,934 | 16,103 | 3,448 | 3,384 | 2,188 | 2,311 | 4,020 |
| California ............... | 17,652 | 6,240 | 18,933 | 7,357 | 6,000 | 5,576 | 26,509 | 37,832 | 26,397 | 38,047 | 26,519 | 6,520 | 5,008 | 719 | 723 | 5,521 |
| Colorado................ | 15,056 | 6,188 | 16,208 | 6,670 | 5,012 | 4,526 | 24,255 | 28,765 | 18,808 | 29,153 | 19,116 | 5,508 | 4,529 | 2,446 | 2,727 | 8,569 |
| Connecticut............ | 18,331 | 8,375 | 19,400 | 8,854 | 5,665 | 4,881 | 24,981 | 43,780 | 31,878 | 44,699 | 32,581 | 6,741 | 5,377 | 3,199 | 3,401 | 10,175 |
| Delaware ................ | 18,383 | 9,026 | 19,541 | 9,646 | 5,907 | 3,988 | 23,047 | 21,852 | 12,951 | 22,928 | 12,989 | 4,811 | 5,127 | 2,816 | 2,942 | 6,840 |
| Florida .................... | 11,659 | 3,452 | 12,774 | 3,720 | 5,420 | 3,634 | 16,327 | 28,352 | 19,116 | 28,533 | 19,242 | 5,133 | 4,157 | 2,480 | 2,497 | 9,560 |
| Georgia................... | 12,552 | 4,839 | 14,019 | 5,435 | 5,055 | 3,530 | 18,883 | 30,323 | 20,717 | 30,488 | 20,783 | 5,357 | 4,348 | 2,324 | 2,480 | 7,660 |
| Hawaii.................. | 14,182 | 5,943 | 15,133 | 6,635 | 4,286 | 4,211 | 19,368 | 22,948 | 12,405 | 23,718 | 12,807 | 4,716 | 6,195 | 1,955 | 2,172 | 6,808 |
| Idaho....................... | 10,895 | 4,883 | 11,773 | 5,325 | 3,103 | 3,345 | 15,653 | 12,670 | 6,650 | 13,122 | 6,866 | 3,288 | 2,968 | 2,420 | 2,557 | 6,976 |
| Illinois.................... | 19,355 | 10,443 | 20,054 | 10,562 | 5,218 | 4,274 | 25,148 | 33,272 | 23,166 | 34,411 | 24,070 | 5,714 | 4,628 | 2,670 | 2,947 | 8,595 |
| Indiana................... | 15,590 | 7,306 | 16,912 | 7,614 | 4,513 | 4,785 | 23,365 | 31,722 | 23,468 | 32,718 | 24,032 | 4,428 | 4,258 | 3,090 | 3,256 | 6,761 |
| Iowa ..................... | 14,174 | 6,712 | 14,855 | 7,157 | 3,839 | 3,860 | 21,265 | 23,019 | 16,392 | 22,749 | 16,041 | 2,986 | 3,723 | 3,549 | 3,769 | 4,833 |
| Kansas ............ | 12,578 | 6,052 | 13,229 | 6,471 | 3,284 | 3,474 | 16,334 | 25,067 | 18,414 | 26,156 | 19,128 | 3,298 | 3,730 | 2,212 | 2,463 | 3,803 |
| Kentucky ................ | 14,228 | 7,165 | 15,002 | 7,561 | 3,895 | 3,546 | 16,853 | 23,779 | 16,984 | 25,074 | 17,867 | 3,484 | 3,724 | 3,026 | 3,148 | 10,711 |
| Louisiana................ | 10,873 | 4,282 | 11,856 | 4,702 | 3,964 | 3,190 | 14,047 | 32,781 | 24,043 | 34,616 | 25,531 | 5,056 | 4,028 | 1,849 | 2,132 | 5,131 |
| Maine................... | 17,020 | 8,504 | 17,767 | 8,876 | 4,379 | 4,511 | 22,058 | 34,871 | 25,090 | 36,525 | 26,092 | 5,536 | 4,897 | 3,303 | 3,334 | 5,833 |
| Maryland ................ | 16,407 | 7,321 | 16,963 | 7,579 | 5,335 | 4,049 | 19,591 | 39,750 | 29,361 | 40,338 | 29,516 | 6,414 | 4,409 | 3,099 | 3,237 | 7,777 |
| Massachusetts ......... | 17,819 | 9,221 | 19,164 | 9,444 | 5,821 | 3,899 | 21,778 | 45,087 | 33,160 | 46,632 | 34,315 | 6,980 | 5,337 | 3,522 | 3,759 | 8,430 |
| Michigan................ | 17,852 | 9,638 | 18,333 | 9,839 | 4,323 | 4,170 | 28,558 | 23,170 | 15,524 | 23,945 | 16,184 | 3,831 | 3,930 | 2,312 | 2,486 | 5,167 |
| Minnesota............... | 15,730 | 8,728 | 16,385 | 9,285 | 3,846 | 3,254 | 13,945 | 31,927 | 23,814 | 32,261 | 23,838 | 4,489 | 3,933 | 4,791 | 4,965 | 5,589 |
| Mississippi .............. | 11,583 | 5,046 | 12,051 | 5,301 | 3,934 | 2,817 | 13,500 | 19,666 | 13,563 | 20,029 | 14,098 | 3,025 | 2,905 | 1,837 | 2,141 | 3,908 |
| Missouri................. | 14,368 | 7,047 | 15,110 | 7,120 | 4,603 | 3,387 | 16,103 | 27,106 | 18,766 | 26,754 | 18,286 | 4,400 | 4,067 | 2,406 | 2,440 | 4,381 |
| Montana ...... | 12,399 | 5,612 | 12,891 | 5,753 | 3,277 | 3,861 | 18,458 | 23,438 | 16,471 | 24,314 | 17,356 | 3,265 | 3,694 | 3,121 | 3,173 | 8,519 |
| Nebraska ................. | 13,265 | 6,229 | 14,081 | 6,602 | 3,708 | 3,771 | 15,525 | 24,895 | 17,778 | 24,863 | 17,633 | 3,811 | 3,418 | 2,248 | 2,391 | 3,306 |
| Nevada................... | 13,682 | 3,559 | 14,172 | 4,005 | 5,666 | 4,502 | 16,767 | 25,768 | 15,651 | 25,913 | 15,217 | 5,622 | 5,073 | 2,010 | 2,243 | 8,590 |
| New Hampshire ...... | 20,492 | 10,958 | 21,481 | 11,807 | 5,676 | 3,998 | 23,113 | 37,766 | 27,344 | 38,881 | 27,958 | 6,144 | 4,778 | 6,296 | 6,687 | 14,620 |
| New Jersey .............. | 21,591 | 10,680 | 22,592 | 11,197 | 7,331 | 4,063 | 22,304 | 38,071 | 26,933 | 39,707 | 28,226 | 6,277 | 5,204 | 3,388 | 3,553 | 6,108 |
| New Mexico ............ | 11,809 | 4,655 | 12,520 | 5,021 | 4,132 | 3,367 | 14,996 | 22,210 | 13,413 | 24,480 | 14,996 | 4,447 | 5,037 | 1,338 | 1,462 | 4,045 |
| New York................ | 16,147 | 5,720 | 16,606 | 5,764 | 6,732 | 4,110 | 13,772 | 40,115 | 28,646 | 41,626 | 29,742 | 7,135 | 4,750 | 3,724 | 3,848 | 6,890 |
| North Carolina........ | 11,874 | 4,559 | 12,874 | 5,270 | 4,261 | 3,343 | 17,950 | 32,252 | 23,788 | 33,290 | 24,313 | 4,623 | 4,354 | 1,639 | 1,832 | 7,843 |
| North Dakota.......... | 11,891 | 5,968 | 12,503 | 6,162 | 2,717 | 3,624 | 15,202 | 16,419 | 11,227 | 17,342 | 11,869 | 2,450 | 3,023 | 3,873 | 3,929 | 7,302 |
| Ohio....................... | 17,133 | 8,058 | 17,964 | 8,501 | 5,308 | 4,154 | 20,139 | 32,751 | 24,115 | 33,450 | 24,558 | 4,532 | 4,360 | 3,014 | 3,227 | 7,605 |

AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE TUITION AND FEES AND ROOM AND BOARD RATES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY CONTROL OF INSTITUTION AND STATE: 2009-2010 AND 2010-2011—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Public 4-year |  |  |  |  |  | Out-of state tuition and required fees 2010-11 | Private 4-year |  |  |  |  |  | Public 2-year, tuition and required fees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2009-2010 |  | 2010-2011 |  |  |  |  | 2009-2010 |  | 2010-2011 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tuition } \\ \text { (in-state) } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tuition } \\ \text { (in-state) } \end{gathered}$ | Room | Board |  | Total | Tuition | Total | Tuition (b) | Room | Board | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In-state } \\ & 2009-10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In-state } \\ & \text { 2010-11 } \end{aligned}$ | Out-of state <br> 2010-11 |
| Oklahoma............... | 11,444 | 4,955 | 11,938 | 5,244 | 3,499 | 3,194 | 14,816 | 25,811 | 18,105 | 27,059 | 18,921 | 4,148 | 3,989 | 2,423 | 2,578 | 6,436 |
| Oregon.................. | 15,629 | 6,941 | 16,402 | 7,413 | 4,288 | 4,701 | 22,729 | 35,090 | 26,260 | 36,589 | 27,350 | 4,882 | 4,357 | 3,220 | 3,314 | 6,721 |
| Pennsylvania .......... | 19,017 | 10,550 | 19,916 | 11,085 | 5,162 | 3,669 | 21,298 | 39,574 | 29,317 | 40,548 | 29,929 | 5,818 | 4,801 | 3,454 | 3,577 | 10,282 |
| Rhode Island.......... | 18,509 | 8,435 | 19,815 | 9,250 | 6,417 | 4,149 | 25,594 | 40,295 | 29,420 | 42,610 | 31,400 | 6,222 | 4,988 | 3,376 | 3,652 | 9,792 |
| South Carolina........ | 16,788 | 9,439 | 17,641 | 10,147 | 4,778 | 2,715 | 23,774 | 26,156 | 19,000 | 27,049 | 19,560 | 3,754 | 3,735 | 3,477 | 3,643 | 7,543 |
| South Dakota......... | 12,022 | 6,128 | 12,603 | 6,414 | 2,744 | 3,445 | 8,464 | 22,207 | 16,024 | 21,871 | 15,129 | 2,946 | 3,795 | 4,357 | 4,700 | 4,622 |
| Tennessee .............. | 12,748 | 6,048 | 13,759 | 6,407 | 3,948 | 3,403 | 19,694 | 27,925 | 19,965 | 28,745 | 20,461 | 4,566 | 3,718 | 2,941 | 3,128 | 12,262 |
| Texas..................... | 13,764 | 6,350 | 14,585 | 6,742 | 4,189 | 3,654 | 18,280 | 30,636 | 22,178 | 31,674 | 22,832 | 4,816 | 4,025 | 1,512 | 1,585 | 4,275 |
| Utah..................... | 10,109 | 4,532 | 10,768 | 4,793 | 2,723 | 3,252 | 14,587 | 14,098 | 6,992 | 14,769 | 7,313 | 3,770 | 3,686 | 2,734 | 2,860 | 8,029 |
| Vermont................ | 20,735 | 12,008 | 21,530 | 12,459 | 5,729 | 3,341 | 29,932 | 37,677 | 28,046 | 39,328 | 29,265 | 5,397 | 4,666 | 4,876 | 5,020 | 9,940 |
| Virginia..... | 15,616 | 7,795 | 18,110 | 8,658 | 4,458 | 4,994 | 24,254 | 27,247 | 19,365 | 28,317 | 20,178 | 4,205 | 3,934 | 2,853 | 3,384 | 8,130 |
| Washington............. | 15,189 | 6,032 | 16,253 | 6,678 | 5,001 | 4,574 | 21,636 | 35,132 | 26,184 | 36,117 | 27,030 | 4,901 | 4,187 | 3,025 | 3,266 | 5,997 |
| West Virginia.......... | 12,426 | 4,899 | 12,799 | 4,944 | 4,149 | 3,705 | 15,113 | 17,761 | 10,490 | 18,256 | 10,609 | 3,662 | 3,985 | 2,847 | 2,871 | 7,640 |
| Wisconsin .............. | 13,190 | 6,963 | 13,819 | 7,391 | 3,817 | 2,611 | 18,610 | 30,805 | 22,879 | 31,442 | 23,287 | 4,303 | 3,852 | 3,543 | 3,695 | 6,015 |
| Wyoming ................. | 10,952 | 3,162 | 11,467 | 3,333 | 3,612 | 4,522 | 9,981 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,120 | 2,164 | 5,436 |
| Dist. of Columbia ... | $\ldots$ | 5,370 | $\ldots$ | 7,000 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 14,000 | 37,357 | 25,713 | 44,190 | 32,191 | 7,955 | 4,044 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

 granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial totals because of rounding.
weighted by the number of full-time-equivalent undergraduates, but were not adjusted to reflect student
residency. Out-of-state tuition and fees were weighted by the number of first-time freshmen attending
Table 9.9
DEGRE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS AND BRANCHES, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION, 2009-2010

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | All public institutions | Public 4-year institutions |  |  |  |  | Public 2-year | All not-forprofit institutions | Not-for-profit 4-year institutions |  |  |  |  | Not-forprofit 2-year | For profit institutions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Doctoral <br> (a) | Master's <br> (b) | Baccalaureate <br> (c) | Special focus (d) |  |  | Total | Doctoral <br> (a) | Master's <br> (b) | Baccalaureate <br> (c) | Special focus (d) |  | Total | 4-year | 2-year |
| United States (e)............ | 4,495 | 1,672 | 672 | 168 | 261 | 197 | 46 | 1,000 | 1,624 | 1,539 | 105 | 341 | 529 | 564 | 85 | 1,199 | 563 | 636 |
| Alabama....................... | 72 | 39 | 14 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 19 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| Alaska........................... | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Arizona......................... | 78 | 24 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 43 | 29 | 14 |
| Arkansas....................... | 50 | 33 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| California ...................... | 436 | 147 | 35 | 9 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 112 | 146 | 139 | 17 | 26 | 22 | 76 | 7 | 143 | 63 | 80 |
| Colorado....................... | 82 | 27 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 43 | 25 | 18 |
| Connecticut ................... | 45 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Delaware ....................... | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida .......................... | 207 | 43 | 27 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 16 | 61 | 60 | 4 | 11 | 21 | 24 | 1 | 103 | 54 | 49 |
| Georgia......................... | 131 | 69 | 27 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 42 | 35 | 33 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 27 | 17 | 10 |
| Hawaii........................... | 20 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Idaho............................ | 15 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Illinois........................... | 181 | 60 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 84 | 80 | 6 | 16 | 22 | 36 | 4 | 37 | 21 | 16 |
| Indiana.......................... | 106 | 29 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 41 | 40 | 1 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 36 | 19 | 17 |
| Iowa ............................. | 65 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 35 | 34 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Kansas .......................... | 67 | 33 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Kentucky ...................... | 75 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 16 | 26 | 26 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 25 | 9 | 16 |
| Louisiana ...................... | 87 | 52 | 17 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 35 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 4 | 21 |
| Maine............................ | 30 | 15 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Maryland ...................... | 59 | 29 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 22 | 22 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Massachusetts ................ | 125 | 30 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 84 | 81 | 9 | 14 | 25 | 33 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Michigan....................... | 105 | 45 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 51 | 51 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 18 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| Minnesota..................... | 117 | 43 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 31 | 36 | 35 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 38 | 33 | 5 |
| Mississippi ..................... | 41 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Missouri........................ | 132 | 34 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 21 | 57 | 53 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 27 | 4 | 41 | 22 | 19 |
| Montana ....................... | 23 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska ....................... | 43 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 17 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Nevada.......................... | 21 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| New Hampshire ............. | 28 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| New Jersey .................... | 65 | 33 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 25 | 25 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| New Mexico .................. | 41 | 28 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| New York ...................... | 305 | 78 | 43 | 6 | 20 | 13 | 4 | 35 | 182 | 164 | 17 | 39 | 30 | 78 | 18 | 45 | 18 | 27 |
| North Carolina............... | 137 | 75 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 59 | 45 | 44 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 12 | 5 |
| North Dakota................ | 22 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Ohio............................. | 213 | 60 | 36 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 3 | 24 | 75 | 69 | 3 | 18 | 24 | 24 | 6 | 78 | 10 | 68 |
| Oklahoma..................... | 61 | 29 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 8 | 10 |
| Oregon.......................... | 60 | 26 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 24 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Pennsylvania ................. | 257 | 61 | 44 | 4 | 16 | 22 | 2 | 17 | 114 | 102 | 7 | 30 | 36 | 29 | 12 | 82 | 10 | 72 |
| Rhode Island................. | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| South Carolina............... | 71 | 33 | 13 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 20 | 25 | 23 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 5 |

DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS AND BRANCHES, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF INSTITUTION, 2009-2010—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | All public institutions | Public 4-year institutions |  |  |  |  | Public <br> 2-year | All not-forprofit institutions | Not-for-profit 4-year institutions |  |  |  |  | Not-forprofit 2-year | For profit institutions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Doctoral (a) | Master's (b) | Baccalaureate <br> (c) | Special focus (d) |  |  | Total | Doctoral (a) | Master's <br> (b) | Baccalaureate <br> (c) | Special focus (d) |  | Total | 4-year | 2-year |
| South Dakota................ | 25 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Tennessee .................... | 106 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 47 | 45 | 2 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 2 | 37 | 16 | 21 |
| Texas.......................... | 240 | 109 | 45 | 11 | 21 | 5 | 8 | 64 | 57 | 53 | 4 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 4 | 74 | 19 | 55 |
| Utah............................ | 40 | 13 | 7 | , | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| Vermont...................... | 25 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Virginia....................... | 119 | 39 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 24 | 35 | 35 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 0 | 45 | 22 | 23 |
| Washington.................. | 81 | 43 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 27 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 12 | 7 |
| West Virginia................ | 45 | 23 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| Wisconsin ..................... | 77 | 31 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 30 | 29 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 12 | 4 |
| Wyoming ...................... | 11 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Dist. of Columbia .......... | 18 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| U.S. Service Academies.. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| American Samoa ........... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | O | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federated States of Micronesia............... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam......................... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshall Islands............. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands ....... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palau ........................... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico................... | 77 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 44 | 38 | 2 | 5 | 20 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands.......... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2009-10, Integrated $\quad$ (a) Institutions that award at least 20 doctor's degrees per year. (c) Institutions that primarily emphasize undergraduate education.
(d) Four-year institutions that award degrees primarily in single fields of study, such as medicine, business, fine arts, theology, and engineering. Includes some institutions that have 4 -year programs, but have not reported sufficient data to identify program category. Also, includes institutions classified system because they primarily award an associate's degree.

[^97]Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2009. This table was prepared September 2010. Note: Relative levels of research activity for research universities were determined by an analysis of
research and development expenditures, science and engineering research staffing, and doctoral degrees conferred, by field. Further information on the research index ranking may be obtained from $h$ htp://www. carnegiefoundation.org/classifications/index.asp? key=798\#related. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs.
$$
\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}-\text { Not applicable }
$$
Table 9.10
AVERAGE SALARY OF FULL-TIME FACULTY ON 9-MONTH CONTRACTS: 2010-2011

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Public institutions |  |  |  |  |  | Not-for-profit institutions |  |  |  |  |  | For-profit institutions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All public institutions | 4 -year |  |  |  | Public2-year | $\underset{\text { not-for-profit }}{\text { All }}$ | 4-year |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not-for-profit } \\ & \text { 2-year } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Doctoral (a) | Master's (b) | Other |  |  | Total | Doctoral (a) | Master's (b) | Other |  |  |
| United States ............ | \$75,472 | \$72,704 | \$76,861 | \$81,647 | \$68,178 | \$61,039 | \$62,301 | \$82,191 | \$82,351 | \$95,028 | \$65,735 | \$65,697 | \$46,347 | \$53,736 |
| Alabama ................... | 64,000 | 65,575 | 70,330 | 74,336 | 59,433 | 68,219 | 53,267 | 55,309 | 55,309 | 63,158 | 47,495 | 47,364 | n/a | 58,566 |
| Alaska..................... | 72,433 | 73,092 | 73,040 | 74,712 | 71,888 | n/a | 79,053 | 56,908 | 56,908 | n/a | 56,908 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Arizona.................... | 76,991 | 77,494 | 82,298 | 82,687 | n/a | 50,130 | 68,401 | 56,586 | 56,586 | n/a | 58,367 | 19,191 | n/a | 68,038 |
| Arkansas.................. | 55,004 | 55,144 | 59,852 | 63,943 | 50,637 | 55,087 | 43,792 | 54,186 | 54,186 | n/a | 59,017 | 47,900 | n/a | 65,000 |
| California ................. | 90,657 | 88,592 | 92,769 | 100,670 | 78,584 | 74,126 | 83,814 | 98,387 | 98,387 | 105,544 | 75,829 | 91,688 | n/a | 75,705 |
| Colorado................... | 68,957 | 67,790 | 72,336 | 77,240 | 55,243 | 58,584 | 47,721 | 76,910 | 76,910 | 78,550 | 77,380 | 54,998 | n/a | 43,530 |
| Connecticut............... | 91,881 | 84,513 | 90,198 | 95,055 | 75,910 | n/a | 68,272 | 99,820 | 99,952 | 107,770 | 82,711 | 78,295 | 59,400 | 45,595 |
| Delaware ................... | 89,538 | 89,721 | 95,700 | 95,700 | n/a | n/a | 63,816 | 88,420 | 88,420 | 90,519 | 73,833 | n/a | n/a | 59,931 |
| Florida ..................... | 70,085 | 68,986 | 70,826 | 78,233 | 66,607 | 57,557 | 54,235 | 73,308 | 73,308 | 83,360 | 64,517 | 56,975 | n/a | 78,233 |
| Georgia................... | 68,200 | 66,666 | 68,821 | 78,584 | 58,067 | 52,438 | 46,291 | 72,689 | 72,700 | 90,740 | 62,272 | 55,606 | 35,000 | 58,831 |
| Hawaii..................... | 74,136 | 75,018 | 80,357 | 84,946 | 66,803 | 64,348 | 63,412 | 69,856 | 69,856 | n/a | 67,969 | 82,178 | n/a | n/a |
| Idaho....................... | 58,426 | 59,081 | 61,089 | 62,400 | n/a | 48,164 | 48,862 | 51,407 | 51,407 | n/a | 50,817 | 51,912 | n/a | n/a |
| Illinois...................... | 78,399 | 72,905 | 75,701 | 80,110 | 62,656 | n/a | 67,902 | 86,329 | 86,505 | 99,783 | 65,777 | 58,681 | 39,497 | 37,475 |
| Indiana..................... | 71,651 | 71,020 | 75,515 | 81,335 | 60,819 | 54,575 | 44,145 | 73,003 | 73,141 | 84,112 | 59,231 | 62,450 | 44,351 | 41,910 |
| Iowa ........................... | 68,813 | 73,707 | 84,294 | 84,294 | n/a | n/a | 53,442 | 61,012 | 61,012 | 68,282 | 54,715 | 61,629 | n/a | 45,796 |
| Kansas ..................... | 62,787 | 65,173 | 71,980 | 77,171 | 55,780 | 56,907 | 50,093 | 47,688 | 47,997 | 52,454 | 49,753 | 43,497 | 40,318 | 69,288 |
| Kentucky .................. | 60,471 | 61,689 | 66,877 | 75,544 | 58,594 | n/a | 48,439 | 55,563 | 55,563 | 61,482 | 50,675 | 59,017 | n/a | 59,204 |
| Louisiana.................. | 64,072 | 61,835 | 65,144 | 70,415 | 56,215 | 47,669 | 48,099 | 74,272 | 74,272 | 80,765 | 53,055 | 56,012 | n/a | 40,667 |
| Maine...................... | 71,239 | 68,071 | 72,078 | 77,773 | n/a | 57,587 | 53,825 | 76,120 | 76,466 | 60,240 | 51,016 | 87,563 | 61,382 | n/a |
| Maryland .................. | 74,828 | 72,438 | 75,706 | 79,289 | 65,249 | n/a | 66,105 | 83,053 | 83,053 | 99,551 | 65,908 | n/a | n/a | 61,437 |
| Massachusetts ............ | 93,549 | 74,880 | 80,902 | 90,610 | 71,029 | n/a | 59,353 | 101,803 | 101,825 | 111,567 | 83,212 | 83,773 | 45,863 | 64,196 |
| Michigan.................. | 80,122 | 82,814 | 84,314 | 85,996 | 68,707 | n/a | 76,016 | 64,785 | 64,785 | 77,955 | 61,197 | 63,003 | n/a | n/a |
| Minnesota................ | 70,472 | 71,111 | 77,909 | 93,136 | 69,839 | 60,505 | 60,806 | 69,497 | 69,548 | 72,716 | 61,746 | 70,866 | 43,314 | 45,529 |
| Mississippi................ | 54,986 | 55,054 | 60,154 | 62,255 | 51,086 | n/a | 48,341 | 54,495 | 54,495 | 65,158 | 53,630 | 39,831 | n/a | 50,785 |
| Missouri................... | 67,031 | 63,838 | 66,855 | 73,549 | 58,533 | 55,376 | 54,583 | 73,064 | 73,319 | 88,532 | 55,868 | 51,584 | 53,621 | 55,970 |
| Montana .................. | 56,769 | 58,274 | 60,933 | 63,952 | 54,189 | 47,850 | 42,613 | 47,077 | 48,048 | n/a | 45,993 | 49,462 | 37,444 | n/a |
| Nebraska .................. | 67,292 | 69,688 | 75,297 | 80,505 | 62,298 | n/a | 51,763 | 60,059 | 60,096 | 71,194 | 51,575 | 54,407 | 49,762 | n/a |
| Nevada.................... | 79,873 | 80,045 | 81,384 | 89,937 | n/a | 65,278 | 64,965 | 62,953 | 62,953 | n/a | 62,953 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| New Hampshire ......... | 80,817 | 78,870 | 85,926 | 94,649 | 72,768 | 81,906 | 54,149 | 84,593 | 84,593 | 97,448 | 58,203 | 62,903 | n/a | 44,704 |
| New Jersey ................ | 93,506 | 92,160 | 99,988 | 102,568 | 93,802 | n/a | 72,532 | 97,109 | 97,109 | 111,043 | 75,489 | 66,295 | n/a | 58,205 |
| New Mexico .............. | 62,456 | 62,129 | 68,549 | 73,452 | 52,612 | 48,596 | 47,492 | 79,473 | 79,473 | n/a | 79,473 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| New York.................. | 87,077 | 81,185 | 86,191 | 101,353 | 82,512 | 72,712 | 70,870 | 92,729 | 92,777 | 100,590 | 72,779 | 76,695 | 67,467 | 40,808 |
| North Carolina........... | 67,827 | 64,899 | 77,821 | 79,927 | 67,864 | 67,939 | 47,505 | 77,375 | 77,573 | 97,255 | 56,031 | 55,894 | 38,508 | 71,008 |
| North Dakota............ | 60,027 | 62,630 | 64,593 | 70,658 | 55,832 | 49,609 | 48,886 | 44,154 | 47,745 | 50,660 | n/a | 45,447 | 30,124 | n/a |
| Ohio........................ | 71,407 | 73,515 | 76,943 | 79,623 | 56,555 | 59,442 | 60,275 | 67,040 | 67,091 | 74,786 | 61,121 | 63,906 | 58,219 | 46,490 |
| Oklahoma................. | 61,324 | 61,426 | 64,957 | 69,700 | 57,533 | 48,147 | 47,511 | 60,878 | 60,878 | 68,012 | 49,766 | 37,859 | n/a | n/a |
| Oregon.................... | 67,897 | 67,199 | 69,479 | 73,344 | 55,909 | 58,912 | 63,906 | 70,115 | 70,115 | 73,527 | 67,178 | 63,268 | n/a | n/a |
| Pennsylvania ............. | 80,874 | 79,050 | 82,470 | 88,521 | 79,949 | 65,110 | 60,709 | 82,983 | 83,283 | 93,361 | 65,487 | 75,142 | 44,154 | 49,558 |
| Rhode Island............. | 85,486 | 73,029 | 76,738 | 76,738 | n/a | n/a | 61,819 | 93,420 | 93,420 | 98,478 | 87,495 | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| South Carolina........... | 60,212 | 61,906 | 69,836 | 77,869 | 61,731 | 54,392 | 46,180 | 56,174 | 56,460 | 54,614 | 58,747 | 53,691 | 43,397 | 43,626 |

[^98]AVERAGE SALARY OF FULL-TIME FACULTY ON 9-MONTH CONTRACTS, 2010-2011—Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Public institutions |  |  |  |  |  | Not-for-profit institutions |  |  |  |  |  | For-profit institutions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All public institutions | 4-year |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Public } \\ & \text { 2-year } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { not-for-profit } \end{gathered}$ | 4-year |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not-for-profit } \\ & 2 \text {-year } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Total | Doctoral (a) | Master's (b) | Other |  |  | Total | Doctoral (a) | Master's (b) | Other |  |  |
| South Dakota............. | 56,196 | 57,677 | 59,758 | 61,166 | 57,938 | n/a | 46,623 | 49,917 | 49,917 | n/a | 50,701 | 43,508 | n/a | 47,783 |
| Tennessee ................. | 63,852 | 60,811 | 65,394 | 66,797 | 54,878 | n/a | 46,166 | 70,229 | 70,229 | 95,198 | 54,784 | 45,652 | n/a | 51,184 |
| Texas....................... | 70,722 | 69,230 | 75,824 | 78,825 | 62,858 | 51,552 | 54,285 | 77,974 | 78,297 | 87,267 | 65,990 | 51,671 | 33,654 | 66,575 |
| Utah....................... | 72,914 | 65,605 | 68,868 | 78,971 | 59,138 | 57,710 | 49,211 | 93,414 | 93,792 | 97,016 | 70,424 | n/a | 56,967 | 68,000 |
| Vermont................... | 73,040 | 74,519 | 74,519 | 82,053 | 58,802 | 56,624 | n/a | 71,656 | 74,008 | n/a | 76,400 | 49,394 | 49,879 | n/a |
| Virginia..................... | 72,425 | 74,165 | 78,942 | 82,456 | 64,233 | 66,039 | 57,159 | 67,280 | 67,280 | 75,403 | 57,699 | 58,938 | n/a | 60,312 |
| Washington............... | 68,462 | 67,858 | 74,234 | 82,335 | 68,034 | 56,167 | 55,489 | 70,860 | 70,860 | 75,939 | 59,512 | 68,568 | n/a | n/a |
| West Virginia............. | 57,994 | 59,652 | 62,058 | 68,502 | 55,767 | 51,112 | 45,776 | 47,203 | 47,203 | 48,963 | 47,155 | 45,309 | n/a | 58,000 |
| Wisconsin .................. | 70,645 | 72,463 | 71,904 | 81,873 | 58,821 | 99,657 | 73,574 | 63,738 | 63,897 | 71,998 | 57,115 | 58,553 | 49,920 | n/a |
| Wyoming .................. | 69,880 | 69,880 | 80,026 | 80,026 | n/a | n/a | 57,937 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Academies .............. | 105,651 | 105,651 | 105,651 | n/a | n/a | 105,651 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of Micronesia.......... | 22,045 | 22,045 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 22,045 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Guam..................... | 59,493 | 59,493 | 64,862 | n/a | 64,862 | n/a | 51,515 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Marshall Islands......... | 31,924 | 31,924 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 31,924 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 42,165 | 42,165 | 42,165 | n/a | n/a | 42,165 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Palau ......................... | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Puerto Rico.............. | 65,114 | 65,803 | 65,803 | 71,285 | n/a | 60,366 | n/a | 28,141 | 28,141 | 36,720 | 24,348 | 13,126 | n/a | n/a |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 63,031 | 63,031 | 63,031 | n/a | 63,031 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

[^99]
# The Role of States in Supporting Family Caregivers 

By Enid Kassner and Kathleen Ujvari

Family caregivers are the backbone of our nation's system of long-term services and supports for older adults and people with disabilities. The economic value of their contributions is estimated at $\$ 450$ billion per year. It is critical that states support the efforts of these caregivers, to help them avoid burn out and protect their own health.

## Introduction

It's larger than total Medicaid spending-both state and federal. It's bigger than the combined sales of the three largest publicly held auto companies - Toyota, Ford and Daimler. It amounts to almost $\$ 1,500$ for every man, woman and child in the United States. What is this behemoth? It's the economic value of unpaid contributions made by family caregivers who help an adult with limitations in daily activities in the U.S. ${ }^{1}$

Across the nation, states are transforming their systems for delivering long-term services and supports, also known as long-term care, to older adults and people with disabilities. Policymakers engaged in this issue know our nation's primary source of payment for long-term care is Medicaid-a program designed for people with low incomes and few assets. But the high cost of long-term care often results in making Medicaid the default program of last resort for middle class Americans, many of whom spend down their life savings paying for care when they or a spouse grow ill, frail or acquire a disability.

But many do not realize that an even more extensive foundation for our nation's long-term care system is built upon the often-unseen efforts of family caregivers. The importance of family caregivers as an integral element of the long-term care system was recognized in the development of the first Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard (See the 2012 Book of the States for a description of this project.) ${ }^{2}$ Raising Expectations: A State Scorecard on Long-Term Services and Supports for Older Adults, People with Physical Disabilities, and Family Caregivers ${ }^{3}$ ranked the 50 states and the District of Columbia on the performance of their long-term care systems-overall and along key dimensions. One of these dimensions was support for family caregivers, broadly defined as any relative, partner, friend or neighbor who has a significant personal relationship with, and provides a broad range of assistance for, an older person or other adult with a chronic or disabling condition. ${ }^{4}$

## The Role of Family Caregivers in Providing Long-Term Services and Supports

More than ever, people with disabilities are remaining in their own homes, even as they experience levels of disability that, 20 years ago, would likely have resulted in nursing home placement. ${ }^{5}$ This is a public policy success story, a positive response to the strong preference of most people to remain in the comfortable and familiar surroundings of home. Yet many policymakers may be unaware that a large part of this success depends on the voluntary contributions of family caregivers. Fully two-thirds of older people with disabilities who receive longterm care at home get all their care from family caregivers, generally wives and adult daughters. One in four uses a combination of family care and paid help; less than one in 10 relies on only paid help. ${ }^{6}$

## The Economic Value of Family Caregiving

In 2009, more than 42 million family caregivers in the United States assisted an adult with limitations in activities of daily living at any given point in time. ${ }^{7}$ Researchers at the AARP Public Policy Institute estimated the economic value of family caregiving based on caregivers providing, on average, 18.4 hours of care per week to individuals age 18 or older. Using an average wage for home care workers of $\$ 11.16$ per hour, the national estimate of the economic value of this care amounted to $\$ 450$ billion in 2009-a staggering amount. ${ }^{8}$

The economic value of family caregiving also was estimated for every state and the District of Columbia. Because average wages for home care workers vary by state, the state-level estimates reflect these differences. Table A illustrates the economic value of family caregiving, by state, in 2009.

To place the value of family caregiving in context, AARP researchers compared it with three measures of Medicaid spending, nationally and in each state: total Medicaid spending; Medicaid spending on all long-term care, including nursing homes; and Medicaid spending on home and community-based

Table A: Number of Caregivers and the Economic Value of Caregiving, by State, 2009

| State | Total state population | Number of caregivers |  | Total hours of care (millions) | Economic value per hour | Total value (millions) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | At any given time | At any time during the year |  |  |  |
| United States .............. | 307,000,000 | 42,100,000 | 61,600,000 | 40,290 | \$11.16 | \$450,000 |
| Alabama ..................... | 4,710,000 | 818,000 | 1,200,000 | 783 | \$9.37 | \$7,300 |
| Alaska........................ | 698,000 | 88,000 | 128,000 | 84 | \$13.10 | \$1,100 |
| Arizona...................... | 6,600,000 | 855,000 | 1,250,000 | 818 | \$11.50 | \$9,400 |
| Arkansas..................... | 2,890,000 | 478,000 | 698,000 | 457 | \$9.87 | \$4,500 |
| California ................... | 37,000,000 | 4,020,000 | 5,880,000 | 3,849 | \$12.17 | \$47,000 |
| Colorado..................... | 5,020,000 | 576,000 | 843,000 | 551 | \$11.93 | \$6,600 |
| Connecticut................ | 3,520,000 | 486,000 | 711,000 | 465 | \$12.50 | \$5,800 |
| Delaware .................... | 885,000 | 138,000 | 202,000 | 132 | \$11.77 | \$1,560 |
| Florida ....................... | 18,500,000 | 2,780,000 | 4,060,000 | 2,656 | \$10.88 | \$29,000 |
| Georgia....................... | 9,830,000 | 1,360,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,305 | \$10.03 | \$13,100 |
| Hawaii........................ | 1,300,000 | 169,000 | 247,000 | 162 | \$12.33 | \$1,990 |
| Idaho.......................... | 1,550,000 | 210,000 | 307,000 | 201 | \$10.03 | \$2,000 |
| Illinois......................... | 12,900,000 | 1,660,000 | 2,430,000 | 1,590 | \$11.83 | \$18,800 |
| Indiana........................ | 6,420,000 | 916,000 | 1,340,000 | 877 | \$10.70 | \$9,400 |
| Iowa ........................... | 3,010,000 | 369,000 | 540,000 | 353 | \$11.66 | \$4,100 |
| Kansas ....................... | 2,820,000 | 414,000 | 605,000 | 396 | \$10.41 | \$4,100 |
| Kentucky .................... | 4,310,000 | 735,000 | 1,080,000 | 704 | \$10.03 | \$7,100 |
| Louisiana.................... | 4,490,000 | 627,000 | 917,000 | 600 | \$9.53 | \$5,700 |
| Maine......................... | 1,320,000 | 191,000 | 279,000 | 182 | \$12.50 | \$2,300 |
| Maryland ..................... | 5,700,000 | 769,000 | 1,120,000 | 735 | \$11.03 | \$8,100 |
| Massachusetts ............. | 6,590,000 | 858,000 | 1,260,000 | 821 | \$13.33 | \$10,900 |
| Michigan..................... | 9,970,000 | 1,440,000 | 2,110,000 | 1,382 | \$11.23 | \$15,500 |
| Minnesota................... | 5,270,000 | 679,000 | 993,000 | 649 | \$12.70 | \$8,200 |
| Mississippi .................. | 2,950,000 | 565,000 | 826,000 | 540 | \$9.70 | \$5,200 |
| Missouri...................... | 5,990,000 | 865,000 | 1,270,000 | 828 | \$10.70 | \$8,900 |
| Montana ..................... | 975,000 | 131,000 | 191,000 | 125 | \$11.16 | \$1,390 |
| Nebraska ..................... | 1,800,000 | 219,000 | 320,000 | 210 | \$10.70 | \$2,200 |
| Nevada....................... | 2,640,000 | 364,000 | 532,000 | 348 | \$11.48 | \$4,000 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 1,320,000 | 183,000 | 268,000 | 175 | \$12.67 | \$2,200 |
| New Jersey .................. | 8,710,000 | 1,190,000 | 1,750,000 | 1,143 | \$11.59 | \$13,200 |
| New Mexico ................ | 2,010,000 | 287,000 | 419,000 | 274 | \$11.25 | \$3,100 |
| New York.......... | 19,500,000 | 2,800,000 | 4,100,000 | 2,680 | \$11.85 | \$32,000 |
| North Carolina............. | 9,380,000 | 1,180,000 | 1,730,000 | 1,129 | \$10.37 | \$11,700 |
| North Dakota.............. | 647,000 | 75,000 | 109,000 | 71 | \$11.68 | \$830 |
| Ohio ............................ | 11,500,000 | 1,660,000 | 2,430,000 | 1,586 | \$11.03 | \$17,500 |
| Oklahoma................... | 3,690,000 | 596,000 | 872,000 | 570 | \$10.44 | \$6,000 |
| Oregon....................... | 3,830,000 | 463,000 | 678,000 | 443 | \$12.43 | \$5,500 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 12,600,000 | 1,850,000 | 2,700,000 | 1,768 | \$11.27 | \$19,900 |
| Rhode Island............... | 1,050,000 | 148,000 | 217,000 | 142 | \$13.27 | \$1,880 |
| South Carolina............ | 4,560,000 | 770,000 | 1,130,000 | 737 | \$10.04 | \$7,400 |
| South Dakota .............. | 812,000 | 101,000 | 147,000 | 96 | \$10.70 | \$1,030 |
| Tennessee ................... | 6,300,000 | 1,130,000 | 1,650,000 | 1,081 | \$10.20 | \$11,000 |
| Texas .......................... | 24,800,000 | 3,420,000 | 5,010,000 | 3,274 | \$10.35 | \$34,000 |
| Utah ............ | 2,780,000 | 382,000 | 559,000 | 365 | \$11.37 | \$4,200 |
| Vermont..................... | 622,000 | 83,000 | 122,000 | 80 | \$12.37 | \$990 |
| Virginia................ | 7,880,000 | 1,180,000 | 1,720,000 | 1,128 | \$10.37 | \$11,700 |
| Washington.................. | 6,660,000 | 854,000 | 1,250,000 | 817 | \$12.94 | \$10,600 |
| West Virginia............... | 1,820,000 | 303,000 | 443,000 | 290 | \$9.67 | \$2,800 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 5,650,000 | 524,000 | 766,000 | 501 | \$11.49 | \$5,800 |
| Wyoming .................... | 544,000 | 72,000 | 106,000 | 69 | \$9.87 | \$680 |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | 600,000 | 68,000 | 99,000 | 65 | \$11.70 | \$760 |

[^100]services. The economic value of family caregiving exceeded Medicaid long-term care spending in every state, and was more than three times as great in 42 states. Even more dramatic, the value of caregiving dwarfs Medicaid spending on home and commu-nity-based services; it was at least twice as great in every state and was more than six times as great in 40 states. ${ }^{9}$ These findings are illustrated in Table B.

## Profile of Family Caregivers

The typical caregiver is a 49-year-old woman who works outside the home and provides, on average, nearly 20 hours of care per week to her mother for an average of five years. More than eight in 10 caregivers provide help to a friend or relative age 50 or older. ${ }^{10}$

Every caregiving situation is unique, but caregivers generally help with household tasks like shopping for and preparing meals, handling bills and insurance forms, and providing transportation for medical and social purposes. Many provide aid with personal care, such as bathing and dressing, and help coordinate health care and other services. Increasingly, family caregivers are called upon to assist with complex medical tasks.

A recent report by the AARP Public Policy Institute and the United Hospital Fund found that almost half of family caregivers now perform medical or nursing tasks, often with little or no training. For example, among caregivers who perform such tasks, three-fourths managed medications, including administering intravenous fluids and injections. Commonly, these caregivers were responsible for managing five to nine medications. More than a third of caregivers engaged in medical tasks were responsible for wound care - a task that many found stressful and difficult-often fearing they would make a mistake and cause harm to their loved one. ${ }^{11}$

## Impact of Family Caregiving

While most family caregivers undertake their role willingly, they can suffer negative effects that result from the strains of providing care. Caregiving can be physically and emotionally demanding. Caregivers often find themselves pressed for time, as they balance managing their own lives and immediate families, their jobs and the needs of the care recipient. Social isolation can result from a lack of free time for social interaction and leisure activities.

A body of research literature documents that many caregivers suffer from depression and experience less robust health than noncaregivers. ${ }^{12}$ The strain can be particularly severe when caring for an

Table B: Ratio of Economic Value of Caregiving to Medicaid Spending, by State, 2009

|  | Ratio of economic value of caregiving to |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State | Total Medicaid spending | Medicaid long-term services \& supports spending | Medicaid home \& communitybased services spending |
| United States .......... | 1.25 | 3.8 | 8.2 |
| Alabama ................. | 1.66 | 5.2 | 16.7 |
| Alaska..................... | 1.03 | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| Arizona................... | 1.12 | 6.3 | 9.2 |
| Arkansas................. | 1.30 | 4.2 | 12.3 |
| California ............... | 1.25 | 4.1 | 7.2 |
| Colorado................. | 1.85 | 4.8 | 8.2 |
| Connecticut ............. | 0.97 | 1.8 | 3.8 |
| Delaware ................ | 1.29 | 4.7 | 13.0 |
| Florida .................... | 1.91 | 6.8 | 19.3 |
| Georgia................... | 1.70 | 6.6 | 17.5 |
| Hawaii..................... | 1.50 | 7.9 | 14.3 |
| Idaho....................... | 1.56 | 4.9 | 10.3 |
| Illinois..................... | 1.47 | 6.1 | 20.5 |
| Indiana................... | 1.49 | 4.1 | 12.7 |
| Iowa ........................ | 1.39 | 3.2 | 7.7 |
| Kansas .................... | 1.67 | 4.0 | 7.1 |
| Kentucky ................ | 1.32 | 5.1 | 15.4 |
| Louisiana................ | 0.88 | 2.9 | 7.5 |
| Maine...................... | 0.91 | 3.2 | 5.6 |
| Maryland ................ | 1.21 | 4.3 | 10.3 |
| Massachusetts ......... | 0.87 | 2.9 | 6.2 |
| Michigan................ | 1.47 | 6.5 | 18.5 |
| Minnesota............... | 1.12 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| Mississippi ............... | 1.37 | 4.4 | 29.3 |
| Missouri................. | 1.16 | 4.7 | 10.2 |
| Montana ................. | 1.59 | 4.1 | 8.4 |
| Nebraska ................. | 1.39 | 3.4 | 8.2 |
| Nevada.................... | 2.89 | 11.9 | 25.4 |
| New Hampshire ...... | 1.67 | 3.9 | 8.9 |
| New Jersey ............. | 1.34 | 3.5 | 11.6 |
| New Mexico ............ | 0.94 | 3.3 | 3.9 |
| New York................ | 0.65 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| North Carolina........ | 1.02 | 3.5 | 7.6 |
| North Dakota.......... | 1.41 | 2.3 | 7.7 |
| Ohio ........................ | 1.31 | 3.5 | 9.7 |
| Oklahoma............... | 1.51 | 5.0 | 11.0 |
| Oregon.................... | 1.50 | 4.2 | 5.7 |
| Pennsylvania .......... | 1.17 | 3.1 | 8.9 |
| Rhode Island........... | 1.00 | 3.3 | 7.1 |
| South Carolina........ | 1.45 | 6.3 | 15.1 |
| South Dakota.......... | 1.44 | 3.7 | 8.9 |
| Tennessee ............... | 1.49 | 5.1 | 12.0 |
| Texas....................... | 1.47 | 5.6 | 11.4 |
| Utah........................ | 2.54 | 10.7 | 23.4 |
| Vermont.................. | 0.87 | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| Virginia................... | 2.02 | 6.0 | 13.2 |
| Washington............. | 1.60 | 4.8 | 7.3 |
| West Virginia........... | 1.15 | 3.1 | 7.1 |
| Wisconsin ................ | 0.79 | 1.9 | 3.6 |
| Wyoming ................ | 1.30 | 3.2 | 5.5 |
| Dist. of Columbia ... | 0.47 | 1.4 | 2.7 |

Source: Lynn Feinberg, Susan C. Reinhard, Ari Houser and Rita Chorela. Valuing the Invaluable: 2011 Update, AARP, June 2011.
individual with Alzheimer's disease or other form of dementia. But these physical and psychological effects are just half the story.

Family caregivers often experience financial hardships for a variety of reasons. Many caregivers reduce their work hours or quit their jobs to care for a loved one. These losses of income affect caregivers' present lives and also potentially imperil their future financial security. They lose out not only on wages, but also on contributions to pension plans and Social Security. They may lose health insurance coverage. The lifetime income-related losses for a family caregiver average $\$ 303,880$, according to one analysis. ${ }^{13}$ Moreover, caregivers typically spend money out of their own pockets incurring expenses on behalf of the person for whom they provide care. Several studies found that typical out-of-pocket expenses exceed $\$ 5,000$ per year. ${ }^{14}$

## Why States Should Help Family Caregivers

Many family caregivers do not even identify with the word caregiver. They simply see what they do as an expected part of caring for a parent, spouse, grandparent or someone else with whom they are close. Yet the public system of providing long-term care depends on the availability of family caregivers to prevent, delay or substitute for publicly funded services. If caregivers are overstressed and burn out, the result may be higher demand for public services.

When family caregivers are overburdened, their productivity at work declines and their health and financial security are negatively affected. By providing support to caregivers, states can help them take care of their own health, remain productive and control the demand for public services. It is critically important that public programs that provide long-term care not simply assume that family members will provide services as part of an individual's care plan. Instead, these programs should assess the needs and abilities of family caregivers and determine what forms of support are most needed to help the caregiver.

## The Impact of Population Aging

People age 85 and older are the population most likely to need long-term care. This cohort is projected to increase 69 percent over the next 20 years and more than triple by $2050 .{ }^{15}$ The population is projected to more than quadruple in seven states Alaska, Nevada, Georgia, Colorado, Utah, Texas and Virginia. ${ }^{16} \mathrm{~A}$ basic measure of the availability of family caregivers is the ratio of the population in the average caregiving range -50 to $64-$ to the
population age 85 and over. In 1990, the ratio was 11 -to-1. By 2050, it will be only 4 -to- $1 .^{17}$

As a result of these trends, more employees are likely to have family caregiving responsibilities that will necessitate taking time off from work. Absent workplace supports, working family caregivers may be compelled to reduce the number of hours they work, change jobs or leave the workforce altogether, especially if they do not have the means to pay for outside help. ${ }^{18}$ In a recent national survey, one in five retirees left the workforce earlier than planned to care for an ill spouse or other family member. Almost 70 percent of caregivers reported making work accommodations to address caregiving needs. Family caregivers with the most intense level of caregiving - those who provide 21 hours or more of care each week or those who live with their care recipient - are especially likely to report having to make workplace adjustments. ${ }^{19}$

## How Can States Support Family Caregivers?

The good news is that many forms of support for family caregivers do not require public expenditure of scarce funds. For example, the Long-Term Services and Supports Scorecard recommended that states allow nurses to delegate a range of health maintenance tasks to home care workers. This action can relieve many working caregivers of the burden of having to run home at lunch or leave work early to perform tasks that a home care worker could be trained to safely perform. Changing nurse delegation laws does not cost the state money.

Changing laws to protect working caregivers from discrimination in the workplace also does not require public expenditure of funds, yet it can help caregivers retain the important link to employment. Working caregivers may need some flexibility in work schedules or use of leave. Often, the need to provide care cannot be scheduled in advance if there is a health crisis or emergency that requires immediate attention. Caregivers will experience less stress if they do not have to shoulder the additional burden of fearing they will face retaliation at work, or loss of their job, if they need to take off time.

The number one need of family caregivers is to get a break. Respite care often is used to provide caregivers temporary relief from their responsibilities and is available in all 50 states. ${ }^{20}$ Although respite services are funded with federal, state and general revenue funds, the amount and type of respite offered varies widely across states and among programs within states. The definition of respite also varies widely across states.

# Table C: Examples of Innovative Statewide Caregiver Supports 

| State | Innovation (a) (b) | Overview of Program Guidelines (c)(d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District of Columbia | Expanded FMLA | Employers of any size are covered. |
|  |  | Definition of family goes beyond spouse and parent and includes any person related by blood, legal custody or marriage, person with whom employee lives and maintains a committed relationship. |
|  | Paid Leave | Employers are required to provide covered employees with a limited number of paid sick days annually to care for a family member or take them to a medical appointment. |
| Hawaii | Expanded FMLA | Definition of family goes beyond spouse and parent and includes nondependent adult child, grandparent, parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepparent or reciprocal beneficiary. |
| Oregon | Expanded FMLA | Definition of family goes beyond spouse and parent and includes domestic partner and child of domestic partner, nondependent adult child, grandparent, grandchild and parent-in-law. |
| Vermont | Expanded FMLA | Definition of family goes beyond spouse and parent and includes civil union partner and child of such partner, nondependent adult child and parent-in-law. |
|  |  | Employers with 25 or more employees are covered. |
| California | Expanded FMLA | Employers with 15 or more employees are covered. |
|  |  | Definition of family goes beyond spouse and parent and includes domestic partner, children of such partner and stepparent. |
|  | Paid Family Leave Program | Provides up to six weeks of caregiving leave annually at 55 percent wage replacement for employees to care for a family member with a serious health condition. |
|  |  | Program is structured as an insurance benefit. The wage replacement benefit is funded entirely by an employee payroll tax. There are no direct costs to employers. |
| New Jersey | Expanded FMLA | Definition of family goes beyond spouse and parent and includes civil union partner and children of such partner, stepparent and parent-in-law. |
|  | Family Leave Insurance (paid family leave) | Provides up to six weeks of caregiving leave at two-thirds of weekly pay up to a maximum cap, to care for a parent, spouse, domestic partner, civil union partner, or child with a serious health condition. |
|  |  | The wage replacement benefit is funded entirely by an employee payroll tax with no direct costs to employers. |

Sources:
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(b) Eileen Appelbaum and Ruth Milkman, Leaves That Pay: Employer and Worker Experiences with Paid Family Leave in California, Center for Economic and Policy Research and City University of New York, 2011.
(c) National Partnership for Women \& Families. Expecting Better for All Working Families: A Special Section of the Second Edition of Expecting Better, May 2012. Accessed on the Web at http://www.nationalpartnership.org.
(d) Eileen Appelbaum and Ruth Milkman, Leaves That Pay: Employer and Worker Experiences with Paid Family Leave in California, Center for Economic and Policy Research and City University of New York, 2011.

## State Innovations in Caregiver Support

Several states have developed innovative laws and public policies that establish a framework for workplace policies that recognize and accommodate working caregiver needs.

FMLA Expansion - The federal Family Medical Leave Act guidelines allow workers in firms with 50 or more employees to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to care for a spouse, parent or child with a serious health condition. Expanding on FMLA guidelines can enable employed family caregivers to address a more diverse range of caregiving responsibilities and care for a broader definition of family members. The District
of Columbia, Hawaii, Oregon and Vermont all have expanded the federal FMLA. States also can extend FMLA protections to employers with fewer than 50 workers.

Paid Family Leave-Two states-California and New Jersey-have implemented innovative statewide paid family leave programs that offer wage replacement during periods of absence to care for a family member with a serious health condition. Both programs are fully funded by a small employee tax with no direct costs to the state or to employers. Table C illustrates examples of innovative statewide laws and policies addressing caregiver supports.

## Conclusion

It is imperative that states implement strategies to support the family caregivers who play an important role in our nation's long-term care system. Establishing effective policies now will help prevent a greater crisis that is looming in the next 20 years. As the baby boom generation ages, large numbers of older individuals will develop disabilities and chronic conditions and need assistance. Yet this cohort will have fewer potential caregivers than previous generations because of smaller families and greater mobility. Those caregivers who are available will need support, and both current and future caregivers also need more options for public services, access to respite care and better alternatives to help families pay for long-term care. Providing support for family caregivers is not only the compassionate thing to do, it also is the fiscally sound action for states to take given the economic value of family caregivers' contributions.

## Notes

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${ }^{4}$ Ibid
${ }^{5}$ Donald L. Redfoot and Ari Houser. More Older People with Disabilities Living in the Community: Trends from the National Long-Term Care Survey, 1984-2004, AARP, September 2010.
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${ }^{7}$ Ibid
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${ }^{11}$ Susan C. Reinhard, Carol Levine, and Sarah Samis. Home Alone: Family Caregivers Providing Complex Chronic Care, AARP, October 2012.
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${ }^{13}$ Ibid
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${ }^{15}$ Ari Houser, Wendy Fox-Grage, and Kathleen Ujvari. Across the States 2012: Profiles of Long-Term Services and Supports, AARP, September 2011.
${ }^{16}$ AARP Public Policy Institute calculations from REMI (Regional Economic Models, Inc.) 2012 baseline demographic projections.
${ }^{17}$ Ibid
${ }^{18}$ National Partnership for Women \& Families. Expecting Better for All Working Families: A Special Section of the Second Edition of Expecting Better, May 2012. Accessed on the Web at http://www.nationalpartnership.org.
${ }^{19}$ Lynn Feinberg and Rita Choula. Understanding the Impact of Family Caregiving on Work, AARP, October 2012.
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## About the Authors

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Table 9.11
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS BY STATE FOR ALL PEOPLE, BY REGION: 2011
(In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total | Covered and not covered by health insurance during the year |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Covered | Percent | Not covered | Percent |
| United States ............................. | 308,827 | 260,214 | 84.3 | 48,613 | 15.7 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut............................... | 3,517 | 3,215 | 91.4 | 303 | 8.6 |
| Delaware ................................... | 903 | 812 | 90.0 | 90 | 10.0 |
| Maine... | 1,330 | 1,196 | 90.0 | 133 | 10.0 |
| Maryland. | 5,812 | 5,009 | 86.2 | 802 | 13.8 |
| Massachusetts ............................ | 6,523 | 6,304 | 96.6 | 219 | 3.4 |
| New Hampshire ......................... | 1,301 | 1,138 | 87.5 | 163 | 12.5 |
| New Jersey ................................ | 8,652 | 7,316 | 84.6 | 1,336 | 15.4 |
| New York.................................. | 19,341 | 16,986 | 87.8 | 2,355 | 12.2 |
| Pennsylvania ............................. | 12,716 | 11,341 | 89.2 | 1,375 | 10.8 |
| Rhode Island............................... | 1,038 | 913 | 88.0 | 125 | 12.0 |
| Vermont.................................... | 616 | 563 | 91.4 | 53 | 8.6 |
| Regional total ............................ | 61,749 | 54,793 | 88.7 | 6,954 | 11.3 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois...................................... | 12,711 | 10,837 | 85.3 | 1,873 | 14.7 |
| Indiana.. | 6,353 | 5,589 | 88.0 | 764 | 12.0 |
| Iowa ......................................... | 3,033 | 2,730 | 90.0 | 303 | 10.0 |
| Kansas ...................................... | 2,814 | 2,434 | 86.5 | 380 | 13.5 |
| Michigan................................... | 9,703 | 8,493 | 87.5 | 1,209 | 12.5 |
| Minnesota.................................. | 5,285 | 4,798 | 90.8 | 487 | 9.2 |
| Nebraska .................................. | 1,825 | 1,600 | 87.7 | 225 | 12.3 |
| North Dakota............................ | 675 | 614 | 90.9 | 61 | 9.1 |
| Ohio... | 11,320 | 9,771 | 86.3 | 1,549 | 13.7 |
| South Dakota ............................ | 812 | 706 | 87.0 | 105 | 13.0 |
| Wisconsin . | 5,686 | 5,097 | 89.6 | 589 | 10.4 |
| Regional total ............................ | 60,217 | 52,669 | 87.5 | 7,545 | 12.5 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama ..................................... | 4,765 | 4,143 | 87.0 | 622 | 13.0 |
| Arkansas................................... | 2,909 | 2,401 | 82.5 | 508 | 17.5 |
| Florida . | 19,012 | 15,247 | 80.2 | 3,765 | 19.8 |
| Georgia..................................... | 9,683 | 7,821 | 80.8 | 1,862 | 19.2 |
| Kentucky | 4,310 | 3,689 | 85.6 | 621 | 14.4 |
| Louisiana .................................. | 4,506 | 3,568 | 79.2 | 938 | 20.8 |
| Mississippi | 2,934 | 2,458 | 83.8 | 476 | 16.2 |
| Missouri.................................... | 5,898 | 5,020 | 85.1 | 877 | 14.9 |
| North Carolina.. | 9,505 | 7,955 | 83.7 | 1,550 | 16.3 |
| Oklahoma... | 3,767 | 3,131 | 83.1 | 636 | 16.9 |
| South Carolina. | 4,612 | 3,736 | 81.0 | 877 | 19.0 |
| Tennessee .................................. | 6,337 | 5,495 | 86.7 | 841 | 13.3 |
| Texas ... | 25,592 | 19,513 | 76.2 | 6,080 | 23.8 |
| Virginia.................................... | 7,976 | 6,910 | 86.6 | 1,066 | 13.4 |
| West Virginia.............................. | 1,825 | 1,553 | 85.1 | 273 | 14.9 |
| Regional total ............................ | 113,631 | 92,640 | 81.5 | 20,992 | 18.5 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska...................................... | 713 | 584 | 81.8 | 130 | 18.2 |
| Arizona..................................... | 6,561 | 5,424 | 82.7 | 1,137 | 17.3 |
| California ................................. | 37,634 | 30,209 | 80.3 | 7,425 | 19.7 |
| Colorado.. | 5,028 | 4,239 | 84.3 | 788 | 15.7 |
| Hawaii ...................................... | 1,340 | 1,235 | 92.2 | 105 | 7.8 |
| Idaho........................................ | 1,574 | 1,308 | 83.1 | 266 | 16.9 |
| Montana ................................... | 986 | 806 | 81.7 | 180 | 18.3 |
| Nevada..................................... | 2,684 | 2,077 | 77.4 | 607 | 22.6 |
| New Mexico .............................. | 2,039 | 1,640 | 80.4 | 399 | 19.6 |
| Oregon...................................... | 3,856 | 3,324 | 86.2 | 532 | 13.8 |
| Utah......................................... | 2,814 | 2,402 | 85.4 | 412 | 14.6 |
| Washington............................... | 6,817 | 5,831 | 85.5 | 986 | 14.5 |
| Wyoming .................................. | 563 | 463 | 82.2 | 100 | 17.8 |
| Regional total ............................ | 72,609 | 59,542 | 82.0 | 13,067 | 18.0 |
| Regional total without California $\qquad$ | 34,975 | 29,333 | 83.9 | 5,642 | 16.1 |
| Dist. of Columbia....................... | 620 | 567 | 91.6 | 52 | 8.4 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. URL: http://www.census.gov/hhes/ $w w w /$ cpstables/032012/health/h06_000.xls. A joint effort between the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau.

Table 9.12
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 19 Years OF AGE, AT OR bELOW 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY, BY HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, STATE AND REGION: 2011 (In thousands)

| State or other jurisdiction | Total children under 19 years, all income levels | At or below 200 percent of poverty |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Percent | Health insurance coverage |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | With |  | Without |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| United States ................... | 78,013 | 34,292 | 44.0 | 29,328 | 37.6 | 4,963 | 6.4 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut..................... | 868 | 263 | 30.3 | 243 | 28.0 | 20 | 2.3 |
| Delaware ......................... | 220 | 95 | 43.0 | 85 | 38.6 | 10 | 4.4 |
| Maine............................. | 286 | 116 | 40.7 | 107 | 37.3 | 10 | 3.4 |
| Maryland ........................ | 1,441 | 414 | 28.7 | 334 | 23.2 | 79 | 5.5 |
| Massachusetts .................. | 1,521 | 503 | 33.1 | 478 | 31.4 | 478 | 31.4 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 297 | 66 | 22.1 | 57 | 19.3 | 8 | 2.8 |
| New Jersey ....................... | 2,147 | 711 | 33.1 | 579 | 27.0 | 132 | 6.1 |
| New York......................... | 4,494 | 1,927 | 42.9 | 1,741 | 38.7 | 186 | 4.1 |
| Pennsylvania .................... | 2,857 | 1,089 | 38.1 | 936 | 32.8 | 153 | 5.4 |
| Rhode Island.................... | 239 | 95 | 39.6 | 84 | 35.2 | 10 | 4.4 |
| Vermont.......................... | 131 | 46 | 35.2 | 44 | 33.8 | 2 | 1.3 |
| Regional total ................... | 14,501 | 5,325 | 36.7 | 4,688 | 32.3 | 1,088 | 7.5 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois.............................. | 3,281 | 1,438 | 43.8 | 1,310 | 39.9 | 128 | 3.9 |
| Indiana........................... | 1,687 | 748 | 44.4 | 690 | 40.9 | 58 | 3.5 |
| Iowa ................................. | 763 | 270 | 35.4 | 245 | 32.1 | 25 | 3.3 |
| Kansas ........................... | 746 | 333 | 44.6 | 289 | 38.7 | 44 | 5.9 |
| Michigan.......................... | 2,414 | 985 | 40.8 | 902 | 37.4 | 83 | 3.4 |
| Minnesota...................... | 1,338 | 430 | 32.2 | 361 | 27.0 | 69 | 5.2 |
| Nebraska ......................... | 481 | 157 | 32.5 | 140 | 29.2 | 16 | 3.4 |
| North Dakota................... | 162 | 42 | 25.9 | 37 | 22.7 | 5 | 3.2 |
| Ohio.... | 2,795 | 1,272 | 45.5 | 1,123 | 40.2 | 149 | 5.3 |
| South Dakota .................. | 209 | 90 | 43.0 | 80 | 38.4 | 10 | 4.5 |
| Wisconsin ........................ | 1,400 | 558 | 39.9 | 511 | 36.5 | 47 | 3.4 |
| Regional total .................. | 15,276 | 6,323 | 41.4 | 5,688 | 37.2 | 634 | 4.2 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama .......................... | 1,218 | 508 | 41.7 | 449 | 36.8 | 60 | 4.9 |
| Arkansas.......................... | 718 | 376 | 52.4 | 337 | 46.9 | 39 | 5.4 |
| Florida .......................... | 4,171 | 1,898 | 45.5 | 1,540 | 36.9 | 358 | 8.6 |
| Georgia........................... | 2,651 | 1,261 | 47.6 | 1,081 | 40.8 | 180 | 6.8 |
| Kentucky ........................ | 1,072 | 555 | 51.8 | 514 | 47.9 | 42 | 3.9 |
| Louisiana......................... | 1,171 | 572 | 48.9 | 482 | 41.1 | 90 | 7.7 |
| Mississippi. | 813 | 401 | 49.3 | 344 | 42.3 | 57 | 7.0 |
| Missouri..... | 1,477 | 661 | 44.8 | 534 | 36.2 | 127 | 8.6 |
| North Carolina.. | 2,454 | 1,157 | 47.2 | 1,008 | 41.1 | 149 | 6.1 |
| Oklahoma........ | 985 | 457 | 46.4 | 416 | 42.2 | 41 | 4.2 |
| South Carolina. | 1,115 | 585 | 52.4 | 480 | 43.1 | 480 | 43.1 |
| Tennessee ....................... | 1,559 | 716 | 45.9 | 643 | 41.3 | 73 | 4.7 |
| Texas ............................... | 7,317 | 3,776 | 51.6 | 2,978 | 40.7 | 798 | 10.9 |
| Virginia........................... | 1,978 | 607 | 30.7 | 530 | 26.8 | 78 | 3.9 |
| West Virginia.................. | 399 | 203 | 50.9 | 180 | 45.0 | 23 | 5.8 |
| Regional total ................... | 29,098 | 13,733 | 47.2 | 11,516 | 39.6 | 2,595 | 8.9 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska............................ | 200 | 73 | 36.6 | 63 | 31.3 | 11 | 5.3 |
| Arizona............................ | 1,698 | 865 | 50.9 | 703 | 41.4 | 161 | 9.5 |
| California ....................... | 9,869 | 4,749 | 48.1 | 3,979 | 40.3 | 770 | 7.8 |
| Colorado.......................... | 1,312 | 434 | 33.1 | 333 | 25.4 | 101 | 7.7 |
| Hawaii ............................ | 330 | 138 | 41.8 | 129 | 39.2 | 9 | 2.6 |
| Idaho............................... | 453 | 243 | 53.5 | 200 | 44.2 | 42 | 9.4 |
| Montana .......................... | 227 | 118 | 52.0 | 99 | 43.8 | 18 | 8.1 |
| Nevada............................ | 687 | 330 | 48.1 | 227 | 33.1 | 103 | 15.0 |
| New Mexico ..................... | 533 | 283 | 53.0 | 241 | 45.1 | 42 | 7.9 |
| Oregon............................ | 908 | 398 | 43.8 | 365 | 40.2 | 33 | 3.6 |
| Utah............................... | 934 | 382 | 40.9 | 318 | 34.1 | 64 | 6.8 |
| Washington...................... | 1,725 | 789 | 45.7 | 678 | 39.3 | 111 | 6.4 |
| Wyoming ......................... | 144 | 52 | 36.4 | 46 | 31.8 | 7 | 4.6 |
| Regional total .................. | 19,020 | 8,854 | 46.6 | 7,381 | 38.8 | 1,472 | 7.7 |
| Regional total without California $\qquad$ | 9,151 | 4,105 | 44.9 | 3,402 | 37.2 | 702 | 7.7 |
| Dist. of Columbia.............. | 114 | 57 | 50.1 | 54 | 47.3 | 3 | 2.9 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2011 Annual cpstables/032012/health/h10_000.xls. A joint effort between the Bureau Social and Economic Supplement. URL: http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/ of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau.

# Federal Transportation Bill Reflects State Government Wish List, But Fails to Address Long-Term Future 

By Sean Slone

The federal surface transportation bill known as MAP-21, which President Obama signed into law July 6, 2012, authorized programs and funding for two years. In addition to providing at least a modicum of greater certainty for state transportation agencies, the legislation incorporates important policy changes: consolidating and streamlining existing programs to give states added flexibility, including provisions designed to accelerate the delivery of projects, moving ahead with a performance-based approach to transportation investment and providing a boost to a popular credit assistance program that could help some states tackle expensive projects. State transportation officials from four states in different regions of the country say while many of these policy changes are welcome, much remains to be done to ensure MAP-21's success and to ensure the next federal bill addresses the long-term future of the federal transportation program.

## Some Greater Certainty for States

Congress passed legislation to authorize federal surface transportation programs for two years June 29, 2012. Known by the acronym MAP-21which stands for Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century - the legislation came as something of a surprise to state officials, many of whom may have assumed Washington's partisan gridlock of recent years and lack of agreement on how to sustain the federal program long term would certainly doom the bill during a contentious election year. It followed nearly three years during which Congress simply extended the previous authorization legislation-known as SAFETEA-LU-a total of 10 times.
"It was literally day to day and nobody knew what was going to come out of it," Rhode Island Department of Transportation Director Michael Lewis said of the pre-MAP-21 period during a February 2013 telephone interview. "There was obviously all the discussion (in early 2012) around how the House was looking at a six-year (bill) with a reduced level of funding and the Senate was looking at two years. There was a lot of heat and smoke and energy being spent wondering what was going to happen, if anything was going to happen." ${ }^{1}$

Indeed, many state transportation officials saw the passage of MAP-21 as a welcome relief after months of fearing the worst. It came just months after Congressman - and eventual Republican vice presidential nominee - Paul Ryan had proposed a
budget that would have cut transportation spending by 25 to 35 percent. ${ }^{2}$
"When we saw that future, we were more than happy to accept just a two-year bill that kept us mostly level while the rest of this gets sorted out," said Paula Hammond, who retired in March 2013, after a 34-year career at the Washington State Department of Transportation, the last six as secretary.

The legislation also ultimately included many policy changes long sought by state governments that seem likely to have an impact long after the legislation expires in the fall of 2014.
"MAP-21, I think, did a couple of things," Hammond said. "It provided some stability for two years as the recession works its way through. ... But I think more importantly, what MAP-21 did was start shifting the policy framework for how federal transportation funds will be spent." ${ }^{3}$

For other state DOT officials, though, MAP-21 did little to relieve their anxiety as they work to plan transportation projects that won't actually be built for years.
"In our world, two years is not much better than six months," said Tennessee Department of Transportation Commissioner John Schroer. "Quite frankly, all (MAP-21) is, is another extension." ${ }^{4}$

Where past authorization bills had been five- or six-year bills, MAP-21 is two years for one major reason: Congress was only able to put together the funding for that long. The Highway Trust Fund, on
which many federal transportation programs rely, has seen dwindling revenues from the federal gas tax in recent years as fuel efficiency has improved and other factors have taken their toll. Congress has had to make several general fund transfers in recent years just to keep the trust fund solvent. MAP-21 relies on another general fund transfer of $\$ 18.8$ billion as well as an additional $\$ 2.4$ billion from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund.

But beyond the expiration of MAP-21 in September 2014, there is no agreement about what happens next: whether Congress would transfer additional general funds to again shore up the trust fund, whether they would raise the gas tax to bring in additional revenues, whether they would cut funding for programs and projects or whether they would seek new revenues from other sources.
"The lack of certainty around the federal contribution is a very disruptive force $\ldots$ as we're trying to plan long-term, integrated transportation investments," said Hammond.

## Program Restructuring Brings Greater Flexibility for States

MAP-21 restructured core highway formula programs, created a couple of new ones and eliminated a long list of discretionary programs. Most projects that previously fit into those discretionary programs are now eligible under other programs.
"I think the shrinking or the elimination of a lot of very distinct and controlled programs into fewer numbers gives us good flexibility," said Hammond. "It's definitely confusing to learn a whole new set of terminology, but we in our state have had a very inclusive process with our cities and counties and (metropolitan planning organizations) on how we will split up and share the federal money where there's discretion (allowed)."

Schroer believes the restructuring is a significant improvement.
"Last year, we got funded in 100 different fund codes and that's ridiculous," he said. "We designed our program to fit within codes so that we didn't leave any dollars on the table. The last thing that we want to do as a state is to leave any federal dollars in Washington. ... I like the fact that it's more streamlined and it's more flexible and that we don't have to spend quite as much time trying to channel our objectives to fit certain fund codes."

But Rhode Island's Lewis, who is serving as the 2013 President of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, known as

AASHTO, noted that the elimination of a set-aside program called Transportation Enhancements, which funded numerous bike and pedestrian facilities around the country among other things, wasn't popular in all circles.
"Some of the advocates of nontraditional transportation feel like maybe they were left out," he said. "We don't see it that way because I think we have the flexibility to include those projects under the (new Transportation Alternatives) program. ... But I think it gives us some greater tools as a state to go back to the advocates of those kinds of projects and say, 'listen, (in) a state like Rhode Island that has a greater than 20 percent structurally deficient bridge count, we've really got to think about where we put the money that comes to the state that has the greatest effect on the overall economy of the state.' ... Generally people understand if you don't have your bridges in good shape, bike paths are difficult to get to."

## Environmental Streamlining and Accelerating Project Delivery

Congress also incorporated into MAP-21 a series of provisions designed to accelerate transportation project delivery and to streamline environmental review processes, which some believe have become major contributors to project delays.

According to a 2011 Congressional Research Service report, major highway projects can take 10 to 15 years to plan and build. ${ }^{5}$ MAP- 21 seeks to accelerate projects in a number of ways: allowing more phases of a project to run concurrently, encouraging earlier collaboration among state and federal agencies, reducing and consolidating paperwork and bureaucratic requirements, and establishing new deadlines and penalties for delays in permitting processes.

The legislation seeks to streamline the environmental review process required under the 1970 National Environmental Policy Act, which put in place an interdisciplinary, environmental impact-focused approach to project planning and decision-making for projects that receive federal funding. ${ }^{6}$

In addition, MAP-21 includes provisions aimed at increasing innovation and improving efficiencies in government operations, contracting, right-of-way acquisition and construction. Many of those provisions mirror strategies already in use in a number of states and promoted as best practices by a Federal Highway Administration initiative called Every Day Counts.
"There's a recognition that we need to be more streamlined and we can't be talking about a project for 10 years because the opportunities are lost," said Rhode Island's Lewis. "We can't afford to have the resources spent on projects that languish for decades and don't go anywhere. There's no silver bullet (in MAP-21), but I think it is supportive of a movement and a recognition that we need to move projects in a way that actually can affect the travelling public in a beneficial way more quickly without giving up the environmental and (societal) protections that the NEPA process instills."

Michigan Department of Transportation Director Kirk Steudle believes MAP-21's project acceleration provisions can make a difference.
"The (provisions) that require the participating agencies ... to actually work together and move a project along faster, I think, are absolutely essential," he said. "I'm coming from a state where our system is largely built. We've got to build some additions to it and some modifications, but we don't have a lot of big environmental documents that are out there that are getting hung up. ... But I think for the states that have those big environmental documents, getting them to the finish line faster, I think, is going to be tremendous." ${ }^{7}$

Tennessee's Schroer said the environmental process has been a significant contributor to project delays in his state.
"While there are a lot of good things that come out of that (process), I think the pendulum has swung too far in one direction," he said. "If you go back to the year 2000 or 1998 and look at what we had to do environmentally back then and what we have to do now, it has increased exponentially and the delivery of projects has slowed in a corresponding manner."

Others have learned from experience that redundant document requirements can slow up projects considerably and the ability to not have to reinvent the wheel for each one can make a difference in reducing project delivery times.
"We've had the ability even before MAP-21 to test some of these same kind of provisions especially in the environmental streamlining area," said Washington state's Hammond. "We had an example on our (State Route 520) corridor where we were allowed to work some of our environmental impact statement/NEPA documents along with some of the pre-design (documents) and it shortened a year or two out of the entire length of time it took to get projects to construction."

## Emphasis on Performance Measurement and Management

MAP-21 continues a transition to a performance and outcome-based transportation program that has been germinating at the state level for years. As part of the national program, states will invest in projects to achieve individual targets that are expected to make progress toward national goals in safety, infrastructure condition, congestion reduction, system reliability, freight movement and economic vitality, environmental sustainability and reduced project delivery delays. ${ }^{8}$

Steudle said performance measurement has been a focus in Michigan since the mid-1990s.
"We're right on board trying to figure out how to enable this to go forward on a national level," he said. "We need to be able to say, "this is what we got for these billions of dollars invested in the road and bridge network and transit network.' We need to be able to say, 'here's what you will get and with the level of funding, here's what you can expect.' Whether it's going up or going down in a particular category."

The Washington State Department of Transportation, now seen as leader in performance management, began operating that way in 2001, said Hammond.
"I think it's right for the federal government now to get on that same model of accountability and performance-based investment," she said. "I think all of us at state DOTs agree that the public wants accountability. The public wants to know how tax dollars are spent and it's appropriate to make investment decisions based on performance data and performance measurements."

Lewis of the Rhode Island DOT also expects the focus on performance to pay dividends down the road.
"It's going to provide us a vehicle for better articulating to the public and to elected officials the value of investment in infrastructure, the efficiency or lack thereof of certain investments, and the cost/benefit of certain investments, so that I think we're going to be able to over time make a much better case for targeted investment and with a rate of return," he said.

But Lewis also noted that not all states are at the same level in developing performance measures.
"There are some states that are further along than others in every aspect," he said. "I don't think there's any one state in the country that is first in all areas. But there are certainly states that are leaders in performance management. Missouri has
long been a leader. I think North Carolina has a good system. So there are role models to go out and for the states that are further behind to be able to catch up and quite frankly that's what Rhode Island is doing. We steal with pride. We will take best practices from around the country and implement them."

## Popular TIFIA Program Doesn't Benefit All

MAP-21 provided a significant increase in funding available for the Transportation Infrastructure Financing and Innovation Act, or TIFIA, program. First created in 1998, the program provides federal credit assistance to eligible transportation projects in the form of secured loans, loan guarantees and lines of credit. ${ }^{9}$ The Government Accountability Office reported in 2012 that as of April, the U.S. Department of Transportation had, since 1998, executed 27 TIFIA credit agreements for 26 projects with project sponsors such as state DOTs and transit agencies. Demand for the program had surged considerably since 2008 , with requests exceeding budget resources by more than 10 to 1 , GAO said. ${ }^{10}$

MAP-21 authorized $\$ 750$ million in the 2013 fiscal year and $\$ 1$ billion in 2014 for the program. Funding had topped out at $\$ 122$ million in previous years. A $\$ 1$ billion TIFIA authorization will support about $\$ 10$ billion in actual lending capacity, according to the Federal Highway Administration. In addition to providing the cash infusion, MAP-21 requires that 10 percent of the funding be set aside for rural projects, increases the share of eligible project costs that TIFIA can support, and revamps the application process to allow assistance to be awarded at any time of year. ${ }^{11}$

Paula Hammond said Washington state has benefitted from TIFIA in the past.
"We've been able to access in the last year $\$ 300$ million of TIFIA funds (for the SR-520 project)," she said. "We got an interest rate of 2.99 percent, which was far better than had we bonded that money ourselves."

Hammond said MAP-21's funding increase for the TIFIA program has the potential to benefit more states and could play a role in another big ticket project in Washington.
"We have a project with Oregon that is a replacement bridge on Interstate 5 that crosses the Columbia River and we're ... looking at going after $\$ 1$ billion of TIFIA funds to help lower the cost of financing for that project," she said. "So I
think it's great, especially in the absence of federal grant funds, where there's not a way for the feds to give large grants like these. This kind of borrowing is almost a supplement to that because it helps us lower our financing costs and helps our money go further."

In Rhode Island, TIFIA could play a role in helping the state address deteriorating conditions on its bridges, Lewis said.
"I think that's where it comes into play when you have large, capital intensive projects, complex projects that are made up of multiple financing strategies," he said. "We've got to develop a plan that addresses our deficient bridges in a relatively predictable period (of time) and that goes beyond what our likely federal apportionment will be and TIFIA may very well play into that strategy."

But others caution against seeing TIFIA as a savior for transportation
"TIFIA is useful because it's a low-interest loan, (but) the key word there is it's still a loan," said Michigan's Kirk Steudle. "Our problem is we've come up with all these fancy financing tools but we just fundamentally don't have enough money to pay back the bill. ... The TIFIA loan, I think, is going to be a very worthwhile tool. We just have to remember what it is."

For a state like Tennessee that is unwilling to take on new transportation debt, the TIFIA program is likely to have little utility, Schroer noted.
"The reason why I don't like it is because it's the federal government encouraging state governments to take on more debt," said Schroer, who chairs AASHTO's Standing Committee on Finance and Administration. "Debt is what has our federal government in trouble. And so they're pushing that and incentivizing states and taking money away from those states that don't have debt to put it into states that do have debt and I think that's the wrong way to go. ... The state of Tennessee will not have any general obligation debt or TIFIA debt under my watch."

## MAP-21 Implementation Challenges

As the state transportation officials spoke in February 2013, implementation challenges with MAP21 remained. A freight program was included in the bill without the funding to pay for it. Similarly, a promised program to fund "Projects of National and Regional Significance" is subject to a \$500 million appropriation from the general fund and will require more definition of the projects that qualify, officials said. The process of developing
performance measures and goals is scheduled to extend long past MAP-21's expiration date in 2014. And five months after the start date of MAP21, federal transportation agencies were still hard at work writing rules and offering guidance to states on how to implement multiple aspects of the legislation.

## MAP-21's Successor and the Long-Term Challenge

While state transportation officials mostly laud the significant policy elements included in MAP21 , they say the debate over its successor in the months ahead must include how to stabilize longterm funding for federal transportation programs.
"I think at this point in time, we just need to talk money," said Tennessee's Schroer. "I'm happy right now with MAP-21. I think (Congress) did a great job and I think they put a lot of effort into it and they listened to state DOTs about what needed to be done."

Michigan's Steudle agreed.
"I would hope in (2014), we don't have the whole policy debate again and that we allow the policies that are in place to actually get implemented," he said. "I'm hopeful that we can let the policy stuff continue to run its course and not have that debate but talk about how are you going to fund this. ... I think that's what the debate ought to be next year."

But for Washington state's Hammond, there is a broader issue that needs to be addressed as well.
"I think we're at a turning point and I think it's really important that the next transportation act clarify the federal role in state and local transportation," she said.

One area in which that clarification may be especially needed, Hammond said, is the issue of which roads states are allowed to toll.
"Not all states care about it, but others are trying to find a way to both manage their traffic demand and fund big infrastructure projects by using tolling and I think the federal provisions are very tentative on that so far," she said. "I think we need to be a little more aggressive in getting federal approval and guidance on that."

Ultimately, Hammond believes, the role of the federal government in transportation and the future of transportation funding are two issues that need to be addressed in tandem.
"I think the federal involvement and control needs to match the level of investment that the feds make," she said. "If we're not going to have
additional federal funds in the future and we're going to start seeing that investment at the federal level drop, then we need to question what the federal role of transportation is in our state and how much oversight and how much control federal rules and regulations should have."

Many are convinced that while completion of the interstate system provided motivation for transportation investment during the second half of the 20th century, the nation lacks a similarly galvanizing federal transportation purpose or project to tackle. But Rhode Island's Lewis believes it's important that policymakers and the public realize that progress made to date in the nation's transportation system can easily be lost to neglect if solutions aren't forthcoming soon.
"I have limited patience with people saying, 'we built it once and so we shouldn't have to pay for it again,"" he said. "How many of us are driving the first car we bought? This stuff has a service life and needs to be reinvested in and it's a big ticket. But if we don't invest in it, we can go back quickly to (what it was like) in the pre-interstate era. It's not a future that any of us really want."

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ Telephone interview with Michael Lewis. February 19, 2013.
${ }^{2}$ House Budget Committee. "The Path to Prosperity: A Blueprint for American Renewal." March 2012. Accessed from: http://budget.house.gov/uploadedfiles/pathtoprosperity 2013.pdf.
${ }^{3}$ Telephone interview with Paula Hammond. February 13, 2013.
${ }^{4}$ Telephone interview with John Schroer. February 13, 2013.
${ }^{5}$ Congressional Research Service. "Accelerating Highway and Transit Project Delivery: Issues and Options for Congress." August 3,2011.Accessed from: http://bit.ly/CRS080311.
${ }^{6}$ Council on Environmental Quality. "National Environmental Policy Act." Accessed from: http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/ welcome.html.
${ }^{7}$ Telephone interview with Kirk Steudle. February 11, 2013.
${ }^{8}$ Federal Highway Administration. "MAP-21-Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century: A Summary of Highway Provisions." July 17, 2012. Accessed from: http:// www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/summaryinfo.cfm.
${ }^{9}$ Federal Highway Administration."Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA)." Accessed from: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/tifia.cfm.
${ }^{10}$ Government Accountability Office. "Financing Program Could Benefit from Increased Performance Focus and Better Communication." June 21, 2012. Accessed from: http://www. gao.gov/products/GAO-12-641.
${ }^{11}$ Federal Highway Administration. "MAP-21 - Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century: A Summary of Highway Provisions."


#### Abstract

About the Author Sean Slone is program manager for transportation policy at The Council of State Governments. He staffs CSG's Transportation Public Policy Committee and writes about transportation policy for CSG publications, such as Capitol Ideas magazine, the Capitol Comments blog and Capitol Research policy materials. He is the author of two CSG national reports: Transportation and Infrastructure Finance (2009) and Shovel-Ready or Not? State Stimulus Successes on the Road to Recovery (2010). His work also appeared in the 2010, 2011 and 2012 volumes of The Book of the States.


Table 9.13
REVENUES USED BY STATES FOR HIGHWAYS: 2010 (In thousands of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Beginning balance total (a) | Highway-user revenues (b) |  |  |  | Appropriations <br> from general funds (c) | Otherstate imposts | Miscellaneous | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bond } \\ \text { proceeds }(d) \end{gathered}$ | Payments from other governments |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { receipts } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Motor-fuel } \\ & \text { taxes } \end{aligned}$ | Motor-vehicle and motorcarrier taxes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Road and } \\ & \text { crossing tolls } \end{aligned}$ | Total |  |  |  |  | Federal Hwy. Administration | Other agencies | From local government |  |
| United States .......... | 63,380,811 | 30,272,220 | 22,766,036 | 7,917,636 | 60,955,892 | 7,229,284 | 6,648,010 | 8,249,924 | 28,719,753 | 37,281,132 | 2,270,412 | 3,398,958 | 154,753,365 |
| Alabama................. | 199,283 | 621,109 | 166,641 | 0 | 787,750 | 94,155 | 47,477 | 7,609 | 0 | 895,579 | 54,901 | 5,437 | 1,892,908 |
| Alaska................... | 0 | 33,304 | 49,167 | 43,840 | 126,311 | 175,400 | 0 | 3,801 | 0 | 415,289 | 35,698 |  | 756,499 |
| Arizona................. | 1,538,559 | 529,456 | 255,717 | 0 | 785,173 | 57 | 661,288 | 69,763 | 0 | 579,555 | 30,667 | 953 | 2,127,456 |
| Arkansas................ | 295,801 | 427,323 | 142,893 | 0 | 570,216 | 50,064 | 4,817 | 45,398 | 253,225 | 466,204 | 46,379 | 11,197 | 1,447,500 |
| California ............... | 16,615,211 | 4,545,697 | 5,735,272 | 317,017 | 10,597,986 | 3,258,617 | 1,000,627 | 276,115 | 3,264,718 | 2,297,212 | 147,382 | 1,258,061 | 22,100,718 |
| Colorado................. | 1,970,535 | 444,110 | 776,290 | ${ }^{0}$ | 1,220,400 | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | 28,782 | 300,000 | 493,246 | 20,794 | 41,196 | 2,104,418 |
| Connecticut............ | 232,842 | 316,212 | 158,198 | 151 | 474,561 | 6,651 | 67,784 | 61,630 | 565,470 | 556,634 | 10,402 | 8,105 | 1,737,935 |
| Delaware ................ | 930,315 | 101,030 | 110,830 | 351,864 | 563,724 | 61,210 | 0 | 197,345 | 125,946 | 214,737 | 7,854 | 9,185 | 1,180,001 |
| Florida .................. | 1,767,698 | 1,323,578 | 1,047,259 | 1,027,955 | 3,398,792 | 0 | 174,330 | 1,026,236 | 1,776,641 | 1,342,690 | 453,241 | 317,141 | 8,489,071 |
| Georgia................. | 1,653,898 | 325,090 | 74,291 | 5,263 | 404,644 | 152,154 | 416,716 | 89,213 | 169,933 | 1,279,156 | 101,957 | 21,138 | 2,634,911 |
| Hawaii................... | 341,396 | 73,944 | 88,882 | 0 | 162,826 | 0 | 0 | 14,574 | 0 | 212,326 | 3,566 | , | 393,292 |
| Idaho.................... | 120,959 | 208,152 | 149,950 | 0 | 358,102 | 0 | 0 | 75,749 | 84,996 | 424,980 | 40,545 | 7,824 | 992,196 |
| Illinois (e)............... | 2,002,261 | 844,383 | 857,823 | 665,687 | 2,367,893 | 540,802 | 280 | 39,799 | 780,000 | 1,232,205 | 27,020 | 829 | 4,988,828 |
| Indiana.................. | 50,325 | 768,440 | 219,358 | 165,068 | 1,152,866 | 21,234 | 58,805 | 603,607 | 62,630 | 1,111,586 | 10,313 | 0 | 3,021,041 |
| Iowa ...................... | 227,457 | 399,915 | 464,184 | 0 | 864,099 | 45,159 | 261,198 | 11,714 | 0 | 455,792 | 126,502 | 0 | 1,764,464 |
| Kansas .......... | 672,259 | 402,833 | 105,941 | 84,368 | 593,142 | 25,908 | 284,653 | 103,368 | 71,676 | 599,971 | 19,128 | 57,434 | 1,755,280 |
| Kentucky ............... | 165,159 | 564,214 | 485,210 | 0 | 1,049,424 | 4,981 | 0 | 157,872 | 446,197 | 740,398 | 8,521 | 0 | 2,407,393 |
| Louisiana............... | 1,814,073 | 582,496 | 107,952 | 37,030 | 727,478 | 578,580 | 42,935 | 77,377 | 165,785 | 795,697 | 46,718 | 0 | 2,434,570 |
| Maine................... | 102,349 | 242,671 | 70,719 | 135,507 | 448,897 | 0 | 0 | 14,637 | 25,000 | 224,109 | 4,398 | 0 | 717,041 |
| Maryland ................. | 1,349,636 | 334,308 | 198,901 | 320,946 | 854,155 | 0 | 371,857 | 58,795 | 701,674 | 389,000 | 7,824 | 1,330 | 2,384,635 |
| Massachusetts ......... | 650,734 | 335,747 | 114,082 | 310,232 | 760,061 | 407,635 | 617,205 | 290,765 | 684,681 | 522,773 | 7,772 |  | 3,290,892 |
| Michigan................ | 950,509 | 787,877 | 804,959 | 37,758 | 1,630,594 | 153,646 | 67,777 | 150,053 | 155,511 | 1,037,400 | 17,728 | 16,266 | 3,228,975 |
| Minnesota.............. | 1,052,402 | 536,310 | 385,209 | 0 | 921,519 | 52 | 105,000 | 95,533 | 166,490 | 748,559 | 24,337 | 210,138 | 2,271,524 |
| Mississippi .............. | 185,136 | 339,332 | 143,570 | 0 | 482,902 | 0 | 40,699 | 4,697 | 1,15,631 | 627,124 | 20,802 | 114,468 | 1,290,692 |
| Missouri................. | 703,008 | 680,095 | 285,079 | 0 | 965,174 | 6,247 | 276,000 | 20,829 | 1,115,631 | 1,111,310 | 32,642 | 39,372 | 3,567,205 |
| Montana ................. | 18,421 | 105,701 | 90,534 | 0 | 196,235 | 619 | 6,505 | 61,468 | 0 | 479,208 | 38,846 | 2,717 | 785,598 |
| Nebraska ............... | 18,071 | 307,350 | 80,420 | 0 | 387,770 | 45,274 | 150,834 | 15,517 | 0 | 286,273 | 9,845 | 536,113 | 1,431,626 |
| Nevada................. | 356,453 | 256,710 | 199,282 | 797 | 456,789 | 0 |  | 121,466 | 0 | 380,536 | 10,647 | 0 | 969,438 |
| New Hampshire ...... | 1,975,375 | 129,663 | 148,658 | 116,425 | 394,746 | 0 | 0 | 79,166 | 242,736 | 139,218 | 86,010 | 1,024 | 942,900 |
| New Jersey .............. | 3,330,214 | 333,206 | 601,389 | 1,146,666 | 2,081,261 | 0 | 0 | 279,527 | 2,999,583 | 606,643 | 12,714 | 0 | 5,979,728 |
| New Mexico ............ | 318,912 | 156,575 | 176,918 | 1 | 333,493 | 45,272 | 8,748 | 111,052 | 132,611 | 450,838 | 51,470 | 0 | 1,133,484 |
| New York............... | 868,670 | 1,269,074 | 1,338,436 | 1,202,161 | 3,809,671 | 640,600 | 0 | 811,539 | 1,192,870 | 2,144,041 | 23,024 | 38,878 | 8,660,623 |
| North Carolina........ | 999,830 | 1,397,387 | 566,769 | 2,042 | 1,966,198 | 0 | 445,043 | 66,914 | 865,278 | 816,069 | 28,326 | 30,827 | 4,218,655 |
| North Dakota......... | 104,477 | 135,158 | 83,114 | 0 | 218,272 | 7,852 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 321,309 | 8,038 | 31,974 | 587,562 |
| Ohio..................... | 1,451,658 | 1,677,671 | 762,021 | 235,957 | 2,675,649 | 17,473 | 0 | 258,118 | 153,149 | 1,026,999 | 37,318 | 93,343 | 4,640,049 |
| Oklahoma............... | 571,256 | 129,914 | 174,556 | 228,711 | 533,181 | 99,846 | 182,500 | 206,351 | 150,751 | 982,347 | 12,557 | 32,034 | 2,199,567 |
| Oregon.................. | 1,864,323 | 289,087 | 480,857 | 0 | 769,944 | 52,783 | 14,128 | 74,411 | 584,006 | 504,051 | 118,077 | 4,797 | 2,122,197 |
| Pennsylvania ........... | 3,382,119 | 1,989,241 | 750,148 | 651,696 | 3,391,085 | 370 | 0 | 872,541 | 3,759,993 | 1,770,961 | 22,566 | 0 | 9,817,516 |
| Rhode Island.......... | 82,964 | 33,449 | 16,480 | 18,276 | 68,205 | 15,774 | 0 | 144,349 | 158,304 | 234,993 | 6,434 | 0 | 628,059 |
| South Carolina....... | 413,728 | 513,378 | 158,139 | 19,544 | 691,061 | 111 | 2,576 | 16,279 | 336,376 | 617,218 | 9,823 | 29,073 | 1,702,517 |

See footnotes at end of table.
REVENUES USED BY STATES FOR HIGHWAYS: 2010 (In thousands of dollars) - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Beginning balancetotal (a) | Highway-user revenues (b) |  |  |  | Appropriations from general funds (c) | Other state imposts | Miscellaneous | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bond } \\ & \text { proceeds (d) } \end{aligned}$ | Payments from other governments |  |  | Total receipts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Motor-vehicle |  |  |  |  |  |  | Federal funds |  | From local government |  |
|  |  | Motor-fuel taxes | and motorcarrier taxes | Road and crossing tolls | Total |  |  |  |  | Federal Hwy. Administration | Other agencies |  |  |
| South Dakota.......... | 68,144 | 112,588 | 2,991 | 0 | 115,579 | 0 | 58,020 | 21,362 | 0 | 297,012 | 11,609 | 7,350 | 510,932 |
| Tennessee ............... | 1,531,081 | 699,950 | 267,917 | 31 | 967,898 | 0 | 43,928 | 54,957 | 0 | 833,821 | 35,807 | 0 | 1,936,411 |
| Texas...................... | 6,484,871 | 1,511,144 | 1,806,890 | 477,299 | 3,795,333 | 0 | 40,356 | 887,200 | 2,625,464 | 2,403,480 | 64,594 | 188,798 | 10,005,225 |
| Utah...................... | 684,899 | 333,028 | 166,136 | -253 | 498,911 | 101,966 | 313,751 | 42,770 | 904,900 | 408,392 | 70,423 | 82,412 | 2,423,525 |
| Vermont................. | 5,715 | 69,900 | 115,736 | 0 | 185,636 | 7,738 | 0 | 20,705 | 0 | 189,406 | 9,805 | 2,717 | 416,007 |
| Virginia.................. | 1,631,867 | 707,405 | 640,967 | 60,116 | 1,408,488 | 161,534 | 702,914 | 119,303 | 574,793 | 810,087 | 29,352 | 76,635 | 3,883,106 |
| Washington............. | 739,414 | 1,212,497 | 403,269 | 176,410 | 1,792,176 | 0 | 48,104 | 323,014 | 2,333,191 | 780,266 | 82,057 | 21,159 | 5,379,967 |
| West Virginia.......... | 257,928 | 375,582 | 229,411 | 79,072 | 684,065 | 19,690 | 3,385 | 53,962 | 0 | 531,672 | 17,495 | 518 | 1,310,787 |
| Wisconsin .............. | 569,543 | 722,380 | 464,593 | 0 | 1,186,973 | 0 | 54,036 | 48,148 | 411,544 | 935,007 | 120,826 | 98,515 | 2,855,049 |
| Wyoming ............... | 59,073 | 33,719 | 30,938 | 0 | 64,657 | 69,582 | 73,734 | 34,427 | 0 | 349,716 | 45,658 | 0 | 637,774 |
| Dist. of Columbia ... | 0 | 2,837 | 11,090 | 0 | 13,927 | 373,654 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 208,037 | 0 | 0 | 595,618 |

[^101] local roads.
(c) Amounts shown represent gross general fund appropriations for highways reduced by the amount of highway-user revenues placed in the State General Fund.
(d) Amount shown represents original and refunding issues.
\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (d) Amount shown represents original and refunding issues. } \\
& \text { (e) Amounts shown represent data reported for } 2009 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

Table 9.14
STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 2011 (In thousands of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Capital outlay } \\ & \text { total }(a) \end{aligned}$ | Maintenance and services total | Administration research and planning | Highway law enforcement and safety | Interest | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bond } \\ & \text { retirement } \end{aligned}$ | Grants-in-aid to local governments | Total disbursements | Total end-of-year balances (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States ............... | 73,002,308 | 20,939,444 | 8,675,851 | 8,971,708 | 7,544,739 | 7,028,411 | 18,674,136 | 149,959,022 | 75,591,809 |
| Alabama................. | 1,033,651 | 177,393 | 171,800 | 220,202 | - ${ }^{11}$ | 13,605 | 223,414 | 1,840,065 | 351,466 |
| Alaska...................... | 414,849 | 220,729 | 67,820 | 57,021 | 11,824 | 18,723 | 15,430 | 806,396 | 5,997 |
| Arizona..................... | 1,154,517 | 133,191 | 196,078 | 186,023 | 146,957 | 188,310 | 718,080 | 2,723,156 | 1,134,703 |
| Arkansas.................... | 744,570 | 297,815 | 32,722 | 88,598 | 15,175 | 162,240 | 0 | 1,341,120 | 552,928 |
| California ................... | 4,176,988 | 1,641,942 | 738,460 | 1,757,728 | 418,373 | 123,039 | 7,728,401 | 16,584,931 | 19,395,142 |
| Colorado.................... | 672,871 | 400,256 | 199,735 | 157,391 | 56,193 | 225,755 | 865,289 | 2,577,490 | 1,735,625 |
| Connecticut................ | 760,177 | 114,784 | 323,329 | 16,029 | 173,333 | 313,225 | 31,752 | 1,732,629 | 1,372,357 |
| Delaware .................... | 290,646 | 402,683 | 66,868 | 70,281 | 165,881 | 195,080 | 0 | 1,191,439 | 1,315,022 |
| Florida ........................ | 4,231,112 | 927,192 | 241,203 | 373,819 | 430,554 | 366,767 | 395,615 | 6,966,262 | 2,953,825 |
| Georgia..................... | 1,400,500 | 227,666 | 402,330 | 203,723 | 191,364 | 695,965 | 1,650 | 3,123,198 | 1,905,720 |
| Hawaii......................... | 215,109 | 39,612 | 74,220 | 8,751 | 18,256 | 31,027 | 27,366 | 414,341 | 230,700 |
| Idaho........................ | 490,937 | 124,609 | 27,753 | 37,760 | 25,682 | 19,815 | 149,973 | 876,529 | 188,794 |
| Illinois (c) ................... | 2,416,970 | 688,297 | 251,845 | 257,700 | 312,096 | 428,848 | 572,420 | 4,928,176 | 1,575,636 |
| Indiana...................... | 1,730,702 | 585,682 | 283,614 | 10,407 | 245,885 | 166,069 | 282 | 3,022,641 | 199,471 |
| Iowa ......................... | 585,019 | 202,615 | 54,290 | 120,653 | 0 | 0 | 735,854 | 1,698,431 | 259,905 |
| Kansas ...................... | 783,387 | 169,037 | 51,315 | 81,206 | 126,534 | 119,515 | 146,734 | 1,477,728 | 649,591 |
| Kentucky ................... | 1,286,326 | 471,418 | 26,259 | 91,249 | 97,906 | 97,805 | 1,748 | 2,072,711 | 168,539 |
| Louisiana ..................... | 1,609,681 | 165,261 | 219,535 | 94,163 | 133,035 | 59,822 | 1,717 | 2,283,214 | 2,182,333 |
| Maine......................... | 398,467 | 211,599 | 20,954 | 25,724 | 35,192 | 13,415 | 77 | 705,428 | 119,538 |
| Maryland .................... | 1,421,659 | 405,375 | 89,468 | 100,129 | 189,765 | 154,679 | 157,545 | 2,518,620 | 1,560,637 |
| Massachusetts (c)........ | 1,345,806 | 286,495 | 274,098 | 203,205 | 349,534 | 295,437 | 168,447 | 2,923,022 | 1,018,604 |
| Michigan.................... | 2,146,183 | 285,529 | 84,809 | 238,336 | 123,551 | 100,188 | 36,609 | 3,015,205 | 815,747 |
| Minnesota................... | 1,239,606 | 492,018 | 142,106 | 138,011 | 37,050 | 245,985 | 1,041,564 | 3,336,340 | 743,525 |
| Mississippi ................. | 855,328 | 108,459 | 75,850 | 36,096 | 37,952 | 51,613 | 96,386 | 1,261,684 | 128,748 |
| Missouri...................... | 1,467,980 | 524,051 | 74,263 | 252,047 | 156,545 | 278,315 | 253,826 | 3,007,027 | 1,508,015 |
| Montana .................... | 480,009 | 121,427 | 29,462 | 55,470 | 6,237 | 9,740 | 51,346 | 753,691 | 33,669 |
| Nebraska ..................... | 643,307 | 320,628 | 139,985 | 84,428 | 0 | 0 | 254,830 | 1,443,178 | 87,658 |
| Nevada..................... | 533,327 | 112,483 | 132,647 | 100,902 | 27,429 | 56,795 | 4,360 | 967,943 | 345,095 |
| New Hampshire (c) ..... | 332,387 | 80,126 | 95,025 | 91,799 | 103,541 | 59,447 | 30,263 | 792,588 | 2,125,687 |
| New Jersey ................. | 2,882,186 | 655,776 | 156,000 | 359,982 | 802,063 | 1,389,150 | 207,534 | 6,452,691 | 3,011,073 |
| New Mexico ................ | 506,198 | 41,751 | 186,194 | 20,648 | 166,995 | 661,953 | 48,757 | 1,632,496 | 413,524 |
| New York.................... | 3,383,835 | 1,514,762 | 381,201 | 402,611 | 851,044 | 1,609,604 | 372,545 | 8,515,602 | 1,432,306 |
| North Carolina............ | 2,528,826 | 767,544 | 296,833 | 378,369 | 83,341 | 120,618 | 135,993 | 4,311,524 | 1,650,547 |
| North Dakota.............. | 439,657 | 34,625 | 20,436 | 25,361 | 1,850 | 3,465 | 92,120 | 617,514 | 136,596 |
| Ohio......................... | 2,003,658 | 429,328 | 460,306 | 316,363 | 61,888 | 828,683 | 1,196,594 | 4,753,987 | 1,693,161 |
| Oklahoma.................. | 1,769,754 | 229,709 | 182,573 | 40,539 | 134,060 | 138,908 | 345,056 | 3,383,432 | 749,930 |
| Oregon..................... | 727,488 | 267,467 | 149,470 | 71,381 | 102,559 | 442,245 | 15,734 | 1,381,819 | 2,746,958 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 5,125,222 | 1,349,918 | 471,675 | 598,719 | 260,858 | 755,476 | 263,942 | 9,220,335 | 3,907,893 |
| Rhode Island................ | 246,654 | 88,782 | 39,719 | 32,993 | 43,389 | 28,853 |  | 480,390 | 103,589 |
| South Carolina........... | 902,056 | 394,385 | 120,603 | 129,276 | 23,182 | 38,000 | 1,729 | 1,609,231 | 170,590 |

STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 2011 (In thousands of dollars) - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Capital outlay } \\ & \text { total (a) } \end{aligned}$ | Maintenance andservices total | Administration research and planning | Highway law enforcement and safety | Interest | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bond } \\ & \text { retirement } \end{aligned}$ | Grants-in-aid to local governments | Total disbursements | Total end-of-year balances (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South Dakota ............. | 404,040 | 62,054 | 42,854 | 36,570 | 0 | 0 | 1,693 | 547,211 | 16,188 |
| Tennessee .................. | 1,303,796 | 298,574 | 164,383 | 34,734 | 0 | 0 | 292,746 | 2,094,233 | 1,319,984 |
| Texas......................... | 7,308,708 | 1,718,771 | 318,254 | 673,459 | 947,197 | 407,405 | 461,628 | 11,692,716 | 7,933,387 |
| Utah......................... | 1,257,136 | 216,933 | 125,163 | 69,057 | 99,437 | 148,005 | 189,714 | 2,248,151 | 872,945 |
| Vermont...................... | 312,976 | 94,040 | 55,445 | 60,869 | 3,478 | 79,926 | 25,949 | 556,033 | 203 |
| Virginia....................... | 1,215,856 | 1,412,902 | 309,655 | 174,664 | 92,996 | 627,330 | 363,502 | 3,882,375 | 2,580,096 |
| Washington.................. | 2,681,802 | 792,169 | 208,145 | 202,287 | 73,840 | 161,225 | 426,373 | 4,937,021 | 890,573 |
| West Virginia.............. | 818,565 | 308,964 | 115,800 | 43,012 | 34,323 | 89,131 | 12,381 | 1,387,730 | 214,432 |
| Wisconsin ..................... | 1,614,617 | 227,214 | 192,691 | 98,989 | 126,395 | 93,100 | 505,024 | 2,892,476 | 983,095 |
| Wyoming .................... | 385,830 | 71,431 | 59,863 | 42,974 | 0 | 5,122,425 | 4,144 | 564,242 | 61,920 |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | 321,377 | 23,973 | 30,745 | 0 | 0 | 36,535 | 0 | 412,630 | 50,136 |
| Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2011, (Nov. 2012). <br> Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. This table was compiled from reports of state authorities. |  |  |  |  | Key: <br> (a) Includes expenditures for local roads and streets under State control. Most local roads are under State control in Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. <br> (b) Amounts shown represent both reserves for current highway work and reserves for debt service. <br> (c) Amounts shown represent data reported for Illinois is 2009 and the others are 2010. |  |  |  |  |

Table 9.15
PUBLIC ROAD LENGTH MILES BY OWNERSHIP: 2011

| 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 <br> (c) | Total rural roads | State highway agency | County | Town, township \& municipal (a) | Other jurisdictions (b) | Federal agency (c) | Total urban roads |  |
| Total........................ | 631,258 | 1,589,583 | 584,613 | 52,944 | 126,606 | 2,985,004 | 153,370 | 199,147 | 740,317 | 5,470 | 9,341 | 1,107,645 | 4,092,649 |
| United States total.... | 630,234 | 1,589,583 | 582,556 | 52,944 | 126,583 | 2,981,900 | 149,813 | 199,147 | 730,308 | 5,469 | 9,334 | 1,094,071 | 4,075,971 |
| Alabama.................. | 8,746 | 61,698 | 4,981 | 170 | 822 | 76,416 | 2,165 | 3,642 | 18,791 | 0 | 654 | 25,252 | 101,668 |
| Alaska...................... | 4,834 | 2,394 | 1,602 | 3,805 | 1,351 | 13,987 | 772 | 1,271 | 279 | 16 | 349 | 2,688 | 16,675 |
| Arizona.................... | 5,777 | 14,842 | 3,340 | 3,598 | 14,036 | 41,594 | 973 | 3,110 | 18,862 | 196 | 357 | 23,498 | 65,092 |
| Arkansas.................. | 14,741 | 65,395 | 4,794 |  | 2,139 | 87,069 | 1,674 | 618 | 10,228 |  | 493 | 13,013 | 100,082 |
| California ................. | 10,730 | 51,420 | 4,286 | 3,017 | 11,966 | 81,419 | 4,350 | 13,119 | 70,046 | 49 | 1,562 | 89,126 | 170,545 |
| Colorado.................. | 7,678 | 51,494 | 2,458 | 827 | 6,427 | 68,883 | 1,385 | 4,650 | 13,449 | 15 | 32 | 19,531 | 88,415 |
| Connecticut .............. | 1,290 | ... | 4,667 | 292 | 3 | 6,252 | 2,432 | ... | 12,641 | 67 | 53 | 15,193 | 21,445 |
| Delaware .................. | 3,096 |  | 147 | 46 | 72 | 3,361 | 2,279 |  | 647 | 21 | 50 | 2,997 | 6,358 |
| Florida ..................... | 5,964 | 29,360 | 3,189 | 70 | 1,705 | 40,288 | 6,113 | 40,564 | 34,341 | 3 | 450 | 81,471 | 121,759 |
| Georgia.................... | 14,008 | 61,842 | 5,187 | 176 | 2,335 | 83,548 | 3,921 | 19,453 | 14,979 | 215 | 1,430 | 39,998 | 123,546 |
| Hawaii..................... | 582 | 1,305 |  | 50 | 113 | 2,050 | 366 | 1,958 | $\ldots$ | 14 | 17 | 2,355 | 4,405 |
| Idaho........................ | 4,620 | 15,694 | 1,893 | 12,978 | 7,815 | 43,000 | 360 | 130 | 4,359 | 703 | $\ldots$ | 5,553 | 48,553 |
| Illinois...................... | 10,892 | 14,107 | 72,585 | 417 | 225 | 98,226 | 5,102 | 2,407 | 33,413 | 326 | 24 | 41,273 | 139,498 |
| Indiana..................... | 8,733 | 57,097 | 3,025 | 93 | 1,222 | 70,171 | 2,249 | 8,874 | 15,691 | 64 | 13 | 26,891 | 97,062 |
| Iowa ......................... | 7,944 | 88,801 | 5,697 | 437 | 107 | 102,986 | 950 | 1,042 | 9,209 | 180 | 20 | 11,401 | 114,387 |
| Kansas ..................... | 9,628 | 111,596 | 5,192 | 177 | 939 | 127,532 | 710 | 1,602 | 10,605 | 61 | 3 | 12,980 | 140,513 |
| Kentucky ................. | 25,213 | 38,035 | 2,261 | 290 | 789 | 66,588 | 2,411 | 1,630 | 8,382 | 53 | 155 | 12,632 | 79,220 |
| Louisiana ................. | 13,579 | 28,050 | 2,214 | 3 | 618 | 44,463 | 3,115 | 4,655 | 9,377 | 16 | 7 | 17,169 | 61,633 |
| Maine....................... | 7,425 | 358 | 11,678 | 275 | 132 | 19,867 | 968 |  | 1,984 | 46 | 8 | 3,007 | 22,874 |
| Maryland ................. | 3,111 | 10,404 | 444 | 135 | 230 | 14,323 | 2,055 | 10,906 | 4,318 | 161 | 558 | 17,998 | 32,321 |
| Massachusetts ........... | 753 |  | 6,841 | 367 | 26 | 7,987 | 2,263 |  | 25,678 | 277 | 75 | 28,293 | 36,281 |
| Michigan.................. | 7,056 | 74,788 | 2,966 | 97 | 1,689 | 86,596 | 2,598 | 14,681 | 18,211 | ... | $\ldots$ | 35,490 | 122,086 |
| Minnesota................ | 10,516 | 42,413 | 60,678 | 1,695 | 2,584 | 117,885 | 1,341 | 2,497 | 16,929 | 49 | 1 | 20,817 | 138,702 |
| Mississippi ................ | 9,546 | 50,446 | 2,998 | 97 | 1,020 | 64,107 | 1,288 | 892 | 8,760 | 16 | 56 | 11,011 | 75,119 |
| Missouri.................... | 30,906 | 69,948 | 5,632 | ... | 1,341 | 107,827 | 2,939 | 3,424 | 17,345 |  | 130 | 23,839 | 131,667 |
| Montana ................... | 10,677 | 43,138 | 1,399 | 4,226 | 12,257 | 71,698 | 325 |  | 2,857 |  |  | 3,182 | 74,880 |
| Nebraska ................. | 9,542 | 60,209 | 17,047 | 212 | 160 | 87,170 | 406 | 663 | 5,289 | 0 | 71 | 6,430 | 93,600 |
| Nevada.................... | 4,656 | 21,060 | 170 | 55 | 2,677 | 28,618 | 637 | 2,653 | 4,868 | 30 | $\ldots$ | 8,188 | 36,807 |
| New Hampshire ........ | 3,227 |  | 7,779 | 22 | 119 | 11,147 | 697 |  | 4,152 | 80 | $\cdots$ | 4,929 | 16,076 |
| New Jersey ............... | 455 | 1,968 | 3,830 | 585 | 458 | 7,296 | 1,868 | 4,678 | 24,846 | 425 | 100 | 31,917 | 39,213 |
| New Mexico ............. | 11,038 | 36,047 | 1,372 | 154 | 11,870 | 60,480 | 927 | 3,427 | 3,549 |  | 1 | 7,904 | 68,384 |
| New York................. | 9,949 | 15,867 | 39,407 | 633 | 300 | 66,157 | 5,074 | 4,388 | 37,787 | 782 | 404 | 48,435 | 114,592 |
| North Carolina.......... | 61,878 | ... | 4,343 | 1,056 | 2,908 | 70,185 | 17,396 | ... | 17,811 | 62 | 403 | 35,673 | 105,857 |
| North Dakota........... | 7,171 | 10,111 | 66,071 | 18 | 1,560 | 84,932 | 212 |  | 1,707 | $\ldots$ |  | 1,919 | 86,851 |
| Ohio......................... | 14,248 | 25,723 | 36,723 | 1,007 | 509 | 78,209 | 5,008 | 3,360 | 36,279 | 129 | 262 | 45,038 | 123,247 |
| Oklahoma................ | 11,082 | 77,355 | 7,225 | 998 | 13 | 96,673 | 1,180 | 2,086 | 12,760 | 109 | $\cdots$ | 16,135 | 112,808 |
| Oregon..................... | 6,797 | 30,146 | 1,716 | 584 | 6,994 | 46,237 | 870 | 2,805 | 9,141 | 81 | 14 | 12,911 | 59,148 |
| Pennsylvania ............ | 28,547 | 20 | 43,486 | 826 | 741 | 73,620 | 11,245 | 271 | 33,990 | 550 | 90 | 46,147 | 119,767 |
| Rhode Island............ | 322 |  | 878 | 1 | 25 | 1,225 | 786 |  | 4,408 | - | 66 | 5,260 | 6,485 |
| South Carolina.......... | 30,265 | 16,682 | 317 | 191 | 2,169 | 49,623 | 11,144 | 3,333 | 1,894 | 0 | 2 | 16,374 | 65,997 |

See footnotes at end of table.
PUBLIC ROAD LENGTH MILES BY OWNERSHIP: 2011—Continued

| 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 <br> (b) | Federal agency (c) | Total urban roads |  |
| South Dakota ........... | 7,605 | 34,905 | 33,286 | 1,328 | 2,367 | 79,492 | 220 | 267 | 2,295 | 183 | 2 | 2,968 | 82,459 |
| Tennessee ................. | 10,871 | 52,907 | 4,702 | 323 | 1,172 | 69,975 | 3,008 | 5,105 | 17,383 | 10 | 12 | 25,517 | 95,492 |
| Texas ....................... | 66,288 | 132,559 | 14,051 | 7 | 819 | 213,723 | 13,943 | 13,744 | 71,341 | 147 | $\ldots$ | 99,175 | 312,899 |
| Utah ........................ | 4,752 | 22,432 | 2,544 | 355 | 4,379 | 34,463 | 1,105 | 1,644 | 8,390 |  | 18 | 11,157 | 45,620 |
| Vermont.................... | 2,451 | ... | 10,182 | 50 | 142 | 12,824 | 180 | ... | 1,261 |  | 25 | 1,465 | 14,290 |
| Virginia.................... | 47,713 | 61 | 498 | 36 | 2,078 | 50,386 | 10,559 | 1,639 | 11,102 | 28 | 722 | 24,050 | 74,436 |
| Washington............... | 5,738 | 33,585 | 2,323 | 10,104 | 8,309 | 60,059 | 1,318 | 5,960 | 15,919 | 53 | 433 | 23,683 | 83,743 |
| West Virginia............ | 31,528 |  | 913 |  | 834 | 33,275 | 3,095 |  | 2,275 |  | 0 | 5,371 | 38,646 |
| Wisconsin ................. | 9,738 | 19,208 | 62,813 | 115 | 663 | 92,537 | 2,025 | 1,555 | 18,834 | 21 | 46 | 22,481 | 115,018 |
| Wyoming .................. | 6,328 | 14,114 | 728 | 944 | 3,354 | 25,468 | 424 | 445 | 1,642 | 203 | 71 | 2,785 | 28,253 |
| Dist. of Columbia ..... |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 1,380 | $\ldots$ |  | 27 | 94 | 1,501 | 1,501 |
| Puerto Rico (d)......... | 1,024 | $\ldots$ | 2,057 | $\ldots$ | 22 | 3,104 | 3,558 |  | 10,009 | 0 | 7 | 13,574 | 16,678 |
| Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2012. Key: ... - Not applicable or unavailable <br> (a) Prior to 1999 , municipal was included with other jurisdictions. <br> (b) Includes state park, state toll, other state agency, other local agency and identified by ownership. <br> (c) Roadways in federal parks, forests, and reservations that are not part of highway systems. <br> (d) 2009 data. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 9.16
APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION BY REGION: FISCAL YEAR 2011 (In thousands of dollars)

| State or other jurisdiction | Interstate maintenance | National highway system | Surface transportation program | Bridge program | Congestion mitigation \& air quality improvement | Highway safety improvement program | Appalachian development highway system |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total......... | \$7,389,189 | \$9,165,997 | \$9,452,709 | \$6,017,062 | \$2,493,205 | \$1,578,307 | \$517,799 |
| United States Total... | 7,389,189 | 8,980,844 | 9,452,709 | 6,017,062 | 2,493,205 | 1,578,307 | 517,799 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut.............. | 73,529 | 67,799 | 86,527 | 186,067 | 47,960 | 13,065 | 0 |
| Delaware .................. | 11,395 | 68,526 | 46,275 | 15,442 | 12,601 | 7,726 | 0 |
| Maine....................... | 34,956 | 38,314 | 41,287 | 36,618 | 11,061 | 6,781 | 0 |
| Maryland ................. | 106,261 | 119,834 | 130,742 | 133,438 | 57,801 | 20,171 | 15,203 |
| Massachusetts .......... | 92,581 | 93,820 | 117,166 | 213,640 | 68,280 | 15,865 | 0 |
| New Hampshire ........ | 23,828 | 47,422 | 41,254 | 27,244 | 11,183 | 6,856 | 0 |
| New Jersey ............... | 140,718 | 204,350 | 206,457 | 247,209 | 112,823 | 28,552 | 0 |
| New York................. | 229,035 | 259,926 | 308,962 | 544,983 | 197,743 | 46,893 | 10,449 |
| Pennsylvania ............. | 236,421 | 249,510 | 282,127 | 550,636 | 112,915 | 44,131 | 121,870 |
| Rhode Island............ | 13,334 | 57,705 | 41,133 | 91,025 | 11,204 | 6,836 | 0 |
| Vermont................... | 24,164 | 56,914 | 46,945 | 42,470 | 12,730 | 7,805 | 0 |
| Regional average ...... | 89,657 | 114,920 | 122,625 | 189,888 | 59,664 | 18,607 | 13,411 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois..................... | 329,467 | 280,926 | 363,739 | 181,765 | 119,332 | 56,621 | 0 |
| Indiana........ | 218,125 | 220,610 | 250,158 | 94,264 | 51,313 | 34,101 | 0 |
| Iowa .......... | 93,318 | 135,640 | 130,109 | 76,308 | 11,934 | 21,722 | 0 |
| Kansas .... | 73,504 | 102,609 | 115,057 | 50,457 | 10,241 | 21,978 | 0 |
| Michigan.................. | 183,921 | 230,167 | 292,250 | 136,811 | 80,102 | 47,026 | 0 |
| Minnesota................ | 131,171 | 162,218 | 203,244 | 46,783 | 34,912 | 32,072 | 0 |
| Nebraska .................. | 53,799 | 93,464 | 80,120 | 29,319 | 11,096 | 14,187 | 0 |
| North Dakota........... | 37,783 | 104,896 | 51,090 | 13,909 | 11,350 | 9,725 | 0 |
| Ohio ........................ | 292,310 | 256,197 | 320,526 | 217,173 | 103,838 | 47,375 | 24,829 |
| South Dakota............ | 53,534 | 103,446 | 67,450 | 16,276 | 13,281 | 13,727 | 0 |
| Wisconsin ................ | 135,407 | 230,817 | 220,905 | 31,083 | 30,093 | 37,778 | 0 |
| Regional average ...... | 145,667 | 174,635 | 190,423 | 81,286 | 43,408 | 30,574 | 2,257 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama .......... | 135,389 | 152,616 | 176,662 | 88,698 | 12,363 | 34,743 | 128,461 |
| Arkansas.................. | 103,730 | 129,494 | 133,874 | 85,174 | 13,346 | 24,991 | 0 |
| Florida ..................... | 364,529 | 521,647 | 557,347 | 154,566 | 14,823 | 95,377 | 0 |
| Georgia.................... | 304,070 | 279,513 | 357,615 | 92,506 | 73,978 | 61,066 | 12,683 |
| Kentucky .................. | 142,159 | 161,933 | 152,670 | 89,124 | 14,860 | 25,491 | 43,616 |
| Louisiana................. | 128,887 | 120,320 | 145,769 | 242,781 | 12,379 | 26,017 | 0 |
| Mississippi ................ | 90,786 | 132,750 | 129,178 | 70,562 | 12,126 | 27,089 | 5,852 |
| Missouri................... | 196,601 | 220,320 | 237,508 | 170,113 | 25,705 | 42,801 | 0 |
| North Carolina.......... | 194,483 | 228,236 | 260,639 | 160,764 | 55,536 | 41,069 | 35,081 |
| Oklahoma............... | 124,086 | 160,855 | 177,806 | 101,188 | 12,712 | 32,899 | 0 |
| South Carolina .......... | 137,112 | 137,720 | 180,185 | 71,876 | 13,342 | 36,517 | 7,805 |
| Tennessee ................. | 196,812 | 200,580 | 215,479 | 73,826 | 40,213 | 38,690 | 27,598 |
| Texas ....................... | 646,847 | 815,580 | 865,809 | 212,107 | 163,800 | 135,648 | 0 |
| Virginia................... | 212,087 | 207,400 | 254,040 | 143,701 | 59,595 | 39,691 | 42,173 |
| West Virginia............ | 78,080 | 78,702 | 85,163 | 88,430 | 15,596 | 17,120 | 42,179 |
| Regional average...... | 203,711 | 236,511 | 261,983 | 123,028 | 36,025 | 45,281 | 23,030 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska...................... | 106,005 | 125,000 | 107,777 | 44,644 | 30,212 | 18,523 | 0 |
| Arizona.................... | 161,187 | 195,074 | 185,469 | 29,329 | 56,419 | 36,769 | 0 |
| California ................ | 615,740 | 779,353 | 856,888 | 590,008 | 501,699 | 144,013 | 0 |
| Colorado.................. | 111,572 | 149,627 | 140,635 | 43,765 | 45,713 | 22,708 | 0 |
| Hawaii ..................... | 11,984 | 59,071 | 41,141 | 36,564 | 11,152 | 6,838 | 0 |
| Idaho....................... | 61,192 | 81,655 | 64,031 | 28,927 | 13,929 | 12,287 | 0 |
| Montana ................... | 101,565 | 135,108 | 76,221 | 22,991 | 16,346 | 15,475 | 0 |
| Nevada.................... | 85,877 | 95,402 | 88,443 | 19,209 | 35,324 | 15,888 | 0 |
| New Mexico ............. | 98,719 | 118,734 | 84,498 | 17,562 | 12,365 | 15,899 | 0 |
| Oregon..................... | 95,807 | 121,862 | 119,728 | 109,712 | 20,930 | 20,687 | 0 |
| Utah........................ | 108,738 | 74,916 | 80,803 | 15,903 | 12,977 | 11,770 | 0 |
| Washington............... | 118,964 | 136,057 | 152,595 | 183,894 | 39,847 | 23,628 | 0 |
| Wyoming ................. | 64,584 | 110,062 | 41,156 | 13,802 | 11,263 | 6,965 | 0 |
| Regional average ...... | 133,995 | 167,840 | 156,876 | 88,947 | 62,167 | 27,035 | 0 |
| Regional average without California... | 93,854 | 130,867 | 98,541 | 47,159 | 25,540 | 17,286 | 0 |
| Dist. of Columbia...... | 3,036 | 66,148 | 40,058 | 32,416 | 10,859 | 6,658 | 0 |
| American Samoa ...... | 0 | 7,593 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guam ...................... | 0 | 21,483 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 0 | 6,852 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico .............. | 0 | 127,742 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 0 | 21,483 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2011(October 2012).

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.

# APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION BY REGION: FISCAL YEAR 2011 (In thousands of dollars) 

| State or other jurisdiction | Recreation trails | Metropolitan planning | Railroad highway crossings | Coordinated border infrastructure | Safe routes to school | Equity bonus (a) | Total (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total.. | \$96,571 | \$341,837 | \$248,329 | \$236,854 | \$202,440 | \$2,692,857 | \$40,433,156 |
| United States Total... | 96,571 | 341,837 | 248,329 | 236,854 | 202,440 | 2,692,857 | 40,248,003 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut.............. | 1,076 | 4,809 | 1,455 | 0 | 2,256 | 36,665 | 521,208 |
| Delaware .................. | 1,107 | 1,857 | 1,344 | 0 | 1,222 | 8,044 | 175,540 |
| Maine...................... | 1,822 | 1,920 | 1,523 | 16,012 | 1,263 | 0 | 191,557 |
| Maryland ................. | 1,247 | 7,206 | 2,511 | 0 | 3,494 | 23,956 | 621,866 |
| Massachusetts .......... | 1,307 | 9,367 | 2,584 | 0 | 3,805 | 11,837 | 630,252 |
| New Hampshire ........ | 1,374 | 1,647 | 1,192 | 361 | 1,084 | 8,011 | 171,456 |
| New Jersey ............... | 1,360 | 12,973 | 4,038 | 0 | 5,615 | 72,022 | 1,036,117 |
| New York................. | 2,451 | 26,024 | 7,050 | 30,614 | 11,476 | 66,256 | 1,741,861 |
| Pennsylvania ............ | 2,171 | 13,517 | 7,707 | 0 | 7,328 | 74,302 | 1,702,633 |
| Rhode Island............ | 1,101 | 1,935 | 1,401 | 0 | 1,273 | 0 | 226,948 |
| Vermont................... | 1,478 | 2,185 | 1,581 | 12,195 | 1,437 | 707 | 210,610 |
| Regional average...... | 1,499 | 7,585 | 2,944 | 5,380 | 3,659 | 27,436 | 657,277 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois...................... | 1,845 | 17,781 | 12,285 | 0 | 9,137 | 102,475 | 1,475,374 |
| Indiana...................... | 1,273 | 5,454 | 7,694 | 0 | 4,032 | 101,772 | 988,795 |
| Iowa ........................ | 1,653 | 2,024 | 6,067 | 0 | 2,037 | 18,527 | 499,338 |
| Kansas ...................... | 1,541 | 2,030 | 6,855 | 0 | 1,833 | 6,049 | 392,153 |
| Michigan.................. | 3,101 | 10,791 | 8,173 | 30,747 | 6,511 | 62,991 | 1,092,590 |
| Minnesota................ | 2,812 | 4,765 | 6,983 | 4,866 | 3,383 | 43,471 | 676,679 |
| Nebraska ................. | 1,383 | 1,727 | 3,923 | 0 | 1,164 | 9,763 | 299,946 |
| North Dakota........... | 1,303 | 1,750 | 4,005 | 12,082 | 1,151 | 8,588 | 257,633 |
| Ohio ............ | 1,828 | 12,071 | 9,368 | 0 | 7,193 | 98,273 | 1,390,981 |
| South Dakota ........... | 1,378 | 1,841 | 2,794 | 0 | 1,212 | 17,711 | 292,650 |
| Wisconsin ................. | 2,407 | 4,764 | 6,036 | 0 | 3,411 | 78,112 | 780,813 |
| Regional average...... | 1,866 | 5,909 | 6,744 | 4,336 | 3,733 | 49,794 | 740,632 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama .................. | 1,913 | 3,204 | 4,776 | 0 | 2,994 | 45,483 | 787,303 |
| Arkansas.................. | 1,760 | 1,790 | 4,462 | 0 | 1,911 | 36,742 | 537,275 |
| Florida ..................... | 2,761 | 21,576 | 9,159 | 0 | 10,318 | 214,037 | 1,966,140 |
| Georgia.................... | 1,863 | 8,096 | 8,589 | 0 | 6,027 | 133,904 | 1,339,911 |
| Kentucky ................. | 1,590 | 2,640 | 4,018 | 0 | 2,630 | 48,766 | 689,494 |
| Louisiana .................. | 1,776 | 4,480 | 4,976 | 0 | 3,029 | 37,915 | 728,330 |
| Mississippi ................ | 1,588 | 1,772 | 3,975 | 0 | 2,154 | 24,058 | 501,891 |
| Missouri.................... | 1,931 | 5,416 | 6,741 | 0 | 3,851 | 71,410 | 982,398 |
| North Carolina.......... | 1,719 | 6,050 | 6,606 | 0 | 5,365 | 84,738 | 1,080,286 |
| Oklahoma................ | 2,150 | 2,694 | 6,161 | 0 | 2,522 | 35,065 | 658,138 |
| South Carolina .......... | 1,318 | 3,077 | 4,526 | 0 | 2,648 | 55,380 | 651,506 |
| Tennessee ................. | 1,836 | 5,009 | 5,166 | 0 | 3,811 | 67,889 | 876,909 |
| Texas ....................... | 4,170 | 23,318 | 17,720 | 58,310 | 15,887 | 315,573 | 3,274,769 |
| Virginia.................... | 1,691 | 7,878 | 4,968 | 0 | 4,751 | 78,029 | 1,056,004 |
| West Virginia............ | 1,530 | 1,774 | 2,305 | 0 | 1,167 | 41,456 | 453,501 |
| Regional average ...... | 1,973 | 6,585 | 6,277 | 3,887 | 4,604 | 86,030 | 1,038,924 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska..................... | 2,375 | 2,363 | 1,710 | 2,209 | 1,555 | 77,957 | 520,331 |
| Arizona.................... | 2,000 | 6,098 | 2,761 | 10,497 | 3,733 | 69,925 | 759,261 |
| California ................. | 6,622 | 52,138 | 17,967 | 30,555 | 25,977 | 187,776 | 3,808,734 |
| Colorado.................. | 1,808 | 5,511 | 3,552 | 0 | 3,022 | 26,993 | 554,906 |
| Hawaii ..................... | 1,152 | 1,822 | 1,319 | 0 | 1,199 | 3,272 | 175,514 |
| Idaho......................... | 1,899 | 1,687 | 1,876 | 1,644 | 1,110 | 26,573 | 296,811 |
| Montana .................. | 1,981 | 1,873 | 2,203 | 9,569 | 1,233 | 41,208 | 425,773 |
| Nevada..................... | 1,836 | 3,421 | 1,487 | 0 | 1,969 | 27,961 | 376,815 |
| New Mexico ............. | 1,578 | 1,677 | 1,753 | 2,074 | 1,239 | 24,982 | 381,081 |
| Oregon..................... | 2,036 | 3,772 | 3,909 | 0 | 2,482 | 17,760 | 518,684 |
| Utah ........................ | 1,854 | 3,133 | 1,820 | 0 | 2,040 | 20,372 | 334,327 |
| Washington............... | 2,215 | 7,630 | 4,724 | 15,118 | 4,201 | 14,613 | 703,485 |
| Wyoming .................. | 1,598 | 1,647 | 1,192 | 0 | 1,084 | 12,494 | 265,848 |
| Regional average...... | 2,227 | 7,136 | 3,559 | 5,513 | 3,911 | 42,453 | 701,659 |
| Regional average without California... | 1,861 | 3,386 | 2,358 | 3,426 | 2,072 | 30,343 | 442,736 |
| Dist. of Columbia...... | 1,004 | 1,850 | 1,339 | 0 | 1,217 | 994 | 165,578 |
| American Samoa ...... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,593 |
| Guam ...................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,483 |
| No. Mariana Islands... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,852 |
| Puerto Rico (b)........ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 127,742 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,483 |

(a) Does not include funds from the following programs: emergency relief, federal lands 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.

# A New Approach to Reduce Recidivism Among Incarcerated Adults with Behavioral Health Disorders 

By Nicole Jarreft and Warren T. Hansen


#### Abstract

Adults with behavioral health disorders are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system. The Criminogenic Risk and Behavioral Health Needs Framework provides a starting point for corrections, mental health and substance abuse professionals to make better decisions to improve public health and safety outcomes.


State correction officials are increasingly concerned about the growing number of incarcerated individuals with mental health or substance abuse issues. Nearly three-quarters of the adults entering jails and half entering state prisons have substance use disorders, ${ }^{1}$ while 17 percent of adults entering jails and prisons have serious mental illnesses. ${ }^{2}$ State corrections directors often say their biggest challenge is the record number of people with behavioral health disorders in jails and prisons, or on probation or parole. ${ }^{3}$ With approximately 650,000 people released from state prisons ${ }^{4}$ and more than 9 million released from jails ${ }^{5}$ returning to their communities each year, community-based behavioral health providers also struggle to meet the needs of this significant population.

Adults with behavioral health needs involved with the justice system often have poor outcomes. They are incarcerated longer than individuals without behavioral health disorders for the same charges and sentences. ${ }^{6}$ People with behavioral health disorders also often have difficulty complying with the requirements of incarceration and supervision and are more likely to face disciplinary problems and have their probation or parole suspended or revoked. ${ }^{7}$

As corrections populations have grown, the cost of the health care services correctional facilities are required to provide has stretched their budgets and personnel. As a result, these facilities often lack the resources to provide the kinds of services many of these individuals need to recover and avoid reincarceration. ${ }^{8}$ Corrections and behavioral health care administrators are recognizing the urgent need to reconsider the best means to facilitate reentry and service delivery to the many people under their care with substance abuse and mental health problems.

## Addressing the Challenge

To address these challenges, leaders in the corrections and behavioral health fields have increasingly partnered-often through public and private
partnerships - to improve outcomes for people with behavioral health problems involved with the criminal justice system. There has been significant progress in advancing collaborative responses to reduce recidivism and promote recovery. In June 2002, The Council of State Governments Justice Center released its landmark "Criminal Justice/ Mental Health Consensus Project Report," which highlighted promising strategies and collaborative efforts backed by corrections and mental health officials.

Hearing the joint call for action, local, state and federal governments have allocated resources to respond to this issue. In 2002, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - also known as SAMHSA - established a jail diversion grant program to support counties across the country that design new and expand existing programs serving people with mental illnesses and co-occurring substance abuse disorders. ${ }^{9}$ Through the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act enacted in 2004, Congress established a competitive grant program to promote collaboration between the mental health and criminal justice systems. ${ }^{10}$ State governments have launched similar grant programs. The Second Chance Act of 2007 increased federal funding available for reentry programs; state and local governments are frequently focusing on the particularly high recidivism rates among people with substance abuse disorders and mental illnesses. ${ }^{11}$

## Developing a Shared National Approach

While these and similar investments are crucial, the available resources nationwide do not meet the overwhelming needs of individuals on probation or those returning from prison or jails to the community. Policymakers must ask whether scarce resources are being put to the best use in advancing public safety and personal recovery.

Figure A: Criminogenic Risk and Behavioral Health Framework


Although many corrections and communitybased behavioral health agencies have made important advances in allocating the limited resources within their own systems, investments in treatment and supervision traditionally have not been coordinated well and sometimes even work against each other with adverse consequences.

In 2010, the CSG Justice Center launched a project to address how these systems can start developing consensus on who should be prioritized for treatment, what services they should receive, and how those interventions should be coordinated with supervision. As a result of 18 months of work, a shared decision-making framework was developed to integrate each system's independent approaches in ways that improve health and public safety goals.

On Sept. 27,2012, the CSG Justice Center released "Adults with Behavioral Health Needs under Correctional Supervision: A Shared Framework for Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Recovery." The report was supported by the U.S. Justice Department's National Institute of Corrections and Bureau of Justice Assistance, and by SAMHSA. It was developed in partnership with the Association
of State Correctional Administrators, National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, American Probation and Parole Association, and other organizations and national experts.

The report introduces an evidence-based framework for prioritizing scarce resources based on assessments of individuals' risk of committing a future crime and their treatment and support needs. The report also outlines the principles and practices of the substance abuse, mental health and corrections systems, and proposes a structure for state and local agencies to build collaborative responses.

## The Framework

The main feature of the report is the Criminogenic Risk and Behavioral Health Framework, which provides a structured approach for agencies to begin building collaborative responses. The framework, presented in the figure above, is based on three dimensions: criminogenic risk (the likelihood of reoffending), ${ }^{12}$ need for substance abuse treatment, and need for mental health treatment. The frame-
work results in eight possible permutations of varying risk and need groupings. Knowing the size of each group will help system planners understand their supervision and treatment capacity and identify any service gaps. Consistent with research on recidivism reduction, the framework helps to focus resources on higher-risk and higher-need populations. This information can also facilitate tailored interventions for each individual.

The framework calls for practitioners to assess a person's mental health needs separately from their risk of reoffending. Relying on actuarial assessments and best available scientific methodology, the framework helps practitioners match the right person to the right intervention. It also underscores that recovery and rehabilitation are achievable and calls for the reallocation of resources where they will be most efficient and effective. The framework helps professionals in the corrections and behavioral health systems in the following ways:

- Advance collaboration and communication on challenging issues that each system has traditionally viewed differently by:
- Developing a shared language around risk of criminal activity and public health needs;
- Establishing common priorities between criminal justice and behavioral health systems for individuals who are likely to commit future crimes and have treatment needs;
- Underscoring the need for sharing information across systems;
- Creating a common starting point and then facilitating cross-systems support for policies, practices and decision-making.
- Ensure that scarce resources are used efficiently by:
- Promoting the use of validated assessment tools to gauge individuals' criminogenic risk and needs-i.e., those associated with the likelihood of committing a future crime-together with substance abuse and mental health needs;
- Identifying the right people for the right inter-ventions-those most likely to benefit from coordinated supervision and treatment strategies, and those that can do well with fewer interventions;
- Encouraging collaborative decision-making among system leaders on how scarce treatment slots and intensive supervision services should be allocated to have the greatest impact, and then aligning and developing capacity to meet those needs.
- Promote effective practices by:
- Matching individuals' risk and needs to programs and practices associated with researchbased, positive outcomes;
- Ensuring consistency of coordinated approaches while allowing for individualization of treatment and case management strategies;
- Refocusing reentry and other efforts for individuals to equip them with the skills and competencies to become law-abiding, healthy members of communities and families. ${ }^{13}$


## Applying the Framework

The CSG Justice Center is using the framework to help state and local jurisdictions analyze their systems to maximize the impact of investments in criminal justice and behavioral health.

In 2011, New York City Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg launched a Citywide Justice and Mental Health Initiative, with support from the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Jacob \& Valeria Langeloth Foundation, that worked with the CSG Justice Center to understand and address the increased prevalence of individuals with mental health needs in the city's jails. Using in-depth quantitative analysis of more than 48,000 individual jail admissions, and with input from more than 20 focus groups, the CSG Justice Center distilled different levels of risk of recidivism and mental health needs within the jail population. ${ }^{14}$

The CSG Justice Center worked with New York City leadership to develop different strategies based on assessed risk of pretrial failure to appear, charges, risk of recidivism, and mental health and substance use needs. The city has budgeted almost $\$ 10$ million over three years to develop the processes and infrastructure to support quick, state-of-the-art assessment on these different dimensions, referral processes, and appropriate options for community-based treatment and supervision. With the framework as a guide, city leaders were able to develop systematic approaches that not only build on existing resources but also make these resources more likely to achieve maximum public safety and public health goals. ${ }^{15}$

To further promote framework-inspired approaches and responses to jurisdictional challenges, the CSG Justice Center is developing resources to assist with system-wide implementation. These tools will include a report examining the strengths and weaknesses of criminogenic risk tools widely used in the United States. In addition, the CSG Justice

Center and SAMHSA's GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation will release transition planning guidelines in September 2013 to assist behavioral health agencies and corrections and community corrections administrators in developing cross-systems reentry approaches to respond to the multi-dimensional needs of justice-involved clients and the agencies that supervise them.

## Conclusion

The challenges facing adults with behavioral health needs under correctional supervision are complex and multi-faceted. The framework provides the opportunity for corrections, substance abuse, and mental health professionals to better understand their overlapping populations and to make important decisions on how existing resources should be allocated and how to expand their capacity to better meet public health and safety goals. It is a starting point and touchstone for ongoing dialogue across systems. The path to better outcomes for this population starts here.

## Notes

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${ }^{7}$ Skeem, Jennifer L., Eliza Nicholson, and Christine Kregg, "Understanding Barriers to Re-entry for Parolees with Mental Disorder," in D.G. Kroner (Chair), Mentally Disordered Offenders: A Special Population Requiring Special Attention, symposium conducted at the meeting of the American Psychology-Law Society, Jacksonville, FL, March, 2008; Baillargeon, Jacques, Brie A. Williams, Jeff Mellow, Amy J. Harzake, Steven K. Hoge, Gwen Baillargeon, and Robert B. Greifinger, "Parole Revocation Among Prison Inmates with Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders," Psychiatric Services 60, no. 11 (November 2009): 1516-1521.
${ }^{8}$ Osher, Fred C., David A. D'Amora, Martha Plotkin, Nicole Jarrett and Alexa Eggleston, Adults with Behavioral Health Needs Under Correctional Supervision: A Shared Framework for Reducing Recidivism and Promoting Recovery (New York:The Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2012).
${ }^{9}$ SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) Grants for Jail Diversion Program was authorized under Section 520G of the Public Health Service Act (Title 42 of the U.S. Code), as amended.
${ }^{10}$ Public Law 108-414. MIOTCRA was reauthorized in 2008 through 2014.
${ }^{11}$ Public Law 110-119.
${ }^{12}$ Criminogenic risk refers to the likelihood that individuals will commit a crime or violate the conditions of their supervision. In this context, risk does not refer to the seriousness of a crime. For more information on the role of criminogenic risk and recidivism reduction see: Andrews, Donald A., "The Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model of Correctional Assessment and Treatment," Using Social Science to Reduce Offending, ed. Joel A. Dvoskin, Jennifer L. Skeem, Raymond W. Novaco, and Kevin S. Douglas (New York: Oxford University Press, 2012).
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Table 9.17
TRENDS IN STATE PRISON POPULATION BY REGION, 2000, 2010 and 2011

| State or other jurisdiction | Total state prison population |  |  | Average annual change 2000-2010 | Percent change 2010-2011 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } 31, \\ 2011 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { December 31, } \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| United States.................... | 1,537,415 | 1,552,669 | 1,334,174 | 1.4 | -1.0 |
| Federal.......................... | 197,050 | 190,641 | 125,044 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| State .............................. | 1,340,365 | 1,362,028 | 1,209,130 | 1.1 | -1.6 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut (a)................. | 12,549 | 13,308 | 13,155 | 0.1 | -5.7 |
| Delaware (a)(d) ................. | 4,003 | 3,961 | 3,937 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Maine............................... | 1,952 | 1,942 | 1,635 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| Maryland.......................... | 22,252 | 22,275 | 22,490 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Massachusetts................... | 10,316 | 10,027 | 9,479 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 2,614 | 2,761 | 2,257 | 1.8 | -5.3 |
| New Jersey (b) ................... | 23,834 | 25,007 | 29,784 | -1.6 | -4.7 |
| New York.......................... | 55,262 | 56,461 | 70,199 | -2.0 | -2.1 |
| Pennsylvania..................... | 51,390 | 51,075 | 36,844 | 3.0 | 0.6 |
| Rhode Island (a)(e)............ | 2,065 | 2,086 | 1,966 | 0.5 | -1.0 |
| Vermont (a)....................... | 1,598 | 1,649 | 1,313 | 2.1 | -3.1 |
| Regional total................... | 187,835 | 190,552 | 193,059 | N.A. | -1.5 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois (b) .......................... | 48,427 | 48,418 | 45,281 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Indiana............................. | 28,890 | 28,012 | 19,811 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Iowa.................................. | 9,057 | 9,388 | 7,955 | 1.5 | -3.5 |
| Kansas ................................ | 9,327 | 9,051 | 8,344 | 0.7 | 3.0 |
| Michigan.......................... | 42,904 | 44,113 | 47,178 | -0.7 | -2.7 |
| Minnesota ......................... | 9,800 | 9,796 | 6,238 | 4.1 | 0.0 |
| Nebraska .......................... | 4,511 | 4,498 | 3,816 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| North Dakota ................... | 1,423 | 1,487 | 994 | 3.7 | -4.3 |
| Ohio (c).............................. | 50,964 | 51,712 | 45,833 | 1.1 | -1.4 |
| South Dakota.................... | 3,530 | 3,431 | 2,613 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Wisconsin......................... | 20,559 | 21,973 | 20,336 | 0.7 | -6.4 |
| Regional total................... | 229,392 | 231,879 | 208,399 | N.A. | 0.8 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama........................... | 31,271 | 30,739 | 26,034 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Arkansas .......................... | 16,037 | 16,147 | 11,851 | 2.8 | -0.7 |
| Florida ............................. | 103,055 | 104,306 | 71,318 | 3.5 | -1.2 |
| Georgia............................ | 53,955 | 54,685 | 44,141 | 1.9 | -1.3 |
| Kentucky .......................... | 20,952 | 19,937 | 14,919 | 2.6 | 5.1 |
| Louisiana.......................... | 39,709 | 39,444 | 35,207 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Mississippi......................... | 20,585 | 20,366 | 19,239 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Missouri........................... | 30,829 | 30,614 | 27,519 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| North Carolina.................. | 35,102 | 35,436 | 27,043 | 2.5 | -0.9 |
| Oklahoma ........................ | 24,024 | 24,514 | 23,181 | 0.5 | -2.0 |
| South Carolina .................. | 22,233 | 22,822 | 21,017 | 0.7 | -2.6 |
| Tennessee......................... | 28,479 | 27,451 | 22,166 | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| Texas ................................ | 163,552 | 164,652 | 158,008 | 0.4 | -0.7 |
| Virginia ............................ | 38,130 | 37,410 | 29,643 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| West Virginia.................... | 6,803 | 6,642 | 3,795 | 5.1 | 2.4 |
| Regional total................... | 634,716 | 635,165 | 535,081 | N.A. | 0.5 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska (a)......................... | 2,901 | 2,775 | 2,128 | 2.4 | 4.5 |
| Arizona (d) ....................... | 38,370 | 38,423 | 25,412 | 3.8 | -0.1 |
| California......................... | 149,025 | 164,213 | 160,412 | 0.2 | -9.2 |
| Colorado (c)...................... | 21,978 | 22,815 | 16,833 | 2.8 | -3.7 |
| Hawaii (a)(e)..................... | 3,910 | 3,939 | 3,553 | 0.9 | -0.7 |
| Idaho .................................. | 7,739 | 7,431 | 5,535 | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Montana ........................... | 3,678 | 3,716 | 3,105 | 1.6 | -1.0 |
| Nevada............................. | 12,639 | 12,556 | 10,063 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| New Mexico ...................... | 6,855 | 6,614 | 4,666 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Oregon............................. | 14,459 | 14,831 | 10,553 | 3.1 | -2.5 |
| Utah ................................. | 6,877 | 6,795 | 5,541 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Washington (c) ................... | 17,808 | 18,212 | 14,666 | 2.0 | -2.2 |
| Wyoming .......................... | 2,183 | 2,112 | 1,680 | 2.1 | 3.4 |
| Regional total................... | 288,422 | 304,432 | 264,147 | N.A. | 0.1 |
| Regional total without California $\qquad$ | 139,937 | 140,219 | 103,735 | N.A. | 0.6 |
| Dist. of Columbia............... | 0 | 0 | 5,008 | 0 | 0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2011 -NCJ 239808 (December 2012).

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

## Key:

N.A. - Not available
(a) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.
(b) Includes some prisoners sentenced to one year.
(c) Includes some prisoners sentenced to one year or less.
(d) Prison population based on custody counts.
(e) Counts include dual jurisdiction cases where the inmate is currently housed in another jurisdiction's facilities.

Table 9.18
NUMBER OF SENTENCED PRISONERS ADMITTED AND RELEASED FROM STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTION, BY REGION: 2000, 2010 and 2011

| State or other jurisdiction | Admissions (a) |  |  |  | Releases (b) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2011 | 2010 | 2000 | Percent change 2010-2011 | 2011 | 2010 | 2000 | Percent change 2010-2011 |
| United States............... | 668,800 | 703,798 | 625,219 | -5.0\% | 688,384 | 708,677 | 604,858 | -2.9\% |
| Federal..................... | 60,634 | 54,121 | 43,732 | 12.0 | 55,239 | 52,487 | 35,259 | 5.2 |
| State ......................... | 608,166 | 649,677 | 581,487 | -6.4 | 633,145 | 656,190 | 569,599 | -3.5 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut (d) ............. | 5,881 | 6,182 | 6,185 | -4.9 | 6,379 | 6,095 | 5,918 | -99.9 |
| Delaware (d) ................. | 3,031 | 1,583 | 2,709 | 91.4 | 3,600 | 1,681 | 2,260 | 114.0 |
| Maine.......................... | 921 | 1,007 | 751 | -8.5 | 1,049 | 1,176 | 677 | -10.1 |
| Maryland..................... | 9,811 | 9,828 | 10,327 | 0.2 | 9,829 | 9,387 | 10,004 | 4.7 |
| Massachusetts.............. | 2,856 | 2,806 | 2,062 | 1.8 | 2,484 | 2,908 | 2,889 | -14.5 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 1,616 | 1,384 | 1,051 | 16.8 | 1,881 | 1,584 | 1,044 | 18.8 |
| New Jersey ................... | 10,110 | 12,409 | 13,653 | -18.5 | 11,485 | 12,821 | 15,362 | -10.4 |
| New York..................... | 23,257 | 23,377 | 27,601 | -0.5 | 24,460 | 25,365 | 28,828 | -3.6 |
| Pennsylvania................ | 18,175 | 16,662 | 11,777 | 9.0 | 17,698 | 16,781 | 11,759 | 5.5 |
| Rhode Island (d).......... | 850 | 938 | 3,701 | -9.4 | 960 | 1,113 | 3,223 | -13.7 |
| Vermont (d) ................. | 2,044 | 2,079 | 984 | -1.7 | 2,062 | 2,130 | 946 | -3.2 |
| Regional total............... | 78,552 | 78,255 | 80,801 | 0.4 | 81,887 | 81,041 | 82,910 | 1.0 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois......................... | 31,167 | 34,316 | 29,344 | -9.2 | 31,155 | 31,055 | 28,876 | 0.3 |
| Indiana........................ | 18,389 | 18,501 | 11,876 | -0.6 | 18,422 | 19,911 | 11,053 | -7.4 |
| Iowa.... | 4,709 | 4,939 | 4,656 | -4.7 | 5,105 | 4,367 | 4,379 | 16.9 |
| Kansas ......................... | 4,954 | 4,962 | 5,002 | -0.2 | 4,671 | 4,553 | 5,231 | 2.6 |
| Michigan... | 13,165 | 15,668 | 12,169 | -16.0 | 14,374 | 17,033 | 10,874 | -0.2 |
| Minnesota .................... | 7,214 | 6,989 | 4,406 | 3.2 | 7,734 | 7,882 | 4,244 | -1.9 |
| Nebraska ..................... | 2,410 | 2,232 | 1,688 | 8.0 | 2,391 | 2,123 | 1,503 | 12.6 |
| North Dakota ............... | 950 | 1,008 | 605 | -5.8 | 1,013 | 1,006 | 598 | 0.7 |
| Ohio ............................ | 22,150 | 24,559 | 23,780 | -1.0 | 22,899 | 24,495 | 24,793 | -6.5 |
| South Dakota............... | 2,820 | 2,843 | 1,400 | -0.8 | 2,732 | 2,857 | 1,327 | -4.4 |
| Wisconsin.. | 6,411 | 7,107 | 8,396 | -9.8 | 7,825 | 8,640 | 8,158 | -9.4 |
| Regional total............... | 114,339 | 123,124 | 103,322 | -7.1 | 118,321 | 123,922 | 101,036 | -4.5 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama...................... | 11,387 | 11,881 | 6,296 | -4.2 | 11,052 | 12,070 | 7,136 | -8.4 |
| Arkansas .. | 7,059 | 7,603 | 6,941 | -7.1 | 7,252 | 6,664 | 6,308 | 8.8 |
| Florida ........................ | 33,399 | 32,786 | 35,683 | 1.9 | 34,673 | 32,649 | 33,994 | 6.2 |
| Georgia... | 14,877 | 16,718 | 17,373 | -11.0 | 15,309 | 16,745 | 14,797 | -8.5 |
| Kentucky ..................... | 15,479 | 14,674 | 8,116 | 5.5 | 14,571 | 15,962 | 7,733 | -8.7 |
| Louisiana..................... | 16,161 | 17,191 | 15,735 | -6.0 | 16,580 | 17,262 | 14,536 | -3.9 |
| Mississippi................. | 8,410 | 8,381 | 5,796 | 0.3 | 8,197 | 8,694 | 4,940 | -5.7 |
| Missouri...................... | 17,979 | 17,740 | 14,454 | 1.3 | 17,823 | 17,799 | 13,346 | 0.1 |
| North Carolina............ | 11,523 | 11,964 | 9,848 | -3.6 | 11,878 | 11,539 | 9,687 | 2.9 |
| Oklahoma. | 7,456 | 8,021 | 7,426 | -7.0 | 7,694 | 7,903 | 6,628 | -2.6 |
| South Carolina .............. | 7,323 | 8,049 | 8,460 | -9.0 | 7,912 | 8,716 | 8,676 | -9.2 |
| Tennessee.. | 14,283 | 13,806 | 13,675 | 3.5 | 14,961 | 14,735 | 13,893 | 1.5 |
| Texas.. | 73,444 | 73,965 | 58,197 | -0.7 | 74,544 | 71,497 | 59,776 | 4.3 |
| Virginia ....................... | 11,140 | 12,221 | 9,791 | -11.0 | 12,345 | 12,989 | 9,148 | -4.9 |
| West Virginia.............. | 3,404 | 3,288 | 1,577 | 3.5 | 3,257 | 3,009 | 1,261 | 8.2 |
| Regional total............... | 253,324 | 258,288 | 219,368 | -1.9 | 258,048 | 258,233 | 211,859 | -0.1 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska (c, d).................. | 1,038 | 2,650 | 2,427 | -60.0 | 911 | 3,068 | 2,599 | -70.3 |
| Arizona....................... | 13,030 | 13,249 | 9,560 | -1.7 | 13,149 | 13,500 | 9,100 | -2.6 |
| California.................... | 96,669 | 118,943 | 129,640 | -18.8 | 109,467 | 121,918 | 129,621 | -10.2 |
| Colorado...................... | 9,455 | 10,553 | 7,036 | -10.4 | 9,367 | 10,558 | 5,881 | -11.2 |
| Hawaii (d) .................... | 1,366 | 1,577 | 1,594 | -13.4 | 1,404 | 1,764 | 1,379 | -20.4 |
| Idaho........................... | 3,531 | 4,301 | 3,386 | -17.9 | 4,079 | 4,264 | 2,697 | -4.3 |
| Montana ...................... | 2,063 | 2,263 | 1,202 | -8.8 | 2,101 | 2,152 | 1,031 | -2.3 |
| Nevada ........................ | 5,545 | 5,554 | 4,929 | -0.2 | 5,910 | 6,036 | 4,374 | -2.1 |
| New Mexico ................. | 3,491 | 4,135 | 3,161 | -15.5 | 3,529 | 3,487 | 3,383 | 1.2 |
| Oregon........................ | 5,313 | 5,455 | 4,059 | -2.6 | 4,567 | 5,290 | 3,371 | -1.3 |
| Utah .............................. | 3,528 | 3,377 | 3,270 | 4.5 | 3,206 | 3,109 | 2,897 | 3.2 |
| Washington................... | 16,335 | 17,084 | 7,094 | -4.3 | 16,412 | 17,060 | 6,764 | -3.8 |
| Wyoming ..................... | 857 | 829 | 638 | -3.4 | 787 | 788 | 697 | -0.1 |
| Regional total.............. | 162,221 | 189,970 | 177,996 | -14.6 | 174,889 | 192,994 | 173,794 | -9.9 |
| Regional total without California .... | 65,552 | 71,027 | 48,356 | -7.7 | 65,422 | 71,076 | 44,173 | 82.1 |

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners in 2011 - NCJ 239808 (December 2012).
Note: As of December 31, 2011, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia are the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.
Key:
(a) Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Counts exclude transfers, escapes and those absent without leave (AWOL). Totals include other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions.
(b) Counts based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Counts exclude transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL). Totals include deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases.
(c) Alaska did not report type of admission or release. Counts of admission and release types for national and state totals include estimations for Alaska based on previous years' data.
(d) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

Table 9.19
STATE AND FEDERAL PRISON CAPACITIES, BY REGION: 2011

| State | Type of capacity measure |  |  | Custody population as a percent of: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rated capacity | Operational capacity | Design capacity | Highest capacity (a) | Lowest capacity (a) |
| Federal............................. | 127,647 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 138\% | 138\% |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut ...................... |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Delaware (b) ..................... | 5,782 | 5,210 | 4,161 | 113 | 157 |
| Maine............................... | 2,339 | 2,133 | 2,339 | 85 | 93 |
| Maryland.......................... | ... | 23,981 | ... | 96 | 96 |
| Massachusetts................... | ... |  | 8,029 | 143 | 143 |
| New Hampshire ................ | $\ldots$ | 2,423 | 2,190 | 100 | 111 |
| New Jersey ........................ |  | 21,640 | 15,828 | 96 | 131 |
| New York.......................... | 53,387 | 54,289 | 52,738 | 102 | 105 |
| Pennsylvania (b) ............... | 48,376 | 48,376 | 48,376 | 100 | 100 |
| Rhode Island..................... | 3,869 | 3,654 | 3,859 | 78 | 83 |
| Vermont............................. | 1,662 | 1,662 | 1,322 | 92 | 116 |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois.............................. | 33,703 | 33,703 | 29,794 | 144 | 163 |
| Indiana............................. | ... | 30,524 | . . . | 80 | 80 |
| Iowa.................................... |  |  | 7,794 | 117 | 117 |
| Kansas .............................. | 9,180 | 9,033 | 9,164 | 101 | 102 |
| Michigan (b) ..................... | 44,400 | 43,680 | ... | 97 | 98 |
| Minnesota ........................ | ... | 9,099 | ... | 102 | 102 |
| Nebraska (b) ..................... |  | 3,969 | 3,175 | 117 | 147 |
| North Dakota (b) .............. | 1,044 | 991 | 1,044 | 133 | 140 |
| Ohio .................................. | ... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| South Dakota (b) ............... | $\ldots$ | 3,508 |  | 101 | 101 |
| Wisconsin (b)(c)................ | ... | ... | 17,210 | 130 | 130 |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama (b)........................ | ... | 26,339 | 13,403 | 100 | 196 |
| Arkansas .......................... | 14,041 | 14,041 | 13,477 | 100 | 105 |
| Florida (c).. |  | 112,768 | ... | 89 | 89 |
| Georgia (c)........................ | 60,608 | 55,122 | . 3 | 87 | 96 |
| Kentucky .......................... | 13,462 | 13,462 | 13,807 | 87 | 89 |
| Louisiana (c)..................... | 18,843 | 18,840 | ... | 100 | 100 |
| Mississippi (c)................... | ... | 24,075 | $\ldots$ | 64 | 64 |
| Missouri (b) ...................... | ... | 31,331 |  | 99 | 99 |
| North Carolina.................. |  | 39,066 | 33,483 | 102 | 118 |
| Oklahoma (b) .................... | 18,607 | 18,607 | 18,607 | 95 | 95 |
| South Carolina (b)............. | ... | 24,361 | ... | 92 | 92 |
| Tennessee......................... | 20,623 | 20,177 |  | 71 | 73 |
| Texas (b)........................... | 166,631 | 160,134 | 166,631 | 85 | 88 |
| Virginia (b) ....................... | 32,154 |  |  | 90 | 90 |
| West Virginia.................... | 4,363 | 5,185 | 4,363 | 99 | 118 |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska.............................. | 3,058 | 3,206 |  | 116 | 121 |
| Arizona............................ | 37,239 | 42,433 | 37,239 | 79 | 90 |
| California (b).................... | ... | 139,397 | 84,130 | 106 | 175 |
| Colorado........................... | $\ldots$ | 14,835 | 13,784 | 118 | 127 |
| Hawaii.............................. | ... | 3,327 | 2,291 | 111 | 161 |
| Idaho (b)(c) ....................... | 7,028 | 6,677 | 7,028 | 106 | 112 |
| Montana ........................... | ... | 1,679 | ... | 102 | 102 |
| Nevada............................. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Mexico ...................... | 6,192 | 7,108 | 7,108 | 54 | 62 |
| Oregon............................. | . . |  | 14,362 | 96 | 96 |
| Utah ................................. |  | 6,961 | 7,201 | 74 | 76 |
| Washington....................... | 16,282 | 16,979 | 16,979 | 101 | 105 |
| Wyoming ............................ | 2,577 | 2,577 | 2,221 | 74 | 86 |

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prisoners
in 2011 -NCJ 239808 (December 2012).
Key:
... - Not available.
(a) Population counts are based on the number of inmates held in custody in facilities operated by the jurisdiction. Excludes inmates held in local jails, in other states, or in private facilities.
(b) State defines capacity in a way that differs from BJS's definition.
(c) Private facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

Table 9.20
ADULTS ON PROBATION BY REGION: 2011

| State or other jurisdiction | Probation population |  |  |  |  | Number on probation on 12/31/11 per <br> 100,000 adult residents |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/1/11 | 2011 |  | 12/31/11 | Percent change during 2011 |  |
|  |  | Entries (a) | Exits (a) |  |  |  |
| United States .................... | 4,053,115 | 2,062,020 | 2,142,989 | 3,971,319 | -2.0\% | 1,662 |
| Federal......................... | 22,154 | 11,271 | 11,117 | 22,668 | 0.70 | 9 |
| State ............................ | 4,030,601 | 2,050,749 | 2,131,872 | 3,948,651 | -2.0 | 1,653 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut..................... | 52,937 | 25,462 | 27,899 | 49,195 | -7.1 | 1,764 |
| Delaware ......................... | 16,313 | 13,331 | 13,449 | 16,195 | -0.7 | 2,293 |
| Maine... | 7,278 | 3,305 | 3,417 | 7,166 | -1.5 | 675 |
| Maryland ......................... | 88,181 | 48,436 | 40,258 | 96,359 | 9.3 | 2,139 |
| Massachusetts .................. | 72,049 | 75,674 | 79,108 | 68,615 | -4.8 | 1,318 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 4,347 | 2,876 | 3,102 | 4,121 | -5.2 | 396 |
| New Jersey ....................... | 120,115 | 41,413 | 43,397 | 118,131 | -1.7 | 1,736 |
| New York......................... | 116,658 | 32,780 | 37,530 | 111,908 | -4.1 | 734 |
| Pennsylvania .................... | 179,297 | 96,084 | 97,530 | 177,851 | -0.8 | 1,774 |
| Rhode Island (c)............... | 25,164 |  |  | 24,513 | -2.6 | 2,939 |
| Vermont.......................... | 6,304 | 3,730 | 3,962 | 6,072 | -3.7 | 1,210 |
| Regional total .................. | 688,643 | 343,091 | 349,652 | 680,126 | -2.1 | : |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois............................. | 131,910 | 56,000 | 62,468 | 125,442 | -4.9 | 1,279 |
| Indiana............................. | 131,881 | 89,556 | 92,038 | 129,399 | -1.9 | 2,619 |
| Iowa (d)........................... | 29,004 | 17,022 | 16,198 | 29,828 | 2.8 | 1,270 |
| Kansas ............................. | 17,402 | 17,352 | 21,182 | 17,352 | -0.3 | 805 |
| Michigan (c)(d)................ | 194,082 | 106,962 | 114,732 | 185,167 | -4.6 | 2,435 |
| Minnesota....................... | 111,544 | 60,852 | 64,610 | 107,786 | -3.4 | 2,637 |
| Nebraska .. | 16,320 | 11,961 | 12,376 | 15,905 | -2.5 | 1,144 |
| North Dakota................... | 4,339 | 2,822 | 2,645 | 4,516 | 4.1 | 840 |
| Ohio (c)(d)...................... | 250,021 | 137,802 | 131,555 | 253,497 | 1.4 | 2,855 |
| South Dakota ................... | 6,540 | 3,724 | 3,445 | 6,819 | 4.3 | 1,091 |
| Wisconsin ......................... | 45,588 | 22,418 | 22,041 | 45,965 | 0.8 | 1,044 |
| Regional total .................. | 938,631 | 526,471 | 543,290 | 921,676 | -0.4 | : |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama .......................... | 53,265 | 26,104 | 18,455 | 60,914 | 14.4 | 1,651 |
| Arkansas........................ | 29,820 | 9,241 | 9,706 | 29,355 | -1.6 | 1,312 |
| Florida (c)(d) ................... | 252,783 | 190,110 | 196,294 | 244,686 | -3.2 | 1,612 |
| Georgia (d)...................... | 464,773 | 232,104 | 239,736 | 457,141 | -1.6 | 6,205 |
| Kentucky ......................... | 49,274 | 19,175 | 21,087 | 47,247 | -4.1 | 1,406 |
| Louisiana ......................... | 43,825 | 13,785 | 15,694 | 41,916 | -4.4 | 1,207 |
| Mississippi ....................... | 26,793 | 10,288 | 7,615 | 29,466 | 10.0 | 1,318 |
| Missouri.......................... | 57,434 | 22,341 | 23,015 | 56,760 | -1.2 | 1,230 |
| North Carolina................. | 104,228 | 60,411 | 64,181 | 100,479 | -3.6 | 1,356 |
| Oklahoma... | 25,657 | 9,581 | 10,735 | 24,503 | -4.5 | 854 |
| South Carolina ................. | 32,917 | 13,522 | 12,765 | 33,674 | 2.3 | 931 |
| Tennessee ........................ | 59,655 | 23,140 | 22,866 | 62,568 | 4.9 | 1,268 |
| Texas..... | 418,479 | 160,877 | 170,884 | 408,472 | -2.4 | 2,164 |
| Virginia... | 56,654 | 24,884 | 25,853 | 55,685 | -1.7 | 887 |
| West Virginia (c)............... | 8,552 |  | 1,260 | 8,599 | 0.5 | 583 |
| Regional total .................. | 1,684,109 | 815,563 | 840,146 | 1,661,465 | 0.3 | : |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska............................ | 6,914 | 1,150 | 1,020 | 7,044 | 1.9 | 1,310 |
| Arizona........................... | 80,910 | 24,113 | 28,914 | 76,109 | -5.9 | 1,557 |
| California | 298,322 | 151,226 | 179,794 | 269,754 | -9.6 | 943 |
| Colorado (c)(d)................ | 76,100 | 53,290 | 53,575 | 76,173 | 0.1 | 1,946 |
| Hawaii ............................. | 20,874 | 7,351 | 5,909 | 22,316 | 6.9 | 2,075 |
| Idaho (d) .......................... | 39,172 | 32,427 | 31,622 | 39,977 | 2.1 | 3,436 |
| Montana .......................... | 9,983 | 3,936 | 4,039 | 9,859 | -1.2 | 1,265 |
| Nevada............................ | 11,834 | 5,918 | 6,115 | 11,637 | -1.7 | 563 |
| New Mexico (c)(d) ........... | 19,622 |  |  | 19,638 | 0.1 | 1,251 |
| Oregon............................ | 38,753 | 14,730 | 14,782 | 38,701 | -0.1 | 1,280 |
| Utah ................................ | 11,560 | 5,927 | 5,578 | 11,909 | 3 | 610 |
| Washington (c)(d)............. | 91,337 | 56,031 | 57,237 | 87,825 | -3.8 | 1,663 |
| Wyoming ......................... | 5,196 | 2,888 | 2,655 | 5,429 | 4.5 | 1,248 |
| Regional total .................. | 710,577 | 358,987 | 391,240 | 676,371 | -0.3 | , |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Regional total } \\ & \text { without California.......... } \end{aligned}$ | 412,255 | 207,761 | 211,446 | 406,617 | 1.8 | : |
| Dist. of Columbia.............. | 8,641 | 6,637 | 7,544 | 9,013 | 4.3 | 1,741 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

## ADULTS ON PROBATION BY REGION: 2011 — Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011, Statistical Tables NCJ 239686 (November 2012).
Note: Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2011, does not equal the population on January 1, 2011, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

Key:
... - Not known.
: - Not calculated.
(a) Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.
(b) Rates were computed using the estimated adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2012.
(c) Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies.
(d) Counts include private agency cases and may overstate the number of persons under supervision.

Table 9.21
ADULTS ON PAROLE BY REGION: 2011

| State or other jurisdiction | Parole population |  |  |  |  | Number on parole on 12/31/11 per 100,000 adult residents (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/1/11 | 2011 |  | 12/31/11 | Percent change during 2011 |  |
|  |  | Entries (a) | Exits (a) |  |  |  |
| United States (c)............... | 840,598 | 524,423 | 510,550 | 853,852 | 1.60\% | 357 |
| Federal......................... | 103,804 | 50,190 | 44,870 | 109,124 | 5.10 | 46 |
| State (c) ....................... | 736,794 | 474,233 | 465,680 | 744,728 | 1.1 | 312 |
| Eastern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connecticut..................... | 2,894 | 3,334 | 3,667 | 2,561 | -11.5 | 92 |
| Delaware ......................... | 560 | 516 | 553 | 553 | -1.3 | 78 |
| Maine.............................. | 32 | 1 | 0 | 21 | -34.4 | 2 |
| Maryland ......................... | 13,195 | 6,172 | 6,130 | 13,237 | 0.3 | 294 |
| Massachusetts .................. | 3,212 | 2,403 | 3,312 | 2,303 | -28.3 | 44 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 1,973 | 1,588 | 1,357 | 2,204 | 11.7 | 212 |
| New Jersey ...................... | 15,613 | 7,619 | 8,054 | 15,178 | -2.8 | 223 |
| New York......................... | 48,542 | 22,684 | 23,983 | 47,243 | -2.7 | 310 |
| Pennsylvania .................... | 95,870 | 54,432 | 55,721 | 94,581 | -1.3 | 944 |
| Rhode Island.................... | 505 | 411 | 373 | 543 | -7.5 | 65 |
| Vermont.......................... | 1,032 | 576 | 539 | 1,069 | 3.6 | 213 |
| Regional total ................... | 183,428 | 99,736 | 103,689 | 179,493 | -6.7 | : |
| Midwestern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois (d)....................... | 26,909 |  | ... | 25,465 | -2.1 | 260 |
| Indiana............................ | 10,912 | 8,696 | 9,454 | 10,154 | -6.9 | 206 |
| Iowa ................................ | 4,180 | 3,174 | 2,908 | 4,446 | 6.4 | 189 |
| Kansas ............................. | 5,063 | 4,753 | 4,764 | 5,052 | -0.2 | 234 |
| Michigan. | 24,486 | 11,159 | 13,047 | 22,598 | -7.7 | 297 |
| Minnesota........................ | 5,812 | 5,786 | 5,758 | 5,840 | 0.5 | 143 |
| Nebraska ......................... | 941 | 1,411 | 1,203 | 1,149 | 22.1 | 83 |
| North Dakota................... | 428 | 828 | 820 | 436 | 1.9 | 81 |
| Ohio ................................ | 12,076 | 6,354 | 6,086 | 12,344 | 2.2 | 139 |
| South Dakota................... | 2,799 | 1,598 | 1,633 | 2,764 | -1.3 | 442 |
| Wisconsin ........................ | 20,294 | 6,686 | 6,837 | 20,143 | -0.7 | 457 |
| Regional total .................. | 113,900 | 50,445 | 52,510 | 110,391 | 1.3 | : |
| Southern Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama .......................... | 9,006 | 2,144 | 2,549 | 8,601 | -4.5 | 233 |
| Arkansas.......................... | 21,363 | 9,588 | 8,247 | 22,704 | 6.3 | 1,015 |
| Florida ............................ | 4,093 | 6,511 | 6,401 | 4,203 | 2.7 | 28 |
| Georgia.. | 24,723 | 13,810 | 12,985 | 25,463 | 3 | 346 |
| Kentucky ......................... | 13,495 | 7,642 | 6,914 | 14,223 | 5.4 | 423 |
| Louisiana......................... | 26,105 | 15,206 | 13,671 | 27,640 | 5.9 | 796 |
| Mississippi ....................... | 6,434 | 2,985 | 2,292 | 7,127 | 10.8 | 319 |
| Missouri.......................... | 21,085 | 13,716 | 13,683 | 21,138 | 0.3 | 458 |
| North Carolina................. | 3,621 | 3,530 | 3,407 | 3,744 | 3.4 | 51 |
| Oklahoma........................ | 2,627 | 622 | 790 | 2,459 | -6.4 | 86 |
| South Carolina .................. | 6,299 | 2,819 | 2,710 | 6,408 | 1.7 | 177 |
| Tennessee ........................ | 12,083 | 4,552 | 4,181 | 12,533 | 3.7 | 254 |
| Texas ............................... | 104,763 | 35,393 | 33,638 | 106,518 | 1.7 | 564 |
| Virginia........................... | 2,624 | 735 | 1,115 | 2,244 | -14.5 | 36 |
| West Virginia................... | 1,796 | 1,608 | 1,361 | 2,043 | 13.8 | 139 |
| Regional total .................. | 260,117 | 120,861 | 113,944 | 267,048 | 2.22 | : |
| Western Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alaska............................. | 2,089 | 1,043 | 742 | 1,777 | -14.9 | 330 |
| Arizona............................ | 7,998 | 12,686 | 12,976 | 7,708 | -3.6 | 158 |
| California (c).................... | 105,134 | 153,480 | 148,068 | 111,063 | 5.6 | 388 |
| Colorado.......................... | 11,014 | 9,552 | 9,791 | 10,775 | -2.2 | 275 |
| Hawaii ............................. | 1,850 | 872 | 931 | 1,791 | -3.2 | 167 |
| Idaho............................... | 3,956 | 1,854 | 1,298 | 4,512 | 14.1 | 388 |
| Montana .......................... | 986 | 527 | 555 | 958 | -2.8 | 123 |
| Nevada........................... | 4,964 | 4,714 | 4,346 | 5,332 | 7.4 | 258 |
| New Mexico (e) ................ | 3,146 |  | ... | 3,135 | -0.3 | 200 |
| Oregon............................ | 22,260 | 8,794 | 8,408 | 22,646 | 1.7 | 749 |
| Utah ................................. | 2,925 | 1,816 | 1,801 | 2,940 | 0.5 | 151 |
| Washington...................... | 6,956 | 5,815 | 4,349 | 8,422 | 21.1 | 159 |
| Wyoming ......................... | 623 | 410 | 394 | 639 | 2.6 | 147 |
| Regional total .................. | 173,901 | 201,563 | 193,659 | 181,698 | 2.0 | : |
| Regional total without California. $\qquad$ | 68,767 | 48,083 | 45,591 | 70,635 | 1.7 | : |
| Dist. of Columbia.............. | 6,348 | 1,628 | 1,878 | 6,098 | -3.9 | 1,178 |

See footnotes at end of table.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

## ADULTS ON PAROLE BY REGION: 2011 - Continued

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2011, Statistical Tables NCJ 239686 (November 2012).

Note: Because of nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2011, does not equal the population on January 1, 2012, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

Key:
... - Not known.
: - Not calculated.
(a) Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.
(b) Rates were computed using the estimated adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2012.
(c) The December 31 parole population includes 12,339 persons in California under post-release custody supervision.
(d) Population count reported for December 31 is based on a count provided as of June 30, 2011.
(e) Data for entries and exits were estimated for nonreporting agencies.

Table 9.22
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

| State or other jurisdiction | Capital offenses by state | Prisoners under sentence of death | Method of execution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .................... | Intentional murder with 18 aggravating factors (Ala. Stat. Ann. 13A-5-40(a)(1)-(18)). | 198 | Electrocution or lethal injection |
| Alaska........................ |  | ... |  |
| Arizona....................... | First-degree murder, including pre-meditated murder and felony murder, accompanied by at least 1 of 14 aggravating factors (A.R.S. § 13-703(F)). | 127 | 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. | 38 | Lethal injection or electrocution (b) |
| California ................... | First-degree murder with special circumstances;sabotage; train wrecking causing death; treason; perjury causing execution of an innocent person; fatal assault by a prisoner serving a life sentence. | 727 | Lethal injection or lethal gas |
| Colorado..................... | First-degree murder with at least 1 of 17 aggravating factors; firstdegree kidnapping resulting in death; treason. | 4 | Lethal injection |
| Connecticut ................. | $\ldots$. (c) | 11 | Lethal injection (c) |
| Delaware .................... | First-degree murder (11Del. C. § 636) with at least 1 statutory aggravating circumstance (11Del. C. § 4209). | 18 | Lethal injection (d) |
| Florida (e) ..... | First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug trafficking; capital sexual battery. | 413 | Electrocution or lethal injection |
| Georgia...................... | Murder; kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason. | 97 | Lethal injection |
| Hawaii........................ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Idaho.......................... | First-degree murder with aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping; perjury resulting in death. | 13 | Lethal injection |
| Illinois........................ | $\ldots$. (f) | 0 | $\ldots$ |
| Indiana....................... | Murder with 16 aggravating circumstances (IC 35-50-2-9). | 12 | Lethal injection |
| Iowa ........................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Kansas ........................ | Capital murder with 8 aggravating circumstances (KSA 21-3439, KSA 21-4625, KSA 21-4636). | 10 | Lethal injection |
| Kentucky .................... | Murder with aggravating factors; kidnapping with aggravating factors (KRS 32.025). | 34 | Electrocution or lethal injection (g) |
| Louisiana (e) ............... | First-degree murder; treason (La. R.S. 14:30 and 14:113). | 88 | Lethal injection |
| Maine............ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Maryland .................... | $\ldots$. h ) | 5 | Lethal injection or lethal gas (h) |
| Massachusetts .............. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Michigan...................... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Minnesota.................... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Mississippi .................. | Capital murder (Miss Code Ann. § 97-3-19(2)); aircraft piracy (Miss Code Ann. § 97-25-55(1)). | 48 | Lethal injection |
| Missouri..................... | First-degree murder (565.020 RSMO 2000). | 48 | Lethal injection or lethal gas |
| Montana (e) ................ | 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. | 11 | Lethal injection |
| Nevada....................... | First-degree murder with at least 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (NRS 200.030, 200.033, 200.035). | 79 | Lethal injection |
| New Hampshire ........... | Murder committed in the course of rape, kidnapping, home invasion, drug crimes; killing of a police officer, judge, or prosecutor; murder for hire; murder by an inmate while serving a sentence of life without parole (RSA 630:1, RSA 630:5). | 1 | Lethal injection or hanging (i) |
| New Jersey .................. | $\ldots$...j) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| New Mexico ................ | $\ldots$. k ) | 2 | Lethal injection (k) |
| New York (1) ............... | First-degree murder with 1 of 13 aggravating factors (NY Penal Law § 125.27). | 0 | Lethal injection |

See footnotes at end of table.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT - Continued

|  |  |  | Prisoners <br> under sentence <br> of death | Capital offenses by state |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey May 2013; NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Death Row U.S.A. Winter 2013 (As of January 1, 2013); U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment, 2010 - Statistical Tables, December 2011.

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.

The method of execution of Federal prisoners is lethal injection, pursuant to 28 CFR, Part 26. For offenses under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the execution method is that of the State in which the conviction took place (18 U.S.C. 3596).
Key:
... - No capital punishment statute.
(a) Arizona authorizes lethal injection for persons sentenced after November 15, 1992; inmates sentenced before that date may select lethal injection or gas.
(b) Arkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose offense occurred on or after July 4,1983; inmates whose offense occurred before that date may select lethal injection or electrocution.
(c) On April 25, 2012, Connecticut Governor Dannel Malloy signed into law a bill (SB 280) repealing the state's death penalty. The law replaces the death penalty with a sentence of life without parole for future cases, and does not apply to those already sentenced to death. The Connecticut

Supreme Court is currently considering whether the 11 inmates who remain on death row can still be executed.
(d) Delaware authorizes hanging if lethal injection is held to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction.
(e) The United States Supreme Court struck a portion of the Louisiana capital statute on June 25, 2008 (Kennedy v. Louisiana, U.S. 128 S.Ct. 2641). The statute (La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:42(D)(2)) allowing execution as a punishment for the rape of a minor when no murder had been committed had been ruled constitutionally permissible by the Louisiana Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court found that since no national consensus existed for application of the death penalty in cases of rape where no murder had been committed, such laws constitute cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments. The ruling affects laws passed in Florida, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Montana.
(f) Governor Pat Quinn signed a bill (SB 3539) on March 9, 2011, that abolishes the death penalty effective July 1,2011. He commuted all death sentences to life without parole.
(g) Kentucky authorizes lethal injection for persons sentenced on or after March 31, 1998; inmates sentenced before that date may select lethal injection or electrocution.
(h) On May 2, 2013, Governor Martin O’Malley signed into law a bill (SB 276) that abolishes the death penalty for future crimes. Maryland currently has five people on death row, but they will not be affected by the legislation, although the governor has the option of commuting those sentences to life in prison.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT — Continued

(i) New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.
(j) New Jersey repealed its death penalty statute in 2007.
(k) Governor Bill Richardson signed a bill in March of 2009 abolishing the death penalty. The law is not retroactive and leaves two inmates on death row.
(1) The New York Court of Appeals has held that a portion of New York's death penalty sentencing statute (CPL 400.27) was unconstitutional (People v. Taylor, 9 N.Y.3d 129 (2007)). As a result, no defendants can be sentenced to death until the legislature corrects the errors in this statute. Efforts to restore the statute have been voted down.
(m) Oklahoma authorizes electrocution if lethal injection is held to be
unconstitutional, and firing squad if both lethal injection and electrocution are held to be unconstitutional.
(n) In November 2011, Governor John Kitzhaber placed a moratorium on all executions in Oregon.
(o) Tennessee authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after December 31, 1998; those who committed the offense before that date may select electrocution by written waiver.
(p) 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.
(q) Wyoming authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional.
(r) The last execution was in the 1920 s.

# State Innovation in Clean Water The Ohio River Basin Water Quality Trading Project 

By Brydon Ross


#### Abstract

An innovative approach to managing nutrient runoff and water quality is being implemented in Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio by using the basic structure of the successful Acid Rain Program first implemented in the mid-1990s by the EPA. In essence, the program creates a water quality cap-andtrade program that allows an industrial facility or utility to substantially reduce its compliance costs under the Clean Water Act by providing financial incentives to agriculture operations to implement best practices to reduce nutrient discharges into water. This flexible approach to environmental stewardship is thought to be the largest project of its kind in the world.


Officials from Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio gathered on the morning of Aug. 9, 2012, for a signing ceremony that ushered in the nation's largest clean water program - the Ohio River Basin Water Quality Trading Project. The voluntary, free-market program was developed by the Electric Power Research Institute, a nonprofit research consortium funded by the utility industry, as a flexible compliance method to reduce harmful discharges of nutrients found in agriculture runoff. The project essentially creates an interstate cap-and-trade program between farmers and participating industrial facilities like utilities. ${ }^{1}$

The pilot project has received plaudits from state, federal, local and agricultural stakeholder groups for providing an innovative way to manage water quality problems plaguing the river and its tributaries. "Although USDA has been involved with several interesting and successful ecosystem service market projects to date, the Ohio River Basin Water Quality Trading effort sets itself apart by proving a tremendous opportunity to bring water quality trading to scale and show broad benefits," U.S. Department of Agriculture Undersecretary Harris Sherman said in a letter of support. ${ }^{2}$

With initial federal grants from the EPA and the Department of Agriculture, EPRI created the framework in the pilot program that gives financial incentives to farmers to implement best management practices on their land to mitigate fertilizer and manure runoff through planting cover crops, implementation of no-till practices, runoff barriers and other methods. In exchange, the farmer receives a credit for the amount of nutrient reduction achieved, and could then sell that credit to a
utility or industrial facility to help offset its own pollution compliance costs.

Supporters of the pilot project contend it provides a more flexible and cost-effective way to address the substantial environmental problems caused by severe nutrient loads in water without a one-size-fits-all federal regulatory standard. The success of the pilot program, which runs through 2015, could lead to the project's expansion to all eight states in the Ohio River basin. According to the EPRI, if just 5 percent of the region's 230,000 farmers participated in the nutrient management program, more than 2 million acres of land would be protected with best management conservation practices. ${ }^{3}$

## Nutrient Loads and Hypoxia

Nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are essential to the health of ecosystems. Without them, plants would not grow and organisms would lack the critical nourishment needed to sustain life. Eutrophication, however, is a high or excessive concentration of these nutrients and other organic materials in water, including nitrates and phosphates from fertilizer, agriculture operations and stormwater runoff that can cause harmful algae blooms or hypoxic zones. The Gulf of Mexico has a hypoxic or "dead zone" that is depleted of oxygen and nearly devoid of marine life and fish. A 2009 study by EPA and a group's state clean water officials representing Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah and Virginia, estimated that 78 percent of all coastal waters in the U.S. exhibited some signs of eutrophication and nearly one-third of all estuaries were identified as eutrophic. ${ }^{4}$

Although there are naturally occurring hypoxic zones across the globe, the U.S. Geological Survey and other federal scientists believe the primary culprit contributing the most to the size and duration of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf is agriculture runoff. The agency estimated the average size of the dead zone in the Gulf from 2007 to 2012 was approximately 6,700 square miles - an area about the size of both Connecticut and Rhode Island. ${ }^{5}$ This area has declined significantly from the alltime high of more than 8,000 square miles that was measured by the federal government in 2002, but scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration believe that was in large part due to the historic drought conditions seen across the Midwest in the summer of $2012 .{ }^{6}$

Hypoxia not only impacts aquatic environments, but it also threatens the valuable commercial seafood and fishing industries of the Gulf Coast. According to the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Gulf region generated more than $\$ 18$ billion in sales impacts from commercial fishing and an estimated 3.2 million anglers took more than 23 million recreational fishing trips in $2011 .{ }^{7}$

## Pollution and Nutrient Levels in the Ohio River Basin

More than 30 million people live in the Ohio River basin and more than 5 million people depend on the river for drinking water. The region's industrial past has contributed to significant water pollution problems and many environmental advocacy groups have expressed significant concern with the current status of the river's health. Environment America, an environmental group based in Massachusetts and Washington, D.C., considers the Ohio River America's most polluted river based on the 32 million pounds of toxic discharges released by industrial facilities in 2010. The group contends the river's tributaries receive nearly 26 million pounds of released toxic discharges from industrial and chemical companies, which would account for approximately 25 percent of all releases in the country. ${ }^{8}$ The 2008 Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan, produced by the EPA's Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force, found the Ohio River was the largest source of nitrogen and phosphorus nutrients contributing to the persistent dead zone in the Gulf. ${ }^{9}$

Water pollutants and excessive nutrient loads can enter the environment through a host of pathways including, but not limited to, industries, municipal water systems, stormwater and urban runoff. The

Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 requires facilities that directly convey discharges, or a point source in regulatory parlance, to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit from the EPA that is based on technology and water quality standards. Although significant amounts of nutrient pollution can be attributed to agriculture runoff, farms, for the most part, are not regulated under this program and are referred to as nonpoint sources. ${ }^{10}$ Other examples of nonpoint sources include irrigation, rainfall or snowmelt that transports pollution into ground or surface water. In total, there are 800 permitted discharges into the Ohio River-49 from power plants, 180 from municipal wastewater discharges and more than 300 from industrial facilities. ${ }^{11}$

## Genesis of an Idea

Existing EPA requirements for states in the Ohio River basin to reduce nutrient loads found in impaired waters and another pending rulemaking by the agency to tighten power plant water discharge requirements created a scenario that demanded new thinking. According to an EPA database, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio alone have more than 3,400 bodies of water that are designated as impaired under the Clean Water Act making compliance a potentially unwieldy and expensive proposition. ${ }^{12}$

The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) offered a new twist on an existing idea by proposing a market-based trading framework similar to the one used to successfully reduce the acid rain causing air emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. The approach of the EPA Acid Rain Program was different than typical command and control regulatory proceedings because it created a compliance program offering financial incentives for the private sector by creating an allowance-trading program to reduce air pollution rather than just a firm regulatory limit. The cap-and-trade program reduced the overall amount of acid rain causing emissions through an increasingly stringent standard, but it provided covered utilities with the ability to buy, sell or bank credits or "allowances" that could be used to pay for technology installation, energy efficiency improvements or other conservation measures to reduce compliance cost. In essence, a company that had a difficult time meeting an emission standard could buy credits from those that did not have the same challenges. It drove down compliance costs in a more efficient manner by offering greater flexibility than a rigid permitting program allows.

The Government Accountability Office estimated the EPA's emissions trading system for acid rain, using the proper management and oversight principles, saved more than $\$ 3$ billion in compliance costs from traditional command and control air regulation, while still improving the environment. ${ }^{13}$

Under the program framework developed by EPRI, the principles of the Acid Rain Program could be applied to mitigate the excessive nutrient loads being discharged into the Ohio River. Many of the region's numerous coal-fired power plants employ scrubbers on their smokestacks to control and filter air emissions. The chemical reaction from the ammonia used in the scrubbing process, however, creates wastewater discharges that contain nutrients like nitrogen. Dealing with the effluent is a major regulatory undertaking requiring significant investment by electric utilities to comply with federal clean water guidelines.

One of the country's largest investor-owned utilities, AEP, estimated that it would cost the company $\$ 52$ million to install nutrient control technology and $\$ 3$ million a year in operating costs at just one of its facilities near Brilliant, Ohio. Once the cap-and-trade program envisioned by EPRI is in place, the utility could purchase a credit from a livestock farmer that uses best management practices on a farm to reduce the same amount of nutrients from the river for only $\$ 100,000 .{ }^{14}$ The potential for such dramatic cost savings has garnered not only the interest of AEP, but also other major utility players in the Ohio River area, including Duke Energy, the Tennessee Valley Authority and Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative.

In order for the program to be successful, a substantial amount of buy-in and trust was needed from the agriculture community to ensure there would be enough available credits to show meaningful reductions in nutrient discharges. EPRI conducted more than 200 stakeholder meetings and developed collaborations with local farm bureaus and the American Farmland Trust, an advocacy organization that provides technical assistance to farmers on land use and conservation efforts. EPRI found that in order for any water quality trading program to have wider success in the agriculture community, it must have:

- Minimal paperwork and any contracts must be one to two pages in length with plain English explanations;
- Mechanisms put in place to avoid wild swings in credit valuation and prices;
- Access to technical assistance for producers;
- Best management practices that include information on impacts to crop yields;
- Conservation efforts that fit into existing costshare programs;
- Trusted intermediaries to manage credits and monitor/verify best management practices; and
- Consistent and transparent rules. ${ }^{15}$


## Verification and Certification-How Does the Credit Trading Program Work?

Although stakeholders and supporters tout the overall environmental benefits of the water quality trading program, the concept does have skeptics. Advocacy organizations like the Floyds Fork Environmental Association in Kentucky question the efficacy of cap-and-trade programs for nutrients in water because of the potential to create hot spots around industrial facilities that would result in concentrations of very high levels of pollutants. The association's spokesperson, Teena Halbig, expressed her skepticism in the Louisville CourierJournal, "This (trading program) shifts pollution from one spot to another." ${ }^{16}$ EPRI says computer modeling can prevent the accumulation of hot spots and the pilot program specifically prohibits credits from being used for a project that would exceed any state's water quality standard or law, or have an adverse localized impact, including the protection of threatened or endangered species. ${ }^{17}$

Other critics of cap-and-trade programs contend they subsidize good behavior and practices that already should be in place, and that projected environmental benefits can be inflated or difficult to track without dedicated monitoring. For states considering an interstate water quality trading program it raises an important question: How are results validated and verified?

A quick tutorial on the mechanics of the program is necessary to understand how the certification process works. During the pilot phase, the generation of credits will be focused primarily on agriculture operations, or nonpoint sources. One credit will be generated for each pound of nitrogen or phosphorus that is prevented from being discharged at the edge of the farm field. Credits are valid for a minimum of 12 months upon validation and may be renewed for successive terms as long as verification continues.

To determine if real reductions are occurring, operators must provide three years of data showing past practices to establish a baseline of current farm conditions. A best management practice to
reduce nutrients will generate a credit only after its installation and confirmation of proper maintenance and operation is conducted. This work will be verified by a state agency or inspector, typically an official with the department of natural resources. ${ }^{18}$ Any credits generated by industrial facilities, utilities or point sources will be measured at the end of the pipe or discharge source. In order for a point source to receive a credit, the facility must prove that it is reducing the total amount of nitrogen or phosphorus below its current regulatory or permit limit. Again, point source credits would be subject to independent verification and inspection by a state agency.

Two sources will be used in the methodology for the issuance of credits for farms. The first is a model utilized by EPA's Region 5 (Great Lakes) Office to determine actual nutrient reductions at the edge of the field. The other is a complex, EPA peer-reviewed Watershed Analysis Risk Management Framework developed by EPRI to predict the in-stream responses to nutrient load reductions between credit sellers and credit buyers. In short, the model has been used in 15 different watersheds in the U.S. and internationally by giving an accurate prediction of actual nutrient rate reduction that can account for various geographic and meteorological conditions, varying characteristics of pollutants, changing hydrology assumptions, and the individual features of a watershed. ${ }^{19}$ The pilot program also includes incentives for early and voluntary participation for point sources to buy credits by providing preferred access to the most attractive projects, lower administrative costs, potential eligibility for more flexible permitting compliance timelines, and the creation of a reserve pool of additional credits to ensure the availability of offsets and to manage future uncertainty in the marketplace. ${ }^{20}$ EPRI and partner states will conduct audits of the pilot program each year; those audits will then be made public to ensure the economic and environmental benefits of participants are being actualized.

## Timelines and Future Actions

Although transactions are not expected until the end of 2013, EPRI estimates that 45,000 to 60,000 pounds of nitrogen and 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of phosphorus will be reduced each year during the pilot phase of the program. ${ }^{21}$ Contracts and agreements within the pilot program require Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio to establish acceptable best management practices in order to generate credits, and then any requests for proposals to farmers
must be developed before any actual transactions can begin. Ohio appears to be the furthest along in setting up its governance and oversight standards of the trading program when it issued its new regulations in November 2012. ${ }^{22}$ According to EPRI, participating states do not have to establish their own specific water quality trading guidance and the underlying agreement generally follows Ohio's regulatory framework. Supporters hope to expand the program across the entire Ohio River basin and build on lessons learned by states in the pilot phase. The federal funding received to set up the credit management system is designed to gradually transition into a fully functioning market that will no longer be managed by EPRI.

## Notes

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## About the Author

Brydon Ross is director of energy and environmental policy at The Council of State Governments.

Table 9.23
STATE ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND PRICES (January 2012)

| State or other jurisdiction |  | Net Summer Capacity (MW) | Net Generation (MWh) | Total Retail Sales (MWh) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States ................... | 9.83 | 1,039,062 | 4,125,059,899 | 3,754,486,282 |
| Alabama .......................... | 8.89 | 32,417 | 152,150,512 | 90,862,645 |
| Alaska............................. | 14.76 | 2,067 | 6,759,576 | 6,247,038 |
| Arizona............................ | 9.69 | 26,392 | 111,750,957 | 72,831,737 |
| Arkansas.......................... | 7.28 | 15,981 | 61,000,185 | 48,194,285 |
| California ........................ | 13.01 | 67,328 | 204,125,596 | 258,525,414 |
| Colorado.......................... | 9.15 | 13,777 | 50,720,792 | 52,917,786 |
| Connecticut ...................... | 17.39 | 8,284 | 33,349,623 | 30,391,766 |
| Delaware ......................... | 11.97 | 3,389 | 5,627,645 | 11,605,932 |
| Florida ............................. | 10.58 | 59,147 | 229,095,935 | 231,209,614 |
| Georgia............................ | 8.87 | 36,636 | 137,576,941 | 140,671,580 |
| Hawaii............................. | 25.12 | 2,536 | 10,836,036 | 10,016,509 |
| Idaho............................... | 6.54 | 3,990 | 12,024,564 | 22,797,668 |
| Illinois............................. | 9.13 | 44,127 | 201,351,872 | 144,760,674 |
| Indiana............................ | 7.67 | 27,638 | 125,180,739 | 105,994,376 |
| Iowa ................................ | 7.66 | 14,592 | 57,508,721 | 45,445,269 |
| Kansas ............................. | 8.35 | 12,543 | 47,923,762 | 40,420,675 |
| Kentucky ......................... | 6.73 | 20,453 | 98,217,658 | 93,569,426 |
| Louisiana......................... | 7.8 | 26,744 | 102,884,940 | 85,079,692 |
| Maine.............................. | 12.84 | 4,430 | 17,018,660 | 11,531,568 |
| Maryland ........................... | 12.7 | 12,516 | 43,607,264 | 65,335,498 |
| Massachusetts ................... | 14.26 | 13,697 | 42,804,824 | 57,123,422 |
| Michigan.......................... | 9.88 | 29,831 | 111,551,371 | 103,649,219 |
| Minnesota........................ | 8.41 | 14,715 | 53,670,227 | 67,799,706 |
| Mississippi ....................... | 8.59 | 15,691 | 54,487,260 | 49,687,166 |
| Missouri............................ | 7.78 | 21,739 | 92,312,989 | 86,085,117 |
| Montana .......................... | 7.88 | 5,866 | 29,791,181 | 13,423,138 |
| Nebraska ......................... | 7.52 | 7,857 | 36,630,006 | 29,849,460 |
| Nevada............................ | 9.73 | 11,421 | 35,146,248 | 33,772,595 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 14.84 | 4,180 | 22,195,912 | 10,890,074 |
| New Jersey ...................... | 14.68 | 18,424 | 65,682,494 | 79,179,427 |
| New Mexico ..................... | 8.4 | 8,130 | 36,251,542 | 22,428,344 |
| New York......................... | 16.41 | 39,357 | 136,961,654 | 144,623,573 |
| North Carolina................. | 8.67 | 27,674 | 128,678,483 | 136,414,947 |
| North Dakota................... | 7.11 | 6,188 | 34,739,542 | 12,956,263 |
| Ohio................................. | 9.14 | 33,071 | 143,598,337 | 154,145,418 |
| Oklahoma........................ | 7.59 | 21,022 | 72,250,733 | 57,845,980 |
| Oregon............................ | 7.56 | 14,261 | 55,126,999 | 46,025,945 |
| Pennsylvania ..................... | 10.31 | 45,575 | 229,752,306 | 148,963,968 |
| Rhode Island.................... | 14.08 | 1,782 | 7,738,719 | 7,799,227 |
| South Carolina................. | 8.49 | 23,982 | 104,153,133 | 82,479,293 |
| South Dakota ................... | 7.82 | 3,623 | 10,049,636 | 11,356,149 |
| Tennessee ........................ | 8.61 | 21,417 | 82,348,625 | 103,521,537 |
| Texas.............................. | 9.34 | 108,258 | 411,695,046 | 358,457,550 |
| Utah .................................. | 6.94 | 7,497 | 42,249,355 | 28,044,001 |
| Vermont......................... | 13.24 | 1,128 | 6,619,990 | 5,594,833 |
| Virginia........................... | 8.69 | 24,109 | 72,966,456 | 113,806,135 |
| Washington...................... | 6.66 | 30,478 | 103,472,729 | 90,379,970 |
| West Virginia..................... | 7.45 | 16,495 | 80,788,947 | 32,031,803 |
| Wisconsin ........................ | 9.78 | 17,836 | 64,314,067 | 68,752,417 |
| Wyoming ......................... | 6.2 | 7,986 | 48,119,254 | 17,113,458 |
| Dist. of Columbia ............. | 13.35 | 790 | 199,858 | 11,876,995 |

[^102]KWh - kilowatt-hour
MW - megawatt
MWh - megawatt hour
(a) Average United States retail electricity price is 9.83 cents/
kilowatt-hour.

Table 9.24
STATE RENEWABLE ENERGY PROFILES: 2012

| State or other jurisdiction | Net Summer Capacity (gigawatts) | Rank | Net Generation (gigawatt/hours) | Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama .......................... | 3.855 | 6 | 11.081 | 6 |
| Alaska............................. | 0.422 | 41 | 1.452 | 42 |
| Arizona........................... | 2.901 | 10 | 6.941 | 14 |
| Arkansas.......................... | 1.667 | 21 | 5.283 | 18 |
| California ......................... | 16.46 | 2 | 58.881 | 2 |
| Colorado.......................... | 2.01 | 17 | 5.133 | 19 |
| Connecticut ...................... | 0.281 | 45 | 1.13 | 44 |
| Delaware ......................... | 0.01 | 50 | 0.138 | 50 |
| Florida ............................. | 1.182 | 29 | 4.664 | 21 |
| Georgia............................ | 2.689 | 12 | 6.502 | 16 |
| Hawaii............................. | 0.34 | 44 | 0.817 | 48 |
| Idaho................................ | 3.14 | 9 | 10.168 | 7 |
| Illinois............................. | 2.112 | 19 | 5.257 | 29 |
| Indiana............................. | 1.452 | 28 | 3.699 | 38 |
| Iowa ................................ | 3.728 | 7 | 10.309 | 10 |
| Kansas ............................. | 1.082 | 30 | 3.473 | 33 |
| Kentucky ......................... | 0.893 | 31 | 3.02 | 28 |
| Louisiana......................... | 0.517 | 38 | 3.577 | 30 |
| Maine.............................. | 1.692 | 22 | 7.963 | 11 |
| Maryland ......................... | 0.799 | 34 | 2.241 | 34 |
| Massachusetts .................. | 0.566 | 39 | 2.27 | 35 |
| Michigan.......................... | 0.807 | 33 | 4.083 | 25 |
| Minnesota........................ | 2.588 | 14 | 7.48 | 12 |
| Mississippi ......................... | 0.235 | 46 | 1.504 | 41 |
| Missouri.......................... | 1.03 | 32 | 2.527 | 36 |
| Montana .......................... | 3.085 | 8 | 10.442 | 9 |
| Nebraska .......................... | 0.443 | 43 | 1.807 | 47 |
| Nevada............................ | 1.507 | 24 | 4.444 | 23 |
| New Hampshire ................ | 0.671 | 35 | 2.71 | 32 |
| New Jersey ....................... | 0.23 | 47 | 0.868 | 46 |
| New Mexico ..................... | 0.818 | 36 | 2.072 | 40 |
| New York......................... | 6.033 | 5 | 32.286 | 4 |
| North Carolina................. | 2.449 | 13 | 6.84 | 13 |
| North Dakota................... | 1.941 | 20 | 6.15 | 22 |
| Ohio ................................ | 0.231 | 48 | 1.129 | 45 |
| Oklahoma........................ | 2.412 | 15 | 6.969 | 15 |
| Oregon............................ | 10.684 | 3 | 35.299 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania .................... | 1.984 | 16 | 6.577 | 17 |
| Rhode Island.................... | 0.028 | 49 | 0.144 | 49 |
| South Carolina................. | 1.623 | 23 | 4.25 | 24 |
| South Dakota ................... | 2.223 | 18 | 6.611 | 20 |
| Tennessee ........................ | 2.847 | 11 | 9.125 | 8 |
| Texas............................... | 10.985 | 4 | 28.967 | 5 |
| Utah............................... | 0.528 | 40 | 1.476 | 43 |
| Vermont.......................... | 0.408 | 42 | 1.829 | 39 |
| Virginia........................... | 1.487 | 26 | 3.72 | 26 |
| Washington....................... | 23.884 | 1 | 74.905 | 1 |
| West Virginia..................... | 0.715 | 37 | 2.307 | 37 |
| Wisconsin ......................... | 1.267 | 27 | 4.586 | 27 |
| Wyoming .......................... | 1.722 | 25 | 4.271 | 31 |
| United States Total........... | 132.711 |  | 427.376 |  |

Source: Energy Information Administration.
Notes:
District of Columbia $=$ No renewable capacity or generation.
Renewable $=$ Geothermal, conventional hydropower, solar, wind,
wood/wood waste, municipal solid waste/land-fill gas, biomass.
1 gigawatt (or 1,000 megawatts) can power roughly 750,000 homes
depending on energy consumption and resource variability.

# Washington Capitalizes on the Power of Innovation through Innovation Partnership Zones 

By Jim Kastama


#### Abstract

Innovation is the buzzword of this economic recovery: Two-thirds of our gross domestic product growth is attributed to it and jobs in these industries pay 70 percent more than other jobs. Yet politicians have a difficult time pulling away from traditional economic development programs that focus on shovel-ready projects or consumption-driven programs like Cash for Clunkers. Part of this reluctance, I believe, stems from a misunderstanding of what innovation actually is.


For example, a lawmaker from another state became defensive when I suggested the focus on innovation in a recent meeting. He said the industries in his state were fishing, mining, timber and oil. Therefore, he implied, they had no need for innovation. He was under the impression that I was going to suggest that all of his workers become researchers or computer programmers.

Let me start by saying what innovation is notit is not invention. The best way to illustrate the difference is to tell a story about Thomas Edison, the best-known American innovator.

The first product Edison tried to sell was a machine that could help legislatures count votes in a timely and accurate manner. When he tried to sell it, he discovered politicians were not interested in either of these qualities. They were perfectly happy with the status quo. As a result, his first invention was a flop. Yes, the product was original - an invention, but it didn't solve a problem that needed to be solved. From that day forward, Edison swore he would only create products for which there was a demand. That, in a nutshell, is the difference between invention and innovation.

The second misconception about innovation is that it is just about technology. The fact is that some of the most innovative ideas do not require high levels of technical skills. What they do require is creative problem solving.

For example, the food processing industry in Washington state has embraced innovation as a strategy. Innovative products have helped this industry sell into more markets during the recession and create new jobs. You know that little bag of apples you get with a Happy Meal at McDonalds? That's one of the many innovative ways the industry is getting more of its products into the hands of customers.

Another example is a group of entrepreneurs in rural southeast Washington who partnered with a local community college to create one of the largest wine-producing areas in the nation. They noticed the latitudinal coordinates and weather patterns of their area closely paralleled those of the wine-growing regions in France. They had the brilliant idea that they could grow wine grapes there, too. Washington is now the second largest wine-producing state in the nation.

In Seattle, the Global Health community constantly faces the challenge of making products that are affordable by people in less developed countries. One company has redesigned a biomass stove so that it can be affordable to villagers in Africa and help them purify water to avoid many of the diseases that accompany non-potable water. They have sold thousands of the stoves at $\$ 15$ a piece.

Finally, a small company in the rural community of Hoquiam has created a process for laminating paper to produce beautiful kitchen countertops. The material is so strong, and lightweight, that the company now has begun laminating Kevlar onto the boards and selling them to the military as an anti-ballistic protection for vehicles and housing.

In all these cases, technology was not the determining factor in driving these innovations; it was out-of-the-box, creative thinking that was used to solve real world problems and supply market demands.

Probably the biggest misconception about innovation is that it only involves a small group of experts who come up with these new ideas - the rest of us are passive recipients of their brilliance. In other words, innovation is a top-down process. Let me give you some examples where this is not the case.

Since 2001, Boeing Aerospace has used Toyota's Lean manufacturing method in its Renton plant t
o build 737 airplanes. In one Lean exercise, Boeing tried to come up with a better way to put passenger seats in its airplanes. Up to that time, each seat was carried up a stairway, installed on rails in the floor, and slid into place. The process took an entire day for every airplane. In a Lean exercise, one worker, clad in blue jeans, suggested using a hay bail elevator from his family farm to convey the chairs up to the plane. It worked so well that a half day of production time was eliminated. Using Lean, Boeing has been able to cut the production time of the 737 from 21 days to 11 .

In another example, professors at the University of Washington created a computer game that enables people to solve real world problems while they are playing on their computers. The university posted a complex protein folding problem that was, up to that point, unsolvable by any of their professors. Unexpectedly, a teenager from Washington, D.C., solved it.

Finally, on Washington's rural Olympic peninsula, the local Economic Development Council surveyed residents to see if any of them held patents for viable products that were undeveloped. Surprisingly they found more than a dozen patents with market potential that were dormant due to a lack of capital or business expertise. With assistance, one company now produces a coldwater survival suit that can last up to ten times longer than the current suits on the market. Another company is producing a product that allows women a freedom that, until now, was biologically reserved for menurinating standing up. She is negotiating with the military for the purchase of her product.

In these examples, it wasn't a high-level researcher at a science lab who came up with these innovations, it was creative individuals from all walks of life, at all levels of organizations.

How do we create a culture that fosters innovation from the bottom-up? How do we facilitate programs that tap into the tremendous potential for innovation our country has?

The answer, or at least part of it, may be found in a program developed in Washington state called the Innovation Partnership Zones, known as IPZs. This program has been so successful at spurring bottom-up innovation that The Council of State Governments recently honored it with a 2012 Innovation Award for Economic Policy.

The IPZ program is Washington's "cluster" creation strategy. Economic clusters are typically defined as geographic concentrations of businesses, suppliers and support institutions around an industry
or technology. Some good examples include the automotive cluster in Detroit, the aerospace cluster in the Seattle area, the financial services cluster in N.Y. or the integrated circuit cluster in Silicon Valley. The idea is that clusters drive economic growth by creating a support system for that industry or technology.

The typical method of determining the existence of a cluster is to first analyze data to see if such a grouping exists. The designation often is arbitrarymade by elected officials in an attempt to please interest groups or voters. Either way, the process tends to be top-down. For this reason, clusters often are disliked because they are seen as a way for government to choose winners and losers or funnel money to one particular group or another.

The IPZ program turns this process upside down. First, applicants from all over the state are invited to apply. Second, applicants must prove that a partnership exists between local businesses, governments and workforce providers, including a research university. This partnership takes the form of a four-year business plan with clear goals and objectives.

This has the effect of breaking down the typical siloed nature of each of these interests and creates a new level of collaboration around a shared vision for investments in such areas as talent, research, innovation, infrastructure and international trade. Without these partnerships, applicants are not given the IPZ status, regardless of the strength of data used to justify their cluster.

A key to its success is the program's flexibility. Each partnership is unique, self-organizing and focused on ways to grow its economy.

The reason for the program's intense focus on relationships comes from years of studying successful economic clusters. Clusters that succeed have high levels of collaboration among their members. In fact, as in the case of Silicon Valley, the relationship between members matters more than the technology or industry itself.

Too often, clusters also leave out important partners. One applicant, for example, asked for assistance in applying for the IPZ designation. At our first meeting, I asked how many of those present-out of approximately 20 -were from the business community? Not one hand went up. Needless to say, they didn't get the designation.

In another case, an applicant failed to receive IPZ status, but said the application process, alone, netted them hundreds of new jobs. Prior to applying, the applicant had never thought of partnering with a research university. In doing so, however,
they discovered companies in their area could supply needed materials and expertise for university research projects. The increased level of collaboration among partners also led to the discovery of a company that was contracting with an out-of-state firm for services they could easily receive locally.

The results have been impressive. Employment growth in IPZs exceeds that of other areas of our state and patents have doubled over a two-year period in these areas. A total of 15 IPZs have been created in both rural and urban communities. Some examples include:

- The Global Health IPZ, in Seattle, plays a critical role in identifying manufacturers across the state that otherwise would not sell into the global health market. The IPZ formation is credited with helping Seattle become the world's center for global health.
- The Pullman IPZ, located in rural eastern Washington, focuses on clean information technology and has already developed one new company with engineering students from Washington State University, raising more than $\$ 1$ million in venture funding.
- The Bellingham IPZ, located in northwestern Washington, is involved in clean transportation and works closely with Western Washington University's Vehicle Research Institute in designing and building lightweight hybrid para-transit bus prototypes in conjunction with regional transit agencies and private sector partners.
- The Walla Walla IPZ, located in eastern Washington, focuses on water management and viticulture (wine) and is led by Steve VanAusdle, the president of Walla Walla Community College. This IPZ has been featured at National Governors Association meetings and the Aspen Institute recently recognized the college as the best in the nation.
More examples can be found at: http://choosewash ingtonstate.com/i-need-help-with/site-selection/in novation-partnership-zones/.

Many communities use the IPZ designation as a way to brand their areas. The community of Bothell, for example, proudly displays its IPZ designation on a road sign next to one of the busiest freeways in the state. Other communities use the increased leverage from the partnerships to apply for state and federal grants.

The program still has its struggles. As administered in Washington, this program promises no operational funding and the state itself has no operational funds to manage the program. Yet the governor and state
legislature, now realizing the IPZ program is a significant game changer and offers tangible economic value, are in the process of aligning resources and various incentives to invest in these IPZs as part of an overall statewide economic recovery and jobs initiative.

One unexpected benefit of the creation of IPZs has been the increased support for collaboration. Once hesitant to work closely with each other, members of IPZs have seen firsthand the benefits of collaboration. The result has been that IPZs are now starting to collaborate among themselves.

The best compliment this program received so far came from an administrator from the Small Business Administration who commented, after seeing the number of IPZs, that he wasn't aware our state had so many areas of expertise. I would venture to say the same comment can be said about most regions of this country. A tremendous amount of talent goes untapped.

I often use my dad as an example of this. He grew up in northern Minnesota on a farm and spent most of his youth trapping animals, hunting and playing sports. He never excelled academically and was discounted by many as not having any potential. Using the GI bill, however, he earned a bachelor's degree, a master's degree and a doc-torate-eventually teaching at Seattle University. During his career, he created some of the most innovative programs in his profession and has written at least two books.

The country is full of people like my fatherwaiting for the opportunity to solve big problems and create new products to drive our economy. An economic development strategy based on innovation taps into this potential and can benefit us all.

IPZs are one proven way to do this.

## About the Author

Jim Kastama served in the Washington State Legislature for 16 years. As a senator, he chaired the Senate Economic Development, Trade and Innovation Committee and sponsored the legislation establishing Innovation Partnership Zones and Washington's Economic Development Commission. He continues to consult on innovation policy and can be reached at jim.kastama@gmail.com or by phone at 253-820-0861.

# The Panama Canal Expansion and Ports in the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States 

By Sujit M. CanagaRetna


#### Abstract

A Transformative Transportation Project: Panama Canal Expansion- The ongoing expansion is perhaps the most transformative global transportation project now in progress. Upon completion in 2014, the expanded Panama Canal will facilitate an even greater flow of trade between Asia and the Americas and will substantially impact the volume of trade reaching Gulf and Atlantic coast ports in the United States. The impetus for the expansion of the canal, approved by the people of Panama in October 2006, sprang from that nation's desire to continue as a pivotal player in global trade patterns and strategically leverage its greatest asset-the Panama Canalfor its own economic well-being.

For Panama, the only nation in the world with port terminals in two oceans, the canal plays an extraordinary role, impacting practically every aspect of society. At the economic level, activity flowing from the canal accounts for nearly 15 percent of gross domestic product, a clear indication of the enormous economic footprint of the canal on the nation. The expansion project not only will ensure the canal's dominance as one of the most critical global transportation linchpins, but it also will strengthen the links between Asia, the United States and Latin America.


## Forces Driving the Panama Canal Expansion

A few decades after the American-led effort to construct the Panama Canal, completed in 1914, discussions on expansion plans already were underway. The 48 -mile waterway connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, known as the Panama Canal, then constituted, and still remains, one of the most revolutionary navigational water channels in history. The canal shortened the distances between the East and West coasts of the United States substantially; a vessel sailing from New York to San Francisco could cut its journey from more than 13,000 miles around South America and Cape Horn, to slightly more than 5,000 miles, a significant savings in terms of both time and resources.

During the years leading up to World War II, serious discussions and preliminary excavations on this expansion effort were held, but the initial momentum fizzled. In the six to seven decades after World War II, the role of the canal was magnified with the immense growth of global trade. As the first decade of the 21st century advanced, this surging world trade resulted in horrendous traffic jams at the canal, with a staggering number of colossal ships dropping anchor and waiting their turn to transit the canal. On the Atlantic side, these ships were laden with grain from the Midwest, computer and electronic products from Florida, coal from

Appalachia heading to Asia and, on the Pacific side, crammed with consumer durables and electronics from Asia heading to the American East Coast. The approximately 14,000 vessels carrying 280 million tons, or 5 percent of the world's ocean cargo, were being slowed considerably due to tremendous volumes of sea-borne traffic at the canal. ${ }^{1}$

Even though officials were running these shipping behemoths through the canal around the clock, the delays to shipping companies were overwhelming both in terms of fuel costs and wait times. Along with the immense growth in cargo volumes, the other discernible trend emerging in the shipping industry was the construction of massive new vessels. Since the opening of the canal nearly a century ago, the dimensions of cargo ships, naval vessels and passenger ships have been determined by their ability to traverse the Panama Canal. In fact, nautical terminology was adjusted to refer to a Panamax vessel - a vessel that could be accommodated in the canal's 110 -foot-wide lock chambers. For nearly 90 years, the vessels that moved most of the world's trade were able to fit into these lock chambers. These Panamax vessels had the capacity to carry a maximum load of about 5,000 TEUs, or twenty-foot equivalent units, the nautical term for a standard container.

Figure A: Pre- and Post-expansion Vessels Transiting the Panama Canal


Source: Panama Canal Authority,February 2011 (as presented in http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/docs/portswaterways/rpt/June_20_U.S._ Port_and_Inland_Waterways_Preparing_for_Post_Panamax_Vessels.pdf).

## 21st Century Container Vessels

A new generation of vessels that exceeds the current capacity of the canal's lock chambers has emerged and posed enormous infrastructure challenges, another development that propelled the expansion effort. For instance, the Mærsk Line's Gudrun Marrsk has the capacity to carry close to double the capacity of the current class of vessels that transit the pre-expansion Panama Canal. ${ }^{2}$ These inordinately large vessels are referred to as Post-Panamax vessels and, increasingly, are being deployed to transport cargo across the globe as manufacturers, distributors, shipping companies and other interested parties seek to take advantage of the economies of scale involved with their usage. ${ }^{3}$ Experts estimate these Post-Panamax vessels currently account for 16 percent of the world's container fleet and, more importantly, 45 percent
of the capacity of the fleet, a stark reminder of their growing influence in the global shipping industry.

Furthermore, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reports these numbers are projected to grow significantly over the next two decades; By 2030, Post-Panamax vessels are expected to constitute 27 percent of the world's container fleet and 62 percent of its capacity. ${ }^{4}$ Figure A provides a graphical representation of the transformation of vessels that will be transiting the canal after the expansion. The new class of Post-Panamax vessels will be 40 percent longer, 64 percent wider and require a 50 -foot draft to transit the canal. "[W) e see a significant interest in using vessels of 10,000 TEUs and up, earlier rather than later," Jorge Quijano, administrator of the Panama Canal Authority, said about the introduction of these Post-Panamax ves-
sels after the expansion. "But we expect to see early deployment of the $8,000-$ to $10,000-\mathrm{TEU}$ vessels and gradually move up to the 12,000 - to $13,000-$ plus-TEU ships that can fit in the new locks." ${ }^{5}$

## Power of Economies of Scale

Shipping experts and policymakers both within and outside Panama realized the importance of the expansion effort to accommodate the surging cargo volumes being transported across the oceans by this fleet of supersized ships. In fact, along with Panama's desire to be an integral player in future global trade, another driving force for the current expansion effort was the enormous gains to be realized by the power of economies of scale. Entities up and down the supply chain, at every level, realized the considerable financial gains - and improvements in operational efficiency, productivity and profitability - with the deployment of bigger vessels.

Alberto Alemán Zubieta, the former administrator and CEO of the Panama Canal Authority, in a presentation in August 2012, noted two important examples of the lower costs associated with PostPanamax vessels transiting the Panama Canal. ${ }^{6}$ First, a transshipment of coal between the Port of Baltimore to Xiangang, China, in a Panamax vessel (pre-Canal expansion) costs about $\$ 35$ per ton; the same amount of coal, between the same two cities, in a Post-Panamax vessel, would cost approximately $\$ 25, \$ 10$ less per ton. Second, grain transported to Asia from the American grain belt would cost about $\$ 55$ per ton in a Panamax vessel, whereas the shipping cost would equal approximately $\$ 50$ per ton on a Post-Panamax vessel. Alemán said that the "land bridge" option - transported across the United States to a West Coast port from the East Coast-remains the most expensive option; in the example of a ton of grain, this transportation mode would cost $\$ 95$ per ton.

Continuing in that same vein, Quijano, the Panama Canal administrator said,"the new economies of scale and faster passage between the Americas and Asia will not only change maritime routes and cargo logistics, but also will create new markets to exploit the bigger ships and deeper ports." ${ }^{"}$ Quijano projected that, as a result of the expansion of the Panama Canal, "we'll see Texas ports shipping more shale gas to Japan, which is moving away from nuclear power to natural gas. We'll see East Coast ports-and new sources in Colombia - shipping more coal to China. There will be iron ore from Brazil headed to Asia through the Canal, and on and on."

## Essence of the Panama Canal Expansion Project

Shortly after the 2006 referendum in Panama, work began on the expansion and modernization effort - $\$ 5.25$ billion at the time of inception. ${ }^{8}$ In essence, the project involves the construction of two new sets of single-lane locks - one on the Pacific side and another on the Atlantic side of the canal. The new, concrete lock chambers will be 1,400 feet long, 180 feet wide and 60 feet deep, while each lock complex will stretch for more than a mile and a half, creating the largest lift complex in the world.

Each lock will have three chambers and each chamber will have three water reutilization basins. Despite the abundant rainfall in Panama, engineers working on the canal have been cognizant of the need to conserve water because the canal's watershed-the 166 -square-mile, man-made Gatun Lake-supplies drinking water to nearly the entire population living in the vicinity of the waterway. Given that nearly 2 billion gallons of water are needed to fill the locks for transiting ships every day, the expansion effort could have required an additional 2 billion gallons of water, an enormous strain on the region's water resources. In an innovative move based on the locks system on the Elbe River in Germany, however, engineers working on the Panama Canal expansion devised a unique water recycling system with the construction of three new water reutilization basins. These basins cumulatively will secure nearly two-thirds of the water from the locks as they empty, which will be recycled and used for the next vessel that travels through the canal. With the expansion, the new lock chambers will not only retain 65 percent more water than the current locks, but they also will use 7 percent less water per transit.

In addition, the expansion project includes two new navigational channels to link the new locks to existing navigational channels, a measure that will result in excavating nearly five miles of new channel. The current navigational route through Gatun Lake also will be deepened by five feet and widened from the 500 -foot minimum to 920 feet on straightaways and 1,200 feet on the turns. In addition, Gatun Lake will be elevated and raised one-and-a-half feet, generating an additional 550 million gallons of water each day for the locks. Upon completion, workers on the expansion project will have dredged 130 million cubic meters - 4,591 million cubic feet - of rock and soil, or enough rock and soil to fill the Empire State Building nearly

130 times. The expansion effort will not only be sufficient to accommodate the largest Post-Panamax vessel, but it also doubles the canal's capacity.

## Surge in International Trade

Intertwined with Panama's strong support for the expansion of the Canal is the meteoric rise in international trade in the past two decades. Experts quickly are realizing that U.S. exports are a bright spark in the otherwise relatively anemic economic recovery. For 15 consecutive quartersbetween the second quarter of 2009 and the fourth quarter of 2012-U.S. exports have expanded and continued progress is expected in this area, generating jobs and economic opportunities for people across the country. The American Association of Port Authorities estimates that every $\$ 1$ billion in exports generates 15,000 jobs. ${ }^{9}$ A number of factors have propelled this solid export performance, including the low value of the dollar, which raises the competitiveness of U.S. products in international markets, and the strategic efforts of U.S. multinational corporations to market items such as aircraft, motor vehicles and petroleum products.

Table A documents the progress of U.S. goods exports in the past few years; the surge in U.S. goods exports since 2010 has been impressive. For the latest full year available, 2012, U.S. goods exports reached an all-time high of $\$ 1.54$ trillion, an improvement of 4 percent over the $\$ 1.48$ trillion secured in 2011. Texas was the nation's top goods exporter last year and shipped a staggering $\$ 265$ billion to all corners of the globe. The Lone Star State's 2012 export tally clearly cemented its reputation as the nation's top exporter in each of the past five years. New Mexico had the highest rate of goods export growth in the nation in 2012, 42 percent, while Arkansas had the second highest expansion rate at 36 percent. New Mexico's nearly $\$ 3$ billion in goods exports in 2012 was striking compared to the $\$ 2.1$ billion achieved in the previous year.

A review of state goods export data over the 2008 to 2012 five-year period, in terms of growth rates, established West Virginia as the national leader. Not only did the Mountain State secure a stunning 101 percent increase in goods exports between 2008 and 2012- $\$ 5.6$ billion to $\$ 11.4$ bil-lion-but West Virginia also increased its exports by 26 percent between 2011 and 2012, the fourth highest growth rate in the country. West Virginia was the only state that secured a triple-digit export increase between 2008 and 2012, a further reflec-
tion of the state's strong commitment to export promotion.

Along with U.S. goods exports, the other important category in total U.S. exports involves services. In a reflection of the growing influence of the service sector in the U.S. economy, a review of services exports in 2012 reflects notable trends as well. ${ }^{10}$ In 2012, services exports totaled $\$ 632$ billion, an expansion of more than $\$ 26$ billion from 2011. With regard to U.S. services exports, increases were reached in travel and other private services, which include items such as business, professional and technical services, insurance services and financial services. When U.S. goods and services exports in 2012 are combined, the nation set another export record, soaring to $\$ 2.2$ trillion and eclipsing the 2011 combined total by nearly $\$ 93$ billion.

## Global Exports: Projected to Increase

Given that future export growth will be critical to take full advantage of the Panama Canal expansion, the forecast for the coming years appears to be promising. Myriad economic forecasts related to exports and container shipments indicate sustained growth throughout this decade. For instance, an October 2012 report released by the Congressional Research Service documents that IHS Global Insight Inc., a leading U.S. economic forecasting firm, projected that U.S. exports will reach $\$ 1.5$ trillion in $2012^{11}, \$ 1.6$ trillion in 2013 and $\$ 1.7$ trillion in 2014. ${ }^{12}$ A report by Global Industry Analysts Inc. in April 2012 forecasted that the global market for maritime containerization will reach 731 million TEUs by $2017,{ }^{13}$ an impressive increase from the 434 million TEUs that transited the top 100 ports in the world in 2010. ${ }^{14}$ The Global Industry Analysts report noted that growth in the container market "will be primarily driven by increasing sea trade, developments in shipping networks and transshipment hubs, encouraging investments in port terminal facilities, growing capacity and increased frequency of global maritime freight transport."

Given the dominant role played by exports in fostering economic growth in the past few years, combined with President Obama's pledge in 2010 to focus on export-led growth and double U.S. exports in five years, there is strong consensus that this segment of the economy will be a thriving one. In response to this expected surge in trade, shipping professionals assert that the largest injection of new ship capacity in the history of container shipping will occur in 2013, with at least 100 vessels with a capacity exceeding 7,500 TEUs being

Table A: 2008-2012 Total All Merchandise Exports to World


Source: Office of Trade and Industry Information, Manufacturing and Services, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce Accessed Feb. 8, 2013, http://tse.export.gov/TSE/MapDisplay.aspx.
(a) U.S. totals include: District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Unallocated and Virgin Islands.
delivered this year alone. ${ }^{15}$ In fact, by 2015, experts estimate another 700 ships with the capacity to carry more than 7,500 TEUs and above will be in operation. Four major lines each will operate more than 50 ships of this size, with the shipping lines Mærsk and MSC operating more than 100. In addition, MSC is projected to maintain a fleet of more than 50 ships of more than 12,000 TEUs, all clear indications that the shipping industry is preparing for a sizable flow in trade.

## Activity at the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports

Coinciding with the activity in Panama related to the expansion, ports across the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States have seen considerable action. This activity stems from the fact that these ports are seeking to secure the additional business, potentially billions of dollars, that is expected to flow to the Atlantic and Gulf coast ports as a result of the expansion of the canal and continued growth in world trade. Even though most experts are convinced the massive explosion in trade will provide ample opportunities for a number of these ports to benefit tremendously, they equally are convinced that these ports need to make essential infrastructure enhancements to accommodate the larger vessels that will be wending their way to their docks.

A number of factors account for the activity in these Atlantic and Gulf coast ports. For instance, demographers forecast the U.S. population will increase by 32 percent, or nearly 100 million people, over the next 30 years, while per capita income is expected to surge by 170 percent during the same period. ${ }^{16}$ The regions expected to experience the highest population growth are the South and West, a development that will generate demand for enhanced trade in these regions. In fact, experts calculate this drive for increased trade will result in imports expanding more than fourfold and exports expanding more than sevenfold by 2030 . This growth in trade will heighten the need for the nation's maritime assets and related multimodal transportation systems to be performing at peak capacity, a challenge complicated even further with the onerous infrastructure requirements to accommodate the larger vessels expected through the expanded Panama Canal. Port professionals and trade experts are convinced that exports will continue to play an overwhelmingly influential role in the economic affairs of every state in the country. As Carlos Buqueras, the executive director of the Port of Manatee in Florida noted with regard to trade and the role of ports in facilitating this trade:
"(T)rade stops, the country stops. It's crucial we maintain our ports." ${ }^{17}$

## U.S.-Panama Free Trade Agreement

A corollary to this expected growth in global trade, including a renewed focus in the United States to promote our nation's exports, is the free trade agreement between the United States and Panama that was signed into U.S. law on Oct. 21, 2011. ${ }^{18}$ Panama approved the agreement with the United States in July 2007. The presence of an agreement with Panama is an important boost to bilateral trade between Panama and the United States, since it often leads to even further liberalization of trade in goods and services. In the context of the ongoing expansion of the canal, the path for an even greater movement of cargo is considered a very likely scenario with the free trade agreement. According to the International Trade Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. goods exports to Panama totaled nearly $\$ 10$ billion in 2012, up more than 20 percent from the $\$ 8.2$ billion exported to Panama in 2011. ${ }^{19}$ Between 2005 and 2012, U.S. goods exports to Panama more than quadrupled, growing from $\$ 2.2$ billion in 2005 to nearly $\$ 10$ billion in 2012, making Panama the 30th largest export market for the U.S. in 2012.

## Significant Economic Impact of Ports

Another factor contributing to the increased activity at these ports is the competition among them to capture an ever-growing share of the traffic that will be coming through the Panama Canal. For a number of years, interested parties have analyzed the tremendous economic impact flowing from the nation's ports. In January 2013, the Alabama State Port Authority released a study confirming the Port of Mobile's role as a critical economic catalyst for the state and its role in creating jobs and generating tax revenues. The 2011 fiscal year economic impact study estimated $\$ 22.3$ billion in total economic value for the state of Alabama from the cargo and vessel activity at the Port of Mobile. ${ }^{20}$ Also in January 2013, an economic impact study of the Port of Brownsville, Texas, documented the port produced $\$ 2$ billion in economic activity in the state, and that the vessel and cargo activity at the port's marine cargo facilities and ship repair/ oil rig maintenance operations generated 21,590 jobs. ${ }^{21}$ Of that number, 11,230 jobs directly impact the local and regional economy, while business revenue related to the handling of marine cargo generated an estimated $\$ 925$ million in local economic impacts, according to the report.

# Figure B: Possible Direct Route from Asia to East Coast through the Panama Canal 



Source: A.P. Moeller Mærsk Group, 2011 Service Schedule (as presented in http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/docs/portswaterways/rpt/ June_20_U.S._Port_and_Inland_Waterways_Preparing_for_Post_Panamax_Vessels.pdf.)

Similarly, an April 2012 study released by the Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia's Terry College of Business documented that Georgia's deepwater ports supported more than 350,000 full- and part-time jobs across the state, 8.3 percent of total state employment. In other words, one of 12 jobs is in some way dependent on the ports. ${ }^{22}$ A March 2012 study released jointly by the Ports Association of Louisiana and the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development documented that Louisiana's port system is an enabler and serves as a launch pad for the state's five major industries-oil and gas, transportation, warehousing, agriculture and manufacturing - all critical parts of the state's economic base. ${ }^{23}$ This study documented that nearly 73,000 jobs are created and supported by the 30 -plus deepwater and shallowwater ports spread across the state, while the estimated economic impact of firms providing services to ports and vessels and firms located at the different ports and port property amounted to $\$ 19.8$ billion. In addition, personal earnings totaled $\$ 3.96$ billion, while state and local government tax collections from port-related activities totaled $\$ 517$ million per year.

A report by the South Carolina State Ports Authority in October 2011 noted that international
trade through South Carolina ports facilitated more than 280,000 jobs across the state in the maritime, transportation, distribution and manufacturing industries, while providing an overall economic impact of $\$ 45$ billion each year. ${ }^{24}$ Finally, according to a February 2011 study from the North Carolina State University Institute for Transportation Research and Education, North Carolina's ports contributed approximately $\$ 7.5$ billion to the state's economy in relation to goods moving through the state's ports, supporting more than 65,000 jobs, both directly and indirectly. ${ }^{25}$ Similar trends are evident at ports across the region.

For the region as a whole, indisputably, a thriving port results in tremendous economic activity that generates a range of positive outcomes. There is sustained interest in the region's ports to capture as much of the enhanced trade flowing through the canal as a means to generate additional economic activity, not only around the port, but across the state.

## Battle of the Ports: East Coast v. West Coast

Also important in accounting for the infrastructure enhancements at ports along the Gulf and East coasts is the strong speculation that the expansion of the Panama Canal will lead to these ports advancing at
the expense of the West Coast ports. ${ }^{26}$ A principal feature of trade statistics relating to U.S. ports in the past two decades has been the increasing dominance of a number of Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast ports. In anticipation of the expanded Panama Canal, this has become even more pronounced, with a number of Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast ports initiating an assortment of specific measures to wrest away a greater portion of the cargo-primarily from Asiadelivered to West Coast ports.

The ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach have played an influential role in national cargo trends for decades and, until quite recently, the strategy was to clear the goods off arriving vessels at these ports and then move the goods by truck and rail to their final destinations across the country. Some 40 percent of all container cargo traffic into the United States still arrives at these two ports. In recent years, this strategy has undergone a transformation, precipitated by several factors, including labor unrest at the West Coast ports; the move by shipping companies and distributors to explore lower-cost alternatives; lack of land for expansion at West Coast ports; and significantly lower rail capacity at these ports. In fact, the strike threats and eventual strikes at the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles in the fall of 2012 put all concerned parties on notice about the potential setbacks to smooth shipping operations as a result of the labor unrest. Consequently, cargo volume arriving at West Coast ports has dropped.

Based on these developments, the emerging consensus is that the expansion of the Panama Canal will further the movement away from West Coast ports, especially given the increasingly larger vessels that will be able to operate through the Canal and call at select Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. Consequently, these ports have seized the opportunity to secure a greater proportion of the cargo volumes entering and departing the United States. ${ }^{27}$ Notwithstanding this trend, some analysts are less sanguine about this movement away from West Coast ports to ports in the East and Gulf coasts after the Panama Canal expansion project is completed. ${ }^{28}$ According to these analysts, the Panama Canal expansion actually raises more questions than answers such as whether shippers could gain a viable all-water alternative for transporting products from Asia to U.S. Atlantic and Gulf coast ports and whether there is a boom on the horizon related to this shift. However, these experts maintain that Panama's development potential as an American distribution hub could be the gamechanger that completely reshapes future shipping trends.

## Obama Administration's <br> 'We Can't Wait' Initiative

A number of ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts initiated efforts to compete aggressively against each other to secure a greater share of the increase in global trade related to the expansion of the Panama Canal. Some of these ports received a considerable boost in July 2012, when, as part of its "We Can't Wait" initiative, the Obama administration announced that seven nationally and regionally significant infrastructure projects will be expedited to help modernize and expand five major ports in the United States, including-the Port of Jacksonville, Port of Miami, Port of Savannah, Port of New York and New Jersey, and Port of Charleston. ${ }^{29}$ Four of these five ports are in the Southern region. One of the critical preliminary steps in modernizing and expanding these Southern ports involves finalizing the federal feasibility studies that examine the costs and benefits of deepening their channel depths. While these studies take an average of 10 years, the expedited process announced by the Obama administration commits the federal government to finalize the study years ahead of projections. In the instances of the ports of Jacksonville, Miami, New York and New Jersey, and Charleston, the expedited process will enable these ports to reach a channel depth of 50 feet well ahead of schedule (in the case of Charleston, for instance, the study is expected to be complete within 3 years, considerably earlier than the over 10 year average), a critical factor in attracting traffic transiting the expanded Panama Canal. In February 2013, officials representing six Florida ports expressed frustration with the pace of the improvements at their ports and pleaded for help from Congress and the Obama administration to push the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to move faster on the port improvements implemented in anticipation of the completion of the Panama Canal expansion. ${ }^{30}$

## Atlantic and Gulf Coast Preparations for the Panama Canal Expansion

Ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts are enhancing their infrastructure capacities in preparation for the Panama Canal expansion:

Port of Savannah: The Georgia Ports Authority, the entity overseeing the administration of the Port of Savannah and the other ports in the state, embarked on a comprehensive effort to both expand and modernize every aspect of the port's operations. A hallmark of this expansion effort is the Savannah Harbor Expansion Project, a col-
laboration between federal and state agencies to deepen the Savannah River from 42 feet to 48 feet. This is a $\$ 652$ million deepening project and Gov. Nathan Deal's proposed 2014 fiscal year budget included an additional $\$ 50$ million for a total state contribution of $\$ 231$ million toward the project. ${ }^{31}$ The governor noted that for every dollar the federal government spends on the project, the nation will see $\$ 5.50$ in benefits via lowered costs of goods brought to the market. The Port of Savannah's record in recent years has been most impressive, accomplishing strong growth in breakbulk and auto cargoes, alongside record volumes in total tonnage and container traffic.

Port of Charleston: The South Carolina State Ports Authority's major deepwater port is the Port of Charleston, another critical port on the East Coast. While North American container port volumes were up 2 percent overall in 2012, the Port of Charleston's volumes grew by 10 percent. In preparation for the Panama Canal expansion and expected routine flow of Post-Panamax vessels, the Port of Charleston has focused on its own harbor deepening project. In 2012, this effort was boosted significantly when the South Carolina General Assembly moved to fully fund the project's construction phase by setting aside the entire $\$ 300$ million estimated cost. ${ }^{32}$ This allocation not only will cover the state's 60 percent share, or $\$ 180$ million of the cost, but it also will fund the federal share of deepening the Charleston Harbor to 50 feet or greater-from the current 45 feet - if needed. While the state expects to be reimbursed by the federal government for its $\$ 120$ million share of the deepening project, the state was propelled into action by the need to complete the deepening project by 2018.

Port of New Orleans: Since it was founded in 1718, New Orleans has been a focal point for global trade. The Port of New Orleans is one of the most significant in the nation, ranking in the top 10 for cargoes ranging from imported steel and natural rubber, to plywood and coffee. In preparation for the Panama Canal expansion and expected swell of container cargo into Gulf ports, the Port of New Orleans spent $\$ 36$ million on two new gantry cranes and a 4.5 -acre marshaling yard that expanded its container handling area to 115 acres. ${ }^{33}$ Port officials estimate an additional $\$ 478$ million in upgrades including improved breakbulk and container terminals, new multipurpose gantry cranes, expanded marshalling yards and a new road to handle truck traffic-will be necessary to help boost that capability to 1.5 million TEUs per year, up from the
current 640,000 TEUs currently handled annually, when the Panama Canal expansion is completed.

Port of Virginia: The Virginia Ports Authority, which owns and operates the Port of Virginia, touts its ability to handle the required channel depth of 50 feet to 55 feet - the deepest shipping channels on the U.S. East Coast - and height clearance approximately 50 feet-of the Post-Panamax vessel class that will be more routine after the Panama Canal expansion. ${ }^{34}$ The Virginia Ports Authority has been working assiduously for the past six years to prepare for the canal expansion, including leasing the sizable APMT Intermodal Terminal at Portsmouth, expanding capacity at the Norfolk International Terminal and enhancing infrastructure capabilities at the Craney Island, a $\$ 2.2$ billion multi-phase terminal project. At the APMT Intermodal Terminal, the port operates eight Post-Panamax cranes, bringing it to a total of 22 container cranes that are Panamax-class and larger. The port's multimodal capabilities, including the double-stack rail lines to Chicago, also remain a major attraction. The Virginia General Assembly has had ongoing discussions during the 2013 legislative session and a bipartisan effort to "restructure the management of the ports while reining in the governor's ability to lease or sell off operating rights at the state-run terminals." ${ }^{35}$

Port of Brownsville: The only deepwater port directly on the U.S.-Mexico border, the Port of Brownsville is a critical linchpin in the movement of goods between the United States and Mexico and other global locations. In anticipation of the extra shipping activity and added cargo volumes after the Panama Canal expansion, the port has invested $\$ 90$ million in infrastructure projects, including multimodal options. ${ }^{36}$ Eddie Campirano, port director and CEO, notes that it is imperative the Port of Brownsville moves toward deepening its channel depth from the current 42 -foot draft to 50 feet."(E)nlarging the channel isn't a luxury; rather, it is a necessity to take full advantage of growing cargo activity in the Gulf in coming years, not to mention the Port's prime geographical location on the doorstep of Latin America," he has said.

Florida Ports: A number of Florida ports have seen a flurry of activity to initiate infrastructure enhancements for the Panama Canal expansion, a trend underscored by the release of the state's $\$ 9.1$ billion transportation budget proposal for the 2014 fiscal year in February 2013. ${ }^{37}$ In fact, a February 2013 news article referenced "an unprecedented flood of money" being steered to ports "to get
them primed for the Panama Canal expansion." The proposed budget for the upcoming fiscal year includes $\$ 30.6$ million for the Port of Miami, $\$ 26.7$ million for the Port of Tampa, $\$ 19.5$ million for the Port of Manatee and close to $\$ 100$ million across the rest of the state."We're leveraging what's going to happen with the post-Panama Canal expansion. Florida's truly going to be the gateway to the Americas," Florida Transportation Secretary Ananth Prasad recently said in testimony before a Florida House Transportation Committee.

- Port of Miami: The Port of Miami has focused intensely on preparing for the onset of Post-Panamax vessels in multiple ways. One approach is its harbor deepening or dredging project. In August 2012, the Port of Miami and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers signed a construction agreement permitting the Port's Deep Dredge project to go out for bid. The Deep Dredge seeks to deepen the port's existing 42 -foot channels to between 50 and 52 feet in preparation for the Panama Canal expansion. This deepening project is expected to cost about $\$ 1$ billion and will be completed around the same time as the Panama Canal expansion project. In October 2012, Florida Gov. Rick Scott pledged $\$ 112$ million in state funds to ensure that the port's Deep Dredge project remains on schedule and is ready for the expanded Panama Canal. ${ }^{38}$ Second, the port is leading the way in constructing the PortMiami Tunnel, a public-private partnership comprising the Miami Access Tunnel, Florida Department of Transportation, Miami-Dade County and the city of Miami to build two tunnel tubes under Biscayne Bay linking the Port of Miami with the mainland. Experts maintain the tunnel is critical to the port's future growth since it will enable port traffic to move seamlessly to and from the interstate system, while significantly reducing traffic in downtown Miami. The PortMiami Tunnel project is expected to cost $\$ 1$ billion and, while construction on it began in May 2010, completion is expected by May 2014. The Port of Miami also is working on redeveloping 80 acres of cargo terminal area, a measure that will generate greater efficiencies in cargo terminal operations. All these efforts are directed at ensuring that, as one of the closest ports to the Panama Canal, Miami is well-positioned to capture new trade opportunities and help transform Florida into a global logistics hub.
- Port Everglades: Port Everglades in Broward County also is working toward infrastructure
improvements in preparation for the canal's expansion. ${ }^{39}$ In addition to the construction of five new berths to accommodate the increased cargo traffic, the port intends to widen and deepen channel depth to 50 feet as well as enhancing freight rail capabilities. A Port Everglades official noted that even though "the port already handles Post-Panamax ships, they must be lightly loaded, which is inefficient and drives carriers away to other ports." Hence, Port Everglades officials are focused on implementing a range of infrastructure enhancements to remain competitive with seaports in the Southeastern area of the United States.
Port of Wilmington: The North Carolina State Ports Authority operates a number of facilities, including the Port of Wilmington, the Port of Morehead City, and inland terminals in Charlotte and in the Piedmont Triad at Greensboro. In January 2012, the Ports Authority announced it had renewed its strategic alliance with the Panama Canal Authority with the signing of a memorandum of understanding. This memorandum reaffirmed both entities' dedication to generating new business and promoting an all-water-route once the expansion of the Panama Canal is completed. As Carl J. Stewart Jr., the chairman of the North Carolina State Ports Authority Board of Directors in January 2012 noted, "two-thirds of the cargo handled at North Carolina's ports transits through the Panama Canal and we look forward to the next five years of our renewed partnership, especially the eagerly anticipated completion of the Panama Canal expansion." ${ }^{40}$

Port of Houston: In March 2012, the Port of Houston announced the introduction of a new allwater service connecting Asia and Houston via the Panama Canal. Vessels from COSCO Container Lines Americas will travel between Shanghai and Houston-transiting the Canal-in what has been termed the Gulf of Mexico Express service. ${ }^{41}$ The Gulf of Mexico Express becomes the first direct container liner service from China to call at the Port of Houston in nearly 10 years and is a strong indication of the thriving shipping activity forecasted between Asia and the Gulf Coast, via the canal, in coming years. To prepare for the inflow of larger vessels and increased cargo resulting after the Panama Canal expansion, along with the expected future population growth in the region, the Port of Houston has a strategic plan to use its natural advantages and enhance its capacities. These plans include building first-class container facilities at both the Bayport Terminal and the

Barbours Cut Terminal; rejuvenating the port's general cargo facilities and business practices while efficiently accommodating a diverse cargo portfolio; maintaining and improving the Port of Houston's ship channel-currently at 45 feet deep and 530 feet wide - and its tributaries to meet current and future navigation needs; leveraging the local and regional transportation systems and expanding the footprint of the port's logistics links, including roads, rail and barges; heightening the value and function of the port's varied real estate assets; and optimizing the port's financial position in response to marketplace and business demands. In terms of financial outlays for these projects, in 2013 , the port will seek approval for $\$ 220$ million in capital improvement projects, of which approximately $\$ 142$ million will be allocated to the port's container terminals for continuing development of Bayport and modernization at Barbours Cut. ${ }^{42}$ In addition, the port will reserve about $\$ 9$ million for maintenance dredging and related improvements, with the remaining 2013 capital budget deployed for projects at the general cargo and bulk terminals in the Turning Basin area and port security.

## Conclusion

Experts are optimistic that the U.S. exports market will continue its current growth and increase substantially in the coming years once the economic situation in Europe and Asia stabilizes and improves. U.S. global trade is projected to flourish in the coming years with the completion of the Panama Canal expansion, a critical link in the transportation of goods to and from the United States, playing a dominant role in promoting these trade links. The potential for additional cargo being ferried to Atlantic and Gulf coast ports and away from West Coast ports has resulted in a flurry of activity in a number of Southern ports as they prepare for both the expansion in cargo volume and vessel size. Port officials and policymakers do not view the cargo expected to arrive at Atlantic and Gulf coast ports as a zero-sum game and are confident that the increase in cargo volumes with the Panama Canal expansion will be substantial. In turn, this increase will provide incredible opportunities for a number of ports.

Policymakers at every level of government realize the tremendous economic prospects, not only in the manufacturing of export items, but also in the activities of the ports and related multimodal transportation solutions. As a result, important infrastructure enhancements are underway in a
number of Southern ports given the increased anticipation that an even greater portion of future U.S. exports and imports will transit through a Southern port. In fact, it is impressive to see policymakers at every level of government - federal, state and local-along with partners in the private sector, working collaboratively to initiate infrastructure improvements at the region's ports that not only prepare for the onset of Post-Panamax vessels, but also will enhance the economic potential of their individual cities, states and beyond.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ "The Canal Gets Bigger, and U.S. Ports are Ready," Business Facilities, April 1, 2011.
${ }^{2}$ Even larger vessels sail the oceans now. For instance, Mærsk Line's PS-class vessels have the capacity to carry nearly three times the container load of Panamax vessels; the Emma Marsk is capable of carrying 15,500 TEUs and has an overall length of 1,302 feet, a width of 184 feet and a draft of 51 feet. The Emma Marrsk and her seven sister ships - Ebba Marsk, Edith Marsk, Eleonora Marsk, Elly Marrs, Estelle Marrs, Eugen Marrsk and Evelyn Marskare identical and the wave of the future in the shipping industry. In November 2012, the Marco Polo, a container ship owned by the Marseille, France-headquartered CMA CGM group, became the largest container ship in the world measured by capacity. The Marco Polo can hold 16,020 TEUs.
${ }^{3}$ For the purposes of this article, the term Post-Panamax refers to vessels that can be accommodated in the Panama Canal once the expansion is completed.
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5 "Quijano Prepares for New Job as Panama Canal Authority Administrator," The Journal of Commerce, May 28, 2012.
${ }^{6}$ Presentation by Mr. Alemán Zubieta, Alberto, former administrator and CEO of the Panama Canal Authority at the Southern Governors' Association Annual Meeting, August 10, 2012.
${ }^{7}$ "Expanded Panama Canal Sparks Race To Be Ready For Bigger Cargo Ships," The Washington Post, January 12, 2013.
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${ }^{14}$ "World Port Rankings (2010)," American Association of Port Authorities, http://www.aapa-ports.org/Industry/ content.cfm? ItemNumber=900\&navItemNumber=551.
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${ }^{16}$ "U.S. Port and Inland Waterways Modernization: Preparing for Post-Panamax Vessels," ibid.
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${ }^{19}$ U.S. exports to Panama in 2012, http://tse.export.gov/ TSE/TSEhome.aspx.
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## About the Author

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Chapter Ten
STATE PAGES

## BOS 2013 Fiscal and Economic Round-Up

Fiscal and economic recovery remains slow and painful for many states, as revenues struggle to get back to pre-recession levels while upward pressures on spending remain. Decreasing and increasingly unpredictable federal spending has put additional pressures on states, especially in the areas of health care and education. Labor trends have improved, but the severity of the recession has left its mark-long-term unemployment rates continue to be elevated, while labor participation rates hit their lowest levels in thirty years.

## State Fiscal Trends

## Revenues

State revenues started to collectively rebound in 2011 and 2012, while rainy day funds - also called budget stabilization funds (Table 7.1) - were being restored. According to the National Association of State Budget Officers, ${ }^{1}$ states overall can expect a similar pattern in 2013 -slow, but relatively steady increases in revenue that track trends in the national economy. Estimated revenues in enacted 2013 fiscal year budgets are expected to increase by 3.9 percent over the 2012 fiscal year, although growth rates are uneven across states with 21 states still forecasting lower general fund revenues in 2013 when compared to prerecession level (Table 7.5).
Based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, ${ }^{2}$ state government general revenue totaled $\$ 1.653$ trillion
in the 2011 fiscal year, which is an increase of 5.7 percent over the 2010 fiscal year (Table 7.21). Those revenues consist of four major categories:

- Taxes-45.9 percent
- Federal grants-34.7 percent
- Service charges -11.0 percent
- Other-8.4 percent


## Taxes

According to preliminary data from the Rockefeller Institute of Government, ${ }^{3}$ tax collections from 48 states increased by 5.7 percent in nominal terms in the last quarter of the 2012 calendar year compared to the same quarter a year before.

## Figure A: Major Sources of State Revenue, 2011



[^103]Figure B: Breakdown of State Tax Revenue, 2012


Source: Author's calculations of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections.

According to the Rockefeller Institute, however, this increase can be attributed primarily to taxpayers shifting income from 2013 to 2012 to avoid paying higher income tax rates as a result of the American Taxpayer Relief Act and, therefore, interpretation should be approached with caution. While the fourth quarter gains might be an anomaly, overall tax collections in 2012 (Table 7.4) continued the positive growth seen over the past three calendar years following five quarters of declines due to the recession.
In 2011, ${ }^{4}$ taxes represented the largest single source of revenues across all state governments collectively, comprising 45.9 percent of general revenues totaling $\$ 757.9$ billion. In 2012, tax revenue increased 4.5 percent over 2011.
In nominal terms, total state tax revenues reached pre-recession levels in 2011, after seeing year-overyear losses in 2009 and 2010. However, when adjusted for inflation, total tax revenues remain below their pre-recession levels. In 2012 dollars, states hit a high of total taxes collected in 2007 at over $\$ 841$ million -around 5.5 percent less than taxes collected in 2012.
The primary driver for growth in total tax revenues in 2012 was income taxes, which contributed 62.0 percent of the increase. Gains in sales tax revenue contributed another chunk to overall gains (23.1 percent) along with severance taxes (11.1 percent). A decrease in year-over-year property
tax collections detracted from the increase in total tax collections.
In 2012, the largest component of tax revenues were sales and gross receipt taxes -47.2 percent (Table 7.10) of total tax revenues. Within this category, general sales and gross receipt taxes take up the biggest chunk -30.5 percent of all taxesfollowed by selective sales taxes at 16.6 percent of all tax revenue. Selective sales taxes include taxes on alcohol-0.8 percent of total taxes; insurance premiums -2.1 percent; motor fuels -5.0 percent; public utilities -1.8 percent; and tobacco prod-ucts-2.2 percent (Table 7.5). ${ }^{5}$
After taking a hit during the recession, sales taxes have partially recovered, returning to pre-recession levels in nominal terms by 2011. From 2003 to 2007, sales taxes as a percentage of total tax revenue began to fall, starting at 49.9 percent in 2003 and ending at 46.0 percent in 2007. During and following the recession, that trend reversed and sales taxes as a percent of tax revenues grew-increasing 2.8 percentage points from 2008 to 2010. In 2011 and 2012 however, sales taxes started to fall again as a percent of taxes, dropping by 0.5 percentage points in 2011 and 1.2 percentage points in 2012, landing at a percentage closer to pre-recession levels in 2012.
The next largest component of tax revenue comes from income taxes at 39.5 percent. Income taxes come from two sources-individual income and corporate income-with the majority of revenue

Figure C: Federal Grant Categories, 2011


Source: Author's calculations of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, State Government Finances Summary, 2011.
coming from individual income taxes. Individual income taxes (Table 7.12) make up 35.3 percent of all tax revenue, compared to corporate income taxes (Table 7.14), which make up 5.3 percent of revenue. Other significant sources of state taxes include licenses at 6.8 percent of tax revenue; severance at 1.9 percent; and property at 1.9 percent (Table 7.21).
After dropping during the recession, income taxes have partially recovered, returning to their pre-recession levels in nominal terms in 2012. From 2011 to 2012, income tax collections increased by 7.6 percent and from 2010 to 2011, they increased by 9.3 percent. During the recession, income tax collections fell significantly. In 2009, income tax collections dropped 13 percent and in 2010, by 4 percent.
Sales taxes and income taxes in 2009 and 2010 were actually mirror opposites of each other when it came to their changing contributions to total tax revenue. For example, income taxes as a percentage of total tax revenue fell from in 2009 and 2010 collectively by 3.13 percentage points while sales taxes increased by 2.8 percentage points over the same period. In 2003, sales taxes represented 50 percent of total tax revenue and income taxes represented 38.3 percent-a 11.6 percentage point gap. That narrowed significantly during the recession, reaching a low of 4.0 percentage points in 2008.

Since then, the gap has increased again, hitting 6.6 percentage points in 2012.
Other significant sources of state taxes in 2012 included licenses at 6.6 percent of tax revenue; severance at 2.4 percent; and property at 1.6 percent (Table 7.21).

## Federal Grants

The second largest component of state revenues in 2011 came from federal grants - 34.7 percent - a slight drop from 2010 levels, which stood at 35.5 percent, but up over 2009 levels of 30.4 percent. The largest components of state revenues from federal grants were in the category of federal welfare grants. These grants made up 58 percent of federal intergovernmental spending to states, an increase of 5.3 percent over 2010 levels. Federal welfare grants include spending on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Medicaid.
The second largest category of federal grants to states was in education, which stood at 18.2 percent of grants. State revenues from federal grants for education fell 0.9 percent from 2010, although federal spending in this category had been elevated in prior years due to an influx of funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Revenues for highways at 7.7 percent and health and hospitals at 4.6 percent round out the other top categories of federal grants.

Figure D: Percent of State General Expenditures by Function, 2011


Source: Author's calculations of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, State Government Finances Summary, 2011.

## Expenditures

State government general expenditures totaled $\$ 1.65$ trillion in 2011, an increase of 3.7 percent over 2010 (Table 7.23). When adjusted for inflation, however, the increase from 2010 to 2011 is less than 1 percent. On a per capita basis, state general expenditures in 2011 were $\$ 5,305$, little changed from 2010 when per capita spending was $\$ 5,150$.
Collectively, 80.1 percent of state general expenditures go to four major categories by function: education, public welfare, public health and hospitals, and highways. Education and public welfare made up 65.9 percent of spending in 2011. The next three largest areas for spending were health and hospitals at 7.6 percent, highways at 6.6 percent and governmental administration at 3.2 percent.
The percentage of total general expenditures for education has remained approximately the same over the past decade-around 36 percent. The percent spent on public welfare-which includes programs like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and assistance for the elderly - has increased by 5.3 percentage points, moving from 24.8 percent in 2000 to 30.1 percent in 2011. Other categories like health and hospitals and highways
also have remained relatively stable on a national level since 2000, although within states there is a lot more movement in how funding is distributed across categories.

## Education

Education - primary, secondary and higher educa-tion-is the largest functional spending category of state government spending (Table 7.23). States spent $\$ 592$ billion in 2011 on education, or 35.8 percent of general expenditures. Education spending as a percent of general expenditures remained approximately the same from 2010 to 2011, but was down from 36.5 percent of expenditures in 2009. In 2011, Georgia spent the most on education as a percentage of general expenditures at 46.6 percent, followed by Indiana at 45.5 percent and Alabama at 45 percent. Thirteen states put 40 percent or more of total expenditures toward education in 2011. Five states - Alaska, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island-spent less than 30 percent on education.
Overall state spending on education increased 3.7 percent from 2010 to 2011. On a state-by-state
basis, New York increased its spending on education by far more than any other state from 2010 to 2011-15.6 percent. Florida had the next biggest spending jump, increasing spending by 8 percent, followed by Arkansas and Alaska with increases of 7.5 percent. Twelve states decreased spending on education from 2010 to 2011.
For the 2009-10 school year, states and the District of Columbia spent $\$ 259.8$ billion on public elementary and secondary schools (Table 9.4), or $\$ 5,277$ per pupil. ${ }^{6}$ Vermont had the highest spending per pupil on public elementary and secondary schools for the 2009-10 school year, at \$14,620 per pupil, followed by Hawaii at $\$ 11,617$, Alaska at \$11,104 and Wyoming at \$10,053.

## Public Welfare

Public welfare is the second largest functional spending category of state governments (Table 7.23). States spent $\$ 496.8$ billion on this category in 2011, a significant 7.1 percent increase over 2010 levels. Nationally, the percentage of general expenditures going toward the public welfare category also increased significantly, moving from 24.8 percent in 2000 to 30.1 percent in 2011.
State government spending on public welfare was the highest in Tennessee at 39 percent of general expenditures, followed by Rhode Island at 37.5 percent and Maine at 36.3 percent.
Fourteen states spent 30 percent or more of general expenditures on public welfare in 2011, while four states-Alaska, North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming -spent less than 20 percent on public welfare.
From 2010 to 2011, six states increased public welfare spending by 10 percent or more, with Idaho leading the pack with a 21.9 percent increase, followed by California with a 21.3 percent increase and Colorado with an 11.5 percent increase. On the other hand, six states decreased spending on public welfare, with Nebraska cutting spending 8.3 percent, the most by far, followed by New Mexico, with spending down 1.4 percent and South Dakota and Alabama, which each cut spending by 1.2 percent.

## Medicaid

Medicaid spending falls between several Census categories of state general expenditures, including public welfare, health and hospitals. As a single program, Medicaid expenditures from all sources are estimated to reach $\$ 398.4$ billion in the 2012 fiscal year; that represents a modest 1.2 percent increase over the year before, but a significant 10.8 percent increase over the 2010 fiscal year. Spend-
ing on Medicaid is estimated to account for 23.9 percent of total state spending in the 2012 fiscal year, up from 23.7 percent in 2011 and 22.2 percent in $2010 .{ }^{7}$
For the 2012 fiscal year, Missouri is estimated to have spent the largest percentage of total state expenditures on Medicaid of any state at 35 percent, followed by Pennsylvania at 33.3 percent and Arizona at 31.1 percent. Wyoming is estimated to have spent the least at 9.3 percent, followed by Oregon at 11.4 percent and North Dakota at 11.7 percent.
A majority of Medicaid funding comes from federal funds -62.7 percent in the 2011 fiscal year, with the remainder covered by state funding. While total Medicaid expenditures continue to increase, those increases have not been borne equally by states and the federal government. From the 2011 to the 2012 fiscal year, state funds for Medicaid increased by an estimated 16.2 percent, while federal funds actually decreased an estimated 7.8 percent. This uneven distribution is largely due to the end of enhanced federal funding-called FMAP funding - that was a part of the 2009 Recovery Act.

## State Government Employment

The number of employees in state and local governments has been declining since 2008 and represents the largest contraction of public employment in more than 30 years. The loss of jobs in the public sector would have been much more accelerated had it not been for a marked increase in federal aidprimarily the Recovery Act, which helped preserve a significant number of state and local jobs for several years. Those funds are now gone and, while private sector employment has been recovering slowly, many state and local governments continue to cut the number of people they employ.
In past recessions, state and local government employment was quite stable as compared to private sector employment. Not so for the Great Recession, which began in 2007 and precipitated a downward trend in state government employment. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, ${ }^{8}$ state and local governments shed 218,367 full-time equivalent - known as FTE - positions from 2009 to 2010, or around 1.3 percent. From 2010 to 2011, state and local governments lost 223,178 FTE jobs, or a drop of about 1.4 percent. That's nearly half a million jobs lost in two years.
Public employment in 33 states decreased between 2010 and 2011 (Table 8.3). Arizona, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and New York saw the largest declines, each losing more than 4 percent of their employees.

# Figure E: State Government Employment, Year-over-Year Change in Number of Full-Time Equivalent Positions, 2005-2011 



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll, 2005-2011.

When combined, New York (-48,656), California $(-33,464)$ and New Jersey $(-22,672)$ shed more than 100,000 positions. Arkansas, on the other hand, added 7.9 percent more employees to its workforce; that was the largest percent increase of any state. Seventeen states added employees in 2011, ranging from a high of 13,947 FTEs in Arkansas; 6,234 in Utah, a 4.4 percent increase; and 2,946 in Maine, a 4.1 percent increase. Seven of those states whose workforce grew added 500 or fewer FTEs.

## Economic Trends

## Unemployment

Unemployment rates remained elevated in 2012, although rates have dropped since the Great Recession ended. In 2010, the national unemployment rate was 9.6 percent. Throughout 2011, the rate hovered around 9 percent, while the average rate was 8.1 percent for 2012. At the end of 2012, Nevada and Rhode Island had the highest unemployment rates, both hitting 10.2 percent. North Dakota reported the lowest rate at 3.2 percent. From December 2011 to December 2012, 19 states
reported statistically significant changes in their unemployment rates, all of which were decreases. Nevada saw the biggest declines, dropping 2.8 percentage points; followed by Florida with a drop of 1.9 percentage points and Mississippi, which reported a decline of 1.8 percentage points. ${ }^{9}$
While unemployment rates are falling, characteristics of the unemployed remain fundamentally altered due to the recession. For example, the number of long-term unemployed-defined as those unemployed for 27 weeks or more-skyrocketed throughout the economic downturn. In 2011, the percentage of unemployed workers considered long-term unemployed increased significantly, hitting 44.6 percent in September-the highest percentage since the U.S. Department of Labor began calculating the rate in 1948. By 2012, the long-term unemployed rate stabilized and began decreasing slightly, hitting 39.1 percent in December. Individuals received unemployment benefits an average of 38.1 weeks in December 2012-more than double the average duration of unemployment when the recession began in December 2007. ${ }^{10}$

Figure F: Average Number of Weeks Spent on Unemployment, January 2005 - March 2013


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

## Labor Force Participation

Labor force participation rates - the proportion of the working age, civilian noninstitutional population that either has a job or is actively looking for one-hit 63.8 percent in February 2013, the lowest rate since February 1979. Participation rates, however, vary significantly by state. West Virginia, with a labor force participation rate of 54.4 percent, had the lowest rate in the country in February 2013, followed by Alabama at 57.4 percent and Arkansas at 58.9 percent. Nebraska had the highest rate in the nation at 72.9 percent, followed by North Dakota at 71.9 percent and Minnesota at 70.9 percent. ${ }^{11}$
The change in labor force participation rates since the recession began also varies by state. From February 2007 to February 2013, Utah had the biggest drop in its participation rate of any state, falling by 5.8 percentage points. Michigan and Hawaii were close behind, each falling 5.6 percentage points. Nebraska and Pennsylvania saw the smallest decreases in their participation rates, each shrinking by 0.3 percentage points, followed by New Jersey, which dropped 0.6 percentage points.

No state over this period experienced an increase in their labor force participation rates.

## Gross Domestic Product

Forty-three states and the District of Columbia saw an increase in real gross domestic product in 2011, a modest slowdown compared to 2010, with a national average increase of 1.47 percent. That's compared to a 3.1 percent average annual increase in 2010. Each region performed differently, with several states posting more than a 4 percent gain and one state-North Dakota-posting a 7.6 percent gain. Most states fell between a 0.03 percent and a 3.3 percent growth rate from 2010 to 2011. ${ }^{12}$
Seven states - Alabama, Hawaii, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey and Wyoming - experienced a drop in year-over-year GDP, each decreasing by less than 0.78 percent. Oregon, North Dakota and West Virginia each experienced big gains in GDP, all growing by 4.5 percent or more, with North Dakota posting a 7.6 percent increase over 2010. Durable goods manufacturing, professional, scientific and

## Figure G: Monthly Labor Force Participation Rates, in Percent February 1979 - February 2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.
technical services, and information services were the leading contributors to real U.S. economic growth in 2011.

## Personal Income

State personal income continued to increase in 2012, growing by 3.5 percent over 2011 (Table 10.4). That growth rate was slower, however, than in 2011, when income grew by 5.2 percent over 2010. On a per capita basis, personal income was $\$ 42,693$ in 2012, an increase of 2.7 percent over the per capita rate in 2011 of $\$ 41,560 .{ }^{13}$
In 2012, Connecticut had the highest per capita personal income at $\$ 58,908$, followed by Massachusetts at $\$ 54,687$ and New Jersey at $\$ 53,628$. The three states with the lowest per capita personal income in 2012 were Mississippi at $\$ 33,073$, Idaho at $\$ 33,749$ and South Carolina at $\$ 34,266$. Growth rates in per capita personal income from 2011 to 2012 also varied significantly across states. Only one state - South Dakota - posted a negative growth rate over this period, while other states' growth rates ranged from a low of 1.07 percent in Nevada and 1.19 percent in Delaware to a high of 9.9 percent in North Dakota and 3.8 percent in Ohio.

## Notes

${ }^{1}$ National Association of State Budget Officers' Fall 2012 edition of The Fiscal Survey of States.
${ }^{2}$ U.S. Census Bureau, State Government Finances Summary 2011. Note: 2011 is the most recent year for which the U.S. Census Bureau has released data on state government finances.
${ }^{3}$ Lucy Dadayan and Donald J. Boyd, "State Tax Revenues Continue Slow Rebound," State Revenue Report, The Rockefeller Institute of Government, February 2013.
${ }^{4}$ U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections, 2011.
${ }^{5}$ U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections, 2012.
${ }^{6}$ National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 2012.
${ }^{7}$ National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report, Fiscal Years 2010-2012.
${ }^{8}$ U.S. Census Bureau, Government Employment and Payroll, 2011.
${ }^{9}$ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.
${ }^{10}$ Ibid.
${ }^{11}$ Ibid.
${ }^{12}$ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
${ }^{13}$ Ibid.


#### Abstract

About the Author Jennifer Burnett is the Program Manager for Fiscal and Economic Policy at The Council of State Governments. Her areas of policy expertise include performance management, income trends, public employment, state budgets, unemployment and tax policy. She holds bachelor's degrees in economics and finance from the University of Kentucky, a master's degree from the Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce and a juris doctor from the Salmon P. Chase College of Law.


Table 10.1
OFFICIAL NAMES OF STATES AND JURISDICTIONS, CAPITALS, ZIP CODES AND CENTRAL SWITCHBOARDS

| State or other jurisdiction | Name of state capitol (a) | Capital | Zip code | Area code | Central switchboard (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama, State of. | State House | Montgomery | 36130 | 334 | 242-7100 |
| Alaska, State of.......................................... | State Capitol | Juneau | 99801 | 907 | 465-3000 |
| Arizona, State of........................................ | State Capitol | Phoenix | 85007 | 602 | 542-4331 |
| Arkansas, State of.. | State Capitol | Little Rock | 72201 | 501 | 682-2345 |
| California, State of ..................................... | State Capitol | Sacramento | 95814 | 916 | 445-2841 |
| Colorado, State of...................................... | State Capitol | Denver | 80203 | 303 | 866-2471 |
| Connecticut, State of .................................. | State Capitol | Hartford | 06106 | 860 | 566-4840 |
| Delaware, State of ...................................... | Legislative Hall | Dover | 19903 | 302 | 744-4101 |
| Florida, State of ......................................... | The Capitol | Tallahassee | 32399 | 850 | 717-9337 |
| Georgia, State of........................................ | State Capitol | Atlanta | 30334 | 404 | 656-1776 |
| Hawaii, State of......................................... | State Capitol | Honolulu | 96813 | 808 | 586-2211 |
| Idaho, State of. | State Capitol | Boise | 83720 | 208 | 334-2100 |
| Illinois, State of......................................... | State House | Springfield | 62706 | 217 | 782-0244 |
| Indiana, State of.......................................... | Statehouse | Indianapolis | 46204 | 317 | 232-4567 |
| Iowa, State of ............................................ | State Capitol | Des Moines | 50319 | 515 | 281-5211 |
| Kansas, State of.. | The Capitol | Topeka | 66612 | 785 | 296-3232 |
| Kentucky, Commonwealth of.. | State Capitol | Frankfort | 40601 | 502 | 564-2611 |
| Louisiana, State of..................................... | State Capitol | Baton Rouge | 70804 | 225 | 342-7015 |
| Maine, State of.......................................... | State House | Augusta | 04333 | 207 | 287-3531 |
| Maryland, State of ...................................... | State House | Annapolis | 21401 | 410 | 974-3901 |
| Massachusetts, Commonwealth of ............... | State House | Boston | 02133 | 617 | 725-4005 |
| Michigan, State of...................................... | State Capitol | Lansing | 48909 | 517 | 373-3400 |
| Minnesota, State of..................................... | State Capitol | St. Paul | 55155 | 651 | 201-3400 |
| Mississippi, State of. | State Capitol | Jackson | 39215 | 601 | 359-3150 |
| Missouri, State of....................................... | State Capitol | Jefferson City | 65101 | 573 | 751-0290 |
| Montana, State of. | State Capitol | Helena | 59620 | 406 | 444-3111 |
| Nebraska, State of . | State Capitol | Lincoln | 68509 | 402 | 471-2244 |
| Nevada, State of...... | State Capitol | Carson City | 89701 | 775 | 684-5670 |
| New Hampshire, State of ............................ | State House | Concord | 03301 | 603 | 271-2121 |
| New Jersey, State of................................... | State House | Trenton | 08625 | 609 | 292-6000 |
| New Mexico, State of.. | State Capitol | Santa Fe | 87501 | 505 | 476-2200 |
| New York, State of.... | State Capitol | Albany | 12224 | 518 | 474-8390 |
| North Carolina, State of.. | State Capitol | Raleigh | 27601 | 919 | 733-5811 |
| North Dakota, State of............................... | State Capitol | Bismarck | 58505 | 701 | 328-2200 |
| Ohio, State of ............................................ | Statehouse | Columbus | 43215 | 614 | 466-3555 |
| Oklahoma, State of. | State Capitol | Oklahoma City | 73105 | 405 | 521-2342 |
| Oregon, State of........................................ | State Capitol | Salem | 97301 | 503 | 378-4582 |
| Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of. | The Capitol | Harrisburg | 17120 | 717 | 787-2500 |
| Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, State of $\qquad$ | State House | Providence | 02903 | 401 | 222-2080 |
| South Carolina, State of............................. | State House | Columbia | 29201 | 803 | 734-2100 |
| South Dakota, State of... | State Capitol | Pierre | 57501 | 605 | 773-3212 |
| Tennessee, State of ... | State Capitol | Nashville | 37243 | 615 | 741-2001 |
| Texas, State of.. | State Capitol | Austin | 78711 | 512 | 463-2000 |
| Utah, State of.. | State Capitol | Salt Lake City | 84114 | 801 | 538-1000 |
| Vermont, State of....................................... | State House | Montpelier | 05609 | 802 | 828-3333 |
| Virginia, Commonwealth of... | State Capitol | Richmond | 23219 | 804 | 786-2211 |
| Washington, State of................ | Legislative Building | Olympia | 98504 | 360 | 902-4111 |
| West Virginia, State of........ | State Capitol | Charleston | 25305 | 304 | 558-2000 |
| Wisconsin, State of .................. | State Capitol | Madison | 53702 | 608 | 266-1212 |
| Wyoming, State of .................................... | State Capitol | Cheyenne | 82002 | 307 | 777-7434 |
| District of Columbia.. | John A. Wilson Building | . | 20004 | 202 | 727-6300 |
| American Samoa, Territory of.................... | Maota Fono Complex | Pago Pago | 96799 | 684 | 633-4116 |
| Guam, Territory of.................... | Congress Building | Hagatna | 96910 | 671 | 472-8931 |
| No. Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of ...... | Capital Hill | Saipan | 96950 | 670 | 664-2280 |
| Puerto Rico, Commonwealth of................... | The Capitol | San Juan | 00902 | 787 | 721-7000 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands, Territory of.................... | Legislature Building | Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas | 00802 | 340 | 774-0001 |

Key:
(a) In some instances the name is not official.
(b) Numbers generally come from an executive branch office, such as
the office of the governor.

Table 10.2
HISTORICAL DATA ON THE STATES

| State or other jurisdiction | Source of state lands | Date organized as territory | Date admitted to Union | Chronological order of admission to Union |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 (1) | 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........... | .................................................................. Became a territory, 1900 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| American Samoa ......... |  |  |  |
| Guam........................... | Ceded by Spain, 1898 | Aug. 1, 1950 |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| No. Mariana Islands....... |  | March 24, 1976 |  | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico .................... | Ceded by Spain, 1898 | ... | July 25, 1952 (n) | $\ldots$ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands ....... | .........................................................Purchased from | nmark, March 31, |  |  |

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.
(1) 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 stailstics

| State or other jurisdiction | Land area |  | Population (a) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { change } \\ & 2002 \text { to } \\ & 2012 \end{aligned}$ | Density per square mile | Rank in nation | Number of Representatives in Congress | Capital | Population (j) | Rank in state | Largest city | Population (j) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Insquare miles (2010) | Rank in nation | Size | Rank in nation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alabama ..................... | 50,645 | 28 | 4,822,023 | 23 | 7.6 | 95.2 | 27 | 7 | Montgomery | 208,182 | 2 | Birmingham | 212,413 (k) |
| Alaska........................ | 570,641 | 1 | 731,449 | 47 | 13.9 | 1.3 | 50 | 1 | Juneau | 32,556 | 3 | Anchorage (d) | 298,610 |
| Arizona...................... | 113,594 | 6 | 6,553,255 | 15 | 21.4 | 57.7 | 33 | 9 | Phoenix | 1,469,471 | 1 | Phoenix | 1,469,471 |
| Arkansas..................... | 52,035 | 27 | 2,949,131 | 32 | 9.0 | 56.7 | 34 | 4 | Little Rock | 195,314 | 1 | Little Rock | 195,314 |
| California .................... | 155,779 | 3 | 38,041,430 | 1 | 9.1 | 244.2 | 11 | 53 | Sacramento | 472,178 | 6 | Los Angeles | 3,819,702 |
| Colorado..................... | 103,642 | 8 | 5,187,582 | 22 | 15.5 | 50.1 | 37 | 7 | Denver | 634,265 (k) | 1 | Denver | 634,265 (k) |
| Connecticut................ | 4,842 | 48 | 3,590,347 | 29 | 3.8 | 741.4 | 4 | 5 | Hartford | 124,867 | 3 | Bridgeport | 145,638 |
| Delaware .................... | 1,949 | 49 | 917,092 | 45 | 13.8 | 470.7 | 6 | 1 | Dover | 36,560 | 2 | Wilmington | 71,305 |
| Florida ....................... | 53,625 | 26 | 19,317,568 | 4 | 15.7 | 360.2 | 8 | 27 | Tallahassee | 182,965 | 7 | Jacksonville | 827,908 |
| Georgia...................... | 57,513 | 21 | 9,919,945 | 8 | 16.6 | 172.5 | 18 | 14 | Atlanta | 432,427 | 1 | Atlanta | 432,427 |
| Hawaii........................ | 6,423 | 47 | 1,392,313 | 40 | 12.3 | 216.8 | 13 | 2 | Honolulu | 390,738 (b) | 1 | Honolulu | 390,738 (b) |
| Idaho.......................... | 82,643 | 11 | 1,595,728 | 39 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 44 | 2 | Boise | 210,145 | 1 | Boise | 210,145 |
| Illinois........................ | 55,519 | 24 | 12,875,255 | 5 | 2.8 | 231.9 | 12 | 18 | Springfield | 117,076 | 6 | Chicago | 2,707,120 |
| Indiana....................... | 35,826 | 38 | 6,537,334 | 16 | 6.2 | 182.5 | 16 | 9 | Indianapolis | 827,609 | 1 | Indianapolis | 827,609 |
| Iowa .......................... | 55,857 | 23 | 3,074,186 | 30 | 4.8 | 55.0 | 36 | 4 | Des Moines | 206,599 | 1 | Des Moines | 206,599 |
| Kansas ........................ | 81,759 | 13 | 2,885,905 | 33 | 6.4 | 35.3 | 40 | 4 | Topeka | 128,188 | 4 | Wichita | 384,445 |
| Kentucky .................... | 39,486 | 37 | 4,380,415 | 26 | 7.1 | 110.9 | 22 | 6 | Frankfort | 25,583 | 14 | Louisville (e) | 602,011 |
| Louisiana.................... | 43,204 | 33 | 4,601,893 | 25 | 2.3 | 106.5 | 23 | 6 | Baton Rouge | 230,139 | 2 | New Orleans | 360,740 |
| Maine......................... | 30,843 | 39 | 1,329,192 | 41 | 2.6 | 43.1 | 38 | 2 | Augusta | 19,103 | 9 | Portland | 66,363 |
| Maryland .................... | 9,707 | 42 | 5,884,563 | 19 | 8.2 | 606.2 | 5 | 8 | Annapolis | 38,880 | 7 | Baltimore | 621,342 (k) |
| Massachusetts ............. | 7,800 | 45 | 6,646,144 | 14 | 3.6 | 852.1 | 3 | 9 | Boston | 625,087 | 1 | Boston | 625,087 |
| Michigan..................... | 56,539 | 22 | 9,883,360 | 9 | -1.3 | 174.8 | 17 | 14 | Lansing | 114,605 | 5 | Detroit | 706,585 |
| Minnesota................... | 79,627 | 14 | 5,379,139 | 21 | 7.2 | 67.6 | 31 | 8 | St. Paul | 288,448 | 2 | Minneapolis | 387,753 |
| Mississippi .................. | 46,923 | 31 | 2,984,926 | 31 | 4.4 | 63.6 | 32 | 4 | Jackson | 140,298 (k) | 1 | Jackson | 140,298 (k) |
| Missouri...................... | 68,742 | 18 | 6,021,988 | 18 | 6.1 | 87.6 | 28 | 8 | Jefferson City | 43,332 | 15 | Kansas City | 463,202 |
| Montana ..................... | 145,546 | 4 | 1,005,141 | 44 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 48 | 1 | Helena | 28,592 | 6 | Billings | 105,636 |
| Nebraska .................... | 76,824 | 15 | 1,855,525 | 37 | 7.4 | 24.2 | 43 | 3 | Lincoln | 262,341 | 2 | Omaha | 415,068 |
| Nevada....................... | 109,781 | 7 | 2,758,931 | 35 | 26.9 | 25.1 | 42 | 4 | Carson City | 54,838 | 6 | Las Vegas | 589,317 |
| New Hampshire ........... | 8,953 | 44 | 1,320,718 | 42 | 4.1 | 147.5 | 21 | 2 | Concord | 42,733 | 3 | Manchester | 109,830 |
| New Jersey .................. | 7,354 | 46 | 8,864,590 | 11 | 3.6 | 1,205.4 | 1 | 12 | Trenton | 84,899 | 10 | Newark | 277,540 |
| New Mexico ................ | 121,298 | 5 | 2,085,538 | 36 | 12.4 | 17.2 | 45 | 3 | Santa Fe | 68,642 | 4 | Albuquerque | 552,804 |
| New York.................... | 47,126 | 30 | 19,570,261 | 3 | 2.3 | 415.3 | 7 | 27 | Albany | 97,660 | 6 | New York City | 8,244,910 |
| North Carolina............. | 48,618 | 29 | 9,752,073 | 10 | 17.1 | 200.6 | 15 | 13 | Raleigh | 416,468 | 2 | Charlotte | 751,087 |
| North Dakota.............. | 69,001 | 17 | 699,628 | 48 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 47 | 1 | Bismarck | 62,665 | 2 | Fargo | 107,349 |
| Ohio........................... | 40,861 | 35 | 11,544,225 | 7 | 1.2 | 282.5 | 10 | 16 | Columbus | 797,434 | 1 | Columbus | 797,434 |
| Oklahoma................... | 68,595 | 19 | 3,814,820 | 28 | 9.3 | 55.6 | 35 | 5 | Oklahoma City | 591,967 | 1 | Oklahoma City | 591,967 |
| Oregon....................... | 95,988 | 10 | 3,899,353 | 27 | 11.0 | 40.6 | 39 | 5 | Salem | 156,244 | 3 | Portland | 593,820 |
| Pennsylvania ............... | 44,743 | 32 | 12,763,536 | 6 | 3.5 | 285.3 | 9 | 18 | Harrisburg | 49,673 | 15 | Philadelphia (f) | 1,536,471 |
| Rhode Island.............. | 1,034 | 50 | 1,050,292 | 43 | -1.5 | 1,015.9 | 2 | 2 | Providence | 178,053 | 1 | Providence | 178,053 |
| South Carolina............. | 30,061 | 40 | 4,723,723 | 24 | 15.0 | 157.1 | 19 | 7 | Columbia | 130,591 | 1 | Columbia | 130,591 |

[^104]STATE STATISTICS - Continued

| State or other jurisdiction | Land area |  | Population (a) |  | Percentage change 2002 to 2012 | Density per square mile | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rank in } \\ & \text { nation } \end{aligned}$ | Number of Representatives in Congress | Capital | Population (j) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rank in } \\ & \text { state } \end{aligned}$ | Largest city | Population (j) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Insquare } \\ & \text { miles (2010) } \end{aligned}$ | Rank in nation | Size | Rank in nation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota ............. | 75,811 | 16 | 833,354 | 46 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 46 | 1 | Pierre | 13,860 | 8 | Sioux Falls | 156,592 |
| Tennessee .................. | 41,235 | 34 | 6,456,243 | 17 | 11.4 | 156.6 | 20 | 9 | Nashville (g) | 609,644 | 2 | Memphis | 652,050 |
| Texas ........................ | 261,232 | 2 | 26,059,203 | 2 | 20.1 | 99.8 | 26 | 36 | Austin | 820,611 | 4 | Houston | 2,145,146 |
| Utah........................... | 82,170 | 12 | 2,855,287 | 34 | 22.8 | 34.7 | 41 | 4 | Salt Lake City | 189,899 | 1 | Salt Lake City | 189,899 |
| Vermont..................... | 9,217 | 43 | 626,011 | 49 | 1.7 | 67.9 | 30 | 1 | Montpelier | 7,868 | 15 | Burlington | 42,645 |
| Virginia | 39,490 | 36 | 8,185,867 | 12 | 12.3 | 207.3 | 14 | 11 | Richmond | 210,309 (a) | 4 | Virginia Beach | 447,021 |
| Washington................. | 66,456 | 20 | 6,897,012 | 13 | 14.0 | 103.8 | 25 | 10 | Olympia | 47,266 | 18 | Seattle | 620,778 |
| West Virginia............... | 24,038 | 41 | 1,855,413 | 38 | 2.8 | 77.2 | 29 | 3 | Charleston | 122,689 | 1 | Charleston | 122,689 |
| Wisconsin ................... | 54,158 | 25 | 5,726,398 | 20 | 5.2 | 105.7 | 24 | 8 | Madison | 236,901 | 2 | Milwaukee | 597,867 |
| Wyoming ..................... | 97,093 | 9 | 576,412 | 50 | 15.3 | 5.9 | 49 | 1 | Cheyenne | 60,096 | 1 | Cheyenne | 60,096 |
| Dist. of Columbia ........ | 61 | $\ldots$ | 632,323 | $\ldots$ | 10.3 | 10,366.0 | $\ldots$ | 1 (h) | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| American Samoa <br> (2010) | 77 | $\ldots$ | 55,519 | $\ldots$ | -3.1 (c) | 721.0 | $\ldots$ | 1 (h) | Pago Pago | 3,656 (b) | 3 | Tafuna | 9,756 (k) |
| Guam (2010) .............. | 210 | $\cdots$ | 159,358 | $\cdots$ | 2.9 (c) | 758.8 | $\ldots$ | 1 (h) | Hagatna (d) | 1,051 (b) | 13 | Dededo (d) | 44,943 |
| No. Mariana Islands (2010) $\qquad$ | 179 | $\ldots$ | 53,833 | $\ldots$ | -22.2 (c) | 300.7 | ... | 1 (h) | Saipan (d) | 48,220 (b) | 1 | Saipan (d) | 48,220 (b) |
| Puerto Rico................ | 3,424 | $\ldots$ | 3,667,084 | $\ldots$ | -4.1 | 1,071.0 | $\ldots$ | 1 (i) | San Juan | 389,714 | 1 | San Juan | 389,714 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands (2010). | 134 | $\ldots$ | 106,405 | $\ldots$ | -2.0 (c) | 794.1 | $\ldots$ | 1 (h) | Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas | 18,481 (b) | 1 | Charlotte Amalie, St.Thomas | 18,481 (b) |

(e) This city is part of a consolidated city-county government and is coextensive with Jefferson County. (g) This city is part of a consolidated city-county government and is coextensive with Davidson County.

(i) Represented by one non-voting House Resident Commissioner.
(j) 2011 Census Bureau counts.
(k) 2012 Census Bureau counts.

[^105]Table 10.4
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME, AND POPULATION, BY STATE AND REGION, 2011-2012

| 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 2011-12 | Rank of percent change 2011-12 | $2011 r$ | 2012p | Percent change 2011-12 | Rank of percent change 2011-12 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { of } & \\ t & \\ e & \\ 2 & 2011 r\end{array}$ | 2012p | Percent change <br> 2011-12 | Rank of percent change 2011-12 |
|  | $2011 r$ | 2012p | $2011 r$ | 2012p | $2011 r$ | 2012p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States ......... | \$41,560 | \$42,693 | -- | -- | 100 | 100 | 2.7 | -- | \$12,949,905 | \$13,401,869 | 3.5 | -- 3 | 311,591,917 | 313,914,040 | 0.7 | -- |
| Alabama................ | 34,880 | 35,625 | 42 | 42 | 84 | 83 | 2.1 | 41 | 167,518 | 171,783 | 2.5 | 43 | 4,803 | 4,822 | 0.4 | 32 |
| Alaska................... | 45,665 | 46,778 | 10 | 10 | 110 | 110 | 2.4 | 34 | 33,003 | 34,216 | 3.7 | 17 | 723 | 731 | 1.2 | 9 |
| Arizona.................. | 35,062 | 35,979 | 41 | 41 | 84 | 84 | 2.6 | 26 | 227,287 | 235,781 | 3.7 | 15 | 6,483 | 6,553 | 1.1 | 13 |
| Arkansas................ | 33,740 | 34,723 | 45 | 45 | 81 | 81 | 2.9 | 20 | 99,127 | 102,403 | 3.3 | 26 | 2,938 | 2,949 | 0.4 | 34 |
| California ............... | 43,647 | 44,980 | 17 | 15 | 105 | 105 | 3.1 | 18 | 1,645,138 | 1,711,110 | 4.0 | 9 | 37,692 | 38,041 | 0.9 | 19 |
| Colorado................. | 44,053 | 45,135 | 13 | 13 | 106 | 106 | 2.5 | 33 | 225,411 | 234,142 | 3.9 | 11 | 5,117 | 5,188 | 1.4 | 4 |
| Connecticut............ | 57,902 | 58,908 | 1 | 1 | 139 | 138 | 1.7 | 45 | 207,329 | 211,500 | 2.0 | 49 | 3,581 | 3,590 | 0.3 | 36 |
| Delaware ................ | 41,449 | 41,940 | 22 | 23 | 100 | 98 | 1.2 | 48 | 37,600 | 38,463 | 2.3 | 48 | 907 | 917 | 1.1 | 12 |
| Florida .................. | 39,636 | 40,344 | 26 | 27 | 95 | 94 | 1.8 | 44 | 755,358 | 779,339 | 3.2 | 31 | 19,058 | 19,318 | 1.4 | 5 |
| Georgia................. | 35,979 | 36,869 | 39 | 40 | 87 | 86 | 2.5 | 32 | 353,142 | 365,740 | 3.6 | 21 | 9,815 | 9,920 | 1.1 | 14 |
| Hawaii................... | 42,925 | 44,024 | 18 | 17 | 103 | 103 | 2.6 | 29 | 59,014 | 61,295 | 3.9 | 12 | 1,375 | 1,392 | 1.3 | 8 |
| Idaho.................... | 32,881 | 33,749 | 49 | 49 | 79 | 79 | 2.6 | 24 | 52,116 | 53,854 | 3.3 | 25 | 1,585 | 1,596 | 0.7 | 25 |
| Illinois.................... | 43,721 | 44,815 | 16 | 16 | 105 | 105 | 2.5 | 31 | 562,663 | 577,009 | 2.5 | 42 | 12,869 | 12,875 | 0.0 | 46 |
| Indiana.................. | 35,689 | 36,902 | 40 | 39 | 86 | 86 | 3.4 | 9 | 232,586 | 241,243 | 3.7 | 16 | 6,517 | 6,537 | 0.3 | 35 |
| Iowa ....................... | 41,156 | 42,126 | 23 | 22 | 99 | 99 | 2.4 | 36 | 126,032 | 129,503 | 2.8 | 40 | 3,062 | 3,074 | 0.4 | 33 |
| Kansas .................. | 40,883 | 41,835 | 24 | 24 | 98 | 98 | 2.3 | 37 | 117,386 | 120,732 | 2.9 | 36 | 2,871 | 2,886 | 0.5 | 30 |
| Kentucky ................ | 33,989 | 35,041 | 44 | 44 | 82 | 82 | 3.1 | 16 | 148,510 | 153,495 | 3.4 | 23 | 4,369 | 4,380 | 0.3 | 38 |
| Louisiana............... | 38,549 | 39,413 | 28 | 29 | 93 | 92 | 2.2 | 40 | 176,356 | 181,373 | 2.8 | 37 | 4,575 | 4,602 | 0.6 | 28 |
| Maine.................... | 38,299 | 39,481 | 29 | 28 | 92 | 92 | 3.1 | 17 | 50,869 | 52,478 | 3.2 | 32 | 1,328 | 1,329 | 0.1 | 44 |
| Maryland ............... | 50,656 | 51,971 | 5 | 5 | 122 | 122 | 2.6 | 27 | 295,236 | 305,827 | 3.6 | 19 | 5,828 | 5,885 | 1.0 | 17 |
| Massachusetts ......... | 53,471 | 54,687 | 2 | 2 | 129 | 128 | 2.3 | 39 | 352,243 | 363,459 | 3.2 | 30 | 6,588 | 6,646 | 0.9 | 20 |
| Michigan................ | 36,264 | 37,497 | 36 | 35 | 87 | 88 | 3.4 | 8 | 358,152 | 370,599 | 3.5 | 22 | 9,876 | 9,883 | 0.1 | 45 |
| Minnesota.............. | 44,560 | 46,227 | 11 | 11 | 107 | 108 | 3.7 | 4 | 238,166 | 248,663 | 4.4 | 6 | 5,345 | 5,379 | 0.6 | 26 |
| Mississippi ............... | 32,000 | 33,073 | 50 | 50 | 77 | 77 | 3.4 | 11 | 95,313 | 98,722 | 3.6 | 20 | 2,979 | 2,985 | 0.2 | 39 |
| Missouri................. | 37,969 | 39,049 | 30 | 31 | 91 | 91 | 2.8 | 21 | 228,218 | 235,154 | 3.0 | 34 | 6,011 | 6,022 | 0.2 | 41 |
| Montana ................. | 36,016 | 37,370 | 38 | 36 | 87 | 88 | 3.8 | 3 | 35,952 | 37,562 | 4.5 | 5 | 998 | 1,005 | 0.7 | 24 |
| Nebraska ............... | 42,450 | 43,143 | 19 | 20 | 102 | 101 | 1.6 | 46 | 78,220 | 80,052 | 2.3 | 47 | 1,843 | 1,856 | 0.7 | 23 |
| Nevada................. | 36,964 | 37,361 | 34 | 37 | 89 | 88 | 1.1 | 49 | 100,665 | 103,076 | 2.4 | 46 | 2,723 | 2,759 | 1.3 |  |
| New Hampshire ...... | 45,881 | 47,058 | 9 | 9 | 110 | 110 | 2.6 | 28 | 60,481 | 62,150 | 2.8 | 39 | 1,318 | 1,321 | 0.2 | 40 |
| New Jersey .............. | 52,430 | 53,628 | 3 | 3 | 126 | 126 | 2.3 | 38 | 462,495 | 475,393 | 2.8 | 38 | 8,821 | 8,865 | 0.5 | 31 |
| New Mexico ........... | 34,133 | 35,079 | 43 | 43 | 82 | 82 | 2.8 | 23 | 71,073 | 73,159 | 2.9 | 35 | 2,082 | 2,086 | 0.2 | 43 |
| New York............... | 51,126 | 52,095 | 4 | 4 | 123 | 122 | 1.9 | 43 | 995,185 | 1,019,514 | 2.4 | 45 | 19,465 | 19,570 | 0.5 | 29 |
| North Carolina........ | 36,028 | 37,049 | 37 | 38 | 87 | 87 | 2.8 | 22 | 347,905 | 361,301 | 3.9 | 13 | 9,656 | 9,752 | 1.0 | 15 |
| North Dakota......... | 47,236 | 51,893 | 7 | 6 | 114 | 122 | 9.9 | 1 | 32,306 | 36,306 | 12.4 | 1 | 684 | 700 | 2.3 | 1 |
| Ohio..................... | 37,836 | 39,289 | 31 | 30 | 91 | 92 | 3.8 | 2 | 436,818 | 453,556 | 3.8 | 14 | 11,545 | 11,544 | -0.0 | 48 |
| Oklahoma.............. | 37,679 | 39,006 | 32 | 32 | 91 | 91 | 3.5 | 5 | 142,862 | 148,799 | 4.2 | 7 | 3,792 | 3,815 | 0.6 | 27 |
| Oregon.................. | 37,527 | 38,786 | 33 | 33 | 90 | 91 | 3.4 | 10 | 145,300 | 151,241 | 4.1 | 8 | 3,872 | 3,899 | 0.7 | 22 |
| Pennsylvania ........... | 42,291 | 43,616 | 20 | 19 | 102 | 102 | 3.1 | 15 | 538,909 | 556,692 | 3.3 | 27 | 12,743 | 12,764 | 0.2 | 42 |
| Rhode Island.......... | 43,875 | 44,990 | 15 | 14 | 106 | 105 | 2.5 | 30 | 46,125 | 47,253 | 2.4 | 44 | 1,051 | 1,050 | -0.1 | 50 |
| South Carolina........ | 33,388 | 34,266 | 48 | 48 | 80 | 80 | 2.6 | 25 | 156,231 | 161,864 | 3.6 | 18 | 4,679 | 4,724 | 1.0 | 18 |

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME, AND POPULATION, BY STATE AND REGION, 2011-2012—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 2011-12 | Rank of percent change 2011-12 | $2011 r$ | 2012p | Percent change 2011-12 | Rank of percent change 2011-12 | $2011 r$ | 2012p | Percent change 2011-12 | Rank of percent change 2011-12 |
|  | $2011 r$ | 2012p | 2011r | 2012p | $2011 r$ | 2012p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Dakota......... | 44,217 | 43,659 | 12 | 18 | 106 | 102 | -1.3 | 50 | 36,439 | 36,384 | -0.2 | 50 | 824 | 833 | 1.1 | 10 |
| Tennessee .............. | 36,567 | 37,678 | 35 | 34 | 88 | 88 | 3.0 | 19 | 234,154 | 243,257 | 3.9 | 10 | 6,403 | 6,456 | 0.8 | 21 |
| Texas.................... | 40,147 | 41,471 | 25 | 25 | 97 | 97 | 3.3 | 12 | 1,030,750 | 1,080,710 | 4.8 | 2 | 25,675 | 26,059 | 1.5 | 2 |
| Utah..................... | 33,509 | 34,601 | 46 | 46 | 81 | 81 | 3.3 | 13 | 94,401 | 98,797 | 4.7 | 3 | 2,817 | 2,855 | 1.4 | 6 |
| Vermont................ | 41,572 | 42,994 | 21 | 21 | 100 | 101 | 3.4 | 7 | 26,042 | 26,915 | 3.4 | 24 | 626 | 626 | -0.1 | 49 |
| Virginia.................. | 46,107 | 47,082 | 8 | 8 | 111 | 110 | 2.1 | 42 | 373,312 | 385,404 | 3.2 | 28 | 8,097 | 8,186 | 1.1 | 11 |
| Washington............. | 43,878 | 45,413 | 14 | 12 | 106 | 106 | 3.5 | 6 | 299,685 | 313,212 | 4.5 | 4 | 6,830 | 6,897 | 1.0 | 16 |
| West Virginia.......... | 33,403 | 34,477 | 47 | 47 | 80 | 81 | 3.2 | 14 | 61,976 | 63,969 | 3.2 | 29 | 1,855 | 1,855 | 0.0 | 47 |
| Wisconsin ................ | 39,575 | 40,537 | 27 | 26 | 95 | 95 | 2.4 | 35 | 226,042 | 232,129 | 2.7 | 41 | 5,712 | 5,726 | 0.3 | 37 |
| Wyoming ............... | 47,898 | 48,670 | 6 | 7 | 115 | 114 | 1.6 | 47 | 27,214 | 28,054 | 3.1 | 33 | 568 | 576 | 1.5 | 3 |
| Dist. of Columbia ... | 73,783 | 74,710 | -- | -- | 178 | 175 | 1.3 | -- | 45,598 | 47,241 | 3.6 | -- | 618 | 632 | 2.3 | -- |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, released March 27, 2013.
Key:

## Alabama



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .
Legislature
President of the Senate ............................................... Lt. Gov. Kay Ivey President Pro Tem of the Senate............................................Del Marsh Secretary of the Senate ................................................D. Patrick Harris

Speaker of the House......................................................Mike Hubbard
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ........................................ Victor Gaston
Clerk of the House ............................................................ Jeff Woodard
2013 Regular Session.............................................................................................................. 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts.......
. .35
Number of Representative Districts .................................................. 105

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ..................................................................... Robert J. Bentley
Lieutenant Governor ................................................................Kay Ivey
Secretary of State........................................................... Beth Chapman

Attorney General .......................................................... Luther Strange
Treasurer...................... Young Boozer
Auditor .......................................................................... Young Boozer
State Comptroller ..........................................Tom White (Comptroller)
Governor's Present Term.
1/2011-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch......................... 7
Number of Members in the Cabinet ................................................... 25

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.
Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.
Charles R. Malone
Number of Supreme Court Judges .... 9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges............................... 10
Number of U.S. Court Districts. .33
U.S. Circuit Court. 11th Circuit

## Alaska



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court................................................................Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.................................................Dana Fabe
Number of Supreme Court Judges ........................................................ 5

Number of U.S. Court Districts ................................................................ 11
U.S. Circuit Court....................................................................9th Circuit

## Arizona



| STATISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Land Area (square miles). |  |
| Rank in Nation. |  |
| Population. |  |
| Rank in Nation |  |
| Density per square mile ...................................................... 57.7 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Rank in State..................................................................... 1 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Number of Representatives in Congress ......................................... 9 |  |
| Number of 2012 Electoral Votes. $\qquad$ <br> Number of County Governments. $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Number of Municipal Governments ......................................... 90 |  |
| Number of School Districts ............................................... 239 |  |
|  |  |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court. Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice................................................................ White Berch
Number of Supreme Court Judges ... .5

Number of U.S. Court Districts............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court
.9th Circuit

## Arkansas



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ............................................................................ Mike Beebe
Lieutenant Governor ..............................................................Mark Darr
Secretary of State...............................................................Mark Martin
Attorney General ........................................................ Dustin McDaniel
Treasurer............................................................... Charles A. Robinson
Auditor........................................................................... Charlie Daniels
State Comptroller .............................................................Richard Weiss
(Director, Department of Finance \& Administration)
Governor's Present Term................................................ 1/2007-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch......................... 7
Number of Members in the Cabinet ................................................... 47

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.................................................................Supreme Court

Number of Supreme Court Judges .......................................................... 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.............................. 12
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................. 22
U.S. Circuit Court.................................................................... 8 th Circuit

## California

| Nick | The Golden State |
| :---: | :---: |
| Motto | Eureka (I Have Found It) |
| Flower | California Poppy |
| Bird. | .California Valley Quail |
| Tree. | .. California Redwood |
| Song. | I Love You, California |
| Entered the Union. | .........September 9,1850 |
| Capita | .Sacramento |

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)............................................................155,779
Rank in Nation....................................................................................... 3
Population...............................................................................38,041,430
Rank in Nation....................................................................................... 1
Density per square mile ................................................................... 244.2
Capital City..........................................................................Sacramento
Population....................................................................................472,178
Rank in State ............................................................................................... 6
Largest City ..........................................................................Los Angeles
Population.........................................................................................3,819,702
Number of Representatives in Congress ............................................. 53
Number of 2012 Electoral Votes.......................................................... 55
Number of Geographic Counties......................................................... 58
Number of County Governments ........................................................ 57
Number of Consolidated Governments................................................ 1
Number of Municipal Governments ................................................... 478
Number of School Districts .............................................................1,044
Number of Special Districts ............................................................2,765

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .................................................................... Legislature
President of the Senate ....................................Lt. Gov. Gavin Newsom
President Pro Tem of the Senate................................ Darrell Steinberg
Secretary of the Senate ...............................................Gregory Schmidt
Speaker of the House $\qquad$ .John A. Perez
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ................. (Speaker or Ne Assembly (Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly)
Clerk of the House $\qquad$ E. Dotson Wilson (Chief)

2013 Regular Session. $\qquad$
Number of Senatorial Districts40
Number of Representative Districts .....  80

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ..............................................................Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Lieutenant Governor ..........................................................Gavin Newsom
Secretary of State.............................................................Debra Bowen

Attorney General ..............................................................Kamala Harris
Treasurer $\qquad$ Bill Lockyer
Auditor. .................. $\qquad$ John Chiang (Controller)

Governor's Present Term
1/2011-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.
Number of Members in the Cabinet11

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court r.......................
.Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.
Tani Cantil-Sakauye
Number of Supreme Court Judges
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ............................... 105
Number of U.S. Court Districts .. 44
U.S. Circuit Court. 9th Circuit

## Colorado

| Nickname........................................................ The Centennial State |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Flower ..................................................Rocky Mountain Columbine |  |
|  | ird Lark B |
| ee............................................................................. Blue Spruce |  |
| Song....................................................Where the Columbines Grow |  |
| Entered the Union..................................................... August 1,1876 |  |
| Capital............................................................................... Denver |  |
| STATISTICSLand Area (square miles)........................................................103,642 |  |
|  |  |
| Rank in Nation.... |  |
| Population............................................................................5,187,582 |  |
|  | Ra |
| Density per square mile ............................................................50.1 |  |
| Capital City........................................................................ Denver |  |
| Population..........................................................................634,265 |  |
|  |  |
| Largest City ....................................................................... Denver |  |
| Population...........................................................................634,265 |  |
| Number of Representatives in Congress ............................................ 7Number of 2012 Electoral Votes............................. 9 |  |
|  | Number of 2012 Electoral Votes |
| Number of Geographic Counties.................................................. 64 |  |
| Number of County Governments ................................................... 62 |  |
| Number of Consolidated Governments.......................................... 2 |  |
| Number of Municipal Governments ............................................. 270 |  |
| Number of School Districts ........................................................ 180 |  |
|  | Number of Special Districts .....................................................1,9 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly
President of the Senate ........................................................ John Morse
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....................................Lucia Guzman
Secretary of the Senate ................................................ Cindy Markwell
Speaker of the House ..................................................Mark Ferrandino
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ............................................ Claire Levy
Clerk of the House ............................................Marilyn Eddins (Chief)
2013 Regular Session.................................................Jan. 9-May 8, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ........................................................... 35
Number of Representative Districts ...................................................... 65

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice..................................... Michael L. Bender
Number of Supreme Court Judges ... 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ............................... 22
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court..................................................................10th Circuit

## Connecticut



## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)...........................................................4,842
Rank in Nation............................................................................. 48
Population...........................................................................590,347
Rank in Nation................................................................................... 29
Density per square mile .................................................................71.4
Capital City................................................................................Hartford
Population....................................................................................8467

Largest City ............................................................................ Bridgeport
Population.................................................................................145,638
Number of Representatives in Congress .......................................... 5
Number of 2012 Electoral Votes...................................................... 7
Number of Geographic Counties...................................................... 8
Number of Municipal Governments ................................................ 30
Number of School Districts .......................................................... 17
Number of Special Districts ....................................................... 453

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.
General Assembly
President of the Senate ...................................Lt. Gov. Nancy Wyman President Pro Tem of the Senate...........................Donald E. Williams

Speaker of the House....................................................Brendan Sharkey Speaker Pro Tem of the House ................Jeffrey Berger, Bob Godfrey, Linda Orange, Elizabeth Ritter, Kevin Ryan, Peggy Sayers (Deputy Speakers of the House)
Clerk of the House Martin Dunleavy

2013 Regular Session Jan. 9-June 5, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts
Number of Representative Districts 151

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| Gove | Dan Malloy |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lieutenant Governor | Nancy Wyman |
| Secretary of Stat | Denise W. Merrill |
| Attorney General | George C. Jeps |
| Treasurer | Denise L. Nappier |
| Auditor........ | d Robert M. Ward |
| tate Compt | bo (Comptroller) |

Governor's Present Term.
1/2011-1/2015
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
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ................................. 9
Number of U.S. Court Districts............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court.

2nd Circuit

## Delaware



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body
General Assembly
President of the Senate .........................................................................................................................................................
President Pro Tem of the
Speaker of the House ...................................................... Peter Schwartzkopf2013 Regular Session.Jan. 8-June 30, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ..... 21
Number of Representative Districts ..... 41
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
Lieutenant Governor ..................................................... Matthew Denn
Secretary of State.
Jeffrey Bullock
Treasurer Chip Flowers Jr
Auditor. R. Thomas Wagner State Comptroller .................... Thomas J. Cook (Secretary of Finance)
Governor's Present Term ..... 1/2009-1/2017
Number of Members in the Cabinet ..... 16
JUDICIAL BRANCHSupreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice. ..... Myron T. Steele
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....  .5
Number of U.S. Court Districts
.3rd Circuit

## Florida

## Georgia

| Nickn | The Sunshine State |
| :---: | :---: |
| Motto | ... In God We Trust |
| Flower | . Orange Blossom |
| Bird | . Mockingbird |
| Tree | Sabal Palmetto Palm |
| Song. | (Old Folks at Home) |
| Entered the Union. | ....... March 3, 1845 |
| Capital | Tallahassee |

## STATISTICS



| LEGISLATIVE BRANCH |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Legislative Body | Legislatur |
| President of the | nate ................................................... Don Gaetz |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate...................................................................... Richter |  |
| Secretary of the Senate ...............................................Debbie Brown |  |
| Speaker of the House ............................................ Will Weatherford |  |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House ...........................................Marti Coley |  |
| Clerk of the Hous | se ...........................................................Bob Ward |

2013 Regular Session............................................March 5-May 2, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................ 40
Number of Representative Districts ..........................................................................................

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.
Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.. Ricky Polston
Number of Supreme Court Judges 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....  61
Number of U.S. Court Districts.
.11th Circuit

| 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) .............................................................57,513 |
| Rank in Nation............................................................................ 21 |
| Population............................................................................9,919,945 |
| Rank in Nation............................................................................. 8 |
| Density per square mile ...........................................................172.5 |
| Capital City........................................................................ Atlanta |
| Population...........................................................................432,427 |
| Rank in State............................................................................... 1 |
| Largest City ........................................................................ Atlanta |
| Population..........................................................................432,427 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress ....................................... 14 |
| Number of 2012 Electoral Votes ................................................... 16 |
| Number of Geographic Counties................................................. 159 |
| Number of County Governments................................................ 154 |
| Number of Consolidated Governments.......................................... 5 |
| Number of Municipal Governments ............................................ 535 |
| Number of School Districts ........................................................ 180 |
| Number of Special Districts ....................................................... 570 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly
President of the Senate .......................................................................................... Cavid Shafer
President Pro Tem of the Senate.........

|  |
| :---: |

Speaker of the House ..................................................... David Ralston
Speaker Pro Tem of the House
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ............................................................. Jones
Clerk of the House ..................................................Robert E. Rivers Jr.

2013 Regular Session....................................... Jan. 14-early April 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ........................................................... 56
Number of Representative Districts ..........................................................................................

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## Hawaii

| Nickname.................................................................... The Aloha State |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Motto. $\qquad$ Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono (The Life of the Land Is Perpetuated in Righteousness) |  |
|  |  |
| Flower | Native Yellow Hibiscus |
|  |  |
| Tree...........................................................Kukue Tree (Candlenut) |  |
| Song..........................................................................Hawaii Pond |  |
| Entered the Union...................................................... August 21, 1959 |  |
| Capita | Honolulu |

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ...............................................................6,423
Rank in Nation..................................................................................... 47
Population.................................................................................1,392,313
Rank in Nation...................................................................................... 40
Density per square mile ..................................................................216.8
Capital City...............................................................................Honolulu
Population.....................................................................................390,738
Rank in State.......................................................................................... 1
Largest City ..............................................................................Honolulu
Population.....................................................................................390,738
Number of Representatives in Congress .............................................. 2
Number of 2012 Electoral Votes............................................................ 4
Number of Geographic Counties........................................................... 4
Number of County Governments.......................................................... 3
Number of Consolidated Governments................................................. 1
Number of Municipal Governments ..................................................... 1
Number of Special Districts ................................................................. 15

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ................................................................... Legislature
President of the Senate $\qquad$ Donna Mercado Kim
President Pro Tem of the Senate Ronald Kouchi (Vice President of the Senate)

Speaker of the House .........................................................Joseph Souki
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ...............................................John Mizuno (Vice Speaker of the House) Clerk of the House ...........................................Brian Takashita (Chief)

2013 Regular Session. Jan. 16-late April 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts. .................................... 25
Number of Representative Districts

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ....................................................................Neil Abercrombie
Lieutenant Governor ................................................................................................................... Tsutsui

Attorney General ................................................................David Louie
Treasurer................................. Kalbert Young (State Budget Director)
Auditor..................................................................Jan Yamane (Acting)
State Comptroller ...........................................Dean Seki (Comptroller)
Governor's Present Term
12/2010-12/2014
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch
......................... 2
Number of Members in the Cabinet .................................................... 22

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.
(..................................................Supreme Cour Supreme Court Chief Justice Mark E. Recktenwald
Number of Supreme Court Judges .. 5

Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ................................ 6
Number of U.S. Court Districts .. 11
U.S. Circuit Court .9th Circuit

## Idaho



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................................Legislature


## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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| :---: |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Governor's Present Term ..... 1/2007-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch. .....  7
Number of Members in the Cabinet ..... 43
JUDICIAL BRANCHHighest Court.......................................................................................................... S. Burdick
Supreme Court Chief Justice.........
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....  5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges. .....  4
Number of U.S. Court Districts9th Circuit

## Illinois

| Nick | 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) ........................................................................55,519
Rank in Nation................................................................................................. 24
Population...............................................................................12,875,255
Rank in Nation...................................................................................... 5
Density per square mile ....................................................................231.9
Capital City............................................................................Springfield
Population................................................................................................... 117,076
Rank in State.......................................................................................... 6
Largest City ................................................................................. Chicago
Population..........................................................................................2,707,120
Number of Representatives in Congress ................................................. 18
Number of 2012 Electoral Votes........................................................... 20
Number of County Governments.................................................................................... 102
Number of Municipal Governments ...............................................1,299
Number of School Districts ................................................................ 912


## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly

| President of the Senate ............................................. John J. Cullerton |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate...................................Don H |  |
| Secretary of the Senate | Jillayne Rock |
| Speaker of the House | hael J. Madigan |
| lerk of the House | Timothy Mape |

2013 Regular Session...............................................Jan. 9-May 31, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................. 59
Number of Representative Districts ................................................. 118

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court. Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....................................Thomas L. Kilbride
Number of Supreme Court Judges .... 7

Number of U.S. Court Districts............................................................... 33
U.S. Circuit Court.
.7th Circuit

## Indiana

| Nickname........................................................................................................................ Hoosier StateMotto |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Flower ..................................................................................Peony |
|  | Bird................................................................................. Cardinal |
|  |  |
| Song......................................On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away |  |
| Entered the Union...............................................December 11,1816 |  |
| Capital........................................................................Indianapolis |  |
|  | STATISTICS |
|  | Land Area (square miles) .............................................................35,826 |
|  | Rank in Nation........................................................................... 38 |
|  | Population.......................................................................6,537,334 |
|  | Rank in Nation............................................................................ 16 |
|  | Density per square mile ...........................................................182.5 |
|  | Capital City..................................................................Indianapolis |
|  | Population...........................................................................827,609 |
|  | Rank in State |
|  | Largest City .................................................................Indianapolis |
|  | Population...........................................................................827,609 |
|  | Number of Representatives in Congress ......................................... 9 |
|  | Number of 2012 Electoral Votes ................................................... 11 |
|  | Number of Geographic Counties.................................................. 92 |
|  | Number of County Governments................................................... 91 |
| Number of Consolidated Governments.......................................... 1 |  |
|  | Number of Municipal Governments ........................................... 567 |
|  | Number of School Districts ......................................................... 293 |
|  | Number of Special Districts .....................................................1,272 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly
President of the Senate ............................................................................. Cond C. Long
President Pro Tem of the Senate..........
Secretary of the Senate .............................................................................. Mertz

Speaker of the House .................................................... Brian C. Bosma
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .........................................P. Eric Turner
Clerk of the House .....................................................M. Carolyn Spotts
2013 Regular Session............................................. Jan. 7-April 29, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................ 50
Number of Representative Districts .................................................. 100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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|  |  |
|  |  |

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice. . Brent E. Dickson
Number of Supreme Court Judges .. 5

Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ............................... 15
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................. 22
U.S. Circuit Court.
.7th Circuit

Iowa Kansas

| Nickname..........................................................The Hawkeye State |
| :---: |
| Motto.......... Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain |
| Flower ............................................................................ Wild Ro |
| Bird.....................................................................Eastern Goldfin |
| Tree. |
| Song....................................................................... The Song of Io |
| Entered the Union..............................................December 28, 1 |
|  |

## STATISTICS

| Land Area (square miles) | .55,857 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rank in Nation. | 23 |
| Population | 3,074,186 |
| Rank in Nation | . 30 |
| Density per square mile | 55.0 |
| Capital City. | Des Moines |
| Population.. | 206,599 |
| Rank in State |  |
| Largest City. | Des Moines |
| Population. | 206,599 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress. |  |
| Number of 2012 Electoral Votes. |  |
| Number of County Governments... | . 99 |
| Number of Municipal Governments | . 947 |
| Number of School Districts. | . 380 |
| Number of Special Districts | . 528 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly

| President of the Senate ................................................. Pam Jochu |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| President Pro Tem | Steve Sod |
| Secretary of the Senate .............................................................ichael E. Marshall |  |
| Speaker of the House................................................. Kraig Paul |  |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..................................... Steven Olson |  |
| Clerk of the House ..........................................Carmine Boal (Chief) |  |
| 2013 Regular Session................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 14 -May 3, 2013 |  |
| Number of Senatorial |  |
|  |  |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ........................................................................ Terry Branstad
Lieutenant Governor ........................................................Kim Reynolds
Secretary of State................................................................ Matt Schultz
Attorney General .............................................................Thomas Miller
Treasurer................................................................... Michael Fitzgerald
Auditor............................................................................Mary Mosiman

State Comptroller ...................................................Calvin McKelvogue
(Chief Operating Officer)
Governor's Present Term
1/2011-1/2015
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. Mark S. Cady
Number of Supreme Court Judges
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ................................ 9
Number of U.S. Court Districts. ..... 22
U.S. Circuit Court.
.8th Circuit


## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| Governor | Sam Brownback |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lieutenant Governor | Jeff Colyer |
| Secretary of State. | Kris Kobach |
| Attorney General | Derek Schmidt |
| Treasurer | Ron Estes |
| Auditor. | Scott Frank |
| State Comptroller | Martin Eckha |

Governor's Present Term................................................ 1/2011-1/2015
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............................................Lawton R. Nuss
Number of Supreme Court Judges .. .7

Number of U.S. Court Districts............................................................ 11
U.S. Circuit Court..................................................................10th Circuit

## Kentucky

## Louisiana

| Nickname.................................................................................................................. Pelican StateMotto |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Flower ............................................................................. Magnolia |
|  | Bird.............................................................Eastern Brown Pelican |
|  | Tree............................................................................Bald Cypress |
| Song............................Give Me Louisiana and You Are My Sunshine |  |
|  | Entered the Union..................................................... April 30, 1812 |
| Capital...................................................................... Baton Rouge |  |
|  | STATISTICS |
|  | Land Area (square miles) ......................................................43,204 |
|  | Rank in Nation........................................................................... 33 |
|  | Population.......................................................................4,601,893 |
|  | Rank in Nation............................................................................ 25 |
|  | Density per square mile ..........................................................106.5 |
|  | Capital City.................................................................... Baton Rouge |
|  | Population...........................................................................230,139 |
|  | Rank in State................................................................................ 2 |
|  | Largest City ................................................................New Orleans |
|  | Population...........................................................................360,740 |
|  | Number of Representatives in Congress ......................................... 6 |
|  | Number of 2012 Electoral Vot |
|  | Number of Geographic Counties.................................................. 64 |
|  | (Number of Geographic Parishes) |
|  | Number of Consolidated Governments.......................................... 1 |
|  | Number of Municipal Governments ............................................ 303 |
|  | Number of School Districts .......................................................... 68 |
|  | Number of Special Districts ......................................................... 95 |
| LEGISLATIVE BRANCH |  |
|  |  |
| President of the Senate ............................................................. ${ }^{\text {J }}$ John Alario |  |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate....................Sharon Weston Broome |  |
| Secretary of the Senate ................................................ Glenn Koepp |  |
| Speaker of the House $\qquad$ Chuck Kleckley <br> Speaker Pro Tem of the House $\qquad$ Walt Leger III |  |
|  |  |
| Clerk of the House .................................................. Alfred W. Speer |  |
| 2013 Regular Session.......................................... April 8-June 6, 2013 |  |
|  | Number of Senatorial Districts .................................................... 39 |
|  |  |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice...................................Bernette J. Johnson
Number of Supreme Court Judges ........................................................ 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.............................. 60
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................. 33
U.S. Circuit Court................................................................................................................. ${ }^{2}$ Circuit

## Maine



## STATISTICS



Population.................................................................................1,329,192
Rank in Nation...................................................................................... 41
Density per square mile ....................................................................43.1
Capital City................................................................................ Augusta
Population......................................................................................19,103
Rank in State.......................................................................................... 9
Largest City ................................................................................Portland
Population......................................................................................66,363
Number of Representatives in Congress ............................................... 2
Number of 2012 Electoral Votes............................................................ 4
Number of County Governments...................................................................................... 16
Number of Municipal Governments ............................................................. 22
Number of School Districts .................................................................. 98


## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ................................................................................................
Secretary of State.........................................................Matthew Dunlap Attorney General ...................................................................Janet Mills
Treasurer $\qquad$ ...........................................................Ner Neria Douglass
Auditor. omptroller $\qquad$ Terry Brann (Controller)

Governor's Present Term................................................1//2011-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch ... 1
Number of Members in the Cabinet ........................................................ 16

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court. Supreme Judicial Court Supreme Court Chief Justice Leigh Ingalls Saufley
Number of Supreme Court Judges
Number of U.S. Court Districts ... 11
U.S. Circuit Court................................................................................ Circuit

## Maryland


Land Area (square miles) ..... 9,707
Rank in Nation.,........ 42
Population. ..... 5,884,563
Rank in Nation. .....  19
Capital City ..... Annapolis
Population. ..... 38,880
Rank in State. .....  7
Largest City ..... Baltimore
Population.. ..... 621,342
Number of Representatives in Congress .....  8
Number of 2012 Electoral Votes ..... 10
Number of Geographic Counties ..... 24
Number of County Governments ..... 23
Number of County Equivalents.
157
Number of Special Districts ..... 76
*The city of Baltimore is an Independent City and considered acounty equivalent.
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. Jone
2013 Regular Session. ..... Jan. 9-April 8, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts .... ..... 47
EXECUTIVE BRANCH


## Massachusetts



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
Legislative Body ............................................................................
President of the Senate ................................................................
President Pro Tem of the Senate....................................Richard Moore
Speaker of the House ......................................................................................... DeLeo A. Haddad
Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..........
Clerk of the House
Clerk of the House .
..Steven T. James
2013 Regular Session............................................. Jan. 2-Dec. 31, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts....................................... 40
Number of Representative Districts ........................................................... 160
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
Governor ..........................................................................Deval Patrick
Lieutenant Governor ..........................................................Tim Murray
Secretary of State....................................................................... Tiliam F. Galvin
(Secretary of the Commonwealth)
Attorney General ......................................................... Martha Coakley
Treasurer.....................................................................Steven Grossman (Treasurer \& Receiver General)
Auditor..........................................................................................

State Comptroller ................................ Martin J. Benison (Comptroller)
Governor's Present Term................................................ 1/2007-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.......................... 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet ....................................................... 10

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.
.Supreme Judicial Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice. . Roderick L. Ireland
Number of Supreme Court Judges.
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges 28
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................ 11
U.S. Circuit Court.
.1st Circuit

## Michigan



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body
President of the Senate ..........................................Lt. Gov. Brian Calley President Pro Tem of the Senate................................Tonya Schuitmaker
Secretary of the Senate ..........................................Carol Morey Viventi
Speaker of the House ......................................................................................................................................................................................................
Speaker Pro Tem of the
Clerk of the House ..........
2013 Regular Session.

Jan. 9-Dec. 31, 2013

Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................ 38
Number of Representative Districts .................................................. 110
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
Governor ............................................................................... Rick Snyder
Lieutenant Governor ..........................................................Brian Calley
Secretary of State.............................................................. Ruth Johnson

Attorney General ......................................................................................................... Schuette
Treasurer.............................................................................Andy Dillon
Auditor......................................................................Thomas McTavish
State Comptroller .......................................................Michael J. Moody
(Director, Office of Financial Management)
Governor's Present Term................................................ 1/2011-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch......................... 5
Number of Members in the Cabinet .................................................... 18

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court. ..Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice................................... Robert P. Young Jr.
Number of Supreme Court Judges
.. 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ............................... 26
Number of U.S. Court Districts............................................................. 22
U.S. Circuit Court....................................................................6th Circuit

## Minnesota

| Nickname............................................................. The North Star State |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Motto..........................................L'Etoile du Nord (The North Star) |  |
| Flower ..................................................Pink and White Lady-Slipper |  |
| Bird.........................................................................Common L |  |
| Tree. |  |
| Song......................................................................Hail! Mi |  |
| Entered the Union........................................................May 11, 1858 |  |
| Capita | St. Paul |

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ........................................................................79,627
Rank in Nation...................................................................................................
Population.................................................................................5,379,139
Rank in Nation..................................................................................... 21
Density per square mile .................................................................... 67.6
Capital City................................................................................. St. Paul
Population.....................................................................................288,448
Rank in State.......................................................................................... 2
Largest City ..........................................................................Minneapolis
Population..............................................................................................387,753
Number of Representatives in Congress ................................................... 8
Number of 2012 Electoral Votes .......................................................... 10
Number of County Governments....................................................................................... 87
Number of Municipal Governments ...................................................... 854
Number of School Districts ................................................................ 341


## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court. $\qquad$ .Supreme Court Supreme Court Chief Justice Lorie Skjerven Gildea
Number of Supreme Court Judges
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ................................................................... 19
Number of U.S. Court Districts............................................................ 11
U.S. Circuit Court.

8th Circuit

## Mississippi



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................................Legislature

| President of the Senate .......................................Lt. Gov. Tate Reeves |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| President Pro Tem | Brown |
| Secretary of the Senate ..........................................Tressa W. Guynes |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Clerk of the House .............................................. Andrew Ketchings |  |
| 013 Regular Session. | Jan. 8-April 7, 2013 |
| Number of Senatorial D |  |
| mber of Repre |  |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| Governor | Bry |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lieutenant | Tate Reeves |
| Secretary of State | Delbert Hosemann Jr. |
| Attorney General | Jim Hood |
| Treasurer | Lynn Fitch |
| Auditor. | Stacey Pickering |
| State Comptroller | Diane Lagham |
|  | (Fiscal Management Director, Department of Finance \& Administration) |

Governor's Present Term................................................ 1/2012-1/2016
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.
........................ 8

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Cour
..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 ............................................................ 22
U.S. Circuit Court.
.5th Circuit

## Missouri



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly

| President of the Senate .................................... Lt. Gov. Peter Kinder |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..................................... Tom Dempsey <br> Secretary of the Senate .Terry L. Spieler |  |
|  |  |
| Speaker of the House ................................................ Timothy Jones |  |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..........................................Jason Smith |  |
| Clerk of the House .............................................D. Adam Crumbliss |  |
| 2013 Regular Ses | Jan. 9-May 30, 2013 |
| Number of Senatorial |  |
| Number of Represent |  |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| Gove | Jay Nixon |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lieutenant Governor | Peter Kinc |
| Secretary of State | Jason Kander |
| Attorney General | Chris Koster |
| Treasurer. | . Clint Zwei |
| Auditor. | Tom Schwe |
| State Comptroller | Stacy N |

Governor's Present Term................................................ 1/2009-1/2017
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch
Number of Members in the Cabinet .. 17

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.
.Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice. Richard B. Teitelman
Number of Supreme Court Judges
... 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges............................... 32
Number of U.S. Court Districts. .8th Circuit


## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## Nebraska



## STATISTICS

| Land Area (square miles) | 76,824 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rank in Nation. |  |
| Population. | .1,855,525 |
| Rank in Nation. | 37 |
| Density per square mile | 24.2 |
| Capital City. | Lincoln |
| Population. | 262,341 |
| Rank in State |  |
| Largest City | Omaha |
| Population. | 415,068 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress |  |
| Number of 2012 Electoral Votes.. |  |
| Number of County Governments. | . 93 |
| Number of Municipal Governments | 530 |
| Number of School Districts. | 288 |
| Number of Special Districts. | 1,294 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ...............................................Unicameral Legislature
President of the Senate .......................................................... Mike Flood
(Speaker of the Legislature)
President Pro Tem of the Senate....................................John Wightman
(Chairperson of the Executive Board)

2013 Regular Session
Jan. 9-early June 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts
... 49

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| Governor | David Heineman |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lieutenant Governor | Lavon Heidemann |
| Secretary of State. | John Gale |
| Attorney General | Jon Bruning |
| Treasurer | Don B. Stenberg |
| Auditor. | Mike Foley |
| State Comptroll | Hari S. Kadavath |

Governor's Present Term
1/2005-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch ... 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet ............................................................. 30

## 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............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court.
.8th Circuit

Nevada


2013 Regular Session................................................Feb. 4-June 3, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................ 21
Number of Representative Districts ....................................................................................... 42

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## New Hampshire

## New Jersey



## STATISTICS



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ......................................................... General Court


## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court
Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice..............................Linda Stewart Dalianis
Number of Supreme Court Judges $\ldots .5$

Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court.

1st Circuit

|  | Nickname......................................................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Garden State |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Motto........................................................iberty and Prosperity |
|  | Flower .......................................................................Violet |
|  | Bird...........................................................Eastern Goldfinch |
|  | Red Oak |
|  |  |
|  | Entered the Union..............................................cember 18,1787 |
|  | Capital.......................................................................Trenton |
|  | STATISTICS |
|  | Land Area (square miles)..................................................7,354 |
|  | Rank in Nation................................................................. 46 |
|  | Population............................................................8,864,590 |
|  | Rank in Nation. $\qquad$ .11 |
|  | Density per square mile ...................................................1,205.4 |
|  |  |
|  | Population......................................................................84,899 |
|  | Rank in State.................................................................... 10 |
|  |  |
|  | Population...................................................................277,540 |
|  | Number of Representatives in Congress .................................... 12 |
|  | Number of 2012 Electoral Votes............................................. 14 |
|  | Number of County Governments............................................. 21 |
|  | Number of Municipal Governments ........................................ 324 |
|  | Number of School Districts ................................................... 549 |
|  | Number of Special Districts ................................................... 247 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ...................................................................Legislature
President of the Senate .......................................................................................................................................................................................
Speaker of the House.................................................Sheila Y. Oliver (Speaker of the Assembly)

(Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly)

Clerk of the House neral Assembly)

2013 Regular Session
Jan. 8-Dec. 31, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts 40
Number of Representative Districts ................................................... 40

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## New Mexico



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ................................................................... Legislature
President of the Senate .................................. Lt. Gov. John A. Sanchez President Pro Tem of the Senate.................................. Mary Kay Papen

Speaker of the House..................................................W. Wen Martinez Clerk of the House .........................................Stephen R. Arias (Chief)

2013 Regular Session.........................................................................................................
.42
Number of Representative Districts ........................................................ 70

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Susana Martinez
Lieutenant Governor .................................................... John A. Sanchez
Secretary of State..........................................................Dianna J. Duran

Auditor...........................................................................Hector Balderas
State Comptroller ..................................... Ricky Bejarano (Controller)
Governor's Present Term
1/2011-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch......................... 7
Number of Members in the Cabinet .................................................... 25

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court
.Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice..................................Petra Jimenez Maes
Number of Supreme Court Judges Petra Jimenez Maes
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges............................... 10
Number of U.S. Court Districts............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court.
.10th Circuit

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Flower ....................................................................................Rose |
|  | Bird.................................................................................. Bluebird |
|  | Tree........................................................................... Sugar Maple |
|  | Song....................................................................I Love New York |
|  | Entered the Union.......................................................July 26, 1788 |
|  | Capital................................................................................Albany |
| ATI |  |
|  | Land Area (square miles) ......................................................47,126 |
|  | Rank in Nation........................................................................... 30 |
|  | Population......................................................................19,570,261 |
|  | Rank in Nation............................................................................. 3 |
|  | Density per square mile ..........................................................415.3 |
|  | Capital City.............................................................................Albany |
|  | Population............................................................................97,660 |
|  | Rank in State................................................................................ 6 |
|  | Largest City .............................................................New York City |
|  | Population.........................................................................8,244,910 |
|  | Number of Representatives in Congress ....................................... 27 |
|  | Number of 2012 Electoral Votes................................................... 29 |
|  | Number of Geographic Counties................................................62* |
|  | Number of County Governments................................................. 57 |
|  | Number of Municipal Governments ............................................ 618 |
| Number of School Districts ........................................................ 680 |  |
|  |  |

*New York City is coextensive with the five boroughs (counties).

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................................Legislature

| President of the Senate ........................................Lt. Gov. Robert Duffy |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| President Pro Tem of | Dean G. Skelos |
|  | y President |
|  | Republican Conference Leader) |
| Secretary of the Se | Frank Patience |
| Speaker of the House $\qquad$ Sheldon Silver (Speaker of the Assembly) |  |
|  |  |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House $\qquad$ Jeffrion Aubry (Speaker Pro Tempore of the Assembly) |  |
|  |  |
| Clerk of the House ............................................Laurene R. Kretzler |  |
| 2013 Regular Session........................................ Jan. 9-Dec. 31, 2013 |  |
| Number of Senatorial Districts ..................................................... 63 |  |
| umber of Represent | ............................................. 150 |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ..................................................................Andrew M. Cuomo
Lieutenant Governor ........................................................Robert Duffy

Secretary of State...............................................................Cesar Perales
Attorney General ................................................. Eric T. Schneiderman
Treasurer ............................................................................. Aida Brewer

State Comptroller ........................... Thomas P. DiNapoli (Comptroller)
Governor's Present Term................................................1/2011-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch......................... 4
Number of Members in the Cabinet ....................................................... 75

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

| Supreme Court Chief Justice....................................Jonathan Lippman |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Number of Sup | Court Judge |
| umber of In | ate Appella |
|  |  |

Number of US. Court Districts .2nd Circuit

## North Carolina



| STATISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Land Area (square miles) | 48,618 |
| Rank in Nation. | 29 |
| Population. | 9,752,073 |
| Rank in Nation. | 10 |
| Density per square mile | 200.6 |
| Capital City. | Raleigh |
| Population. | .416,468 |
| Rank in State. |  |
| Largest City. | Charlotte |
| Population. | 751,087 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress. | . 13 |
| Number of 2012 Electoral Votes. | . 15 |
| Number of County Governments. | 100 |
| Number of Municipal Governments. | . 548 |
| Number of Special Districts | 315 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly
President of the Senate ..................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................
President Pro Tem of the Senate......
....................Jan. 30-July 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................. 50
Number of Representative Districts .................................................. 120

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest 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............................................................. 33
U.S. Circuit Court ..........................................4th Circuit

## North Dakota


Land Area (square miles) ..... 69,001
Rank in Nation.
699,628
Population.
Rank in Nation.10.1
Capital City Bismarck
Population. ..... 62,665
Rank in State .....  2 ..... Fargo
Largest City
Largest City
Population.. ..... 107,349
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 1
Number of 2012 Electoral Votes .....  .3
..
53
Number of County Governments.
357
Number of Municipal Governments
198
198
Number of Special Districts ..... 771
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
Legislative Body .Legislative Assembly
President of the Senate ...................................... Lt. Gov. Drew Wrigley President Pro Tem of the Senate......................................Terry Wanzek
Secretary of the Senate William Horton
Speaker of the House William Devlin
Clerk of the House ..... Buell Reich
2013 Regular Session. ..... Jan. 8-March 28, 2013Number of Senatorial Districts ....47
Number of Representative Districts ..... 47
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
Lieutenant Governor .............................................................................................................. Drew Wrigley
Secretary of State. ..... Alvin Jaeger
Treasurer Kelly Schmidt
Auditor. .Pam Sharp
(Director, Office of Management \& Budget)
12/2010-12/2014 Governor's Present Term. Governor's Present Term. ..... 12
Number of Members in the Cabinet ..... 18
JUDICIAL BRANCHrt..........Supreme CourtHighest Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice. ..... Gerald W. VandeWalle
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....  5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges. ..... 3
Number of U.S. Court Districts8th Circuit

## Ohio



## STATISTICS



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ..........................................................al Assembly
President of the Senate .......................................................Keith Faber
President Pro Tem of the Senate................................. Chris Widener

| Speaker Pro Tem of the House $\qquad$ <br> Clerk of the House $\qquad$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

2013 Regular Session
Jan. 7-Dec. 31, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts.
.............................. 33
Number of Representative Districts .................................................... 99

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

| Go | K Kasich |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lieutenant Governor | Mary Taylor |
| Secretary of State. | Jon Husted |
| Attorney General | Mike DeWine |
| Treasurer | Josh Mandel |
| Auditor | David A. Yost |
| State Comptroller | Timothy Keen |

Governor's Present Term
. 1/2011-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch
Number of Members in the Cabinet

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court
Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice. Maureen O'Connor
Number of Supreme Court Judges
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ................................. 69
Number of U.S. Court Districts .. 22
U.S. Circuit Court.
.6th Circuit

## Oklahoma



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ...................................................................Legislature

| President of the Senate ......................................LLt. Gov. Todd Lamb |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| President Pro Tem of the | Brian Bingman |
| Secretary of the Senate | Paul Ziriax |
| Speaker of the House ........................................................................................ ShannonSpeaker Pro Tem of the House ........ |  |
|  |  |
| Clerk of the House ...........................................Jan Harrison (Chief) |  |
| 2013 Regular Session. | Feb. 4-May 31, 2013 |
| Number of Senatorial D | . 48 |
| umber of Representat |  |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ...............................................................................Mary Fallin
Lieutenant Governor ............................................................ Todd Lamb
Secretary of State...............................................................Michelle Day
Attorney General .................................................................Scott Pruitt
Treasurer.................................................................................Ken Miller
Auditor.................................................................................. Gary Jones
State Comptroller ........................................Lynne Bajema (Comptroller)
Governor's Present Term................................................1/2011-1/2015
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........................................ Steven W. Taylor
Number of Supreme Court Judges. ... .9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges................................ 12
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................. 33


## 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).. | .95,988 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rank in Nation |  |
| Population. | ..3,899,353 |
| Rank in Nation. | 27 |
| Density per square mile | 40.6 |
| Capital City. | Salem |
| Population. | 156,244 |
| Rank in State |  |
| Largest City. | Portland |
| Population. | 593,820 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress |  |
| Number of 2012 Electoral Votes. |  |
| Number of County Governments. | 36 |
| Number of Municipal Governments. |  |
| Number of School Districts. | . 234 |
| Number of Special Districts . | .....1,034 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ...................................................Legislative Assembly

| President of the Senate ..................................................Peter Courtney |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate.................................Ginny Burdick |  |
| Secretary of the Senate | Robert Taylor |
| Speaker of the House ...................................................... T |  |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House ........................................ Chris Garrett |  |
| Clerk of the House | amona Kenad |

2013 Regular Session.
Feb. 4-July 13, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts.
Number of Representative Districts .................................................... 60

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH ,

Highest Court. Supreme Court Chief Justice .Supreme Court Number of Supreme Court Judges..............................Thomas A. Balme Number of Supreme Court Judges ... 7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ............................... 10
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court. .9th Circuit

## Pennsylvania



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly
President of the Senate ...........................................Lt. Gov. Jim Cawley
President Pro Tem of the Senate................................Joseph B. Scarnati Secretary of the Senate ..................................Megan Totino Consedine (Secretary-Parliamentarian of the Senate)

Speaker of the House .................................................. Samuel H. Smith Clerk of the House ............................. Anthony Frank Barbush (Chief)

2013 Regular Session.
Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................ 50
Number of Representative Districts .................................................. 203

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## 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...............................................................................................
Number of U.S. Court Districts....................................................................... 33
U.S. Circuit Court...................................................................3rd Circuit

## Rhode Island



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly

| President of the Senate ...................................M. Teresa Paiva-Weed |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| President Pro Tem of the Senate..............................William Walaska |  |
| Secretary of the Sena | Joseph Brady |
| Sp |  |
| Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..............................Elaine A. Coderre |  |
| Clerk of the House ....................................................Frank McCabe |  |
| 2013 Regular Session.......................................Jan. 1-late June 2013 |  |
| Number of Senatorial |  |
| umber of Represen |  |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ....................................................................Lincoln D. Chafee
Lieutenant Governor ............................................Elizabeth H. Roberts
Secretary of State...............................................................Ralph Mollis
Attorney General ........................................................Peter F. Kilmartin
Treasurer...................................................................Gina M. Raimondo
Auditor............................................................................. Dennis Hoyle
State Comptroller .......................................Marc Leonetti (Controller)
Governor's Present Term................................................ 1/2011-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.......................... 5
Number of Members in the Cabinet .............................................................. 20

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court $\qquad$ Supreme Court Supreme Court Chief Justice .Paul A. Suttell
Number of Supreme Court Judges
Number of U.S. Court Districts .. 11
U.S. Circuit Court

1st Circuit

## South Carolina



## South Dakota

## Tennessee

| Nick | The Mt. Rushmore State |
| :---: | :---: |
| Motto.................. | Under God the People Rule |
| Flower | ...............American Pasque |
| Bird. | ..Ring-necked Pheasant |
| Tree. | .............. Black Hills Spruce |
| Song. | Hail, South Dakota |
| Entered the Union | ............. November 2,1889 |
| Capital | . Pierre |


| STATISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Land Area (square miles) | .75,811 |
| Rank in Nation. |  |
| Population. | 833,354 |
| Rank in Nation | . 46 |
| Density per square mile | 11.0 |
| Capital City. | Pierre |
| Population. | .13,860 |
| Rank in State |  |
| Largest City. | Sioux Falls |
| Population. | .156,592 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress |  |
| Number of 2012 Electoral Votes. |  |
| Number of County Governments | .. 66 |
| Number of Municipal Governments | 309 |
| Number of School Districts. | . 166 |
| Number of Special Districts | . 526 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ................................................................... Legislature


## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.
.Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.. David E. Gilbertson
Number of Supreme Court Judges ... .5

Number of U.S. Court Districts............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court.

8th Circuit

| Nickname................................................................. The Volunteer State |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Motto....................................................Agriculture and Commerce |  |
| Flower ......................................................................................Iris |  |
| Bird............................................................................................................................................ |  |
| Tree............................................................................ Tulip Poplar |  |
| Song...............................................When It's Iris Time in Tenne |  |
| The Tennessee Waltz; My Homeland, Tennessee; |  |
|  |  |
| Entered the U | June 1,1796 |
|  |  |

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..............................................................41,235
Rank in Nation...................................................................................... 34

Rank in Nation..................................................................................... 17
Density per square mile ...................................................................156.6
Capital City............................................................................... Nashville
Population....................................................................................609,644
Rank in State.......................................................................................... 2
Largest City .............................................................................. Memphis
Population......................................................................................652,050
Number of Representatives in Congress ............................................... 9
Number of 2012 Electoral Votes.......................................................... 11
Number of Geographic Counties......................................................... 95
Number of County Governments......................................................... 92
Number of Consolidated Governments................................................. 3
Number of Municipal Governments .................................................. 347
Number of School Districts ................................................................... 14
Number of Special Districts ............................................................... 475
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly
President of the Senate ........................................ Lt. Gov. Ron Ramsey President Pro Tem of the Senate............................................Bo Watson

Speaker of the House ........................................................Beth Harwell
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .......................................Curtis Johnson
Clerk of the House ..................................................Joe McCord (Chief)
2013 Regular Session................................................... Jan. 8-mid-May 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................ 33
Number of Representative Districts ................................................... 99
EXECUTIVE BRANCH


Texas


## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor
or .........................................................................................
.Rick Perry
Lieutenant Governor ....................................................David Dewhurst
Secretary of State.............................................................. John Steen Jr.
Attorney General ............................................................... Greg Abbott
Auditor. John Keel
State Comptroller ...............................................................Susan Combs
(Comptroller of Public Accounts)
Governor's Present Term............................................... 12/2000-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch ... 6

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court. $\qquad$ UDICIAL BRANCH
if ............................................ Court
..........Wallace B. Jefferson
Num of Supreme Court Judges ..................
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ................................ 80
Number of U.S. Court Districts............................................................ 44
U.S. Circuit Court.
.5th Circuit

## 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) | ....82,170 |
| Rank in Nation. | .. 12 |
| Population. | .2,855,287 |
| Rank in Nation. | . 34 |
| Density per square mile | . 34.7 |
| Capital City.. | Salt Lake City |
| Population. | ....189,899 |
| Rank in State | ... 1 |
| Largest City. | Salt Lake City |
| Population. | .....189,899 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress. | ....... 4 |
| Number of 2012 Electoral Votes. | ... 6 |
| Number of County Governments. | . 29 |
| Number of Municipal Governments . | ......... 242 |
| Number of School Districts. | ..... 40 |
| Number of Special Districts | . 288 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................................Legislature

| President of the Senate .................................... Wayne Niederhauser |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Speaker of the Hou | Rebecca D. Lockhart |
| Clerk of the House ..........................................Sandy Tenney (Chief) |  |
| 2013 Regular Session....................................Jan. 28-March 14, 2013 |  |
| Number of Senatorial D |  |
| umber of Represent |  |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor
..................
Attorney General
Gary R. Herbert
Lieutenant Governor ..........................................................Gregory Bell
Treasurer..................................................................................................................................
Auditor................................................................................John Dougall
State Comptroller ........................................................... John Reidhead
(Director, Division of Finance)
Governor's Present Term
8/2009-1/2017
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...................................................................................................
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ................................ 7
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................ 11
U.S. Circuit Court.

10th Circuit

## Vermont



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly
President of the Senate ......................................................................................... Fhn F. Campbell
President Pro Tem of the Senate..........

Secretary of the Senate John H Bloomer

Speaker of the House .......................................................................Shap Smith
Clerk of the House ....................................................... Donald G. Milne
2013 Regular Session............................................ Jan. 9 - mid-May 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................. 13
Number of Representative Districts .................................................. 104

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court
Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.. . Paul L. Reiber
Number of Supreme Court Judges ... .5
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court.

2nd Circuit

## Virginia

| Nickname................................................................................................... Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants)Motto........ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Flower ............................................................................ Dogwood |
|  | Bird.................................................................................. Cardinal |
|  | Tree................................................................................ Dogwood |
|  | Song.................................................Carry Me Back to Old Virginia |
|  | Entered the Union.......................................................June 25, 1788 |
|  | Capital............................................................................ Richmond |
|  | STATISTICS |
|  | Land Area (square miles) ......................................................39,490 |
|  | Rank in Nation........................................................................... 36 |
|  | Population........................................................................8,185,867 |
|  | Rank in Nation............................................................................ 12 |
|  | Density per square mile ........................................................... 207.3 |
|  | Capital City.................................................................... Richmond |
|  | Population...........................................................................210,309 |
|  | Rank in State............................................................................... 4 |
|  | Largest City .............................................................Virginia Beach |
|  | Population...........................................................................447,021 |
|  | Number of Representatives in Congress ....................................... 11 |
|  | Number of 2012 Electoral Votes ................................................... 13 |
|  | Number of Geographic Counties................................................95* |
|  | Number of Municipal Governments ............................................ 229 |
|  | Number of School Districts ........................................................... 1 |
|  | Number of Special Districts ....................................................... 186 |

*In addition to the 95 counties, Virginia has 39 Independent Cities considered county equivalents. Five cities in the Hampton Roads area were formed of entire counties and function at the county level of government. They are listed with the Independent Cities but counted as consolidated governments in Virginia.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................... General Assembly

| President of the Senate .................................................W. Balter StoschPresident Pro Tem of the Senate.................... |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Speaker of the House $\qquad$ William J. Howell <br> Clerk of the House $\qquad$ G. Paul Nardo |  |
|  |  |

2013 Regular Session............................................... Jan. 9-Feb. 23, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................ 40
Number of Representative Districts .................................................. 100
EXECUTIVE BRANCH


## Washington

## West Virginia

| Nickname $\qquad$ The Evergreen State |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Motto............................................................ast Rhododendron |  |
|  |  |
| Tree.......................................................... Western He |  |
| Song......................................................Washington, My Home |  |
| Entered the Union................................................ November 11, 1889 |  |
|  |  |



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ............................................................ Legislature

| ident of the Senate $\qquad$ Lt. Gov. Brad O |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Secretary of the Senate ..................................Hunter G. G |  |
| Speaker of the House $\qquad$ Frank Chopp Speaker Pro Tem of the House $\qquad$ Jim Moeller |  |
|  |  |
| Clerk of the House .................................... Barbara Baker (Chief) |  |
| 2013 Regular Session................................................. 14-April 28, 2013 <br> Number of Senatorial Districts $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



Governor's Present Term
. 1/2013-1/2017
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch
Number of Members in the Cabinet .................................................... 28

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.
Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice. Barbara A. Madsen
Number of Supreme Court Judges
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ................................. 22
Number of U.S. Court Districts .22
U.S. Circuit Court.
.9th Circuit


## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ...............................................................Legislature
President of the Senate ..................................... Lt. Gov. Jeffrey Kessler President Pro Tem of the Senate........................................ Larry Edgell

| Speaker of the House .........................................................................................................................................................................Speaker Pro Tem of theClerk of the House .......... |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  | (Clerk of the House of Delegates)

2013 Regular Session.
Feb. 13-April 13, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts 17

Number of Representative Districts ..................................................... 58
EXECUTIVE BRANCH
Governor .....................................................................Earl Ray Tomblin
Lieutenant Governor ......................................................Jeffrey V. Kessler
Secretary of State...........................................................Natalie Tennant
Attorney General ........................................................Patrick Morrisey
Treasurer..........................................................................John D. Perdue
Auditor.......................................................................Glen B. Gainer III
Governor's Present Term............................................... 11/2010-1/2017
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch......................... 6
Number of Members in the Cabinet ..................................................... 9

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court
Supreme Court of Appeals
Supreme Court Chief Justice....................................Brent D. Benjamin
Number of Supreme Court Judges ........................................................ 5
Number of U.S. Court Districts.............................................................. 22
U.S. Circuit Court....................................................................4th Circuit

## Wisconsin



## STATISTICS

| Land Area (square miles) | 54,158 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rank in Nation. |  |
| Population. | 5,726,398 |
| Rank in Nation. | 20 |
| Density per square mile | 105.7 |
| Capital City... | Madison |
| Population. | 236,901 |
| Rank in State | . 2 |
| Largest City | Milwaukee |
| Population... | .597,867 |
| Number of Representatives in Congress | ... 8 |
| Number of 2012 Electoral Votes. | . 10 |
| Number of County Governments | . 72 |
| Number of Municipal Governments | 592 |
| Number of School Districts. | . 441 |
| Number of Special Districts | 756 |

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................................Legislature
President of the Senate .................................................Michael G. Ellis President Pro Tem of the Senate.............................. Joseph K. Leibham
Speaker of the House ............................................................. Robin Vos
(Speaker of the Assembly)
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .............................................Bill Kramer
(Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly)
Clerk of the House .............................................Patrick Fuller (Chief)

2013 Regular Session............................................. Jan. 7-Dec. 31, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts. 33
Number of Representative Districts .....  99

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ....................................................................... Scott K. Walker
Lieutenant Governor ................................................Rebecca Kleefisch
Secretary of State......................................................Douglas LaFollette
Attorney General ..............................................................B.B. Van Hollen
Treasurer......................................................................... Kurt W. Schuller
Auditor................................................................................Joe Chrisman
State Comptroller ........................................Steve Censky (Controller)
Governor's Present Term................................................ 1/2011-1/2015
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 $\ldots$

Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges ................................. 16
Number of U.S. Court Districts. .22
U.S. Circuit Court. .7th Circuit

## Wyoming



## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ....................................................................Legislature
President of the Senate .................................................................... Tony Ross
President Pro Tem of the Senate............................................Eli Bebout (Vice President of the Senate)

Speaker of the House......................................................... Tom Lubnau
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .....................................................iesie Berger
Clerk of the House ..........................................Patricia Benskin (Chief)
2013 Regular Session............................................................ 2 . Feb. 27, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts ............................................................ 30
Number of Representative Districts .................................................... 60
EXECUTIVE BRANCH


## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court
Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice........................................... Marilyn S. Kite
Number of Supreme Court Judges. 11
Number of U.S. Court Districts ............................................................. 11
U.S. Circuit Court............................................................................................................ Circuit

## District of Columbia

## American Samoa

|  | Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Flower .... | ............American Beauty Rose |
| Bird. | .................Wood Thrush |
| Tree. | Scarlet Oak |
| Song. | Washington |
| Became U | December 1,1800 |


| STATISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Land Area (square miles) |  |
| Population.. | .632,323 |
| Density per square mile | 10,365.9 |
| Delegate to Congress* |  |
| Number of 2012 Electoral | Votes ..................................................... 3 |
| Number of Municipal Gove | ernments |
| Number of School Districts |  |
| Number of Special District |  |

*Committee voting privileges only.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body . Council of the District of Columbia


## EXECUTIVE BRANCH



Mayor's Present Term ..................................................... 1/2011-1/2015
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

## Guam

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| STATISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Land Area (square miles).. | 210 |
| Population. | 159,358 |
| Density per square mile | . 758.8 |
| Capital. | Hagatna |
| Population. | .1,051 |
| Rank in Territory | 13th |
| Largest City | Dededo |
| Population... | 44,943 |
| Delegate to Congress*. |  |
| Number of School Districts |  |

*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
2013 Regular Session............................................ Jan. 14-Dec. 31, 2013
Number of Senatorial Districts. ... 15

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ......................................................................Edward J.B. Calvo
Lieutenant Governor ..........................................................Ray Tenorio
Attorney General .................................................... Leonardo Rapadas
Treasurer.........................................................................Rose T. Fejeran

Auditor.......................................................................... Doris Flores Brooks
Comptroller...................................................................Benita A. Manglona
(Director, Dept. of Administration)
Governor's Present Term
. 1/2003-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch
.10
Number of Members in the Cabinet .. 55

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice Supreme Court

Number of Supreme Court Judges
.F. Phillip Carbullido


## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body
.Legislature

| ident of the Senate ......................Ralph Deleon Guerrero Torres |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Clerk of the Senate.................................................Doris Bermudes |  |
| Speaker of the House | Joseph P. Deleon Guerrero |
| Vice Speaker of the House ............................. Francisco S. Dela Cruz |  |
| Clerk of the House ....................................................Linda B. Muna |  |
| 2013 Regular Session | Jan. 14-Dec. 31, 2013 |
| Number of Senatorial D |  |
| umber of Represent |  |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor ..............................................................................Eloy S. Inos
Lieutenant Governor ................................................Jude Hofschneider
Attorney General ............................................Joey Patrick San Nicolas
Treasurer............................................................................................................................................... S. Agulto
Comptroller
(Secretary, Dept. of Finance)
Governor's Present Term................................................. 1/2013-1/2015
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.
.10
Number of Members in the Cabinet ..................................................... 16

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.
...........................Commonwealth Supreme Court

Number of Commonwealth Supreme Court Judges

## Puerto Rico

| Nickname | Island of Enchantment |
| :---: | :---: |
| Motto........ | Ejus (John is His Name) |
| Flower | Puerto Rican Hibiscus |
| Bird | Puerto Rican Spindalis |
| Tree. | ........... Ceiba Pentandra |
| Song | La Borinqueña |
| Became a | .December 10, 1898 |
| Became a | .........July 25, 1952 |
| Capital | San Juan |


| STATISTICS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Land Area (square miles)........................................................3,424 |  |
| Population........................................................................3,667,084 |  |
| Density per square mile .........................................................1,070.9 |  |
| Capital City.......................................................................San J |  |
| Population............................................................................389,714 |  |
| Largest City. |  |
| Resident Commissioner in |  |
|  |  |

*Committee voting privileges only.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body ...................................................Legislative Assembly

| President of the Senate ..................................................Eduardo Bhatia |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Vice President of the Senate ........................Jose L. Dalmau Santiago |  |
| Secretary of the Senate .................................Manuel A. Torres Nieves |  |
| Speaker of the House... | Jaime R. Perello |
| Speaker Pro Tem............................... Roberto Rivero Ruiz de Porras |  |
| Clerk of the House | Brunilda Ortiz-Rodrigu |
| 013 Regular Session. | Jan. 14-May 14, 201 |

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor $\qquad$ Alejandro Garcia Padilla

Secretary of State David Bernier
Attorney General ...............................................Luis Sanchez Betances
Treasurer. $\qquad$ Melba Acosta

Governor's Present Term. 1/2013-1/2017
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 . $\qquad$

## U.S. Virgin Islands

Nickname...........................................................The American Paradise Motto............................................................. United in Pride and Hope
Flower $\qquad$ Trumpetbush
Bird.........................................................Yellow Breast or Banana Quit
Song....................................................................... Virgin Islands March
Purchased from Denmark $\qquad$ March 31, 1917
Capital. $\qquad$ .Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)*................................................................. 134
Population....................................................................................106,405
Density per square mile .......................................................................794.1
Capital City..............................................Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Population......................................................................................18,481
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 .......................................................................... Shammuel Sanes
Legislative Secretary of the Senate ................
2013 Regular Session............................................... Jan.14-Dec. 31, 2013

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH


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[^0]:    Notes
    ${ }^{1}$ The Utah commission was created on a temporary basis in 1969 and then turned into a continuing body by a 1977 statute.
    ${ }^{2}$ Janice C. May, "Constitutional Amendment and Revision Revisited," Publius 17 (Winter 1987), 153, p.172, Table 2.
    ${ }^{3}$ John Dinan, "State Constitutional Amendments and Individual Rights in the 21st Century," Albany Law Review (forthcoming).
    ${ }^{4}$ John Dinan, "State Constitutional Amendment Processes and the Safeguards of American Federalism," Penn State Law Review 115 (Spring 2011): 1007-1034.
    ${ }^{5}$ The following two paragraphs draw on National Conference of State Courts, Gavel to Gavel, vol. 6, issue 45 (2012), http://www.ncsc.org/sitecore/content/micro sites/gavel-to-gavel/home/2012-editions/Volume-6-Issue45.aspx.

[^1]:    Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments, February 2013.

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

[^2]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^3]:    About the Author
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[^4]:    Key:
    (a) Represents primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program.

    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1944-2011 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information
    on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how data_collected. on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how_data_collected.
    html . Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.
    Note: Detail may not add to total

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

[^5]:     collected.html. Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

[^6]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^7]:    $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Source: U.S. Census Bureau, } 2011 \text { Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on } & \text { Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding }\end{array}$
     of the original data only.

[^8]:    Source: Tim Storey.

[^9]:    See footnotes at end of table．

[^10]:    Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2012.

[^11]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^12]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^13]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^14]:    Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2013.
    Key:
    C - Calendar day
    L - Legislative day
    (U) - Unvouchered
    (V) - Vouchered
    N. - Not applicable
    N. Not reported

[^15]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^16]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^17]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^18]:    (h) State cars are available but not assigned to members.
    (i) District office line with one extension.
    (i) House members are allowed $\$ 75$ per month for a communications allowance.
    (k) Car rental is available with prior approval.-
    (1) Phone cards issued but expen
    (m) Leadership positions only.
    (n) Motor pool or private; legislative police shuttle to/from Reno airport.
    (o) Automobiles for some top leadership positions.
    (q) Allowance of $\$ 2,275$ for postage, stationery and telephone.
    (r) Only Legislative Council members or chairs of interim cmtes.
    (s) Senate members receive phone credit card for state-related business use away from capitol.
    (t) State-provided office and district office phone for legislative business only.
    (u) Mileage basis or vehicle from Department of General Services fleet.
    (w) Phone cards for in-state long distance (only).
    (x) In lieu of mileage, members residing greater than 100 miles from the seat of government may be
    round trip per week during session.
    (y) Members' office expenses, incl
    ffice budget, as established by the committees. on Senate and Assembly organization.
    (z) Telephone credit card for official business only with a $\$ 2,000$ limit during 2 yrs.

    Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2012.
    Key:
    (U) - Unvouchered.
    (c) One round trip flight for each week of Session; Use of a pool car for those members who fly to
    (d) Official business only; charges for personal calls are reimbursed by legislator.
    (e) Rental cars for official business.
    (f) 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.

[^19]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^20]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^21]:    Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2012.
    (a) Total annual salary for this position.

[^22]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^23]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^24]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^25]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^26]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^27]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^28]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^29]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^30]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^31]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^32]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^33]:    About the Authors
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[^34]:    Source：Thad Beyle，www．unc．edu／～beyle
    Note：All dollar figures are in equivalent 2012\＄．Using the CPI－U Index which was 224.939 in 2012 of the 1982－84 CPI－U Index＝1．00， the 2009 actual $\$$ expenditures were based on a $214.537 \mathrm{CPI}-\mathrm{U}$ Index value or .9538 of the 2012 CPI－U Index value；the 2010 actual \＄ expenditures were based on a 218.056 CPI－U Index value or .9694 of the 2012 CPI－U Index value；the 2011 actual expenditures were based on a 224.93 CPI－U Index value or .9797 of the 2012 CPI－U Index value．And the 2012 actual \＄expenditures were the actual \＄ spent that election year．The actual expenditures of each state＇s gov－ ernor＇s race in the 2009－2012 elections were divided by the .9 value for that year to get the equivalent $2012 \$$ value of those expenditures．

[^35]:    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.

[^36]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^37]:    Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2013.

[^38]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^39]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^40]:    Source: The Council of State Governments'survey, April 2013. $\quad$ (q) If an energy emergency is declared by the state's Executive Council or legislature.
    (r) To assign duties to lieutenant governor, issue writ of special election.
    (s) Governor is exempt from the Administrative Procedures Act and filing and administrative proce-
    (s) Governor is exempt from the Administrative Procedures Act and filing and administrative proce-
    dures Miss. Code Ann. § 25-43-102 (1972).
    (t) Reorganization plans and agency creation and for meeting federal program requirements.
    (u) To administer and govern the armed forces of the state.
    (v) Must submit to the Secretary of State who must compile, index and publish Executive Orders. Copies must also be sent to President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and Principal Clerk of each chamber. (w) To suspend certain officials and/or other civil actions.
    (y) Appointive powers.
    (z) Executive authority
    (z) Executive authority implied except for emergencies which are established by statute.
    (aa) The governor has the authority, through state statute, to enact executive orders that: create agencies, boards and commissions; and reassigns agencies, boards and commissions to different cabinet
    secretaries. However, in order for the continued operation of any agency created by executive order the state legislature must approve legislation that allows the agency to continue to operate; if not, the agency cannot continue operation beyond sine die adjournment of the legislature for the session.
    (bb) Filing.
    (cc) For fire emergencies.
    (dd) To transfer funds in an emergency.
    (ff) Only if reorganization order filed with the legislature.
    (gg) No specific authorization granted, general authority only (hh) If executive order fits definition of rule.
    (ji) Executive Orders are filed in the Department of State.
    Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, April 2013 .
    Key:
    C - Constitutional
    S - Statutory
    I - Implied
    \& - Formal provision.
    a - 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) 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.
    (d) Implied from Constitution.
    (e) Some implied.
    (f) Constitution, statute, implied, case law, common law.
    (g) Executive clemency.
    (h) Only for EROs. When an ERO is submitted the legislature has 30 days to veto the ERO or it
    becomes law.
    (i) To give immediate effect to state regulation in emergencies.
    (j) To control administration of state contracts and procedures.
    (k) To impound or freeze certain state matching funds.
    (l) To reduce state expenditures in revenue shortfall.
    (m) Inherent.
    (n) To control procedures for dealing with public.
    (o) Reorganization plans and agency creation.
    (p) Executive reorganizations not effective if rejected by both houses of legislature within 60 calendar
    days. Executive orders reducing appropriations not effective unless approved by appropriations com-
    mittees of both houses of legislature.

[^41]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^42]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^43]:    (k) No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. When the governor is impeached, the chief justice shall preside.
    (1) Judges not included. (1) Judges not included.
    (n) Concurrence of $2 / 3$ of the elected senators.
    (o) A majority of the members of the House elected and serving is necessary to direct an impeachment. (p) Only if governor or lieutenant governor is on trial.
    (q) Must have concurrence of two-thirds members of Senate elected and serving.
    (r) When the governor is tried; if Chief Justice is unable to preside, the next longest serving justice shall preside.
    (s) No perso
    (s) No person shall be convicted without concurrence of $2 / 3$ of all senators present. Miss Const. 1890
    Art. IV $\S 52$.
    (t) 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.
    (v) Unicameral legislature; members use the title "senator."
    the court is necessary to convict.
    (x) Chief Justice presides if it is the Governor or Lieutenant Governor; otherwise, the President of
    (y) No provision for impeachment. Public officers may be tried for incompetence, corruption, malfea-
    sance, or delinquency in office in same manner as criminal offenses. sance, or delinquency in office in same manner as criminal offenses.
    (z) Vote of $2 / 3$ of members sworn to try the officer impeached.
    (aa) Removal of elected officials by recall procedure only.
    (bb) Governor, lieutenant governor.

    Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2013.
    Key:
    $\star-$ Yes; provision for.
    $\star$ - Yes; provision for.
    $\ldots$ - Not specified, or no provision for.
    H - House or Assembly (lower chamber).
    S - Senate.
    LG - Lieutenant Governor
    SS - Secretary of state.
    presides only on occasion of impeachment of governor. (b) For provisions on official next in line of succe
    (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.
    the Supreme Court to preside.
    (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.

[^44]:    See footnotes at end of table．

[^45]:    Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies and state websites, April 2013.
    Key:
    N.A. - Not available.
    $\ldots-$ No specific chief administrative official or agency in charge
    of function.
    (a) Chief administrative official or agency in charge of function:
    (a-1) Lieutenant governor.
    (a-2) Secretary of state.
    (a-3) Attorney general.
    (a-4) Treasurer.
    (a-5) Adjutant general.
    (a-6) Administration.
    (a-7) Agriculture.
    (a-8) Auditor.

[^46]:    About the Author
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[^47]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^48]:    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 - Constituty
    (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.
    (d) Appointed on May 13,2013, by Gov. Branstad to fill the unexpired term of David Vaudt. His term

    Sources: Auditing in the States: A Summary, 2012 edition, The National Association of State Auditors,
    Comptrollers and Treasurers and state websites, April 2013 .
    Comptrollers and Treasurers and state websites, April 2013.
    Key:
    $\star$ - Provision for.
    Comptrollers and Treasurers and state websites, April 2013.
    Key:
    $\star$ - Provision for.
    $\ldots$ - No provision for.
    E - Elected by the public.
    L - Appointed by the legislature.
    SS - Appointed by the secretary of state.
    LC - Selected by legislative committee, commission or council.

[^49]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^50]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^51]:    Source: Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions, 2012 edition, National Association of State (a) Serves at the pleasure of the governor.

[^52]:    (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
    (g) Chief justice chosen statewide; associate judges chosen by district.
    (h) More than three years for first election and every six years thereafter
    (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.
    (l) Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen
    (mrough partisan primary nominations.
    (n) Initially chosen by district; retention determined statewide.
    (o) The initial term of appointment is until the next general election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.

    Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schauffler, R. LaFountain, and K. Holt, eds. State Court Organization. Last
    updated March 6, 2013. National Center for State Courts. March 13, 2013. www.ncsc.org/sco.
    $\stackrel{\text { Key: }}{\star}$ - Yes
    S.C. - Supreme Court
    S.C.A. - Supreme Court
    S.C.A. - Supreme Court of Appeals
    S.J.C. - Supreme Judicial Court
    C.A. - Court of Appeals
    (a) See Table 5.6, entitled, "Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges," for more detail.
    (b) Number includes chief justice.

    Court Judges," for more detail.
    (d) Regional (5), Statewide (2), Regional based on District of Appeal.
    (e) Initial term is two years; retention 10 years.

[^53]:    Notes
    ${ }^{1}$ See Charles Stewart III, Waiting to Vote in 2012, Journal of Law \& Politics 2,13-14 (April 2013).
    ${ }^{2}$ See, e.g., Justin Levitt, "Fixing That": Lines at the Polling Place, _ J. L. \& Pol. _ (forthcoming 2013) (noting that queuing theory establishes three basic factors that influence the length of a line: the number of people arriving for a transaction within a given window of time, the number of points of service, and the length of each transaction); Lawrence Norden, How to Fix Long Lines, Brennan Center for Justice 1 (2013), available at http://www.brennancenter. org/sites/default/files/publications/How_to_Fix_Long_ Lines.pdf.
    ${ }^{3}$ Pew Center on the States, Inaccurate, Costly, and Inefficient:Evidence That America's Voter Registration System Needs an Upgrade 1,3 (2012), available at http://www.pew trusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Elec tion_reform/Pew_Upgrading_Voter_Registration.pdf.
    ${ }^{4}$ Steven Ansolabehere, Testimony before the U.S. Senate Rules Committee (Mar. 11, 2009), available at http://vote. caltech.edu/sites/default/files/03112009_Ansolabehere_Tes timony.pdf.
    ${ }^{5} h t t p: / / w w w . c e n s u s . g o v / n e w s r o o m / R e l e a s e s / a r c h i v e s / ~$ mobilityofthepopulation/cb11-193.html.
    ${ }^{6}$ Thomas Patterson, The Vanishing Voter: Public Involvement in an Age of Uncertainty 178 (2002).
    ${ }^{7}$ Jennifer Rosenberg, Voter Registration Around the World, Brennan Center for Justice (2009); Pew Center on the States, supra note 3 , at 2 (In 2009, Canada's registration rate was 93 percent).
    ${ }^{8}$ At the other end of the spectrum, Franklin County, Ohio, spends about a third of its election budget on voter registration; in 2008, the county spent over $\$ 1$ million on voter registration personnel alone.
    ${ }^{9}$ Pew Center on the States, The Real Cost of Voter Registration: An Oregon Case Study 5 (2010), available at http://

[^54]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^55]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^56]:    Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, April 2013
    (b) Odd-numbered Senate districts. 10 -year election cycle. All 59 senators are elected in each year ended in a " 2 " (following the redistricting based upon the decennial census). Senate districts are then divided into three groups. Each group of senators is elected to one of the following schedules: terms of four years, four years and two years; terms of two years, four years and four years; and terms of four years, two years and four years.
    (d) In American Samoa, Senators are not elected by popular vote. They are selected by the county
    council of chiefs.
    (e) If in the general election more than $2 / 3$ of the members of either house are elected from one party or from a single ticket, as both are defined by law, the numbers shall be increased in accordance with
    Article III Section 7 of the Puerto Rico Constitution. Note: This table shows the number of elections in a given year. The data compiled in this table reflect
    information avaible at press time. See Chapter 3.3 table entitled, "The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations," for specific information on legislative terms.

    Key. No regularly scheduled elections
    U - Unicameral legislature

[^57]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^58]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^59]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^60]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^61]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^62]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^63]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^64]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^65]:    About the Author
    John G. Matsusaka is the Charles F. Sexton Chair in American Enterprise in the Marshall School of Business, Gould School of Law and Department of Political Science, and executive director 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).

[^66]:    that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety, and health. In Illinois, amendments are restricted
    to "structural and procedural subjects contained in" the legislative article.
    (e) In some states, a list of financial contributors and the amount of their contributions must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed. In North Dakota, must report any
    contributions and/or expenditures in excess of $\$ 100$. Must also report the gross total of all contributions
    
    (f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has been granted. This amount
    is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.
    $(\mathrm{g})$ Signatures required to seek asssistance of Office of Legislative Counsel in drafting measure before (g) Signatures required General's office.
    filing with the Attorney Gene
    (h) The proponent and sponsor are responsible for the title and summary.
    (i) Title Setting Board-secretary of state, attorney general, director of legislative legal services.
    (j) The name and address of five voters.
    (j) The name and address of five voters.
    (k) Three percent of last vote for governo
    (m) Petitioners. Petitioners must prepare the summary and submit it to the Ohio Attorney General, who then must certify whether the summary fully and accurately describes the proposal. (o) Office of the Supervisor of Elections Titling Board.

    Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, July 2011, state websites January-February 2013, Ballotpedia website.

    AG - Attorney General
    O - Other
    P - Proponent
    ST - State
    SP - Sponsor Y - Yes
    N - No
    amendment or develop a new statute, and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures has been secured on a petition. The indirect initiative secured on a petition, prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot.
    (b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer.
    or may be furnished by the state. (d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which an initiative may be applied. The
    majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication of state revenues and appropriations, and laws

[^67]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^68]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^69]:    (n) Amendments or repeal must be voted on by the voters.
    (o) Subject to approval of the Attorney General.
    (p) Changing a constitutional amendment would require another constitutional amendment.
    (q) Revisor of Statutes.
    (s) The approved initiative to amend the Constitution can be adopted, amended or rejected by the legislature or no action can be taken. In all cases, the initiative and alternative adopted are placed
    (t) Not on next ballot.
    (u) Constitutional amendment-after passed twice by the voters it becomes effective upon the completion of the canvass of votes by the Supreme Court on the fourth Tuesday of November following the election. Statute-effective on the date approved by the governor or the canvass of the vote by the Supreme Court. (v) It cannot be amended or repealed within three years from the date it takes effect.
    (w) An initiative to repeal a statute is effective immediately following the election.
    (x) A measure approved by the electors may not be amended or repealed by the legislative assembly for seven years from its effective date, except by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each
    house; majority vote thereafter.
    (y) No summary, but the Ohio Ballot Board prescribes the ballot language. Also explanations and arguments for and against the proposal may be prepared by the petitioner and the person(s) appointed
    by the governor or, if appropriate, the General Assembly. The Ohio Ballot Board must prepare any
    missing explanation or argument.
    or repealed except by another constitutional amendment. Initiated statute cannot be vetoed by the governor, but may be amended or repealed after its effective date via legislation or another initiative.
    (aa) Three-year waiting period unless proponents can gather signatures equal to 25 percent of total (aa) Three-year waiting period unless proponents can gather signatures equal to 25 percent of total
    vote cast in last governor's election. (bb) Upon completion of official canvass of votes.
    (cc) Effective date may be written in the initiative
    (cc) Effective date may be written in the initiative, otherwise it takes place within five days after governor's proclamation.
    (dd) No initiated statute
    (dd) No initiated statute can be amended or repealed within 2 years without a $2 / 3$ 's super majority
    in both chambers. Any initiated law so amended is not subject to veto referendum.
    (ee) Effective upon approval by voters and certification of election result by Election Commission: (ee) Effective upon approval by voters and certification of election result by Election Commission:
    usually 15 days after date of election or later if there is an election contest.

    Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices, January 2007 Sources: The Councir or 2013.

    > GE - General election. REG - Regular election. SP - Special election. IM - Immediately. LS - Legislative session. TB - Title Board. Y - Yes. N - No.
    (a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from that on the petition. apart from satisfying the requisite majority vote, the measure must receive, respectively, $30 \%$ and $35 \%$ of the total votes cast in favor. An initiative approved by the voters may be put into effect immediately an enacting date. In Colorado, measures take effect from the date of proclamation by governor, but no later than 30 days after votes have been canvassed and certified by secretary of state. In Nebraska, 10
    days after completion of canvass by the State Board of Canvassers. the election including the measure proposed.
    (d) After certification of election.
    (e) May not be repealed within 2 years of its effective date.
    (g) Initiative can be amended by three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature (AZ

    Constitution Article 4, Part 1, Section14).
    (i) Changes must be submitted to voters unless the measure provided for legislative amendment or repeal. (j) Ballot title: Drafted by Legislative Council of the General Assembly, then finalized by three board
    members called the Title Board. Summary by: Legislative Council of the General Assembly.
    $(\mathrm{m})$ It is effective the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following election unless specified
    in the amendment.

[^70]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^71]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^72]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^73]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^74]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^75]:    Notes
    ${ }^{1}$ See http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/expenditures/tables/ table_01.asp, http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d10/ tables/dt10_205.asp; Statement of Peter R. Orszag, Director, Current and Future Investment in Infrastructure before the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, U.S. House of Representatives May 8, 2008; Tom Gais, Lucy Dadayan, and Don Boyd, "The Social Safety Net, Health Care, and the Great Recession," The Oxford Handbook of State and Local Government Finance, 2012.
    ${ }^{2}$ The source of the data is the Bureau of Economic

[^76]:    Notes
    ${ }^{1}$ National Association of State Budget Officers, The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 40-41.
    ${ }^{2}$ National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report, (December 2012), 1.
    ${ }^{3}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), vii.
    ${ }^{4}$ See note 1 above.
    ${ }^{5}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 52.
    ${ }^{6}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2010), 4.
    ${ }^{7}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2011), 4.
    ${ }^{8}$ The Fiscal Survey of States, (December 2012), 42-43.

[^77]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^78]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^79]:    Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2013.

[^80]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^81]:    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on
    sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census. gov/govs/state/how data collected. html . Data users who create their own estimates from this table should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.
    Note: Detail may not add to total

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

[^82]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^83]:    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 Annual Survey of State Government Finances. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how_data_collected. the source of the original data only.

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

[^84]:    Source: Standard and Poor's April 2013.
    Key:
    ICR - Issuer credit rating

[^85]:    Source: Standard \& Poor's Guide to Credit Rating Essentials; understandingratings.com.
    Note: Ratings from "AA" to "CCC" may be modified by the addition of a plus ( + ) or minus ( - ) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

[^86]:    Source:The National Emergency Management Association, January 2013.

    Key:
    $\star$ - Yes ...- No
    G - Governor ADJ - Adjutant General M - Mayor

[^87]:    About the Author
    Beverly Bell is the senior policy analyst for the National Emergency Management Association, an affiliate of The Council of State Governments. In her position, she coordinates and conducts research, interacts with the states on federal policy and acts as an information clearinghouse for emergency management and homeland security issues.

[^88]:    Source: National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium Staff.

[^89]:    Notes
    ${ }^{1}$ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Report to Congress on State Performance, Program Year 2007-2008, http://cte.ed.gov/docs/Rpt_to_ Congress/Report_to_Congress_07-08.pdf.
    ${ }^{2}$ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, Report to Congress on State Performance, Program Year 2007-2008.
    ${ }^{3}$ U.S. Department of Education, Perkins Consolidated Annual Reports, 2009-2010. Office of Vocational and Adult Education.
    ${ }^{4}$ Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce via Harvard's Pathways to Prosperity report, p 29. http:// cew.georgetown.edu/.
    ${ }^{5}$ The Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-270).
    ${ }^{6}$ National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium, A Look Inside: A Synopsis of CTE Trends: Focus: Funding. February 2013. Retrieved from: http://www.careertech.org/file_download/ce0e5a72-b39c-4609-a59f-935420b33e48.
    ${ }^{7}$ The National Association of State Directors of Career Technical Education Consortium has written two series of issue briefs - one series on the principles of the CTE Vision and one series that provides a synopses of CTE trends -bothavailableat:http://www.careertech.org/legislation/briefspapers.html.
    ${ }^{8}$ Harvard University Graduate School of Education, Pathways to Prosperity. February 2011.

[^90]:    About the Author
    Tim Weldon is an education policy analyst at The Council of State Governments. He is a former television and newspaper journalist and high school social studies teacher. He holds an M.A. degree in secondary education curriculum.

[^91]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^92]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^93]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^94]:    Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS), fiscal year 2010, provisional Version 1a.

    Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
    Key:
    n/a - Not applicable.
    (a) Local revenues include intermediate revenues from education agencies with fundraising capabilities that operate between the state and local government levels.

[^95]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^96]:    Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey (NPEFS)," fiscal year 2010, Version 1a.

    Note: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
    Key:
    (a) Current instruction expenditures include expenditures for activities related to the interaction between teachers and students, including sala-

[^97]:    (e) U.S. totals include the District of Columbia and U.S. Service Schools.

[^98]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^99]:    Key:
    $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ - Not applicable
    $n / a$ - Not applicable
    (a) Institutions that awarded 20 or more doctor's degrees during the previous academic year
    (b) Institutions that awarded 20 or more master's degrees, but fewer than 20 doctor's degrees, during
    the previous academic year.

    Source: U.S. Department of Education,National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary
    Education Data System (IPEDS), Winter 2010-11. Human Resources component, salaries section. This
    Education Data System (IPEDS),
    table was prepared February 2012.
    Note: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal
    financial aid programs. Data include imputations for nonrespondent institutions.

[^100]:    Source: Lynn Feinberg, Susan C. Reinhard, Ari Houser and Rita Chorela. Valuing the Invaluable: 2011 Update, AARP, June 2011.

[^101]:    $$
    \begin{aligned}
    & \text { Note: Det } \\
    & \text { authorities. }
    \end{aligned}
    $$

    (a) Any differences between beginning balances and the closing balances on last year's table are the (b) Amounts shown represent only those highway user revenues that were expended on state or

    Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2010 ,
    (Jan. 2012).
    Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. This table was compiled from reports of state

[^102]:    Source: Energy Information Administration, January 2012.
    Key:

[^103]:    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State Government Finances Summary: 2011.

[^104]:    See footnotes at end of table.

[^105]:    Source: U.S. Census Bureau, information available as of April 2013.
    Key: Not applicable
    (a) July 1, 2012 Census Bureau estimates.
    (c) Population change calculations are from 2000-2010.
    (d) Municipality.

